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COWBOY LIFE ON THE RANGE

Strenuous Existence that Still Exercises Great Charm and Has Developed and Maintained a High Order of Chivalry Beneath a Rough Exterior.

of the gramma and buffalo grasses are

borne at the very extremities of the

deep as to entirely cover all vegeta-

tion. On these the cattle depend for

sustenance through the winter. If the

snows are excessively deep, therefore, and accompanied by severe blizzards

and intense cold, many thousands of

cattle die of starvation or are frozen

There are two round-ups each year

the "calf round-up" in the spring

and the "beef round-up" in the fall

What inventory taking is to the mer-

chant and manufacturer the spring

round-up is to the cattleman. It en-

ables him to ascertain just where he

stands-how much he has lost on ac-

count of the elements, and how much

he has gained by the natural increase

of the herd. All the cattle owners in

the same district participate in the

round-ups. The place of meeting is

generally fixed for some wide valley, with a copious stream flowing through

it, so that none of the cattle may suf-

spent waiting for late arrivals, ap-

pointing a round-up boss and in a

display of skillful riding, broncho

busting and shooting by the cowboys.

Next morning at the first peep of day

every one is awakened by the cook's

stentorian cry: "Grub p-i-l-e! G-r-u-b

p-i-l-e!" The cowboy springs to his

feet, hurries out and saddles his pony

Then he returns, rolls up his bed and

stows it away in the wagon belong-ing to his "outfit." After this he

takes his place in the line at the

'chuck wagon" and receives his break-

After breakfast the round-up

calls the riders and assigns them off in

pairs to "ride the circles." Each pair

starts in all the cattle found, no mat-

country thus covered may comprise a

district twenty-five miles or more

across. The cattle begin coming in

within a few hours, but not until noon

last stragglers get in. All colors, sizes

great steers, smaller cows, and calves

of all ages transform the pain into a

surging sea of animal life-cows low

ing, bulls bellowing and cowboys vell-

ing. Not until the herds have quieted

down is it possible to begin the real business of the day. This consists in

cowboy sees an animal marked with the brand of his "outfit," and starts

into the herd to drive it out. Calve-

always follow their mothers, so that

the brand on the mother settles the

ownership of the calf that follows her

results into the division of the great

hrown over the head or around the

hoofs of the unsuspecting calf, and a

on the ground, where it is held while

the red-hot branding from is applied

A hissing of the burning hair and fles

-a puff of smoke—and all is over. The

calf is released and springs to its feet

When all the range herders repre-

sented at the round-up have taken ou

their cattle, a number will likely be

calves among these are marked with

the brands of their rightful owners

and all are credited on the books of

the Cattle Dealers' Association. Dur-

ing the round-up, also, stock that i

and many cattle buyers from Kansas

City, Omaha, Chicago and Denyer are

generally in attendance. Although the

"beef round-up" does not take place

until in the fall, yet many thousands

of cattle change hands at the spring

The life of the cowboy of 1906 is

peaceful indeed in comparison with

even twenty years ago, when the In-dians roamed the plains and disputed

white men, and when millions of buf-

falo furnished sport and diversion. The

cowpunchers still know how to handle

firearms, but through the '70s and well

into the '80s this accomplishment, as i

is now considered, was as much of

ride a broncho or swing a lariat. Even after the Comanches had been con-

-where old Geronimo, the "Human Figer," still sulks in mock imprison-

ment when not touring with a wild

west show-it was not unusual for

band of them to descend upon a cattle

outfit, stampede the herd and scalp

the cowpunchers. In those days the journey from Texas to the shipping

points in Kansas was made on foot

anywhere from 5,000 to 25,000 head of

Santa Fe Trail, forty miles wide and

700 miles long, was the most traveled

highway of its kind the world has ever

seen, and danger, excitement and ad-

venture might be expected in every

Although the domain over which th

cowboy reigns undisputed monarch of

all he surveys is every year becoming

smaller, yet it will be many years be

fore he is driven even from all of that

portion of the public lands that is

capable of being reclaimed by irriga

tion or by the industry of the "dry farmer." In Routt and Rio Blanco

counties, northwestern Colorado, is a

cow country greater in area than the

whole state of Vermont; and Montana,

Wyoming, Utah, the Dakotas, New Mexico, Afizona and Nevada contain

districts almost as large, utilized for

of these regions are doubtless doomed

to remain forever arid and unproduc-tive, and probably never can be put to better uses than that of cattle ranges.

no other purpose than grazing.

farmer."

cattle being driven in a herd.

necessity in the business as ability

fined to the reservation at For

that of his predecessors of thirty

found belonging to other herds.

to be sold is separated from the

round-up as well.

Finally the process of "cutting out"

calves are then branded. A lariat

quick turn of the pony puts it

herd into many smaller herds.

'cutting out" the different brands.

perhaps long after that, do the

ter to whom they may belong.

and conditions are represented.

goes in the direction ordered and

The first day of the round-up is

fer from thirst.

to death in their weakened condition

posed unless the snow becomes

wiry stems, and remain ex-

It is said that the industry of manufacturing steel has created more than 1,000 American millionaires. Probably this showing can be equaled by no other industry in this country, with the single exception of stock raising. How many men with bank accounts in seven figures owe their wealth to this source cannot even be estimated with any degree of certainty. It cannot be less than twice the number of the steel millionaires, and may be several times as many. Over more than one-half the area of the United States stock raising is the leading industry. ten western commonwealths the cattle and sheep owners control or occupy 90 per cent of the land area. In seventeen states and territories they hold the balance of power. They occupy the public lands, consisting of about 600,000,000 acres. Governors John Sparks of Nevada, B. B. Brooks of Wyoming, F. R. Gooding of Idaho, Hagerman of New Mexico, John C. Cutler of Utah and Joseph K. Toole of Montana, are six occupants of gubernatorial chairs at the present moment who owe their political preferment to the fact that they are stockmen. Three United States senators twenty-one representatives officially give their business occupation as stock raising; but nearly ten times that many are known to owe a large share of their income and the whole of their political pull to the same source.

The great King and Kennedy ranches of Texas, the Miller ranch of Oklahoma, the Carey, Hartzel, Duke, Sylvester and Mackenzie ranches of Colorado, the Haley ranch of Wyoming and the Parsons ranch of Utah are only a few out of hundreds of western principalities, each one of which is large enough in area and productive of sufficient revenue to give its owners rank with Russian grand dukes or German princelings.

the building of new railroads, the extension of irrigation systems and the influx of permanent settlers, great changes are taking place in the conduct of the cattle business, and the lives of the cowboys. In very many localities it has become necessary for the cattle herders to own their lands and fence them in, in order to prevent their stock from straying and destroying the crops of the "home-However, in Wyoming steaders." Montana, the Dakotas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Utah and Indian Territory, the open range is still a very important factor. In many districts of these states, the stockman may own no more than a single quarter section of land, on which are located the ranch house and the few buildings needed to shelter himself, his men and his horses through the most sever winter weather, while his cattle roam at will for many miles in all directions.

In such regions the life of the cow

boy still possesses a certain charm. It is a lonely life, but a free and wholesome one, with just enough danger to give it spice. On the range the cowboy rarely has any human companionship, but starts off alone in charge of his "bunch." Day after day at sunrise he saddles his pony, has been picketed through the night near by. Then he gets his meagre breakfast of black coffee, bacon and beans and bread. After breakfast he the cattle have started to move browsing steadily on the stiff, dry wire grass, laden with its feathery tuft of seed vessels. They move steadily, and all travel together in the same general direction—a habit that does much to lessen the labors of the cowpuncher. He trots his broncho slowly around the herd, his body swaving gily with the motions of the wiry tle animal, his legs encased in leath chaps, or overalls, and the long studded rowels of his spurs jingling cheerily. In his gloved left hand he carries the reins loosely but firmly while his right hangs by his side, ready to cast loose the lariat that is coiled by his saddle bow, or to reach the six-shooter in his belt. His wide felt hat furnishes protection from sun and rain, and the gayly colored handkerchief tied carelessly around his neck protects that portion of his an atomy from the burning rays of old Sol. Thus equipped and with his yellow slicker or oilskin tightly rolled and tied behind him with the gray army blanket beside it, he is ready for any kind of weather. In his apparel, however, there is not a single unnec-Even the essary article. gauntlets, that one might think are worn for show, are indispensable. Without them the lariat, noosed around the horns on an angry steer

would cut his fingers to the bone.

As he rides around the herd he must take care that his charges do not wander too far from a watering place and must keep a sharp lookout for strange brands, weak cattle, cows mired soft places, evidences of the activity or any one of a thou of "rustlers." sand things that may affect the dition of the herd. A "rustler." it may be well to explain, is the name given to an unscrupulous individual who, with a red hot wire, alters the brands on cattle for the purpose of laying claim to them at the round-up Next to the horse thief, he is the ost execrated creature on the plains Nevertheless, it is popularly rumored that some of the largest herds on the open range had their modest begin ning in these thieving tactics.

Winter is dreaded by all range herders as well as by the cowboys, who are exposed to all sorts of weather. The number of cattle wintered on the open range is growing smaller every year, but it still runs up into the mil-Most of these are driven in foothills of the mountains or to the shelter of bluffs and hills, where they are less exposed to the elements than on the wind-swept plains. If the season is mild but little trouble or ers of the future will be confineddegenerate descendants of the western Centaurs, their calling deprived of the danger, excitement and romance that makes it attractive to the bold and enterprising-and reduced to a dull, prosaic, commonplace level in com-parison with which the existence of a Pennsylvania farmer will be considered stirring and nerve-racking.

On these narrow limits the range rid-

BEEF PACKERS DENOUNCED

Newspapers Abroad Take Up Attack Against Trusts

EUROPE AROUSED

German Paper Says Disclosures Prove Trade Permeated With Dishonesty

BERLIN, May 30 .- The meat dislosure of America has aroused great The beef trust is roundly denounced editorially. The Morgan Post calls the packers "murderers." The Tageblatt says the European purchasers now understand death lurks in can of potted meat imported from America. The Vossische Zeitung says: "The disclosures are proof that the whole American commercial life is permeated with dishonesty, corruption and crime." The Reichsbote says: "The trust shows frivolous disregard for health and the lives of millions of people." The Vorwarts says: "The American trust is synonymous with a gang of murderers and criminals." The Neuesta Nachritchten says: "America has unblushingly adopted Satan as the inspiring spirit of public life. America is 2,000 years behind in regard to publie morality.

5. To prevent the spread of the disease, the breeding animals brought into the state should be subjected to the test, all suspected herds should be tested at least on a year and all reacting animals slaughtered and buried or

In Europe near 5,000,000 acres are devoted to raising the sugar beet. Both the variety of beets planted and pro-cesses of extraction have been greatly improved within ten years.

STATE WINS FIRST OF **COMMISSION CO. SUITS**

AUSTIN, Texas, June 2.—Quite an unexpected turn was taken this evening in the anti-frust suits brought by the state against the Fort Worth Live Stock exchange, its members et al., when the Cassidy Southwestern Commission company, one of the leading members of the exchange, entered a plea of guilty to violating the anti-trust statutes of the state, and an agreed judgment for the sum of \$7,500 was entered against the concern in the Twenty-sixth district court. This was the result of the conference held with the attorney general by the attorneys representing this company.

Office Assistant Attorney General Lightfoot said in speaking of the judgment that it was not a compromise, but that it was a settlement of this

Injunction Entered Besides the judgment entered in favor of the state, a perpetual injunction was entered against this company enjoining it from hereafter observing or abiding by any of the rules of the Fort Worth Live Stock exchange. was also learned this evening that the other defendants in these suits made an effort to get a continuance, as heretofore mentioned, but the state de-clined. It is now said that when the cases are called Monday other members of the exchange will follow in the wake of the Cassidy Co.

This is the full text of the judgment

as entered in the case: "The State of Texas vs. Cassidy Southwestern Commission Company. On this day came on to be heard this case, and the state of Texas announced ready for trial, and the defendant hereannounced ready, and the evidence and argument of counsel being heard, and it appearing to the court that said defendant corporation had been from the first day of January, 1903, to and including the 30th day of January, 1903, a period of thirty days, and was member of the said Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange and it further appearing that said defendant corporation had been and was from April 1, 1903 to and including April 80, 1903, a period of thirty days, a member of said Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange, and it further appearing that during said several periods said corporation acquiesced in and acted upon the rules, regulations and by-laws of said Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange, as set forth in plaintiff's petition herein, except section 12, rule 10, adopted June 6, 1902, which appears was repeated June 10. 1902, it is adjudged and decreed have and recover of the Cassidy Southwestern Commission Company, defendant, the sum of \$7,500, for which sum execution may issue; and it apearing further that the rules of said Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange, as set forth in plaintiff's petition, have not been abrogated or repealed (except said section 12, rule 10), it is ordered and decreed that the said defendant, the Cassidy Southwestern Commission Company, and its officers, employes and agents be perpetually enjoined for hereafter observing, abiding by, acting upon or otherwise regarding or en-forcing any of the rules of the said Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange, or any successor to said Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange, or entering into any agreement or understanding with any person, firm or corporation limiting the number of solicitors for said commis sion company or restricting its rights and the rights of its employes, officers and representatives to provide and furnish food and entertainment to. any shippers of live stock or fixing or regulating the charges to be made as commission upon live stock or discriminating against any person, firm or corporation in the purchase and sale of live stock in this state, or to restrict the right of any other person, firm or corporation or themselves in sending or receiving a prepaid telegram or telephone message, quoting the live stock market conditions in this state, or otherwise restricting or limiting the right to do business in accordance with the laws of this state.
"It is further ordered and decreed

that the state do have and recover all costs in this behalf expended, for which execution may be issued."

GOING TO SHEEP RANGES

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas road brought in from San Antonio Wednesday morning a picturesque carload lot of passengers fresh from the chaparrals of Mexico. There were over fifty in the party, five of them being men, five women and the remainder children ranging from babes in arms up to boys and girls 15 years of age. There were nearly six children for every adult, and only one in the lot could speak a word of English

The men and boys all wore the typi-Mexican broad brim sugar hat, even down to the smallest boy, the lad under it looking like the stem of a toad stool. The party had tickets to Montana, where they are being tak-en to work on the sheep ranges.

WRONGS ARE DONE TO THE INDIANS

Belated Movement Inaugurated to Do Justice to the Kickapoo Tribe. For a Long Time Residents of the State of Texas.

nent in the Indian appropriation bil! just inserted by the senate committee on Indian affairs, allowing \$215,239 for the relief of the kicking Kickapoo In dians hides a story of wrongs suffered by Indians at the hands of the United States government that probably is unqualed in the course of the relations of the government with the red men. These Kickapoos, who are now in Mexico, sold the lands set aside for them in what is now Oklahoma to the United States for the ridiculously low sum of 331/2 cents per acre. The pres ent appropriation is designed to pay back to the tribe the difference tween the sum derived from the subernment and the pittance that the In dian received. The branch of the tribe it is designed to benefit now needs the money in order to purchase land in Mexico, there to found another home and continue in the tribal relation. In 1824 the Kickapoo Indians pre sented themselves to the alcalde of the city of Austin, then under Spanish rule. They said that they were being crowded and pursued by the Anglo-Saxon population of the north, and they asked permission to acquire lands and a home with the Mexican people

WASHINGTON, June 4 .- An amend-

square northwest of the present capi-tal of Texas, the grant was ratified later by the Republic of Texas. They lived in peace until the civil war. At the beginning of this strug-gle General Sam Houston of Texas alvised them that there would be war, and recommended that they move into the Indian Territory where there would be less liklihood of molestation. accepted this counsel, and founded new tribal headquarters on the Little Red

They settled in a tract forty miles

river. But the war came and in its intensity disturbed even Indian Territory, for the tribes were successively besought to join first one side and Chief Mah Che Ma Net (Glg Gearge) of the Kickapoos is the Tecumseh of the tribe. He said in an oration still what these white people are wanting to fight about; none of them have in-

jured us, and why should we stain our

hands with their blood? We will leave them, and go into the wilds of Texas, and take no part in the fight. In the early tall of 1863 they started south, intending to locate in Tom Green county, Texas. In December of that year they reached the ranch of William Tankersley, two miles from as. Mr. Tankersley is still living, and he tells the tale of the arrival of the They had assisted him in recovering stock that had been stolen Comanches years before, and liked them. He invited them to make a permanent camp on his possession. The next day a large company of

Confederate cavalry appeared. Tankersley assured the captain that he need not be concerned about the Kickapoos, that they were friendly and vould serve as protection against hostile Indians, who were emboldened by the war. But the officer wanted to capture the herd of horses possessed by the Indians.

Kickapoos Killed

As the cavalry approached the Indian band, an old warior bearing a white flag was sent forward, accompanied on either side by an squaw. This trio was ruthlessly shot down, it is said, and a battle followed in which losses were suffered on both sides. The Confederates finally drew off to get re-inforcements

The Kickapoos broke camp, thinking that war had been declared on them by Texas. They started for Mexico, leaving a path of blood, which is a well-known item of Texas history. They forded the Rio Grande and established their tribal home in a beautiful and fertile valley, said to be unexcelled for beauty and richness in

the world. The authorities of Mexico welcomed the tribe, because it undertook to pro-tect the Mexicans from the ravages of war-like Comanches, Apaches and Lipans that infested the vicinity. The ribe continued to live undivided in this new home until 1874. During this time, however, it frequently sinned against the Texans. The unprovoked attack of the company of cavalry kept alive feelings of enmity, and the young bucks, too, were stirred up by scheming Mexicans to raids in Texas terri tory, where ranches were plundered of their herds. The final result of these lepredations was the famous McKenzie

aid by the United States cavalry. Major McKenzie, in command of cav alry at Fort Bracket, exasperated at repeated failure to capture or check the Indians, without instructions from the war department, it is said, in total disregard of international law, headed his command across the Mexican border and pursued the Indians through one of the most mountainous countries on the continent to the Kickapoo reservation. The Indians who resisted were shot down. Women and children and all who would submit were captured and taken as prisoners of war into

American territory. In 1876 the reservation of the Kickapoos in Oklahoma was set aside for them. A part of the Mexican band, having been absent at the time of the McKenzie raid, escaped that disaster. and remained in Mexico. The part of the tribe in Oklahoma kept up con-tinual communication with the Mexican branch and insisted in regarding Mexico as their home.

It was 1891 that negotiations were first opened to induce the Kickapoo in Oklahoma to consent to the sale of their surplus lands, and to the allotment to each Indian of eighty acres. The Kickapoos refused to consider any question of sale or allotment. But by persistence a treaty was finally ne-gotiated, though it was accomplished.

according to charges often made, by forgeries at Washington and gross deception of the Indians. Deny Treaty

That element of the Kickapoo tribe known as Kicking Kickapoos steadily refused to recognize the legality of the treaty or the allotment. They lived in a village near what is now Wellston, Okla, upon lands that had been set aside for school purposes. The territory of Oklahoma had leased these lands to white settlers who were demanding possession and in the winter of 1896 the Indian agent then in charge of the agency having under its jurisdiction the Kickapoos had recommended to the department of the interior that a company of cavalry be sent from Fort Reno to assist the agent in forcibly ejecting the Indians from the school lands, and to aid him in herding the Indians out on their allotments in the North Canadian Valley, fifteen miles south from the school lands.

He thought the presence of the cav-alry would aid him in compelling the Indians to accept their allotments, and to cause them to recognize his authority over them.

The Kickapoos in some way became aware of his intentions, and a delegation consisting of their strongest men came to Washington to see the President, and to learn from his own lips if the government of the United States was going to insist on this lying, as they put it, and fraudulent treaty being put into effect by military force.

Notwithstanding the fact that this treaty paid them 35 cents an acre for their land when the other more civilized tribes surrounding their reservation, who could speak English, were paid \$1.25 and \$1.50 an acre, and that everybody connected with the govern-ment knew that the treaty was the basest kind of deception, the commissioner on Indian affairs told them when they called on him that they were a pack of dirty, kicking scoundrels, and ordered them out of the Indian office, saying that the government had no use for them and would not pay any subsistence or shelter that he might give them.

They then appealed to President Cleveland, who told them that he was ware that they had been robbed and deceived; that he was ashamed of his quantrymen for such coings; thit, while he could not undo the wrong that had been done them, he was willing so far as was in his powe to aid them: that they should not only be fed and sheltered while in Washington, but should be provided withclothes and any cone necessities; that if they would try to make the best of their sad condition he would ask congress to appropriate money to enable them to erect new homes and to improve their lands and to start life anew. and that he would permit them to

nominate their own agents.

The Indians, under the new condi tion brought about by the President's interference, moved onto their allotments, built houses, broke new lands, and became tillers of the soil in earnest, and in 1901 they were in prosperous condition. At this time the department, over their protest, put them under the jurisdiction of a bonded school superintendent, and a new and different policy was adopted. In few weeks after this change their mules were stolen aid driven away by white people; a trader's store was established by friends of the agent near the agency, which destroyed the credit of the Indians elsewhere, and with the result that the Indians had to twice as much for goods as they had

The renegade element of neighboring tribes found that they could prey upon these Indians, and without interference, and the Kickapoos again fell into a state of disaffectionffi they said: "The government has quit our tgent and we will quit the government and go back to Mexico, where we can have our own agents and have some voice in the conduct of our affairs." And they moved, and would be contented and successful in their new location if their affairs could be taken entirely out of the hands and control of the Indian department and they left to do for themselves as the other half of the tribe has done for forty years in Mexico.

Valuable Cattle Herds

The property, the Kickapoos have elected to own in Mexico and on which to establish their permanent homes is a tract of land containing 238,000 acres, and now grazes 10,000 head of white. ing upon this land fine beef cattle may be taken at any season of the year. The tract of land is an enormous basin and is beyond question the choicest grazing lands in the entire republic is sorrounded by mountains, which practically fence it, some of them rising to an elevation of nearly 9,000 beyond these mountains lie the great desert wastes of Mexico-so designated, not because the lands are barrer of vegetation, but because no surface water is found.

These lands abound with blacktall deer and will probably for centuries to come be an ideal hunting ground. The plan proposed is that the cattle on this large ranch shall not only furnish the Indians a large part of their substance but will yield a revenue sufficient to provide their other limited necessitie and that when their estate in the United States is finally disposed of enough of their funds be invested in of the republic of Mexico so that the interest on these bonds forever pay the taxes on their estate

J. N. Payne, with a car of good cat-tle, arrived from Cotulia Texas.

Dave H. Culberson, Gatesville, Tex-ns, came in with the rain with stock for market.

that plaintiff, the state of Texas, do CARE FOR ALFALFA

This is the subject uppermost now in the minds of all alfalfa growers. Alcrop. It is a crop of general interest and a crop of great value. fact, the greatest money making crop on the farm when properly handled and destined to have its just proportional acreage on every well regulated farm, with as much accuracy as the corn acreage is provided. Its feeding value as a hay crop and the ease and cheapness of producing it is the evidence of its ultimate supremacy as the hay feed

of the farm. For many years the whole concern with farmers and experimenters in the alfalfa belt was to prove that it could be grown. This feature has been dem-onstrated fully and to the entire satisfaction of the public by the alfalfa seed scattered along the roadways, railroads and out-of-the-way places which rivaled in growth even the common weeds of the country, until this is no longer a question.

The matter now of most interest to harvested to best save the natural feeding value of the hay? The alfalfa crop is not the lazy man's crop, not by any means. It grows easily; it grows quickly; it is a pusher; through sunshine and shower it makes hay, and the alfalfa grower must not only prepared to make hay while the sun shines, but very often he is compelled to make hay while the shower falls in order to get the matured crop out of the way. Four crops of hay for a single harvest season means active work when compared with any of the single-crop hay grasses. It can readily be seen why the alfalfa hay harvest means much more to the farmer than the ordinary hay harvest of timothy,

red clover or the native hay grasses. There is really no fixed principle in the harvesting of alfalfa that can be taken up and followed out, step by step, by the alfalfa grower and every detail of accuracy be strictly observe that may be laid down for his guidance. The farmer, above all other laborers of independent action, must be a man of independent judgment capable of determining for himself when certain kinds of work coming under his supervision are ready for at-Thus it is with the harvesting of alfalfa from the starting of the mower in the alfalfa field until the

crop is in the stack or mow Alfalfa growers are differing some in the handling of the crop, the period of cutting, the degree of curing or wilting in the swath before raked and the condition of the hay when stacked. Some advocate curing out in the swath and raking early in the morning, with all the dew possible on the cured hay; that this outside moisture does not have a tendency to mold or fire in the stack; that it is the inside moisture-the sap in the stems-that should be feared in putting away in large bulk, while others take exactly the opposite view, claiming that no amount of natural moisture or sap is objectionable after alfalfa is cut and wilted in the swath a few hours by the sun. shocking of the fresh cut wilted al-falfa and the putting of these shocks into stacks within forty-eight hours, and while they are yet in a partially un-cured condition, is the position of many alfalfa growers. Thus it may be observed that there is yet a very wide difference of opinion in much of the detail work of storing the alfalfa after

There is, however, one common fixed principle that there is no disagreement on and that is the importance of getting the alfalfa cut moderately green safely cured and into stack or mow without rain on it. All alfaifa growers concede the damage that a soaking rain does this crop, either while in swath, cock. The more rain the worse, and especially if it is rained on two or three times before it can be properly dried out for stacking and ficult problem and no special instructions can be more valuable than that

it is cut down by the mower.

stack will be much greater than when good weather prevails. The putting into cock in the afternoon of the wilted alfalfa cut in the forenoon, and opening of these cocks for the air and sun to dry them out the next morning, and the storing of the hay in stack or mow the same day, or the recocking until the day following, is the usual plan of getting through with the first cutting of alfalfa. There is nothing nore in demand in the handling of alfalfa harvest than common sense, which means good judgment, and even

then Providence will occasionally head off the best intended plans, The matter of stacking alfalfa de-

on the stack. an acre or two and be convinced.

crop be lost in the effort. Late cutting of the first crop in any season is not practiced by the best alfalfa authorities. When alfalfa has made a slow growth and at the time of cutting the ground and weather are dry there is no difficulty in curing. Under such conditions the main thing is to get the crop in stack without losing the leaves and smaller stems by letting it get dried out too much. Such conditions demand almost as much attention as when rains are in prospect; quick work from the mower to the stack is needed to evade the too rapid drying of the hay when the weather conditions are free from moisture,

For several years past the wet weather at the time of first cutting of alfalfa has made it hard to handle and not suffer severe loss and damage to the half crop. When the ground is damp and the weather continuously showery the cutting of alfalfa is a difwhile it is being forked and turned over to the air and sunshine. It is the seeming necessity of a rush to escape rain in the harvest of this crop makes it appear more critical and hard to handle than any other hay crops; also the fact that it damages more by rain, especially in color, than

It is estimated that the foliage of the alfalfa plant is worth, in feed value, four times that of the stalks or stems, pound for pound. This plainly points out the importance of conducting the harvesting and storing of the crop this high feeding value in the crop.

of carrying off the heat that may arise from moisture in the hay. Others use an empty barrel and keep pulling it up as the stack is being built, thus leaving in the center of the stack a hole for the heat to escape. That there is a great deal of "hot air" in the alfalfabusiness, from the beginning to finish, the practical alfalfa grower would have little reason to question or doubt, But as to the needs of stack ventilation the thousands of alfalfa stacks standing other means of getting rid of the hot air would seem to be sufficient argument to quiet all fears of great need in

The matter of good having machinery to quickly handle the alfalfa crop can not be too forcibly impressed upo the grower. A barnyard full of old machinery is not a sight that carries with it favorable impressions of thrift and good management. It does not necessarily impress a visitor that the owner is an up-to-date farmer, and new, modern machines provided. A good machine will soon pay its cost in the saving of time and labor; especially is this true in harvesting ma-chines. The importance of a good mower, a good rake, a good sweep, a good loader and a good stacker can be passed unheeded by the alfalfa grower. The sweep is not universally indorsed among the careful alfalfa growers, but it is a haying implement that should be on every farm where hay is made a part of the harvest. The growing of alfalfa means plenty

rush the work when the weather de-The greatest possible improvement in ospect for the taking care of the alfalfa hay crop is in the baling of the product before it goes into the stack. The baling of alfalfa from the swath or windrows is now being successfully conducted by modern baling machines which promise to revolutionize, in measure, the alfalfa harvesting work It has been determined that alfalfa may baled from the swath, retaining all its green appearance, its foliage complete, thus saving all its feeding properties and putting it into a form of storage that has no comparison in the weather-beaten stack. There is no gain in the quality of hay after it is ready to go into permanent storage in stack or bale, except the influence of the sweating process, which will go on

of harvesting tools and machinery to

in either case. The advantage of baling this crop as soon as it is sufficiently cured to go posed. Sheds for storing the baled product may be cheaply constructed. The roof is all that is needed; a free circulation of air is an advantage. The ase and convenience in handling the hay, either as a feed or for shipment commercial purposes, doubly advantageous in the baled form. Besides these many desirable conditions which the baling lends to the harvesting of this crop is the matter of saving in time and expense in the heavy part of the hay harvest, hauling and stacking and the risk of damage, which practically exceeds all other risks in actual loss.

value and demand which formerly it ald not have. The manufacture of alfalfa hay into feed products of various kinds, in which it is used to form the body of these feed mixtures, is now calling for large orders of baled alfalfa and of the best quality. The increased demand for good quality of alfalfa in the city markets is also a feature that means there is a brighter outlook com-mercially for this kind of hay. It means that more baled alfalfa will be finding an outlet through commercial channels and that the weather-beaten stacked alfalfa of bad color will not be accepted in this trade,—Twentieth Century Farmer,

of going cautiously at the work, cut a combustion, etc. Some use poles set in little each day and try to get some the ground where the center of the cured and into stack each day. Under stack is to be and the stack built such conditions the hay will not be as

mands the same care, system and attention in the construction of the stack that must be observed in stacking any kind of hay, straw or grain to turn rains to the surface or outside of the stack. The importance of keeping the center full and well packed so the settling of the stack will tend to hold The alfalfa stack should be topped out with coarse native hay or straw of some kind and carefully raked down before it is left, so that the general tendency of the stems on the outside are inclined downward. This will assist in carrying the rain off as it falls

Various systems of stack ventilation are used by stackers who adhere to being claimed that the degree of maturity influences largely in the yield of hay for the season and also the value of the hay per pound. The general practrice now among the experienced alfalfa growers is to commence cutting when about one-tenth of the alfalfa of the field is in bloom. The importance of early cutting cannot be successfully refuted, but to those who are not disposed to be guided by the experience of others it is an easy matter to test very positive are some growers on the matter of early cutting that they will cut when one-tenth of the blossom is present, no matter what the conditions of weather, in view of getting better after results, even if the entire first

other crops.

as to preserve the leaves and retain The proper time for cutting alfalfa is one of the divisions of this subject that is quite important from the theoretical standpoint of experimenters, it the theory of stack firing, spontaneous

FLITTLE MAVERICKS

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

New Company Organized

Officers of the Co-Operative Live Stock Commission Company, formed by the associated stockmen of the West to establish independent commission houses were elected recently, and the board of directors are preparing bylaws and a constitution. The first ommission house will be opened at Kansas City.

A. L. Ames of Buckingham, Ia., is president; J. H. Halley, Delta, Colo., is vice president; Col. W. E. Hughes of Denver is treasurer, and T. W. Tomlinon of Denver is secretary.

The executive committee, which will have active charge of the organization, consists of A. L. Ames, J. L. Heath of Peabody, Kan., and C. M. O'Donel, Bell

The board of directors consists of Richard Walsh of Paloduro, Texas; C. M. O'Donel of Bell Ranch, N. M.; J. H. Halley of Delta, Colo; M. K. Parsons of Salt Lake; Joseph T. Brown of Birney, Mont.; Thomas A. Cosgraff of Cheyenne; J. L. Heath of Peabody, Kan.; A. L. Ames of Buckingham, Ia. F. W. Gooding of Shoshone, Idaho; T. A. Thornburg of Linden Ia.; J. M. Wilson of Douglas, Wyo.; Murdo Mackenzie, of Trinidad.

Holders of company stock are limited to owners producers and shipper of live stock "and others whom the board of directors may be convinced will promote the co-operative features for which the organization is made." stock is sold to others it is in the power of the directors to cause its cancellation and retirement. The capital stock of the company will be \$100,-000, divided into \$10 shares.

President W. H. Thompson of the Chicago Live Stock exchange; C. A. Klemans, W. J. Hough, A. Werthermer, and Secretary C. W. Baker, are preparing to go home, as their journey here failed to prevent the stockman

from going ahead with their plans. The independent commission houses will re-establish the old rates which were charged by the commission houses in the commission trust prior to January 1, when a raise of from \$2 to \$4 a car was made.

The stockmen attending the meeting Sheep Growers-T.A. Cosgriff, Cheyenne; James E. Cosgriff, Rawlins;; John Cosgriff, Salt Lake; Colonel E. J. Bell, Laramie; Dr. J. M. Wilson, vice president national association. Douglast Wyo.: J. H. Hawley, president Western Growers' Association George S. Walker, secretary of Na-

tional Wool Growers' Association, Cattle Growers-Murdo Mackenzie. Trinidad, president of the American National; Secretary Tomlinson of Denver: Richard Brack pberry, Denver: F Texas; J. M. Boardman, Helenaa, Mont.; J. H. Gwinn, Denver; W. J. Todd, Topeka; M. K. Parsons, Salt Lake; President A. L. Ames of the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association, Iowa -- Denver Post.

Panhandle Land Episode

Geo. C. Long, the well known ranchman of Canyon City, Texas, was in Chicago this week on his first visit to the "Windy City." The boys tell a good story on Mr. Long, which makes better by reason of the fact that it is absolutely true. About 15 months ago one of Mr. Long's neighbors, who owned 14,000 acres of land, offered it to him at a low price and he bought it. couple of months later Mr. Samuel Charles, a prominent farmer and land owner of Galesburg, Ill., stopped off at Canyon City looking at the country, and Mr. Long showed him the land he had bought and priced it to him at a fair profit. After looking it over and using an augur to bore down five or six feet in the ground, and thoroughly examining the soil, Mr. Charles bought it. After the trade was consummated and all papers made out, Mr. Charles asked Mr. Long what the land cost him. As Mr. Long had made a nice profit, he was reluctant to say, when Mr. Charles remarked that it didn't make any difference, as he expected than Long did, even if some one had given it to Mr. Long. Mr. Charles refused \$12,000 profit for his bargain this spring, and Mr. Long says that if immigration continues into the Panhandle during the next twelve months as heavy as it has been the past year, Mr. Charles' prediction will come true within two years from the time he bought it.-Chicago Live Stock Jour-

Import Less Cattle

The returns of the London Board of Trade for the four months ending April 30 last show that the imports of live cattle from the United States and Canada are slightly less than at the same date of last year, the total being as against 179,339, a decrease of 2,143 head. The decrease in sheep is again serious. English imports being only 41,680, as compared with 94,931 in 1905, and 150,664 in 1904, or, say, 56 per cent less than a year ago and 260 per cent less than the number received in 1904. The decrease is all the more notable because in 1904 we were not receiving any sheep from Argentina, our supplies being restricted to the United States and Canada, says the London Live Stock Journal.

Our imports of fresh beef show considerable expansion, every one of the contributing countries marking an adndredweight, an increase of 305,522 hundredweight over the four months vance over last year. The greatest increase is, of course, in the Argentine shipments, which aggregate for the four months a total weight of 1,017,022 of 1905, and no less than 578,218 hundredweight more than we received in the same period of 1904. There are also substantial increases in the receipts from United States, Australia, Zealand and "other countries." Argentina also leads the way in respect of frozen mutton, Australia coming sec-ond and New Zealand third. The total increase from all sources so far is only 19,193 hundredweight, the shipments from New Zealand having fallen below those of last year-113,559 hun-

In fresh pork the continental supplies are still a diminishing quantity, the consignments from Holland being 26 per cent less than in 1905 and 36 per cent less than 1904, while those from Belgium are 45 per cent below 1905 and only 32 per cent under 1904. These two countries account practicaly for the whole of the deficiency, there being, as a matter of fact, increases in the supplies of pork and boneless meat from America and other coun-tries. The receipts of bacon are on an increasing scale from Canada and the United States, but Denmark and other countries show a falling off, not very serious, but still sufficient to indicate that the process of squeezing them out of our markets is going on slowly but

Getting Cattle on Grass The changing of the cattle from the dry lot to the grass lot will be one of the most critical points in the feeding

back to the cattle. If the grass land was not closely grazed last fall or dur-ing the winter, and thus has a considerable amount of last year's growth on the ground in a cured conditionshould emphasize and observe during the fall months-the cattle may be allowed the run of the pasture lots early in the spring and fed in addition what hay they will eat in the feeding lots morning and night. In this way the change is made very gradually and the eattle go right ahead and make their regular gains. The other method, which is practiced by many very sucessful feeders, is to keep the cattle in the dry lots until the grass has made a good start and possesses considerable substance. They are then allowed on the middle of the day for a couple of days, being fed all the hay they will eat morning and night in addition, aiming to make the change as gradual

Considerable diversity of opinion prevails among good feeders as to the best methods of preparing the corn and as to the frequency of feeding it. Some advocate grinding, while others prefer soaking; some feed twice a day and others but once a day. On the majority of farms, and especially where there are plenty of thrifty hogs to follow the cattle, the soaking of the corn and the feeding of it in one feed and that in the evening, will give the best results when the question of labor is given due consideration. When hogs very scarce and power available, grinding is then to be recommended.

Chicago Voted Down Western stockmen will have com-

nission houses of their bwn. After a torrid all-morning session, in hich the representatives of the various live stock organizations meeting at the Brown hotel came near falling out, among themselves and after refusing to admit President Thompson of the Chicago Live Stock exchange and four other representatives from the same organization into their meeting, they decided to take necessary steps toward building independent commision houses at Kansas City and points

President Murdo Mackenzie of the American-Uational Live Stock associaion and the representatives of the National Wool Growers' association neary had a quarrel over the presence of President Thompson and other members of the Chicago Live Stock exchange, who had been invited to meet with the members of the Wool Growers' association by Vice President J M. Wilson and George S. Walker. Mr. Mackenzie had been led to believe that the Chicago men had been called here to meet with the joint committee of ive stock representatives. After Dr Wilson explained the matter, peace was restored. A proposition to permit the Chicago men to state their side of the case was voted down, and President A. L. Ames of the Corn Belt Meat Producers' association moved that the combined associations go ahead and establish the commission houses. Tals was seconded by Dr. J. M. Wilson of

the National Wool Growers. President Thompson, Secretary Baker, Court Klemmens and two other members of the Chicago Live Stock came to the city to see if they could make peace with the stockindeepndent commission houses be postponed until July 20, when a meeting of the National Live Stock exchange will be held in Chicago, so that the matter could be thrashed out before all the commission men. The Chicago committee could not promise that the rates would be lowered, and the joint committee decided that it would not longer dilly-dally with the commission men .-

Cattle from Texas S. B. Rice had a snipment of twentyeight car loads of choice southern two-year-old steers at the yards from Midland and Pecos, Texas. They will be sent to the range near Sterling, Colorado. Mr. Rice says cattle are doing nicely in west Texas now as they have had considerable rain lately and grass is in fine shape. The cattle in this section of the state were rather thin early in the season on account of the dry weather .- Denver Record-Stock-

Colorado Fighting Scab

DENVER, Colo., June 4 .- The state stock inspection board held its regular monthly meeting Monday. Dr. Lowell Clark of the local office of the United States bureau of animal industry, appeared before the board and reported that a number of his inspectors found evidence of scab in certain portions of the state among sheep and offered to assist the board in cleaning it up. The board accordingly ordered that all sheep that had been exposed to the disease should be dipped once between June 15 and Sept. 4, and all

KNIFED

Coffee Knifed an Old Soldier.

An old soldier, released from coffee at 72, recovered his health and tells about it as follows: "I stuck to coffee for years although it knifed me again and again.

"About eight years ago (as a result of coffee drinking which congested my liver) I was taken with a very severe attack of malarial fever.

"I would apparently recover and start about my usual work only to suffer a relapse. After this had been repeated several times during the year was again taken violently ill.

The doctor said he had carefully studied my case and it was either 'quit coffee or die,' advising me to take Postum in its place. I had always thought coffee one of my dearest friends, and especially when sick, and I was very much taken back by the doctor's decision for I hadn't suspected the coffee drank could possibly cause my

troubles. "I thought it over for a few minutes and finally told the doctor I would make the change. Postum was procured for me the same day and made according to directions; well, I liked it and stuck to it and since then I have been a new man. The change in health began in a few days and surprised me, and now, although I am seventy-two years of age, I do lots of hard work and for the past month have been teaming, driving sixteen miles a day besides loading and unloading the wagon. That's what Postum in the place of coffee has done for me. now like the Postum as well as I did

"I have known people who did not care for Postum at first, but after having learned to make it properly according to directions they have come to like it as well as coffee. I never miss a chance to praise it." Name e most critical points in the feeding erations, says Professor Kennedy.

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sheep found affected shall be dipped twice. The dipping will be done under the supervision of an inspector either of the state board or the bureau of animal industry. The board is determined to make an effort to stamp out the scab in sheep as well as cattle. The railroads will probably take a hand very soon and will refuse to load sheep that do not carry a government bill of realth, for the reason that the expense of disinfecting cars after scabby sneep have used them, has become a serious

Short Dakota Wool Clip

PIERRE, S. D., June 4.-While sheep aring has begun in a few flocks on he range, most of the work will be one through next month. While wool buyers are appearing on the market, they do not expect to secure anywhere nearly so large a clip from this part of past years. The high prices paid for sheep last year were too great a temp tation to many flock owners, who looked upon the situation as about high tide in prices and let it go, and as a result more than 100,000 sheep were shipped from the ranges of western South Dakota last fall, which will materially reduce the clip for this year. Prices are satisfactory for this on, many of the flock owners contracting last fall to deliver this year's clip at above 20 cents and the situa-tion looks as if it would be another profitable year to those who held their sheep last year.

Better Than for Years

DENVER, June 4.—The Wyoming orrespondent of the Northwestern Stockman, published at Helena, Mont. states that the leading cattlemen of that state are of the opinon that cattle are in better condition now than at the same period for many years. The blg storms of March did some damage, but cattle were in prime condition and in many localities fit for the block when the storm broke and as plenty of feed was supplied, the animals came through in fine shape. It is expected that fully as many cattle be sent to market next August, September and October as was shipped during the same months of 1905.

Movements of Cattle

The movement of cattle through E! Paso yesterday was lively. Fifteen car loads of young steers from Marfa were shipped through to Colorado pastures. In the same train were two cars of beef cattle shipped from María to the

Albuquerque market. There was loaded out of here yesteray morning twenty-two cars of cattle rom W. C. Greene's Hereford, Arizona, range, destined to South Dakota. Twenty-five cars passed through Monlay from the same point, and yesterday morning another train of thirteen cars of Greene cattle were shipped to Alamogordo to be unloaded and fed. Yesterday 298 head of stray cattle belonging to the Hachita Cattle Company, were brought out of Mexico at

Large Cattle Shipments

SPOKANE, Wash., June 4.-One thousand head of stock cattle were shipped from Pullman, Wash., seventy miles south of Spokane, last Sunday over the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's line to Chicago. They were mostly yearling steers, although there were some cows, calves and 2year-olds. The cattle were picked up in the Palouse country from farmers & Jones of Grangeville, Idaho, to Darlington & Co., of Chicago. The prices paid range from \$5 for calves to \$10 for yearlings and \$15 to \$20 for cows. Many farmers sold at low prices in order to place under cultivation which they have been using for pasture. This is the largest shipment of stock ever made from that one point. Large shipments are being made from other points at the present time.

Meat Inspection Bill

There is a feeling in some quarters that the meat inspection bill offered by Senator Beveridge as an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill was passed too hastily in the senate last Friday. The bill as passed putsthe packing industry practically under the control of the White House. The provisions of the bill, briefly summe ! up, are as follows:

Carcasses or parts of same shall be reinspected whenever deemed neces-

Free access by inspectors to every part of the packing houses and all meats, canned or otherwise prepared, shall be tagged. Maintenance of plants in sanitary

condition prescribed by secretary of

All untagged carcasses, meats and products barred from interstate traffic after January 1 next. Severe penalties for counterfeiting or forging government insception "tags,"

for bribing inspectors and for viola-tions of provisions of act. Inspections shall continue at night as well as daytime, and no slaughtering or packing shall be done at night except in cases of emergency.

System of fees shal be established for inspection, which must be paid by

Appeals from inspectors' ruling shall og to chief of bureau of animal indus-try and to secretary of agriculture.

Big Springs Country "Jes" Evans of Big Springs, Texas.

who has about as extended an acquaintance among the cowmen of that state as any man, is spending a few days at the exchange building with old friends. Since he visited the yards the last time, about three years ago. Mr. Evans has grown younger in looks, and when he made his appearance recently, some of his old friends hardly knew "And there is no reason why a man should not remain young in a state as good and as prosperous as Texas," remarked Mr. Evans. "Plenty of rain all spring, an abundance good grass, and cattle doing well, ought to make a cowman smile. And we are not dependent on cattle any more in that country. Cotton raising has been making land owners rich. Over 3,000 bales were ginned in Big Springs last year, and the acreage has been trebled this season. The wheat is looking fine, and corn and kafir corn are doing well. There is lots of last year's kaffir corn in the country now, and everything looks favorable to the and land owner."-Kansas City Drovers' Telegram.

Arizona Sheep Industry
PHOENIX, Ariz., June 4.—The she
ndustry in Arizona is in better cond

tion this year than for a long time.
Dr. J. C. Norton, live stock sanitary officer of the territory, today stated that the lambing season, now closing,

has resulted in a product of 100 per nt per ewe. There are about 775,000 ewes in the

territory and the doctor estimates that there is one lamb for every ewe this season. In the northern counties the percentage of lambs is about 85 per cent while in the southern section it goes up to from 105 to 125 per cent. The difference in percentage is due to the difference in the climate. The dipping of sheep is also in progress at this time and about 20,000 of the animals have been dipped.

Grass Is Abundant

W. F. Stewart of Monahan, Texas. owner of a large cattle ranch in Ford county, brings the report from that country to the effect that grass is abundant and cattle are doing well. Mr. Stewart raises high grade cattle and handles a good many of them during the year. "That whole range country," said Mr. Stewart, has been favored with good rains, and it has brought up the grass in fine shape. And as we are shorter on cattle than formerly ese conditions favor the cattlemen. There is no doubt but what there is a general scarcity of cattle of all kinds, and especially aged steers, which are short. In former years aged steers were plentiful, but during the past few rears there has been a gradual thinning out of this class of cattle, until they are a little short on them now. Grass cattle are now ready to go to market."-Kansas City Drovers' Tele-

Drought Broken in Montana

HELENA, Mont., June 4.-Rains have been falling for the last three days all over the state. The ranges have received a thorough drenching, insuring good feed during the summer and consequently for the cattle next Water holes which have been dry more than a year are filled with a plentiful supply of water.

Arizona Cattle Raisers The Arizona Cattle Growers' Asso-clation has a membership now of more than 100 and the association is growing The secretary proposes to get all the Arizona stockmen together and make a stubborn fight for a revision

Many Horses Wanted

of freight rates.

Henry T. White, of the Chicago Tribune, who is one of the closest observers of conditions in the horse breeding industry, says: "I can not see where the supply is to come from to meet the demand of the next five or six years at least. No one will deny fact that prices and demand are better than at any time in the past ten years, and it would appear as though, if the horses are in the country, owners would be anxious to take advantage of the situation and realize the high dollar on their holdings."

Investigating Fever Tick

VICTORIA, Texas, June 4 .- J. D. Mitchell of this city, an expert of the United States government, investigating the fever tick among the cattle in Texas, spent a dry or two at home here with his family and then left again for San Antonio. He says he has covered practically two-thirds of the state, investigating the fever tick sit-Before leaving Mr. Mitchell had the following to say when pressed

for an interview: "The United States government proposes to make war on the fever tick with the object of its total eradication from the south and doing away with quarantine line. The first step to this end will be the stablishment of demonstration stations throughout the state to educate the cattlemen and farmers

on the life and habits of the tick, the damage it does and the way to get rid of it. Then will follow a co-operative period between the people, the state and the United States government. when the eradication work will be

"The plan proposed by the government is what is known as the starvation theory, by dividing a pasture into two parts, putting all stock in one part and excluding all cattle, horses, mules and donkeys, the only animals so far known to carry the fever tick, from part two, for five months in summer or longer in winter, as very cold weather does not count against the tick. Every tick in part two will be dead. Then by dipping, scraping or any satisfactory method clean the stock of ticks and put them in part two Then starve out part one and the work is done."

Plenty of Grass
S. M. Oglesby of San Angelo, Texas,

owner of a large sheep ranch in Irion county, that state, came in yesterday a few days in advance of ten car loads of grass wethers. Mr. Oglesby is very enthusiastic over the splendid outlook in all that country for plenty of grass for sheep, and for a good lamb crop. He stated that good rains had visited that district right along and that grass is now very plentiful. He estimates the lamb crop of that district at 75 per cent. "Weare long on grass and short on sheep," said Mr. Oglesby.
"There was a very heavy run on all kinds of sheep last year, and the stock-ran low. The lambs were cleaned out everywhere, and now the muttons are scarce. I think it is safe to say that the run of muttons from that part of the state this season will not be more than one-third of that of last year. can sell my ewes right at hor \$5 per head so anxious are the sheepmen to get breeding stock. The wool is bringing 21 to 23 cents a pound."-Kansas City Drovers' Telegram.

Clay County Conditions

W. H. Meyers of Henrietta, Texas, who has been engaged in the cattle business almost thirty years in Clay county, says that unusual conditions prevailed there this spring. "As a rule," said Mr. Meyers, "it is very seldom that we get too much rain in that country. We can stand a little more rain than any one else, but this spring we had more than we needed, and so the farm work was somewhat delayed. But the farm and ranch conditions are very promising, and every-think looks well in the crop line all over that country. The grass is good, and all kinds of stock are doing well. The corn and cotton, as well as all other crops, are growing very and are bound to make good yields under the present favorable conditions. The more extensive farmers raise more wheat than anything else, while the small farmers raise more cotton."— Kansas City Drovers' Telegram.

Fort Worth Sale Joseph F. Green returned Wednesday morning from Fort Worth, where he attended the Shorthorn sale of J. E. Brown of Granbury. "Twenty-five animals were sold." said he, "for an average price of \$287, which I believe is the highest price paid in the United States this year. The sale is the more remarkable as it included quite a num-ber of calves, some of which were not over 2 weeks old. The heaviest purchaser was J. D. Warren of Hillsboro. He bought a 3-year-old bull at \$1,500, a 2-months-old calf for \$350, and a 2year-old heifer at \$900. My firm, J. F. Green & Co., bought Queen Archer, year-old bull, at \$225. The whole twenty-five head were bought by Texas men and they will be distributed throughout the state quite generally. The San Antonio Fair and the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show are proving great educators."-San Antonio Ex-

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QUICK ACTION



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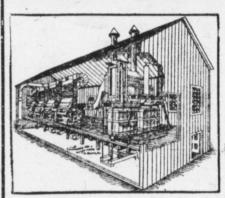
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Farm and Ranch-Published at Dallas, Texas, is considered one of the best farm papers in the Southwest. Published by Frank Holland.

The American Farmer-Published at Indianapolis, is devoted entirely to the Farm, Live Stock and Poultry Raising. The Farm Magazine - An illustrated magazine for farm folks, published at Omaha, Neb.

The Weekly Telegram-Published at Fort Worth, Texas, by the publishers of the Daily and Sunday Telegram, is considered the best all-around weekly newspaper in the state. The Farm Star-Indianapolis, established 1822, contains the latest experiments of Federal and State Stations, new

methods and discoveries by successful farmers concerning soil, crops, live stock, poultry, dairies, etc.; a special department discussing domestic affairs, one for children, pages of fashion, etc. Dignam's Magazine Dignam's Magazine is the latest success in the magazine field. It has an attractive cover in three colors, printed on heavy paper, full of interesting stories for every member of the household; contains articles on art,

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TEXAS RANGE IN GOOD CONDITION

From every part of the range from which reports have been received to date during the week ending May 27 favorable conditions are reported to the office of the secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association, Captain John T. Lytle. Thirteen inspectors report, and with the exception of Coleman county, where some hail fell, and in Oklahoma, where some cattle have the fever, conditions are perfect. Rains have fallen everywhere, and this has made grass good. Four hundred and forty-one cars and four steamer cargoes were shipped.

Purcell-Mayesville and Story range good; cattle doing extra fine; a few cattle dying with fever in Oklahoma; two cars shipped out .- G. H. White, Inspector.

Chickasha and Anadarko-The past week has been very pleasant; nice spring showers; fed cattle shipments are about over; slight rain Monday, fair till Friday, then light rain, fair balance of week; 15 cars shipped out. -J. M. Barkley, Inspector.

Pawnee, Fairfax, Foraker, Myers Station, Kaw CiCty-General rains all week; range fint; stock doing fine .-F. M. Canton, Inspector. Riverton, Pecos, Barstow and Toyah

Range good; weather warm and clear all week, except Tuesday, warm light rain, six cars loaded out.—W. D. Swank, Inspector. Amarillo, Clarendone, Estelline and

Childress-Range fine; weather cool and some rain; 101 cars shipped out .-T. M. Pyle, Inspector. Lawton and Anadarko - Weather

good; Monday regular floor, Tuesday still raining, Wednesday and Thursday, good on Friday, fine day Sunday: everything looking well.-W. F. Smith, Inspector

Midland, Monahan, Odessa and Big Springs-Range and weather good; 135 cars shipped.-W. T. Calahan, Inspect-

Dickens, Spur Range and Range-Good rains over range; everything in fine shape; dry Monday, rain Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, weather clear Friday, Saturday and Sunday .-J. D. Harkley, Inspector.

Dalhart, Texline and Clayton Weather fine; range good; 39 cars loaded out.—J. E. McCauless, Inspector. Coleman, Santa Anna, Trickhouse and Weaver's Point-Range good and improving; heavy rains night of 22nd. followed by heavy rains 23d and another heavy rain accompanied by destructive hall storm on the 25th; car shipped out .- John R. Banister, In-

San Angelo, Sugg's Ranch, Wilker Bros. Ranch-Grass is good and cattle doing well; range conditions good, with rain on Wednesday and Friday: two cars shipped out .- Lee Wilson, Inspect-

Galveston, Karnes City-Range good, weather dry; cattle in good condition; four steamer cargoes shipptd to Cuba -W. M. Choate, Inspector

Victoria, Matagorda, Telfuer, Inari, Hungerford and Wharton—Weather and range good; 44 cars shipped to through Galveston; six cars oaded out to various points.-Charles . Martin, Inspector.

Beeville, Sinton, Alfred, Mathis. Reyholds-Range and weather good; cars loaded out .- John E. Rigby, In-

BOY FOUND DEAD

Curtis Milam Dragged by Horse and Killed at Memphis

MEMPHIS, Texas, May 29.—A searching party went out from this place yesterday evening to look for Milam, the 17-year-old son of W. M. Milam of this place. After a search of all night he was found dead on his father's ranch about eleven miles northeast of here early this morning. After dinner on Saturday he saddled his horse and rode away. The boys supposed by his not returning he had gone to Memphis to his father. Yesterday evening his horse came to the ranch with the saddle torn off. His parents were notified and search was begun. It appeared that his horse had fallen and he became entangled in the rope and was dragged about half a mile, receiving injuries which caused his death.

PIANOS COMMISSION MEN TO ATTACK TRUST LAW

Commission men of Fort Worth, members of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange, who are being sued by the attorney general on charges of violating the Texas anti-trust law, are prepared to attack the constitutionality of that measure when their cases come up in Austin Monday. Twentyone suits have been riled against the commission men, the live stock exchange, Swift, Armour and others, the total list of defendants exceeding one hundred, and the penalties asked the state under the penalty clause of the anti-trust statute amount to more than \$17,000,000.

Previous propositions for a compro-mise or a withdrawal of the suits pending, a test case having been refused by the attorney general, it believed the commission men and their attorneys will go to Austin Monday prepared for a finish fight, and unless the district court of Travis county throws out the cases at the outset, it is considered not unlikely they will be carried to the supreme court.

A number of lawyers and commis sion men are already in Austin. Among them George Miller, S. B. Cantey, M. M. Crane, Marion Sansom, E. Baldridge, G. W. Shields, G. T. Reynolds and R. H. McNatt, met the attorney general Saturday but the result of their meeting was not given

Answer Prepared

An answer to the pending suits which will be presented Monday when the cases are called in the Twentysixth district court, has been prepared by Capps, Cantey, Hanger and Short, attorneys for the commis-sion men in Fort Worth. Widespread interest throughout only Texas, but all live stock producing sections of the United States been awakened by the present suits, it being generally conceded that their result will establish a precedent for determining the status of commission men and live stock exchanges.

The first plea of the attorneys for the commission men is one of abatement, based on the allegation there is a misjoinder of causes of action and of the parties defendant in the suits brought by the state, in that the state seeks to recover a judgment against each of the defendants for a separate and distinct penalty, and in addition seeks to recover a judgment against the defendant corporations for the forfeiture of their charter; that if any liability is shown against either or both of the defendants it is a separate and distinct liability and not such joint liability as would support judgment against the defendants jointly or upon which the same judgcould be rendered against each of them.

Offer Demurrer

Providing for the contingency that the court overrule the exception presented in the first plea, the defense will then enter a demurrer to the petition, stating that the matters and things in the manner and form as therein alleged are insufficient show no cause of action against them The laws of 1899-1903 under which the suits are brought are then at-tacked on the following grounds: FIRST—The said act of 1899, if ever

valid, was repealed by the act of 1903 and the proviso in the repealing clause of the act of 1903 was ineffectual to reserve to the state the right to repenalties for violations of the law in that the same was unconstitutional because the subject of said proviso is not expressed in the caption of said act and the proviso attempts to reserve the right to recover penalties under said act alone from domes corporations, while not reserving the right to recover same from for eign corporations or natural nersons and is therefore a violation of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. Wherefore, it is pleaded, that the proviso in the repealing clause of the act of 1903 not being constitutional, their right to recover penalties thereunder was not reserved and was lost by the repeal of the law

The act of 1899 is also attacked in the demurrer on the ground that it was never valid because it conflicts with the constitution of Texas in that (a) The act contains more than one subject, and the subject thereof is not

expressed in the title (b) By the terms of the said act persons violating the provisions hereof are compelled to give evidence against themselves in violation of the Texas

bill of rights. (c) The act attempts to give district and county attorneys the right to inquire into the charter rights of private corporations and to take action thereon in the courts in violation of the Texas constitution, which confers this power exclusively on the attorney general.

(d) The act places unreasonable re strictions upon the right of contract in that it denies the right to acquire, hold or dispose of property. By som of its terms the mere acquisition of property is made evidence of a violation of its provisions, while by other terms the fallure to dispose of property is made unlawful, and for the exe of either of these constitutional fights extreme penalties are inflicted. Class Legislation_

The act of 1899 is also pleaded as invalid because in its entirely it denies to citizens of the state, including corporations, freedom of contract and the right to acquire, possess and dispose of property and the equal pro-tection of due process of law. Plea is also made that the act of 1899 makes an unjust classification in that stock raisers, agriculturists and laborers which include the larger part of the state's citizenship, are exempted from its provisions and that by reason of such exempts and arbitrary and unjust classifications the act of 1899, under which the present suits are prosecuted, denies to the defendants the equal protection of the law, and to permit a recovery of penalties it would be a violation of the fourteenth amendment to the United States constitution

Reference is also made to the eighth section of the act of 1899, which requires certain officers of corporations doing business in the state to furnish the secretary of state an affidavit in writing, denying any violation of the terms of the act by the corporation and it is provided that a failure to make such affidavit for thirty days

shall be taken as prima facie proof of the violation of the law. This is declared making a corporation party in a criminal case to give evidence against itself in violation of the United States

constitution. Other phases of the act referring to the sale of patented devices, the excessive penalties provided for and the provision referring to the collection and handling of press dispatches are all attacked as unconstitutional.

Collection of Penalty The part of the attorney general's petition referring to the recovery of penalties is also attacked on the fol-

owing grounds: No suit had been instituted and no judgment recovered for any of the alleged violations of the act of 1899, at the date of the passage of the act of 1903 and the repealing clause in the act of 1903, if valid, did not reserve to the state the right to maintain a suit thereafter, because to give such right would give to the said statute the effect of a retrospective or ex post facto

(b) The said act of 1899, being a penalty law and being indefinitely framed and of such doubtful wording that it cannot be understood either from the language in which it is expressed or from any other written law of the state, the same is void for uncertainty under the terms of article 5 of the general provisions of the penal code of this state.

(c) The act of 1899, not sufficiently designating what shall constitute an offense and therefore the defendants cannot be punished for any act of omission alleged to be in violation of the act of 1899, since under article 3 of the genrael provisions of the penal code of Texas no person shall be punished for an act or omission unless the same is a penal offense.

Plea is also made that the state's

cause of action, if it ever had any under the act of 1899, accrued more than two years next before the institution of the suit and is therefore barred by the statute of limitations.

Act of 1903 Attacked

A special exception to the state's petition is made on the ground that it is insufficient, and that no penalties can be collected because of any alleged violation of the provisions of the act of 1903, the same being alleged unconstitutional, null and void, because (a) The act is a criminal law and under its terms any persons violating any of its provisions may before a single violation there twice tried and twice put in jeopardy for the same act in violation of the fifth amendment to the United States constitution.

(b) The act of 1903 confers on the attorney general, district attorneys and county attorneys of the state power to discriminate between the citizens hereof in enforcement of the law, in that they may by their election prevent the infliction upon one person of a greater punishment for the violation of its provisions than a fine of \$50 a day, while they may elect to have another person violating its provisions indicted and convicted of a felony and confined in the penitentiary, which power is unconstitutional, in that it does not secure the infliction of the same character of punishment ipon all patrons within the jurisdiction

of the state. The act of 1903 is also attacked on the ground that it prevents the free-dom of contract in that it denies to one corporation the right to sell or purchase from another corporation prop-

Exchange Incorporated

Exception is made to the state's petiion on the ground that the Fort Worth Stock exchange of which the defendants are alleged to be members, was at the time of the alleged commission of the acts complained of, incorporated under the laws of Texas and mpowered under its charter and by the law to establish and maintain unlformity in commercial usages in city of Fort Worth in the sale of live stock and to adopt rules and regulations which should govern all transactions with said exchange. The defendants say that the adoption and enforcement of such rules are not in violation of the acts of either 1899 or 1903 and they move to strike out the parts of the state's petition relating to fixing the minimum charge for selling live stock, limiting the number of solicitors, imposing fines on members for viola ion of laws, prohibiting the members of the exchange from paying contingent fees to their attorneys, the resolutions prohibiting the members of the exchange from soliciting shipments, the resolution prohibiting members from sending free telegraph or telphone messages, except in case of bona fide sales, the rules of the charter limiting membership to 100, the rules of the exchange providing for an assessment of noney to pay expenses, and other rules of the exchange.

Charge is made also that the stxth paragraph of the state's petition is insufficient in that stockholders and employes are not by terms of the antitrust law of Texas made liable for the violation of such laws by corpora-

A large number of pleas of insufficiency and irrelevancy are made to a number of paragraphs in the state's petition.

Plea of Not Guilty

A general plea of not guilty is also entered. Statement is made that the defendants allege if they have com mitted any of the acts complained of by the state, nothing that they have done has been done with any intention to violate either the act of 1899 or the act of 1903, but everything they have done has been done for the public

STOCKMEN FORM COMMISSION CO.

Association With Branches in Six Different Cities

DENVER, Colo., May 30.—Prominent stockmen from all over the west assembled at the Brown Palace hotel yesterday and organized a commission company capitalized at \$100,000, shares having a par value of \$10 each. The only holders of shares are to be stockmen and no one will be allowed to hold more than fifty shares. Articles of incorporation were drawn up last night and signed by Murdo MacKenzie of Trinidad, president of the American Live Stock association; J. M. Wilson of Douglas , Wyo., vice president of the National Wool Growers' association: A. L. Ames of Buckingham, Iowa, president of the Corn Belt Meat Producing agenciation and others. It is anticipated at first the commission house will be in operation inside of three or four weeks. The general offices will be at Denver and the commission ouses will be established at Chicago Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and

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core every day."—Chicago Tribuna.

CATTLEMEN HOLD BACK

If the Texas attorney general's department expected unanimous and enthusiastic support from the cattlemen of Texas in the prosecution of suits against the Fort Worth commission men for alleged violation of the antitrust law, there must have been keen disappointment felt at Austin. There are several thousand persons engaged in the live stock business in Texas. Probably eight thousand of them come into direct business dealings with the commission men at Fort Worth in the course of a year. And thus far out of the eight thousand, so far as can be ascertained in the state press reports, less than half a dozen have expressed themselves as approving the attorney general's course in bringing the pres-

From the 500 or more shippers who are represented every month in the hog and sheep division at the Fort Worth stock yards, not one single word of commendation for the attorney general has come, or one word of complaint regarding the shippers treatment at the hands of the com-

mission men Meeting in Palo Pinto

A meeting of citizens and stock raisers was held at the Palo Pinto county court house Saturday, May 26 and among those present, according t dispatch, were G. W. McDonald, J. Cunningham, J. H. Eaton, G. W. Whatley, W. H. Penis and Andrew

At this meeting according to the report given out, the commission suits were discussed and among the resolutions passed was the following state-"It is further, the sense of the citizens and stock raisers of Pale Pinto county that if said commission houses have violated and are violating said anti-trust statutes of Texas, that the same be made to obey the law, or be put out of the state."

In this resolution there is nothing contrary to the spirit which has been maintained by the commission men themselves from the beginning of the present controversy. The Palo Pinto citizens are careful in their resolutions to leave no inference that they believe the law to have been violated.

The San Angelo Meeting The recent meeting at San Angelo, report of which was given out as rep resenting the cattlemen of that section being unfavorable to the commission men, has not caused a general rally from the cattlemen in other parts of

On the other hand G. W. Shleld, a prominent cattleman of the San Angelo district in an interview with The Telegram, said that as far as he knew there were not more than three genuine cattlemen at this much advertised meeting and that true sentiment cattlemen in the San Angelo district was anything but represented in the report of the San Anxelo meeting.

Mr. Shield's interview in The Telegram brought out from J. W. Love-lady of Colorado, one of the best known cattlemen of west Texas, the following strong letter addressed to one of the commission firms engaged in business at Fort Worth.

Mr. Lovelady's Letter Gentlemen: I have heard it intimated that the commission companies have received no expression from the cattlemen of this county with regard to the recent action of the attorney general of this state in bringing suit against the cattle commission companies and some individuals for alleged violation of the Texas anti-trust laws I beg to assure you that I deeply regret that the state has seen fit to take this view of the matter, and we cattlemen, not only of this county, but of the entire country, deplore the action which

has been taken by the attorney gen-

I have been engaged in shipping cattle for more than twenty years, and have shipped thousands of cattle, which were handled by the commission companies and in all my experience I have ound the commission companies to be the greatest friends that we cattlemen, who depend on the raising, feeding and shipping of cattle for a living, have ever had. They have advanced us the money at a low rate of interest "carry us through," and make a profit our stuff where, had we depended on other sources, we would have got woefully "left," and their action at all times toward the cattlemen been such as to be proof positive that no alliance or "trust" of any kind whatsoever exists between the commission men and the packers.

I have just read the article quoted from G. W. Shield, and his statement is right along in line with my views of this matter, and I am free to state that they receive the sanction and indorsement of every real cattleman, for when he stops to think of the effect this suit will have he will readily see that he will be the one receiving the greatest injury in the long run.

If I remember correctly, at the time of the organization of the Stock Exchange at Fort Worth the plan which they proposed to conduct their business was submitted to the legal department of this state for the purpose of determining whether or not it was an infringement of the anti-trust law, and at that time it was declared that it was not, and we are of the opinion that this suit was brought at a period when feeling was high, and through a misrepresentation or misunderstanding of the conditions existing and had they been taken at any other time and considered coolly and delib-

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erately such would not have been the

If those who are agitating this movement against the commission compa-nies will refer back about five years, when the movements were first started against the packers, they will see we vere receiving in the neighborhood of cents for our stuff, whereas today we get only from 21/2 to 31/2 cents for the same class of cattle, and with this movement against commission men in this state, the prospect for anything like these latter prices in the future is

not very encouraging. I have made it a point to discuss this matter with every cattlemen with whom I have come in contact since the filing of this anti-trust suit, and find the sentiments expressed herein to be their opinion, and we all propose to use our utmost endeavors in behalf of the commission men in the way which will be the most beneficial to them, as their interests and ours are identical, and we can see no other prospect than that this suit if pushed, as the attorney general's office proposes, will be the working of a greater hardship on the eattlemen than anyone else.

I wish you would turn this letter over to any paper you may see fit, for publication, that the cattlemen at large and the general public may be advised as to our feelings regarding the action which the legal department of this state has seen fit to take in this mat-

ter. Yours very truly,
J. W. LOVELADY. Colorado, Texas, May 23.

Association Silent The Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, the largest organization of live stock shippers in the world and the organization most vitally interested in the present prosecution, has given out no word of approbation for the attorney general's methods in conducting the present suits. The officials of the association have even not allowed themselves to be quoted on the subject.
At the Dallas meeting of the association this spring the question of pro-test by members of the association against proposed increases in commission rates on the part of the commission men in business at Fort and other markets came up for consideration, but it was referred to the

their methods. During the investigation of the commission business at Fort Worth, so far as is known, the attorney general's department did not even consult with the Cattle Raisers' Association in the

executive committee for consideration.

There were no denunciatory resolutions

directed at the commission men or

search of "evidence." Other live stock associations of the state interested in the hog and sheep industry have not even been heard from regarding the Fort Worth market management, except from time to time as individual shippers have praised the high prices received here.

TEXAS SHOULD CHANGE TACTICS

To the Editor of Stockman-Journal. FORT WORTH, Texas, May 28 .-My Dear Mr. Editor-Your paper of May 9th was duly received and contents carefully noted. I also note carefully brief editorials from a number of other papers that you have copied from. It strikes me as a rather peculiar situation, when I read a large majority of the editorials of other publications in your state, for the reason that it is generally supposed that newspaper men as a rule are well educated and well informed on a variety of subjects, and more especially subjects their readers are interested in but it seems from the trend of the correspondence, your papers would like to see all of the packing plants removed from your state.

This spirit seems strange to people who live outside of the great state of Texas, when we take into consideration that Texas is by far the largest state in the union, and contains more than double the number of beef cattle of any state in the union, and inasmuch as the owners and producers of cattle have had to ship them on an average of more than a thousand miles. in the past twenty-five years, to find a market for them. And the amount of freight that has been paid, and the shrinkage and damage their cattle have sustained when in transit, would more than pay double the cost of every railroad running from the northern markets to the center of your great

And when the leading packers of the United States realize that they can receive the cattle from their home range, in a great deal better condition and that they can by dressing them, ship as dressed beef two cars of live stock in one car, and that said packers have expended more than seven million dollars in one of the leading cities of your state, thus bringing to your peo ple a home market for their live stock and as the large cattle ranges are being divided up into small farms, and a number of people engaged in the agricutultural business in your state have become interested in the live stock industry, and are rapidly developing the resources of your great state in the production of beef, pork and mutton and by this means market their crop, and when we take into consider eration that the laboring and agricultural people of your state have in former years bought the principle part of the salted meats consumed by them, from nothern markets, paying for the same not only the wholesale prices in northern markets, but with commissions and freight added, which has made the cost of living to the laboring people higher in your state than in others of the northern states, containing large manufacturing plants, and as the two plants are already established in your country, instead of trying to confiscate their property and take from them their charter and right to do business in your state, it would look like intelligent, sensible men would advocate more packing plants, and would invite the great Schwarzschild and Sulzberger Packing company of New York, Chicago and Kansas City to open up a plant in your midst, and the Cudahy's with all their independent plants and independent spirit, and large handlers of Texas cattle, it would seem that your people would be better off, and had better invite and encourage such plants to be established in your midst, than to engage in trying to drive them out and confiscate the property of those already located in your state.

There are many small and independent plants that handle and have a trade for cheap and low priced beef products, but we do not know of any independent plants that are seeking a location in a state whose laws are so stringent against capital that the state's officers, under the guise of enforcing the laws ,already on the statute books, might at any time confiscate all the capital invested, together with the plants located in said state.

The packers of the United States are having trouble enough in the north-



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can Farmer, a monthly magazine Think of it-a year's subscription to two first-class publications for the price of one alone.

113th Year THE BINGHAM SCHOOL Asheville Plateau. MILITARY, Forty-nine (49) Texas boys during 112th

year: Spanish Speaking Teacher. \$130 per Half Term.
COL. R. BINGHAM, Supt., R. F. D. No. 4, Asheville, N. C. ern markets, and will not very soon be seeking a location in a state whose laws are prohibitory to the operation

of capital and whose fines are so exorbitant as to confiscate their property and to put them entirely out of business. It has been the policy of the majority of the older states to encourage manufacturers to locate in their midst,

principle that encourages manufacturers to locate. The packing plants located in the United States give employment to a large number of people, and as a general thing at satisfactory wages, and to an outsider it would appear that Texas, with its rapidly increasing population, needs many manufacturing concerns of all kinds, so that her large immigration would find profitable em-

and to enact laws regulating manufac-

turing industries on a liberal, broad

ployment when locating in your state. If this letter is considered of sufficient value by you to find a place in your columns along with the numerous other letters and publications, I would be pleased to see it in next week's issue, and if so, I would be pleased to furnish you other letters along this line in the future. With kind regards, I remain, yours truly,

JAMES H. CAMPBELL.

Exchange Advantages Campbell Bros. & Rosson, Fort Worth,

Texas Dear Sirs-I read a communication from my old friend, James H. Campbell of St. Louis a few days ago, wherein he made a statement regarding the manner that hogs and cattle were docked before the exchange existed.

I wish to relate a little circumstance

that happened to a shipment of four

hundred cattle I made to Chicago during this period. It was during February, 1903, Jerry Washington of Marietta, I .T., and myself purchased from Hon. C. L. Potter of Gainesville, Texas, 800 steers. Mr. Washington took 400 of them and I took the remaining 400, and it happened we both shipped at the same time to Kansas City. Mr Washington sold at Kansas City and I shipped on to Chicago, where I sold these steers and they netted \$8 per head. A yardman who seemed to have the power-as an employe of one of the men who purchased my cattledocked two of these steers \$5 per head claiming they had sustained broken ribs in transit, which left me \$3 per head net on these three cattle, and I was assured by the docker who docked these steers I was getting off very light, claiming there was another one in the herd he did not get and probably would have docked these two more had it not been they only brought \$8 per head. I make this statement simply to substantiate Mr. Campbell's statements along the line he wrote this letter and to show the people who are accustomed to handling very many cattle that the probabilities are that this practice would be in vogue today were it not that the commission men organized these exchanges for the protection of their customers.

It is worse than nonsense for any man with a reasonable amount of abil ity and thinking capacity to intimate there is any illegitimate connection between the commission man and the packet as against the shipper and it would not take the state of Texas two weeks to thoroughly convince themselves of this fact were they to go at it in a businesslike manner. Yours WADE HAMPTON.

While sheep will bear much neglect, it is rather poor economy to purchase animals of any kind just to see how much neglect they will stand.

When possible, breeding ewes should be kept to themselves, so as not to be under any unnecessary excitement.

Sheep will get more sustenance from poor land and do the land more good at the same time than any other stock usually kept on the farm.

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PACKERS SELL NO BAD MEAT

CHICAGO, May \$1 .- Dr. S. E. Bennett, chief government inspector at the stock yards, in speaking of the present meat agitation yesterday, reiterated with emphasis his assertion that "not a pound of tainted meat es-

capes into the local market." "I never saw anything like the frenzy displayed over this question," he sald, "Men who never saw the interior of a packing house are learnedly discussing the necessity of giving the inspectors the right to destroy all the meat they condemn. They do destroy it now. They always have done so, at least since I came here ten years ago.

Much Meat Destroyed "Just as soon as the tagger puts the suspicious' tag upon a carcass, it is hauled off to the government's

and locked up. No one has the key to that room except the government. The inspector who is a trained veterinary and comes around and examines the meat. If his judgment corroborates the verdict of the tagger the animal is dumped forth into the and converted into fertilizer. The packer gets nothing from that animal except the hide, hoofs, horns and the fertilizing material. For anyone to assert condemned meat escapes into the local market or into any other market is the veriest nonsense,' said, "the situation here is not as bad as has been reported and nothing like the situation reported in the Chicago packing houses. That everything is not as it should be, however, may not be controverted. With even the small force of inspectors at the demand of the department—we have but six men -meat is constantly being condemned There has been an unusually large amount of meat thrown out recently and it goes without saying that s force of half a dozen inspectors is entirely inadequate. Last asked for at least fifty additional inspectors. It does not necessarily fol-low that they will be detailed to meat inspection for there is less demand for watchers in the packing houses at some periods of the year than there is at others. Just at this time we need a large force as it is bob veal seaso "I am unable to say how long it will take me to complete my investigatio of the packing houses here. I will not stop until I have gone into every detail of the business.

Married couple wish job herding sheep or goats, or cooking on ranch. R. G. Whoten, Gail, Texas.

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TEXAS STOCKMAN - JOURNAL

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

Entered as second-class matter, January 5, 1904, at the postoffice at Fort Worth, Texas, under the act of congress of March 3, 1879.

HEC. A. McEACHIN Editor

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. OFFICERS:

President-I. T. Pryor......San Antonio First Vice President-Richard Walsh......Palodura Second Vice President-H. E. Crowley......Palodura Secretary-John T. Lytle......Fort Worth Treasurer-S. B. Burnett......Fort Worth

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

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

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE

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

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

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

SPECIAL OFFER

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

WHO GETS IT ?..

If the suits against the Fort Worth Live Stock exchange members should be decided adversely to them and the \$17,000,000 or more penalties asked by the attorney general, estimated on the \$50 a day basis for the two years during which no state official found time to notify the alleged violators he suspected them of breaking the anti-trust law, who would get the big sum of money should the court assess it?

Would the big sum drop with a heavy thud into the yawning coffers of the state and go to pay up overdue indebtedness, make more room in the asylums tetter the wages of the public school teachers, increase the equipment of our rapidly growing State university, improve public roads and increase the pensions of the gallant heroes who fought from Texas in the late war? Such a sum of money would go a long ways toward accomplishing such things, but would it?

The anti-trust law provides, the same law which the attorney general believes has been violated by commission men in business at Fort Worth, that at the attorney general's volition anti-trust suits may be brought in the district court of Travis county. That is in Austin a two minutes' walk from the state capitol. In event of bringing such suits the law further provides the attorney general may associate with him the district attorney for the district centering at Austin and that in event of the successful prosecution of the suit, 25 PER CENT OF THE PENALTY COL-LECTED SHALL GO INTO THE POCKET OF THE SAID DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

That means, in case the anti-trust suits should be won by the state there would be something like \$4,-250,000 coming to this district attorney. It would be better for the district attorney than being born into

Supposing, as has been rumored, the attorney gencral would agree to a compromise with the commission men and exchange members on the basis of \$100,000 or even \$50,000 penalties. Would the state get it all?

All but the trifling \$25,000 or \$12,500 which would fall the way of the same Travis county district attor-

Why should he get it? And would he get all of his share? The district attorney of Travis county is associated in the present suits with the attorney general of the state and the county attorney of Tarrant county. Where do they come in? Would the \$25,000 or \$12,500 drop in one chunk, or would it be split up? In event of the full penalties being assessed would there

be then a division of the \$4,250,000? The law did not require the attorney general to bring the suits at Austin. He not only could have brought them at Fort Worth in one of the district courts here, greatly to the saving of the expenses for the many defendants in the case and at a great saving of time. The district courts of Fort Worth are well versed in law and able to decide the ticklish legal question at stake. Lightfoot, the attorney general's assistant, found that one of the Fort Worth district courts knew more about the law of using grand jury subpenas than did the attorney geenral's department.

There is a state fund of \$15,000 or a little less, appropriated by the last legislature for just such a situation as has arisen, to which the attorney general would have had access in case he wished to hire additional counsel and try the cases in Fort Worth. If te had greater confidence in the district attorney of Travis county than in any other lawyer of the state, he probably could have retained that gentleman for a a fee of \$1,000 or \$2,000 out of the \$15,000 fund and

the state would have been away ahead. Why didn't he? Texas taxpayers have a right to know the answer to these questions. Can the attorney general's department do so or can it merely furnish another "opinlon?" The public already has one.

THE FORT WORTH MARKET

The Fort Worth live stock market is constantly proving its value to the live stock producers of Texas and the southwest. It is proving to be just what they

have hoped for and expected for many long years, and it is making good money for those producers every day in the year. The growth and development of the Fort Worth market is a matter in which every producer is directly interested, for as this market expands and attains its proper and expected development it will mark the dawning of an entirely new era for the live stock interests in all Fort Worth territory. And the Fort Worth market is growing and expanding, even with the generally adverse conditions that have prevailed affecting the great live stock industry. Some idea of what the market is doing may be gathered from the following extract from the Fort Worth Live Stock Reporter, the market paper published out at the stock yards. The Reporter says:

Despite the fact that Fort Worth cattle (including calves) receipts display a decrease of 30,900 head for the first five months this year as compared with the corresponding period in 1905, there has been a continued growth of the market, as is clearly shown by the record kept by the weighmaster of the cattle scales. Up to 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, which hour marked the official close of the day's and month's transactions on the local market, 218,529 cattle and calves had crossed the scales at this market since Jan. 1. For the same period last year 206,783 head had been weighed, showing an increase this year to date of 11,746 head, in the face of the shortage in total reccipts of 30,900. This gain in weighing can only be accounted for in one way-the demand is greater than a year ago, or for any previous five months in the history of the Fort Worth market, and snippers have realized more than ever before that they make money by selling here in preference to forwarding their cattle north. More cattle have been sold here and a great many less shipped out unsold than during the first five months of 1905.

There is no reason in the world why the Fort Worth market should not become all that its most sanguine friends and supporters could hope for if the present rate of progress and development is maintained. Other market centers have already come to a realization that the Fort Worth market is a proposition to be reckoned with, and are preparing for the inevitable result. Chicago, the greatest live stock market in the world, was the first to take a tumble to the situationfavolved in the establishment of the Fort Worth market, and is now making no effort to do business in this section except in the matter of obtaining a share of the overflow business.

What Fort Worth needs is such development of the racking industry here as will prevent any overflow business. We need and must have more packing houses to handle all the live stock produced in Fort Worth territory. There is no reason in the world why one animal should be shipped out of Texas to be slaughfered, and the time will come when such procedure will be a very rare occurrence. The construction of new lines of railway to the gulf is an important step in the right direction, for it will have a great tendency toward developing the export meat business, which must ultimately find its greatest outlet through a Texas port. The time is near at hand when the greater part of this export business will be done from Fort Worth. The meat will be prepared here, loaded into refrigerator cars and rushed to the sea for shipment to all foreign countries. This is no stretch of the imagination, but is a contingency that is just as sure to come as the sun is to rise tomorrow.

It is the packing houses we have now that assured the future of Fort Worth and gave this city the impetus that has been felt in every line of business since the new plants were established. That fact is too well established to admit of any form of argument. Then it stands to reason that Fort Worth is interested in the matter of obtaining more packing houses and bringing about a greater and more rapid development of the market already established here, instead of encouraging officials of the state government in confiscatory proceedings so well calculated to hamper the development of this important industry. The people of this city are vitally interested in the outcome of the pending proceedings in Austin, and would be greatly pleased to see matters adjusted along mutually satisfactory and sensible lines. The state should bear in mind that it is dealing with a very important industry, and while the ends of justice should be subserved, there is no occasion for going beyond that point. The development of the packing industry is an important matter for every live stock producer in Texas and the southwest.

It will probably be after the middle of the month before the policy of the state will be made fully manifest in regard to the big penalty suits now pending against Fort Worth institutions. There are hints of a compromise, but the matter cannot be developed until the cases are called for trial. The attorney general has virtually agreed to compromise under certain conditions, but whether or not those conditions will be complied with is as yet a matter of uncertainty.

The talk of disruption in the ranks of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas is the veriest rot. If there are members of this great organization who are displeased with the manner in which its affairs are being conducted, they have the privilege of withdrawing their membership. But they will not be permitted to pull the house down when they conclude to take their

James E. Scripps of the Scripps-McRae Press Association is dead after a lingering illness, and his death marks the passing of a master journalistic mind. He was an Englishman by birth, but came to America at an early age and became identified with journalistic work, proving himself an adept in the work undertaken. His home was in Detroit.

That thin veneering of whitewash put on the big rackers by the Garfield report was not sufficient to destroy the aroma of some of the meat they are said to be selling to the consumers of the country. The big packers seem to be up against another very difficult proposition and one that promises to bring some very sensational matters to light.

To read some of the Texas papers one would naturally infer that it is a republican administration that has been given to Texas by Governor Lanham. And the pity of it is that these strictures are so utterly unnecessary and out of place.

The people of Texas are more interested in the reduction of politicians in the membership of the Texas railroad commission than they are in the proposed reduction in passenger fares on the Houston and Texas Central. More attention to business and less attention to politics is the demand of the hour.

Congress is getting ready to adjourn, in order to give its members an opportunity to get out and explain to the country just why it is that the will of the people is not always paramount.

The fastest growing city in the southwest-that is Fort Worth-and the other Texas cities are becoming painfully aware of all that this fact implies.

THE MEASURE OF BLAME

Who blames the people of Fort Worth to stand up for the packing Suppose a Bonham industry was attacked by people who have sins of their own, wouldn't we kick? Well, we guess yes. Those packeries are of and for Texas, and especially for North The hog market would be nothing for this section of the state if it were not for them. The beef market would be just what St. Louis or Kan-City would suggest if it were not for them. If they do not pay more for the cattle than the St. Louis people, still we save in freight, hence make something that way. When you cry "establish factories to make Texas grow" and then go to fighting them you are a Judas to the cause of the upbuilding of the state.-Bonham News.

There is food for reflection in what the Bonham paper says. For many long years the people of Texas and the entire southwest were clamoring for the establishment of a market in Texas that would be capable of handling the live stock produced in that section. Efforts were made by enterprising citizens of Fort Worth to comply with this popular demand, but the undertaking was of too much magnitude. It required the investment of more capital than the enterprising promoters could command, and the result was loss and disappointment. But there was no cessation in the demand for this great Texas market. Every meeting of live stock producers had something to say on the subject, and Fort Worth was implored to devise some method by which the desired end could be attained.

It was then that negotiations were opened with the big packers in the east and they were importuned to inrestigate the situation here with a view of establishing modern packing plants. They acceded to the request and investigated the matter and finally announced they would establish modern plants here upon certain conditions, A very important part of those conditions was the payment of a large cash bonus by the citizens of Fort Worth, and this part of the program was cheerfully complied with. Fort Worth went deep down into her pocket and paid a large price for the privilege of becoming the live stock market of the southwest, and this serves to explain the Worth sentiment that has been manifest against harassing and persecuting the interests that have made the Fort Worth market so nearly what the people interested have demanded.

In all the history of the development of live stock markets there has never been such rapid progress as has been made in Fort Worth. The development here has simply been unprecedented and is but a marker for what is to come provided there is nothing hamper further progress. Every live stock producer in Texas and the southwest is as vitally interested in the situation as if they were citizens of Fort Worth, for their future prosperity very largely depends upon the con-tinued development and proper maintenance of the Fort Worth market.

The live stock producers of this section know what it is to be at the mercy of the other markets. They were in that condition for years, and while it may be true that the establishment of the Fort Worth market has as yet brought but partial emancipation, the promises for the future are very flattering. Fort Worth believes these great packing industries were established here in deference to popular demand, and public sentiment here does not indorse their pulling down as a mere matter of pacificating the interest that is continually crying "Wolf, wolf," when there are few wolf signs to be

If the Fort Worth packers have violated the law they should be compelled to pay a just and reasonable penalty. But public sentiment does not indorse the administration of justice that becomes confiscatory and threatens wipe out of existence the very things so long been clamorous for. In their zealousness the state officials have placed the state in a mercenary attitude that is repugnant to the lovers of the principles of justice.

THAT THREATENED DISRUPTION

There has been considerable talk of a threatened disruption in the ranks of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, in consequence of the diversity of views existing in its ranks on the sutject of commission men being permitted to participate in the affairs of the organization. It has been freely predicted that the next annual meetng in this city would witness a very sharp and acrimonious fight over this issue, but those who are posted as to the real situation have not for one moment believed that such a thing was even a most remote contingency.

When that much advertised meeting of San Angelo cattlemen was heralded to the world, as the result of which a tender of financial support was made to the attorney general, and the commission firms, packing houses and stock yards company were denounced as a trust, the event was gleefully seized upon as a very strong indication of what was to come. But the facts have at length come out concerning that celebrated meeting of live stock men at San Angelo and were published in this paper last week. G. W. Shields, a leading stockman of that section and former sheriff of Tom Green county, was the spokesman, and

"I am authorized by the stockmen of the Angelo country, and when I say stockmen I mean the genuine article and not hackmen, etc., of Angelo, say to the people of Fort Worth through the columns of The Telegram and the Stockman-Journal and also to the stockmen of the state and to the Live Stock Exchange and commiss houses, and to the individuals who have been sued for hundreds of thousands of dollars by the attorney general's office of the state of Texas, that they look upon the whole proceeding as in the nature of persecution, that it is uncalled for and should cease at once.

"That such action in a great measure endangers the welfare of the stock interests of the state, both individually and generally, and if continued will certainly result in heavy losses to those engaged in the great industry.

"That if the people of Fort Worth and the commission men so desire that we will call a general meeting of all stockmen of the San Angelo country for the purpose of declaring that we are not engaged in this uncalled-for war upon an interest that is a component part of our business, and will through this meeting declare that we are opposed as a class to what has already been done; that we have no money wherewith to assist the atter ney general in pushing the suits he has brought, but that if needed we are ready to back the other side in any way that is needful be it either with influence or moral support. money, We wish it distinctly understood that we stand with Fort Worth and the commission men, first, last and all the time, and shall continue to do so just as long as they do not injure our interests any more than they have in the

That does not read much like the stockmen of the San Angelo country are engaged in an effort to pull down the great Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. On the contrary, it has the ring of the true metal and proves the stockmen down there are loyal in their allegiance to this great organization and not in sympathy with the radical movement thought to be contemplated. But that is not all. George B. Hen-

dricks of San Angelo, a member of the original meeting and signer of the celebrated telegram to the attorney general, was in Fort Worth a few days ago and gave out the following state-

"I have received a number of letters, some of them from my best friends among the business men of Fort Worth, censuring me for the part I took in the meeting at San Angelo, and I have come here to make a personal investigation of the basis of this action of the attorney general against the exchange and the packers. I have had good cause to change my mind in regard to this matter, and other cattlemen who have been thinking as I did, will, I believe, take a different view of the situation when they are better informed. I have talked with a number of the live stock commission men and some of the most reliable hustness men of Fort Worth, whose opinions are worthy of respect, and it is plain to me, now, that many of the cattlemen have been acting with a misunderstanding of the situation. I find that the commission men at the stock yards have had no intention of violating the anti-trust law of Texas, and if they have done so, it was a technical violation. I am told, on authority so sound that I cannot doubt it, that when the exchange was organized its by-laws were submitted to the then attorney general, and with a few changes they were approved by him. This shows the good faith of the commission men, and their desire to comply with the law. It doesn't look to me as if this was the act of an international law-

"As to the packers. I find that they are not members of the exchange, and if this is a prosecution of persons who are in the exchange I am unable to see how it is to apply to non-members of that body.

"I don't believe the attorney general would intentionally do anything to break down any business in Texas, but this prosecution of the exchange will have that effect. The commission firms have loaned out millions of dollars on cattle in Texas, rediscounting this paper with eastern banks. The holders of this paper, alarmed at the prosecutions by the attorney general, have begun calling in their loans. This has a disastrous effect, not only on the cattlemen who are in debt, but on others who are not. The cattleman who has borrowed money, and cannot get an extension of his loan, must market his cattle at any sacrifice to raise money to pay. The throwing of such a load of sacrifice cattle on the market sure to break prices, and all cat. tlemen will suffer alike. This will cause the loss of millions of dollars to the cattle interests of Texas, and ruin some of our best men who are not in a position to pull through. I have ascertained that one commission firm here has loaned on cattle paper over \$700,000, which has been placed in the east, and that all of these loans will have to be paid as the paper falls due.' Mr. Hendricks was asked if he had

talked with lawyers regarding the legal aspect of these suits, and replied that he had not, as he was looking for facts, not for legal opinions from either

"You may say this for me," he concluded: cluded: "I am against a trust, wherever I find it, because it deprives the individual of the right of free action and strangles competition, but in this case I have not been able to find anything that resembles a trust. I consider the work of the live stock exchange helpful to the cattle interests. Upon my return home I am going to tell my friends what I have found out, and we will set about to undo what was done at the former meeting.

This action on the part of Mr. Hendricks would seem to indicate a change of heart down in the San Angelo country, and it probably means that the matter will now be permitted to pass as a mistake in which great injustice was unintentionally done.

THE CHILDREN'S PATRIMONY The state of Texas has large bodies

of land, located principally out in the western portion of this great domain that is on the market and coming on the market under very favorable conditions. A knowledge of this fact is sufficient to keep a constant stream of immigration pouring into that section, and while many of these immigrants are disappointed in the net result of their efforts, the great majority of them are finding homes on which they are settling and becoming useful and prosperous citizens.

There is a marked difference in the character of the immigration that is now going into west Texas as compared with that of a few years ago Back only a few years the bulk of the movement in that direction was largely speculative. The men who were ostensibly seeking for homes and clamoring so loudly in that direction were really looking for opportunities to file upon school land, which could held a short time only and then sold for a big bonus. These people were a curse to the country, and it is fortunate their tribe has now grown so small.

There are many people in Texas who have looked upon this school land for years with a covetous eye. They have preached the doctrine from year to year that Texas owes every man a home, but they have not gone far enough in their declaration of princi-They have not been willing to concede that the home must be paid They have seen this land aside by the fathers of Texas for the school children of the state, and their constant thought has been to devise some method of getting advantage of it without money and without price. This is the one thing that has caused so much trouble in the settlement of the west. That it is passed is a great blessing and due to proper changes in state laws under the terms of which this land may be acquired. Following are some of the provisions of the existing Texas and laws:

Within 120 days from the date of the award of the land to an applicant he must file in the land office his personal affidavit that he has in person settled on the land, and if not so filed, the law requires the land commission er to cancel the award and again place the land on the market.

The purchaser must live in personon the land for three consecutive years, including the ninety days allowed to settle. Proof of such occupancy must be filed in the land office at Austin within, two years after the three years occupancy has been completed.

Sales will not be made to a married woman when that fact is known, un-less her husband signs with her the note to the state for the balance of the purchase money; nor to minors when their minority is known. Within three years from date of sale the purchaser must place \$300 worth of provements on some part of the land he purchases from the state.

After completion of the required residence and improvement and proof filed in the land office, the purchaser can pay out the land and obtain patent from the state, or he may hold the land forty years by paying on Nov of each year the annual interest of per cent. The land is subject to taxation from date of purchase.

The law provides that the land may be bought in tracts of eighty acres or nultiples thereof up to the quantity allowed to one purchaser, according to the county in which the land is lo-cated. In the counties of Bandera, Brewster, Crockett, El Paso, Jeff Da Loving, Pecos, Presidio, Sutton and Val Verde as much as eight sections of 640 acres can be bought by one purchaser, but in other counties

the amount is limited to four sections. All land purchased by the applicant since April 19, 1901, will be counted against him in ascertaining the quan-

tity he can buy. In order to buy any of this land the applicant must file by mail written application with the commissioner of the land office, Austin, Texas. A separate application must be used for each Blank applications can be obtained from the land commissioner by sending stamps for postage.

Women Assist in Roundup DEMING, N. M., June 4.—Miss Marjorie Norcop and Miss Barbara Raithel, popular young women of this city, who have taught school in Douglass for the past year, are taking part in the cattle roundup on the Diamond A ranch They went to Hachita, where they were supplied with cow ponies and cowboy regalia, consisting of spurs and ropes. Miss Norcop is an expert horsewomen, her father owning a large cattle ranch

EXCELLENT FFFD FOR LIVE STOCK

Hardy Bermuda Grass Does Well as a Substitute for the Native Grasses, Which No Longer Afford the Needed Supply of Forage.

- for. John Fields, Oklahoma Experiment Station.

There is continued interest in grasses. The native grasses do not yield sufficient pasture. Cultivated hillsides are washing and need something to cover the soil. Overflow lands along the rivers are lying idle because of the risk taken when they are culti-

vtaed. The whole subject of grasses has been given close study since bulletin No. 55 was issued in December, 1902. The results serve only to confirm the statement made there, as follows: all the grasses tried on the station farm, bermuda alone has snown the qualities which must be possessed by

a pasture grass in Oklahoma." Every sowing of bermuda grass seed has resulted similarly-a good growth killed back in winter, beginning growth late in the spring. Reports from other loclities tell of the same result and the tendency of this sort of bermuda to freeze back and start late in the spring makes it of little use, either for pasture or lawn.

Close observation of several different plats of bermuda grass indicate that some of it withstood cold weather better than others and began growing as early as April 1, even after a hard winter. To test this more carefully, a large planting of roots was made early in July, 1904. Part of the roots were tak. en from a plat recently grown from seed. Others were taken from plats that had been growing for at least ten years, and which may have started from the seed sown in 1892. source is uncertain, but it is certain that this grass passed through the freeze of February, 1899, when the temperature fell seventeen degrees below with no snow on the ground.

Little difference was shown in the growth of the grass from the different plats, and there was a heavy growth all over the field before frost. In the spring of 1905, after an unusually severe winter with a temperature of eighteen degrees below zero, there was a marked difference. On March 29, all of that grown from acclimated roots was green and growing vigorously. It soon covered the ground perfectly, to the exclusion of crab grass. Where roots recently grown from seed were planted, all of the previous season's growth was killed; new growth did not start from the roots until May and then only in ptaches. There was more crab grass than bermuda grass on this plat throughout the season.

To make certain, roots of the hardy sort were sent to sixty persons, a trial being made in every county in the territory. Some of this was sent out in the spring of 1904, but most of it in the spring of 1905. In a few cases where it was desired that the grass be given a trial on overflow lands, the station paid the charges for sending the roots to persons who had agreed plant and care for them.

Requests for reports were sent out March 1, 1906, and forty-four replies, representing twenty-one counties, received. Those who were sufficiently interested to pay express charges for the roots, as a rule, furnished complete reports. Reports from the others were, with two exceptions, either incomplete or not received at all

The general results as stated in these reports are that the bermuda grass supplied by the station is superior to that grown from seed. It grows more vigorously, the stems remain green throughout the winter, and new growth begins in March. Many made direct comparisons. One farmer in Dewey county, after having grown the grass from seed only to have it freeze out every winter, was supplied with roots of the hardy variety in June, 1904. On March 5, 1906, he reported that it was putting out new growth and sent a green shoot as evidence He stated that he regarded the hardy bermuda a satisfactory pasture grass "in every way, but it must not be pastured until the second year and then not too closely, as the runners are not sufficiently rooted."

The best method of preparing the soil and planting bermuda sod is similar to that followed in growing potatoes. It pays well to give the land good preparation by winter plowing and frequent harrowings. The sod may be planted from April 15 to July 15; earlier if sod is abundant so that large pieces may be planted, and later if there are good rains. Furrows about six inches deep should be made with a single shovel play. They should be about three feet apart and pieces of sod from one to two inches squares should be dropped every inches in the freshly opened furrows. These should be covered, either by using the foot as the sod is dropped, or hoe, or a double shovel plow. The depth of covering varies with condi-If the soil is dry, a thicker covering may be given than if it wet. It will not do to attempt to cover with a harrow. The small amount of labor thus saved will be paid for by a year's delay in getting a stand of grass.

When but a limited amount of bermuda roots, from which the dirt has been shaken, is available, the preparation of the soil should be the same but the roots must be planted more carefully than the sod, and the soil must be firmed about them. It is desirable to have a little of the root exposed to the air. This is not necessary when the sod is planted; it may

e completely covered. On June 29 and 30, two and onehalf acres of thin upland soil on the farm of the experiment station was set to bermuda grass by planting small pieces of sod eighteen inches apart in rows three feet apart. This land had previously been manured and used for growing an experimental orchard, clean cultivation having been given the soil for several years.

On September 25, 1905, the grass was cut for hay and was entirely free from weeds and crabgrass. The yield we at the rate of 2,584 pounds of cured hay per acre, the total amount being nearly three and one-fourth tons from the two and one-half acres. The rainfall during the less than

three months in which this crop was growing was unusually heavy, amounting to 14.13 inches. The average precipitation for the same period in previous years is 9.62 inches. This heavy yield, however, indicates how quickly cultivated land may be solded with bermuda grass, and the returns which

may be expected from planting it. The hay is clean and excellent for feeding to horses. An analysis of this hay made by the chemist of the station showed that it contained 9.70 per cent protein and 1.24 per cent fat. Average analysis of timothy hay shows that it contains 5.9 per cent protein and 2.5 per cent fat; and Kentucky blue grass hay 7.8 per cent protein and 3.9 per cent fat. Alfalfa hay contains 14.3 per cent protein and 2.2 per cent fat. When once established, hardy ber-

muda grass is not easily killed out. There need be no fear of its "taking the country" and becoming a pest this far north. The only complaint here is that, after having been growing on the station farm for fourteen years, it has "taken" so little of it. But bermuda grass does not work well in a rotation. Its place is for permanent pasture, for hay on good land subject to overflow, and for a solid covering of the lawn and the usual muddy spots about the house and feed lots. The station has it growing and giving a profitable yield of pasture on land so full of white akali that no other crop will grow. In spots, it has been under water for three weeks and kept on growing, thus showing its adaptbility to overflow lands. Eighteen inches of tough clay have been tamped down on an established sod of bermuda grass and in six weeks the grass made its way through and formed a sod on top. Strips of bermuda sod have been placed four feet apart across gullies by the roadside, and within two years it was necessary to plow out the gutter to furnish a place for the water to run. Ditches in cultivated fields, so deep as to be impassable for farm machinery, have been filled in one season by the dirt caught by bermuda grass planted in the hard soil in the bottom of the ditch. New pond banks have been sodded over in one season with a tough mat of bermuda, which absolutely prevents washing.

NEW THEORY IN RANCH TRAGEDY

Melancholia Over Incurable Illness Given as Cause

A new theory for the tragic killing illness, determined to end his life, and ty Sunday evening, in which J. R. Warren, his wife, and Winburn Pierce, a guest at the ranch, were killed, has been advanced by G. W. Shields of the San Angelo county, who is now in Fort Worth and who knew all of the per-

Mr. Shields' theory is that Warren, who was a sufferer from tuberculosis, became melancholy over his incurable illness, determine dto end his life, and that his wiff should die with him. When seen by a Telegram reporter

Tuesday, Mr. Shields said: "Yes. I knew all the parties weil, having lived neighbors to them near Stiles. I desire to state that whatever inference may be drawn from the pe-culiarity of the killing, I have but one culiarity of the killing as well inference may be drawn from the peidea and knowing the parties as well as I do make this conclusion fixed in

my mind unalterably.
"John R. Warren was almost a skeleton, and was in the last stages of consumption. He knew that his days were numbered on this earth. loved his wife and always wanted her near him. He had a good ranch well stocked and was in comfortable condition financially. There was on the ranch at the time of the tragedy besides the three who were killed his little daughter and his hired man. I am firm in my belief that Warren. crazed with the idea that he was to die and leave his wife behind, in a frenzy first shot her, then as Pierce ran in to interfere, shot and killed him; then went to the phone, called up the sheriff, as has been related in the papers, and deliberately killed himself. Mrs. Warren was also a suffer from consumption and I believe would have lived but a short time. There is not a particle of doubt in my mind or in that of his friends, that this is the way in which the killing occurred.

"From my knowledge of the family I have never known of any trouble of any kind in the family, and there is no reason that I can imagine except the one mentioned why the deed should

have been done."

The bodies of Warren, his wife and From here they will be sent to Hillsboro fer burial. Pierce were expected to reach Fort

Worth Tuesday, but owing to failure to reach Midland on time, they will not get to Fort Worth until Wednesday

W. T. Longbotham of Freestone county had a mixed load of cattle and hogs on the market yesterday, which sold at pleasing prices. The botham boys have no superiors in the cattle feeding or trading arena, and while "W. T." does not devote his entire attention to this pursuit, his past experience along this line has qualified him among the shrewdest participators in the game.

The man who insures his life is

ing it. It is worth guarding.

At the first attack of disease,

which generally approaches

through the LIVER and mani-

fests itself in innumerable ways

show is pulled off this fall at some

point along this part of the Texas and Pacific railway. All through the broad

expanse of grazing land that reaches from the Brazos to the Pecos is to be

found the finest herds of blooded live

stock the world has ever produced, and

it is but proper that the outside world

should be given an opportunity to see

the splendid specimens of live stock

hat only this section is capable of pro-

every ranchman and every citizen of West Texas should feel a deep interest

and a pardonable pride, and when it

is remembered that the men who met

important organization are of the type who, "having put their hand to the

plow, never look back," there is little

doubt that the matter will be carried

to a successful finale.

A. B. Jones this week sold to R. W.

Andrus, who lives in the north part of

the county, his crop of registered heiter

calves, fourteen in number, and one

registered Hereford bull, delivery to be

made in October. Mr. Jones received

In Deaf Smith County

The call meeting of the Deaf Smith and Castro Counties Wool Growers'

Association, which was held at the

court house in this city last Saturday

afternoon, was well attended by the

representative sheepmen, President Carr being on hand to preside over the

meeting. The primary purpose of this

gathering was to organize crews for

shearing and to begin systematic work

one crew working from Rutherford's

south while the other will begin in

Southern Castro and work north. A

most important question which was

settled was the appointment of a committee whose duty it is to market the

wool. This committee will investigate the leading markets of the country and

see well to it that every member of

the association gets the very highest

price which the demand for wool will

justify. The association has begun a good work and we believe the splen-

did results will be reflected in the fancy price which they will receive for

their product/this as well as subsequent

J. D. Thompson this week made a

nice addition to his herd in the form of 100 full-blood Hereford heifers and

a registered Hereford bull, which he

purchased from J. T. Jowell of this city. The fancy price of \$21 was paid

for the heifers and \$175 for the bull,

the latter coming from L. R. Bradley's

Thompson is spending considerable money in the improvement of his herd

and we predict that the future will bring him no cause for regret. The

the cheapest" is applicable in the cattle

In Kerr County

M. G. Lowry, who purchased the Moore farm and ranch four miles above

the city some time last fall, has just

finished threshing his small grain. Mr. Lowry threshed 1,600 bushels of oats

and 500 bushels of wheat. This is Mr

Lowry's first crop in Kerr county, and

G. F. Schreiner returned Sunday

from an extended trip over South-

west Texas, Mr. Schreiner has driven

900 miles over the country in the last

two months. He says, taking the country as a whole, while some sec-

tions have not done so well, conditions

are very promising. Mr. Schreiner

has been receiving cattle and says the

stock are all doing well and the range

s good in most parts of the country.

In Tom Green County

S. D. Brooks of Cooke county, has

bought of Coledel Felix Mann, sixty

nead of horses and mares. Mr. Brooks

C. B. Hudspeth has bought the Jim

Taylor ranch of twenty-two sections

located south of Ozona on the Val

Verde county line, for \$6,000. Some

500 head of stock cattle were sold to

Mr. Hudspeth by Mr. Taylor at private

Ira Yates returned Saturday from

his ranch in New Mexico. Mr. Yates

reports everything in fine snape, but

says rain is badly needed. He says

the Concho country looks like a rose

in early spring, the way she is bloom-

A. M. Hicks, formerly of Coleman

county, who bought one of Favette

Tankersley's large ranches near Knick-

hirty sheep and a lot of cattle, has

bought a third interest in the real

Charles W. Trammel, formerly man-

ager of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company

here, has leased the ranch of J. F. Mor-

row near Sterling City and purchased

Mr. Morrow's cattle. Mr. and Mrs.

Trammel have already moved to the

J. D. Sugg, the ranchman, will ship

4,000 head of cattle to Indian Territory

ment will make 100 cars. Mr. Suggs

will be the last cattleman to ship cattle

from the Concho country to the territory

Schleicher county ranch Saturday. Mr.

sheep and goats. He reports everything

just as fine as it could be and says

that he has no cause to kick on any

ports cattle as being fat and naving

port on the shipment of 172 calves

made last Tuesday to Fort Worth. The

calves netted him \$5.15 per hundred-

weight. This was the first shipment

Mr. Collyns also made the first ship-

ment of calves last spring which he

ris Bros, ranch in Crockett county Sat-

urday. When asked whether it rained

We had enough to last us for several

months to come. The Crockett county

part of this rain soaked section is all

Bob Massey, the well known Ozona

sheepman, passed through the city Tuesday on his way to Marlin, where

he will join Mrs. Massey. The two

will then go to Baltimore, where Mr.

right," remarked Mr. Harris.

Frank Harris came in from the Har-

not he said, "It certanly did rain

f calves from San Angelo this spring

W. B. Collyns has received a re-

score at all that he knows of. He re-

B. Murrah was in from his

for grazing purposes this spring.

Murrah has finished shearing

fine grass to chew.

sold at \$5.05 net.

next Tuesday for grazing. The ship

ranch.

estate firm of Jackson & Johnson.

erbocker a short time ago with som

was the first one to thresh.

San Angelo Standard.

paid \$1,650 for the bunch.

herd of registered Herefords.

bring him no cause for regret.

business as well as in other lines.

Kerrville Sun.

on both ends of the line simultaneously

\$1,000 for the fifteen head.

Hereford Brand.

This is a matter in which

HEALTH

himself.

INSURANCE

wise for his family.

ECHOES OF THE RANGE

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

In Lampasas County

Lampasas Leader. J. F. Everett is home from different portions of Burnet county, where he has been operating a sheep shearing machine. He reports that the wool growers were much pleased with the operation of the machine, and that in all probability most of the shearing will be done by that method in that section in coming years. Mr. Everett is an expert in handling these machines, and reports that four men sheared nearly 5,000 sheep in seventeen days.

In Brewster County

Alpine Avalanch. The owners of large quantities of land in the Alpine country, railroad companies, syndicates and individuals, all seem to be getting busy. Within the last month or two almost every one of them has had agents here inspecting, and in some instances surveying and appraising the lands. This unwonted activity is not without a cause. It is evident that the rapid increase in land values, especially in the Southwest, is causing capitalists to give attention to their neglected holdings. They see an opportunity that has never before presented itself to make productive what has heretofore been a profitless in-

And every man who owns anything engaged in any business in the country will be benefited. Hunof sections, thousands of acres, have been and are as unfruitful as the desert of Sahara will pass out of the hands of speculators and into the possession of men who will develop their mineral, their grazing and their agricultural resources. And in every dollar's worth that is thus added to the aggregate wealth of the country we will share, either directly or indirectly.

Henry Lease, manager of the O2 ranch and several of his men were here this morning to receive forty yearling Hereford bulls which W. W. Turney bought in the Panhandle for use on the ranch.

D. Jackson, a few days ago, shipped a carload of cows to Robinson's market in El Paso. One cow weighed 1.100 and another weighed 940 pounds The big cow dressed 646 pounds in El

In Sutton County

Sonora News. George Allison sold about 800 mutton sheep to T. D. Newell at \$3.50 per

A. F. Clarkson bought from A. D. Warren his six-section pasture and improvements for \$4,500; also 85 head of thoroughbred Durham cows and calves at \$60 for cows and \$30 for calves. r. D. Newell bought goats from the following parties: George Allison, 400 or more at private terms; 250 or more from August Mecker at private terms; 250 or more from J. F. Harris at \$2.25; from G. C. Enwood 210 at \$2,25. Mr. Newell wants to buy more if they are

Frank M. Wyatt dted suddenly at his ranch in Edwards county Monday

This startling information was received in Sonora as soon as the phone Wheat's ranch, five miles distant, could be reached.

Wyatt was apparently in the est of hearth and was rounding up cate. He had had some hard work with er cow he was compelled to rope, and her to a tree went to the well where he drank copiously and again mounting his horse started with Gardner Franks to drive the cow into the corral. In a fe wminutes Mr. Wyatt complained of being very ill and in at-tempting to get off his horse fell. He was not injured by the fall, but died in a few minutes.

In Bee County

From the Beeville Bee. W. W. Jones wearing a satisfied look and an extra fine tan from riding over his 200,000 acre Starr county meadow dropped off the train Saturday to view the rear guard of his string of cattle going to market. He reports good rains in Starr county, cattle fat, prices satisfactory and nothing to complain of.

Oscar Thompson, the Hebbronville ranchman, dropped off from a trip to Fort Worth last week to see Mrs. Thompson and the little ones, temporarily sojourning here. He reported crops looking well in the upper part of the state, but so much later than those down here as to suggest opportunities for the farmer down this way are just that much better.

R. L. Hodges spent Friday and Saturday with his family on his ranch miles below Skidmore. He reports a pleasant time for the youngsters and some little diversion by to four good-sized rattlers that had taken up quarters under the house, and a coyote that got so familiar he paid them a nocturnal visit and robbed the grub box.

In Taylor County

From the Abilene Reporter.

We heard a good horseman say that finest parade of horses ever seen in Abilene was witnessed Friday, when he six animals recently purchased by W. L. Hollis of the Loma Alta stock farm, near Dallas, came in were led out to the doctor's stock farm "Oakwood," five miles south of the

They were headed by the magnificent stallion, Zola Wells, a descendant of Electrite, a horse of national fame. There are the following brood mares,

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 countles to the southeast corner of Terry county; thence north along the east lines of Terry, Hockley and Lamb counties, to the northeast corner of the Ellwood pasture; thence east to 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 Lake pasture of the W. E. Halsel ranch; thence north and west along the old original lines of the Capitol

It is mutually agreed that parties driving cattle to Bovina shall have a reasonable length of time to drive through pastures of the under-signed and two days for shipping at

Syndicate ranch to the Pecos Valley

For any further time required two (Signed.) E. HALSELL,

PHELPS WHITE K. WARREN GEO, M. SLAUGHTER. JOHN W. JAMES W. D. JOHNSON, W. L. ELLWOOD.

finest strain of trotters in the nation: Acona Electrite, Epsie Wilkes, Pretemper, Beautiful News and Dolline

We congratulate Dr. Hollis upon the possession of this splendid collection of animals, and we believe that he will soon be raising the finest horses in the state, for he has the advantage of all breeders in a location. The whole community is interested

In Baylor County From the Seymour Banner.

in his success.

The time has come when the big ranches will have to go, and they are going fast. Farmers are demanding it, and five-wire fences no longer avail in keeping them out of the big pas-And the paradoxical result is that there are more cattle than ever. Cattlemen have been waiting five years for cattle to go up. Govern-ment reports now say that there are five million more cattle in the United

States this year than last. Farmers can raise cattle very cheaply and can raise good ones. The milk and butter will more than pay for their keep, Good cattle always bring a good price, but the day of the Texas longhorn is past. Quality now counts for every-Who can raise the best stuff?

In Donley County

Clarendon Banner-Stockman. Martin & Klutts were here this week delivering 702 head of steers sold recently to local parties as follows: Yearlings to Lewis & Molesworth at \$16; twos to Bob Muir at \$19; threes to T .S. Bugbee at \$23.

Al Barton of Motley county is on the trail near Clarendon with 2,000 head of yearlings, which he has sold to Ed H. Brainard of Canadian at \$15.50. The following sales are also report-

John T. Sims, 66 steers to G. W. Gales, \$2,709; W. M. Montgomery, 82 yearlings to G. W. Gale, \$1,261; W. D. Van Eaton, 42 steers to G. W. Gale, \$1,200; Robert Sawyer, 80 steers to G. W. Gale, \$2,620.

In Irion County

Sherwood Record. The good grass producing showers continue.

The wool being placed on the market this spring is the finest quality ever raised in west Texas.

The J. D. Sugg. outfit drove 3,340 head of 1s and 2s to San Angelo for shipment Tuesday to the Indian Territory.

New Mexico has had a wonderful lambing season, the increase being reported as high as 110 per cent on some

Caruthers & Noelke, who are buying sheep quite extensively, have closed a trade with J. B. Murrah for 600 head at about \$3. The present unprecedented prosper-

ity of the sheep industry will evidently cause a big demand for rams the coming summer and fall. Creek Brown has sold his fine black yearling mule to Harrison Estes for

\$100. It is about the finest mule colt ever foaled in this country. Harold Carson and Oscar Estes left yesterday for Deming, N. M., where they go to buy a bunch of horses. They

expect to get about 150 head. S. M. Ogleby's clip of eight months wool, 28,000 pounds, is now in George Richardson's warehouse. It has been stated that this clip is one of the finest in the state.

C. B. Hudspeth has bought the Jim Taylor ranch of 22 sections for which he paid \$6,000, and 500 head of cattle at private terms. The ranch is located south of here, or near the Val Varde county line.

Ernest Lackey, the influential and progressive stockman, has sold a fine span of mules to Lee Garrett for \$250. Lackey considers handling anything but the best blood a losing game, hence he always gets the top price for nis stuff.

William Schneeman, the big Crockett county sheepman, has the honor and distinction of having made the first shipment of muttons from this country for 1906. And his flock was about the finest ever gathered out here, his fellow sheepmen predicting he will get as high as \$5.75 for them. Mr. Schneeman is a pusher in his business.

Crouch & Co., the famous breeders' and importers of blooded stallions, have had a splendid 3-year-old German coach horse on exhibition here the past week. The animal has been greatly admired by all our stockmen who have seen him and the public in general. He is valued at \$3,000. It would be a fine thing for the country if he were bought

In Childress County

Childress Index. D. B. Gardner, manager of the Pitchfork ranch; is in town delivering 1,500 head of yearling steers to Lewis & Molesworth of Clarendon.

The acreage in wheat in Childress county this year is not large, but the yield will be good. The acreage in oats is very large, the planting season being all that could be wished for, and the yield bids fair to be good. The grain buyers are looking for a rushing business early in the fall, or as soon as threshing begins.

In Sterling County

Sterling News-Record. Tom Kellis sold three young horses yesterday to W. F. Hartson for \$80 J. T. Davis bought a string of young

mules last week from parties living in Coke county. J. S. Johnson of Iolanthe was in town Wednesday. Mr. Johnson is justly the proud owner of a herd of fine registered Hereford cows and bulls which

he had domiciled on his ranch. He is fully alive to the fact that we must fewer and better cattle, and rapidly adjusting his ranch to this condition of affairs,

In Crockett County

Ozona Kicker. John Young sold to S. B. Phillips two Shorthorn bulls for \$100. C. L. Broome sold the 500 steers bought of E. B. Baggett to Pleas Childress at \$12.50.

A. W. Mills was in town last week

from his ranch on Howard. His is the only part of the country which has not had plenty of rain. William Schneeman has, through his Kansas City brokers, Messrs. Evans, Montague & Co., made the banner mut-

ton sale of the year. His muttons sold

for \$5.75 and averaged ninety-seven pounda J. S. Pierce came in from his ranch and spent a couple of days, accompanied by his son, Master Victor. Mr. rce recently bought 500 yearlings in Val Verde county at \$12. J. W. Friend & Sons are delivering

today 750 steers, 1s and 2s, to J. S. Todd, which the latter recently pur-chased at \$12 and \$16. These are almost solid reds and very fine animals. Latest intelligence is that Claude Hudspeth had purchased twenty-one sections adjoining his ranch from J. O. Taylor for \$6,000. Also 600 head of cattle. He also sold 100 steers, 1s and 2s, to J. S. Pierce at \$12.50.

Todd recently sold to J. W. Friend & Sons 400 head of top young cows at \$18. These cattle will pass through Ozona next Saturday, and if you want to see the cream of the hoofstrikers just glue your peepers onto that bunch.

In Brewster County

Alpine Avalanche.
John R. Holland has sold to Tom Kingsbury 2,000 cows at \$22 per head and all his helfer yearlings, of which there are about 800, at \$12 per head. J. A. Stroud has sold his Rocilla ranch and some of the cattle to W. W. Arledge of Bonham. The ranch in-cludes about thirty sections, two of which are patented. The price of the ranch is \$5,000. The deal also includes 1,000 stock cattle at \$10 per head, everything counted; fifty bulls at \$40 per head and twenty saddle horses at \$30 per head. Rank Kennedy of Taylor was here

several days this week, inquiring about horses, but did not buy. If it rains on his ranch (the old Barney Riggs ranch) he will be in the market later for steer yearlings. While here he received returns from ten car loads of fed steers which he had shipped to St. Louis They were sold Monday, the average weight being 1,192 and the price \$4.10 General McKenzie of Fort Stockton

is here trying to persuade the ranchmen that a disastrous drouth is impending and that they will be ruined if they don't sell him cattle at a very low There is apparently no natural cause for the low price of beef cattle creased in price, while cattle remain low. Many stockmen believe that the depression is owing to the mysterious ways of the beef trust.

In Edwards County

Rock Springs Rustler. J. M. Benskin bought of Tom Dragoo 200 head of cows and calves at \$15, L. M. Doyle bought of J. L. sixty-eight head of sheep at \$2.25.

Joe Hearn and H. L. Wade sold 229 head of goats, the ones they bought on the Neuces to ship, to E. L. Witt & Sons at \$2.25 per head.

West Texas Range

CLAIRMONT, Texas, June 4 .- Excellent rains have fallen all over the country along the headwaters of the Brazos and Colorado rivers. Most of it fell in showers, but they were so numerous that every foot received a good season A few tanks were damaged and all streams were swollen more or less, but no serious harm was done. The Llano Cattle Company of Garza

county started its second herd this week, and in a few days the OS outfit will gather a herd of steers, which they have recently contracted. Grass is fine and the supply of water good, as cattle do well while on the trail.

Reports from Mitchell county say

that that country is in tip-top shape Cattle are fat, grass is splendid and everybody seems to be making lots of money. Land is rapidly increasing in value and many new places are being opened up.

The following remedy for blind stag gers was handed to me by a local horseman, who has given it a thorough test and found it to cure every time: Mix one pint of whisky, two teaspoon fuls of turpentine and an ounce of quinine. Shake together well and drench the horse with half of it. Then rub the horse's forehead thoroughly with turpentine. If he is not relieved in three or four hours, give a second dose, but this will rarely be necessary. This has never been known to fail so far.

In an interview with a ranchman from Crosby county this week I learned that prospects there are all that could be desired. Cattle are in prime condition, grass is good, water plentiful and the calf crop is large. Not much trad-ing is going on, but those cattle that are changing hands are bring very prices. Several important land deals have recently been made there, involving small ranch properties.

In Howard County

Big Springs Herald. One of the most praiseworthy and a the same time most important events that has occurred in this section of the state for many a day was the re cent -meeting of a number of prominent and progressive citizens from the different towns of Central West Texas. when they gathered at Colorado City last week for the purpose of formulating plans for the organization of an association to see that a fine stock

THE POST DISCOVERY

A Revelation in Human Food.

Previous to the discovery of the Pos process of changing the starchy part of Wheat and Barley into a form of sugar many people suffered from what is as starch indigestion.

That was shown by gas and all sorts of stomach and bowel trouble (sometimes ending in appendicitis) brought on by the undigested starch in wheat oats, white bread, cake, puddings, etc. Nature ultimately punishes anyone who continually takes some medicine or drug to smooth over or nullify bad conditions of the body. The only safe way to cure such is to correct or renove the cause. Therefore it was plain to Mr. Post, in working out his discovery, that people who show some weakness in digesting the starchy part of food (which is much the largest part of all we eat) must be helped by hav ing the starch digested or transformed before being eaten. And of course the safest and truest way to do this would be to imitate nature and avoid all chemicals or outside and unnatural things. The body digests the starchy food by the following process: the moisture or juices of the mouth and stomach, then warmth or mild heat, which grows or develops diastase from the grain. Time is also an important element and when all work together and the human organs operate properly the starch is slowly turned into a form of sugar, as it must be before the blood will absorb it and carry needed energy to different parts of the body. Of course if the body fai's to do its work perfectly trouble sets in

So in the making of the famous food -Grape-Nuts-moisture, warmth time are the only things used to turn starch into sugar, thus imitating nature and keeping the human food in original purity, free from outside things and just as Mother Nature intends it shall be kept for advantage-ous use by her children. The food is fully cooked at the factories, and is crisp and delicious with a little thick

It can be softened for people with weak teeth, but is most valuable to when it must be energetically chewed, thus bringing down the sallya from the gums to go to the stomach and help digest the entire meal, sides the use of the teeth strengthens and preserves them. Nature blesses the parts of the body that are used and not abused. Grape-Nuts food brings peace, health and comfort when peo ple are in despair from any one of the ails resulting from undigested food. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," found in each package.

cream poured over.

"There's a reason."

The man who insures his health come to San Angelo to bid on the spring clip of wool next month. The is wise both for his family and majority of the buyers will be here about June 10. The spring clip is al-You may insure health by guard-

the kind he wants. Many wool buyers are expected to ways more eagerly sought than the and year grown wool. The present condition of the wool market fortells good prices. A great deal of wool is coming in every day and the three wool houses are fast filling up. The clip this year

Massey expects to purchase a number of the finest bucks in the country. Mr.

Massey does not believe in raising anything but the very best of stock and is

willing to search the country to get

will be the largest on record.

Portions of the Concho country received another fine rain Friday after-noon and night. At Menardsville over three inches of rain is reported as having fallen. At Sherwood a hard wind blew for some time, but no rain fell. At Knickerbocker a heavy rain fell æccompanied by a great deal of wind. One barn was blown down. On the divide south of Knickerbocker a very hard win fell. At the Wylie ranch in Coke county some hail fell and a lot of rain. The same conditions prevailed at the Mays ranch. The San Angelo Telephone Company reports good rains at Menardville, Brady, Ballinger, Junction City, Burbank ranch, Eldorado, O9 ranch, Bronte, Lee Bros.' ranch and Rowena. The telephone lines were in such shape that it was impossible to reach several other places.

In Sutton County

Sonora News. Tom Gillespie sold 1,200 goats to Tom Stuart at private terms. W. A. Glasscock sold the old Ogle ranch consisting of about ten sections and improvements to R. V. C. H. Smith for \$5,000 cash. at Colorado last week to promote this

Billie Bevans of Menardville was in Sonora Thursday on business. Mr. Bevans is one of the largest land and cattle owners in West Texas and take him all around is a pretty good fellow. E. R. Jackson, president of the First National bank of Sonora, bought what is known as the Cassin land, 52 sections which takes in part of the W. A. Miers, W. A. Glasscock, Tom Gillespie, Sam Stokes, Ira Word, Mat Karnes and Roy

In Midland County

Midland Reporter. Among sales made by Connell and Jewell lately they sold 100 cows and 75 calves to Claud Harrell at \$16, calves thrown in: to W. N. Pence for S. H. Holloway 57 yearling steers at \$14, and to Jim Blackwell for Bob Beverly 50 head of stock cattle in New Mexico at \$15 around, calves thrown in. The new firm is getting on nicely, and makes a good bid for permanent success. G. W: Wolcott this week sold to the Scharbauer Cattle Company 800 yearling steers at \$15 around. They were an extra fine bunch of whitefaces, sired by pure bred bulls from the Lone Star Hereford herd, owned by Scharbauer Bros., and raised on Mr. Wolcott's ranch in Martin county, the spot he calls the cow paradise of the west. They will be grazed on the "5WLS" range

J. F. Bustin came in Monday evening from his ranch at Shafter Lake. He was accompanied by his daughters, Mrs. John Y. Rust, of San Angelo, and her children, who were on their return home after several weeks on the ranch and Miss Genie Bustin and Miss Jessie Cook. The last named left that night also, for a cisit to her mother in San Mr. Bustin reports the very finest range and crop conditions about Shafter Lake.

Reid & Scharbauer sold to A. J. Nesbit 1,600 twos last week, and they were shipped from Odessa to South Dakota. Johnson & Moran sold to Ed Wilkenson, of Itasca, the J. H. Barron ranch, of nine sections, at \$5.00 per acre.

COWBOY PREACHER JARS NORWALK, O.

NORWALK, O., June 2.- This little city has for nearly three weeks been in the throes of a religious war that has nearly resulted in disrupting the churches if not in actual rioting.

Four weeks ago tomorrow M. B. Williams, "the cowboy evangelist," who owns a large ranch somewhere in the West, who for his revivals has an at-vance agent, a choir leader, and even a traveling janitor, opened a four weeks' religious revival in this city in which all the churches in the city, but the Episcopal, Universalist, Lutheran and Catholic, have united, and which has been held in an immense tabernacle, built especially for the revival meetings. Williams, who is a blurt but powerful speaker, proceeded soon after opening his meetings here, to arouse the ire of a large portion of the populace by branding Norwalk as the 'hell-hole of Northern Ohio," and declaring the city under the heels of the politician, the liquor interests and the gamester, who used the churches for

their doorsteps."
Norwalk citizens who are proud of their little city, resented such "insults" as they termed Williams' remarks. Reports of Williams' remarks in open meetings grew more lured as they were passed from mouth to mouth, until nothing else was talked of in home and on the street. A crisis was reached a week ago today when a sensationally printed circular was issued broadcast over the city condemning Williams and his methods in the plainest language. Challenge to Fight

One of these circulars was mailed to Williams, and at his meeting that night he offered to give \$100 reward for the name of the writer of the circular. He also offered to meet the writer with the word of God or with his two fists. He then notified the postoffice authorities and an inspector was sent to Norwalk to make an investigation. Thursday night Williams mounted the rostrum with a pleased expression on his face. The tabernacle was crowded. After the exercises the organist anopening ounced that he wanted to read a letter he had just received. The letter proved to be a public apology for having written and circulated the printed circular, and the writer, who signed himself W. J. Tossell a prominent law yer, asked the evangelist, congregation and public in general to forgive him and to pray for him. Yesterday afternoon on Main street F. B. Case, one of the most influential and wealthy citizens of Norwalk, said:

"Evangelist Williams must go. He must leave this town or we will take steps to make him leave. I don't believe in mobs or riots, but there will be here in Norwalk if that evangelist remains here another Sunday.
"I have so notified him. His taber-

nacle is located on my property and it cannot remain there after Sunday." When the evening meeting opened tabernacle was jammed. surprise of everyone Williams made no comment on Chase's statement except to say that no "blustering street corner bully could scare him," and that if he had not already engaged to open similar campaign in Shreve, O., be would remain here two weeks longer and fight his enemise to a finish.

Today Case has again declared that the evangelist remains here after tomorrow there will be serious trouble Sensational developments are looked

Tools That "Handle" Easy

You want tools that give best service and longest wear. Finish is all right—but first, last, and all the time, you want strength, endurance, and proper balance for easiest and most effective use. There is just one way to get such tools—see

that every hand implement you buy bears the name KEEN KUTTER The Sign of QUALITY. Take for example a Keen Kutter fork. Test it any way you choose it's the best-tines and tang are drawn and forged from solid crucible steel without a weld, spring-tempered in oil, and individually tested.

All Keen Kutter Tools-Forks, Hoes, Shovels, Garden-trowels, Grass-shears, Rakes, Manurehooks, Axes and a full line of Carpenter Toolsstand the hardest tests, and are easier to handle than any other tools. Every Keen Kutter farm tool has a well-

seasoned, straight-grained ash handle. If your dealer does not have them. write us. Tool Book Free. of Quality Remains Long After the Price SIMMONS

HARDWARE COMPANY. St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.



Rock Island

SLEEPER TO CHICAGO Daily, from June 3, the Rock Island will operate a through Sleeping Car to Denver, leaving Dallas 7 p. m.,

morning. Very low tourist rates will apply over this route, and full details can be obtained by addressing

and Fort Worth 9 p. m., reaching Denver 8:30 second

PHIL A. AUER, G. P. and T. A.

The Sunset Route

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any Sunset Agent, or write to JOS. HELLEN, Gen. Pass. Agt., T. & N. O. R. R. HOUSTON, TEXAS.

BEST IN TIME BEST IN RATES BEST IN SERVING

THE WANTS OF THE TRAVELING PUBLIC



Low round trip rates to Northern points during the Fall. Write for information.

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

HEREFORD CATTLE ON THE RANGE

Editor Stockman-Journal.

It is surprising, in view of the great number of agricultural fairs and live stock shows held all over the country, that the people generally who raise some cattle should be so indifferent as many of them are to the value of purebreed stock, especially bulls. While this applies to all kinds of stock, for all purposes, the subject is so large I will confine myself to Herefords on the range, as that is where I have had my experience.

It has been amply demonstrated that pure-bred Hereford bulls will improve the beef quality of any common cow, and it is a great mistake to think that high breeding means delicate constitution, as the Hereford has been seected for a great many years for beef balities with rugged constitution by cientific farmers who have succeeded in establishing a nearly perfect beef animal for the range, the farm or the feed lot, and to cap matters they are very beautiful in color and form. But seems to be the limit. The Hereford is a good looker, a good breeder a good rustler, a good feeder, good to eat, but there seems to be something wrong between the producer and the

LAKENAN & BARNES LAND AGENTS

AMARILLO HOTEL ANNEX, AMA-RILLO, TEXAS; ALSO MEXICO, MISSOURI. Some special bargains in farms, large tracts and ranches in the Panhandle

This, however, is not confined to the Herefords, as all beef animals share the same fate; that is they rise in value very rapidly from the time they leave the producer until they reach the

consumer and without any apparent reason. BEN VAN TUYL. Colorado, Texas.

A. Williams of Muscogee, I. T., connected with the firm of Alley Bros. & Co., the big Indian Territory shippers, was a visitor at our office the fore part of this week, en route home from Abilene, his former home, which he had not visited for fourteen years and the pleasure of being remembered by so many friends after this extended

absence was quite a treat. Onions to keep well must be per-fectly cured and dried, with tops and roots perished away. They will keep best in a dry, cool room, where they will not freeze, or when once slightly frozen, by being kept frozen. Never put in barrels or deep boxes or bins, but shallow, open crates are all right.

A DINC Wanted-Firemen and Brakemen for

earn \$200 monthly. Brakemen \$75, be-ASSOCIATION, Room 121, 227 Monroe street, Brooklyn, N.

RALKUADING all railroads. Experience unnecessary. Firemen \$100, become Engineers, and come Conductors and earn \$150. Positions Awaiting Strong, Competent young men. State age. Send stamp. Name position preferred. RAILWAY

4.75

The supply of cattle was light today, only 1,500 head, particularly on grass steers. These have been meeting with such poor reception recently that shippers have become wary of bringing them forward. Fed steers seemed to be fairly numerous, both from local feed pens and by rail. Packers were active in the trade for anything of decent killing quality and all of the fed stuff moved early at steady prices, with an undertone of strength that may materialize into something better next week if the early runs are kept within decent limits. While good fed steers moved freely, the medium class and all grassers were slow to move and weak in price. Steers

No. Ave. Price 22...1,212 \$4.35 ..1,307 \$4.50 24...1,031 3.25 **42...**1,051 **1...**1,007 3.55 2... 860 2.75 25... 943 4.35 6... 805 \$2.75 18... 751 3.25 46... 959 \$3.10 3.25 Stockers and Feeders
 No.
 Ave.
 Price.
 No.
 Ave.
 Price.

 25...
 842
 \$2.75
 34...
 467
 \$2.00

 32...
 706
 2.50
 24...
 648
 2.25

Cows Butcher cows were in very numerous and were mostly on the medium order, though they had a good top end that sold at \$3.10. A few sorted bunches sold at \$2.20 to \$2.40, but common cows ran from \$1.50 to \$2.

No. Ave. Price. 3... 950 \$3.00 26... 960 \$3.10 910 2.59 975 3.00 42.. 710 4... 710 712 1.60 6401.50 720 2.00 10... 828 11... 1.65 750 766 688 2.40 10... 698 2.25 840 2.40 1... 740 1... 830 16... 788 Bulls

A few light bulls were on offer, going to feedermen and speculators about steady. No. Ave. Price. 2... 650 \$2.10 No. Ave. Price 1...1,060 \$2.15 1...1,030 2.10 1... 840 2.00

Calves Five loads of calves constituted the supply. These had southern origin and were choice enough to sell fully steady at \$4.60 to \$4.75. Heavy calves seemed

No. Ave. No. Ave. Price. 93... 139 \$4.75 91... 149 \$4.65 90... 162 4.60 185 4.50 140 3.75 $\frac{1.90}{2.50}$ 404 407 1.75 4... 225 2... 240 61... 157 4.60 93... 167 195 2.50 7... 280 1.50Heifers

No. Ave. Price. 10... 533 \$2.00 No. Ave. Price. 7... 447 \$2.25 25... 427 \$2.00 5... 492 \$2.00 9... 445 2.10 Hogs

A very light run of hogs came to market, little more than 900 head. These were principally from Oklahoma and Indian Territory and of good finish, though not as weighty as the best of the runs on Tuesday and Wednes-day. The market opened strong, with tops at \$6.40 on hogs averaging 203. The tops of yesterday were fifty pounds heavier at the same price. The bulk of sales ran from \$6.221/2 Butcher weight hogs made up at least half of the supply. Cudahy's buyer was in the trade for a few hogs.

Pigs sold steady at \$5.

No. Ave. Price.
No. Áve. Price.
184. 170. \$6.32 \frac{1}{2} 75... 203 \$6.49
65... 202 6.37 \frac{1}{2} 53... 171 6.25 202 190 92... 190 25... 245 88 . . . 6.371 193 6.35 17... 170 6.15 6.22 1/2 21... 207 84... 200 6.22 1/2 72... 199 75... 190 6.32 1/4 75... 212 6.32 1/2 Pigs

No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 15... 103 \$5.00 37... 85 \$5.00 123 5.00 2... 860 2.75 2...1,007 3.30 Sheep No sheep came on the market, but

200 head of hold-over wethers were sold at \$4.90.

Friday's cattle run was a disappointment by reason of its bigness. The trade had hoped for lighter receipts in order that prices might recover somewhat from the hammering they had received while supplies were at high tide, but the hope was vain. This morning's opening found nearly 800 cattle in the pens, the bulk being lean grass steers, that stood in need of more grass.

Steers A few loads of good fed steers were available, and some better ones were reported. With such a mass of cattle (from a Friday's standpoint) to select from, buyers took their time, and when bids were placed they were weak to a dime lower. The run was too large to permit of successful argument, and some selling was done on the above Top sales up to noon were at \$4.50, with the bulk of fed steers making \$3.60@4.25. Grass medium to plain steers are 30c to 40c lower for the

Sales of steers: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 8...1,012 \$3.00 850 \$2.50 \$3.00 6...1.005 26...1,041 3.50 26... 739 3.00 3.35 58... 896 54... 8923.35

ROCK ISLAND SLEEPING CAR LINE TO CHICAGO

The Rock Island operates the only ROCK ISLAND SLEEPING CAR through sleeping car line from Texas to Chicago. Car leaves Dallas at 7 p. m., Fort Worth at 9 p. m., daily, via Kansas City.

Another favorite train leaves Dallas at 7 a. m. and Fort Worth at 8:35 a. m., with through sleeper to Kansas City, connecting thence with through car to Chicago. Both of the above trains carry new

style chair cars and high-back coaches. Very low tourist rates are in effect via the Rock Island to every notable tourist resort in the country, including St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Paul, Denver, Colorado Springs, etc. Full details will be given on application to Phil A. Auer, general passenger and ticket agent, Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railway, Fort Worth,

VARICOCELE A Safe, Painless, Permanent Cure GUARANTEED, BOyears' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. CONSULTATION and valuable BOOK FREE, by mail or at office. DR. C. M. COE, 915 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

Rogan & Simmons

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Rooms 9, 10 and 11, First National Bank

Building

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1 46 900	3.30	271,002	2.75
54 801	2.75	231,048	4.50
131,074	4.10	171,179	4.10
54 892	4.10	441,090	4.10
	Butcher	Stock	

Butcher cows were not largely represented, and what were in sight came principally from the range. The market was weak, in sympathy with the

steer trade. Sales of cows: No. Ave. Price 5... 932 \$2.75 No. Ave. \$2.75 24... 810 \$2.40 862 1.85 1.90 873 2:65 718 24... 786 2.40 13... 726 1.70 683 1.70 8...1.048 842 1.85 2.40 10... 714 Sales of heifers: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 4... 656 \$2.15

Bulls Bulls were scarce and the market steady to weak. Speculators seem to be taking the bulk of offerings. Sales: No. Ave. Price. 4s..1,327 \$3.50 No. Ave. Price. 1...1.080 \$2.95 2,50 5...1,140

Calves Calves were limited to three loads, and some of these were good to choice yeals. The demand was strong on all desirable vealers and the market fully steady. Sales: No. Ave. Price. 27... 298 \$2.25 52... 174 \$4.50 13... 119 \$3.50 \$2.25 10... 320 49... 186 1.50 4.60 2.00 4.50 20... 283 9... 150 4.60 12... 139

Hogs

Early supplies of hogs reached to but 320 head, but belated trains brought in enough to make receipts reach 800 by the noon hour. Early arrivals were mostly from Texas points, with nothing toppy on offer. Good Oklahomas on the late trains sold again stronger, putting the market a dime better than yesterday. Outsiders were again active in the trade for light butcher and medium weight shipping nogs, and this helped to strengthen the market tone

Sales of hogs: No. Ave. Price. 48... 202 \$6.27 No. Ave. Price \$6.271/2 85... 187 30... 63... 162 181  $\frac{6.25}{6.30}$ 6.37 1/2 76... 198 166 6.32 1/2 28... 178 6.15 450 6.00 Sales of pigs: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 8... 110 \$5.00 Sheep No sheep on the market.

Fort Worth's receipts of cattle for the past week have been 12,782 cattle, 1,990 calves, 8,700 hogs, 5,331 sheep and 38 horses and mules. This shows a loss of 587 cattle, 3,152 hogs, and 185 horses and mules for the week, and a gain of 124 calves and 3,048 sheep for the same period. Beef Steers

Supplies of beef steers for the week have run largely to grassers of the common to medium kinds, there being very few loads of good to choice grassers on the market. Good fat cattle have been in liberal supply, though no prime beeves have come in the offerings of fed stuff running from medium to good. These have been both dry lot and part grass fed. All classes of steers from good up,

due to sell at \$3.75 up, were steady all the week, until Friday, when buyers took off a dime on the best and 15c on the medium class. Everything below medium quality in the steer line has found poor treatment all the week, selling being dull and weak every day. steers as have been quotable at \$3.35@3.70 closed the week 15c to 25c lower, while those bringing \$3.25 and lower are 25c to 30c lower for the week. Butcher Stock

The market for she stuff has been a declining one since Monday, buyers taking off a dime by easy stages on good cows and 15c to 25c on canners to medium cows. Prices on thin she stuff are now down to \$1.85@2. extra fat butcher cows continue to sell

Prices on bulls have touched the owest point for the season, and the dull position has proved highly unsatisfactory to shippers. Only the best fat bulls are now going to packers, and speculators are taking the residue at weak to lower prices. The extreme range of prices is \$1.90 for feeders to \$2.50 for butcher bulls.

Calves While all other classes of cattle have been on the toboggan, calves have improved their position, the general trade being strong to 25c higher for week. Light yealers, if strictly choice would bring \$5. All good calves have sold strong nearly every day. and inferior calves have found but a limited outlet, but heavy fat calves and yearnings than a week ago. and yearlings are in better demand

Very liberal receipts at the big packing centers last Monday sent hog prices down 5c to 10c, and the same reaction followed at this market. Two days later the loss was checked and was fully regained on Friday with a nickel to the good on heavy packing hogs. Saturday's market noted a decline of a nickel. Some competition the latter part of the week on light weight butcher hogs helped the turn of the market. Pigs have remained steady all the week.

Sheep The large increase in the volume of sheep receipts seemed to stimulate prices on the second day of the week, the supply carrying a very choice end After this was sold out, prices weakened in sympathy with the decline at northern points and the market closed 10c to 15c low for the week.

Total cattle receipts for the day were 751, of which 305 went forward, leaving 446 for the market. Steers

The steer supply consisted of six cars, four of which sold before noon, on a basis steady with the week's de-The range of prices for the day was \$2.85@3.50, with two loads at \$3. It was a question at the noon hour whether the two remaining loads of steers would sell or be forwarded. Sales of steers:

No. Ave. Price. 6...1,006 2.85 No. Ave. Price. 14...1,123 3.50 Butcher Stock

Cows came in only in one mixed load and were all of the canner variety, selling from \$1 to \$1.60. One heavy cow, driven in, made \$2.75.

Sales of cows: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 7... 667 \$1.50 1...1,030 \$2.73 1... 700 1... 770 1.25 1.00 1... 720 Bulls

No bulls were on the market.

Calves
Three loads of calves made up the day's supply, one of choice quality, the others lacking something of being choice, on the heavy order. Everything sold steady, the price range being \$1.75

Sales of calves:

Hogs Ten loads of hogs, 750 head, made up the Saturday supply. The quality was the usual territory corn-fed class, not very heavy in the aggregate, the bulk inclining to the

49... 149

butcher weight class.

Early wires told of large comparative runs at Chicago and Kansas City, with a price depression of 5c to 10c and the same thing followed here, the decline amounting to 5c to 7½c. Cudahy's buyer was active in the trade, or else the sag might have been greater. Top hogs sold at \$6.35, with the bulk making \$6.25@6.32½. Pigs were steady at

Sale of hogs No. Ave. Price 57... 167 \$6.25 No. Ave. Price. 230 \$6.32 1/2 82... 196 75... 212 60... 217 6.30 6.27 1/2 6.35 226 6.32 1/2 89 ... 181 6.30 34... 176 6.30 96... 165 6.3 Sales of pigs: 6.30 No. Ave. Price. 3... 83 \$4.85 No. Ave. Price. 63... 72 \$5.00 LATE SALES FRIDAY The following sales were made late

20...1,302 26... 739 20...1,167 \$4.25 \$4.25 22...1,021 45 .. .1.056 38...1,042 46. .1.060 31...1,240 19...1,249 4.25 237...1,000 Cows 13... 754 20... 20...  $\frac{592}{792}$ 11... 871 14... 740 Bulls Calves 139 153 246

Cattle receipts were 2,100 head, less by considerable than the average Mon-day's run. A heavy grass end to the supply met with a cool reception from buyers, who confined their attention to the medium class of steers. Steers

4.50

170

149

4.69

135

18... 180

10... 131

The best fed stuff was almost neglected. Sales were made at \$4.30. Steers averaging from 950 to 1,000 pounds sold from \$3 to \$3.40. The market on good steers was 20c to 25c lower. Sales of steers:

No. Ave. 48...1,007 Price. 22... 964 \$3.15 45... 969 3.40 \$3.40 25... 952 17... 857 79 . . . 3.15 3.00 25... 952 23...1,024 3.00 3:30 24...1,014 19...1,284 4... 645 2.25 4.30 Butcher Stock

The supply of cows was mostly drawn from mixed loads, only three loads of straight cows appearing. The quality was far from good, only two head landing at \$3, the bulk selling weak to lower at \$2.15@2.85. Canners sold about steady.

Sales of cows: No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price. 9... 530 \$1.75 807 2.35 764 740 737 1.75 709 2.25 594 760 10... 744 818 900 900 2.00 Sales of helfers: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. 1... 630 4... 532 4... 552 \$2.30 \$2.00

The supply of bulls was quite short, with prices weak to lower. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 2... 980 \$2.05 Calves

2.50

1... 460

Five cars of straight yealers and same in mixed lots composed the cal: supply. The demand was strong for the best veals; and animated for heavy calves. The market was steady with the close of last week, choice yeals making \$4.60@4.75, heavies \$2@3.75,

	19(1)3	New	Orleans	stuii a	bout	steady
	Sales	3:	1			
	No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price
1	46	204	\$4.75	48	178	\$4.5
	21	310	3.75	3	333	2.0
ı	63	165	4.60	9	164	4.7
I	25	278	3.00	5	280	3.0
I	4	187	4.75	11	254	2.5
	77	194	4.75	2	365	1.7
I	10	268	2.25	79	168	4.7
ı	25	194	4.50			

A fairly liberal run of hogs came to market, mostly from territory points, and though three outside buyers were in the trade and the decline at Chicago was only 2½c, bidding here was 5c to 10c lower. Tops for the day were \$6.30, with the bulk at \$6.20@6.25. Pigs remain around \$5, with a strong demand.

Sales of hogs: 79... 214 \$6.25 81... 216 91... 143 160 62... 176 39... 202 6.021/2 170 6.25 91... 181 6.20 203 6.22 209 6.25 96... 197 6.22 20... 112 5.00 15... 93 5.00 76... 245

Sheep The best band of sheep for the season came from South Texas, numbering 595 head. They sold steady at \$5.50. A year ago sheep of the same class sold at \$4.60. For the late market another one car consignment of a common class arrived, but did not sell. Four hundred and ninety-five head, averaging 102 pounds, sold at \$5.50.

Cattle receipts were light again today, being doubtless the reflex of the the mean market conditions yesterday. The total run reached 1,800 head. Late trains were estimated to bring this up to 2,400 head. Steers

The run of grass steers was largely curtailed from that of yesterday, the principal offering in beef steer class being fed and partly fed cattle. Of fed steers, but few were on offer, the best of which sold weak at \$4.25, being a very good class of Hood county long fed steers. Packers were discarding the medium weight partly fed cattle. Some of the grass cattle made \$3.15. These were light weight and intended to take the place of butcher cows. The steer market was weak, good to choice steers being quoted 15c to a quarter lower than last Friday, and grassers 20c to 30c lower.

Sales of steers: Price. \$4.20 No. Ave. 18...1,247 58...1,073 \$3.65 3.00 115... 914 42...1,183 23...1,205 3.45 20...1,260 4.00 46... 875 2.80 . . 1,031 3.50 3.25 24... 997 18...1,012

Butcher Stock Butcher cows were in larger than on Monday and generally of me No. Ave. Price. dium to good quality. The market 4... 310 \$2.75 was active, selling being steady with

yesterday. Top cows at \$3, with one neavy load at \$2.70.

Sales of cows: No. Ave. 18... 878 9... 922 6... 940 \$2.75 \$2.20 2.60 2.15 2.40 792 2.60 776 1.75 13... 687 2.35 756 Sales of heifers: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.

12... 779 \$3.50 Bulls Bulls were not in large supply, going principally to pasture men, at steady figures with the recent decline. Sales: No. Ave. Price. 1...1,480 \$3.50 8s..1,227 16...1,045 \$3.00 2.40 Calves

Calves were in short supply, but of

very good quality. The demand took all offerings in good season at somewhat stronger figures, the top being mand. Sales: No. Ave. Price. 13... 170 16... 176 20... 381 \$2.65 161 3.60 268 187 5... 328 3... 166 3.00 4.25 2.50 1.75 295 25... 356 19... 148 4.85

Hogs Hogs were in very light supply, only about 600 head being available for the market. Quality was only medfum, there being no heavy packing hogs on The market ruled weak the market. 7½c lower, tops being only \$6.22½ Sales of heavy hogs: 

6.10

188

Sales of pigs:

No. Ave. Price. 21... 115 \$5.00 15... 104 \$5.00 Sheep A real flood of sheep appeared this morning, arrivals numbering over 4,-000. One double of grade Shropshires of a good mutton class sold early at but the trade priced the grass sheep too high for packers' use and no

88... 179

No. Ave. Price

# **PACKERS REPLY** TO ACCUSERS

Deny Charges of Unsanitary Methods at Plants

### **BLAME IGNORANCE**

Say Many Statements Founded on Lack of Information as to Conditions

CHICAGO, May 31.-Aroused by recent sensational charges against the packers, emanating from President Roosevelt, the President's commission, and Upton Sinclair, the author, a representative of one of the large packing houses of Chicago Tuesday, for the first time, offered defense.

The charges which have appeared in dispatches from Washington were taken up in detail by an official of Armour & Company, but said he spoke for all the other large houses. He denied practically all the accusations. Some, he explained, were founded on ignorance, and in others he found material for amusement.

Packers' Answer to Charges The charges and their defense, from the representative of Armour & Company, are as follows:

Charge-I saw one of the trust's employes doctoring a spoiled ham in a cellar of one of the packing houses. The stench that arose from the ham was overpowering. The man was working a pump with one foot. Attached to the pump was a tube, on the end of which was a big hollow needle. He would jab the needle into the ham and then pump it full of chemical to take away the dreadful

Answer-He was preserving the ham. There was no odor. In preserving ham with the saltpeter mixture employed—curing it, some call it—it is impossible to distribute the preservative equally without using a

needle. cnarge-Dyes and coloring matter which give to sausages the "smoke" color of commerce and bring back tainted meat to its original hue are openly advertised. There is a stuff called "bull meat powder" and "zero preservative." These are to be ground up with sausage meat and tinned hamburger steak.

Answer-Of course I have seen the advertisements of these preservatives in trade journals, but we don't use What is the use of our using preservatives when we have cold storage warehouses and refrigerator cars? The only hamburger steak we make is a ham hamburger. It may

be colored by the butchers.

Decomposed Meat Would Explode Charge-Decomposed meat is can-

explode. They'd go off like a cannon. Even if the meat were spoiled only slightly the process of decomposition would g on in the can. Gases would generate and the can would blow up. Charges-Skinned hams, which are supposed to be a special product, are only the hams of old hogs with skins so thick and tough that no one will buy them. The skin is removed and ground up with spices and potatoes and called headcheese.

Answer-Whoever heard of an old hog? No one keeps a hog more than eight or nine months. The farmer would be out of pocket. We don't make headcheese.

Charge-There is no such thing as stopping a sausage machine when one of the operators loses a finger or a The member goes in human flesh and comes out sausage.

Answer-Whoever made that charge never saw a sausage machine. The machine consists of a large circular table. Suspended above it are a number of heavy knives, semi-circular in shape. The whole thing is a good deal like the old fashioned chopping bowl on a large scale. Any one of those knives can be stopped instantly. The workman pushes the meat under the knives with a paddle. I never heard of an operator losing a finger. Fate of Condemned Cattle

Charge-Condemned cattle are manafactured into food at the Standard slaughter house.

Answer-All cattle condemned on the hoof are placed in quarantine at the Standard slaughter house for the owner or his agent. The Standard slaughter house is outside the yards, States, of the state of Illinois, and of the city of Chicago. They are slaughtered under the supervision of the three sets of inspectors and Secretary Baker of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange. Then the carcasses are further examined, and, if the progress of the disease has been arrested they



# CAMPBELL BROS. @ ROSSON LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY being

SAINT LOUIS

KANSAS CITY

FORT WORTH

### Views on the Market

Campbell Brothers & Rosson Receipts at all markets during the last week have been much lighter than the preceding week and we wish to call your attention to our market letter in this issue from our St. Louis office, which you will find to be very complete and full of reliable information. This letter is compiled by our Mr. Campbell of St. Louis and shows the decrease in quarantine cattle since Jan. We are sorry to say that with much lighter receipts this week our markets have shown but very little improvement, the buyers are claiming we will see lower markets and the majority of commission men coincide with their

Steers-The quality of the steers the last week has been about the same as for two or three weeks prior, the majority of which are of medium flesh and are selling very badly on the market, the choice steers weighing from 1,200 to 1,300 pounds and thick fat are selling from \$4.25 to \$4.75, with a few loads of choice 1,100 to 1,200-pound steers selling around \$4.40 to \$4.65, with the bulk of the good fleshy steers selling from \$3.10 to \$3.70 and the common to half-fat kind from \$2.50 to \$3, with very ordinary kinds from \$2 to \$2.25.

-The market on this class of stuff the last two days has been selling a little stronger, but the prices obtained are anything but satisfactory to the country shipper. There has been no extra choice cows on the market this week, but some good fat cows and heifers have sold from \$3 to \$3.40, while the majority of the fleshy to

are sold for the account of the owners. If they are unfit for food they are tanked.

Charge-Some of the slaughtering floors in the old buildings are so old that the blood and offal drip through, falling on meat being packed below. Answer-The slaughtering floors in our plants are concrete, granitoid, asphalf, or composition.

Charge-Meat is dropped on the floor where workmen have expectorated. Answer-Not in our plant nor in any of the other big plants,

## SOUTHWEST RANGE **CONTINUES GOOD**

Reports from Inspectors Show Conditions Satisfactory

Fifteen inspectors' reports for the week ending Sunday, June 3, received at the office of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, by Captain John T. Lytle, secretary, indicates a continuance of the good conditions over all the territory covered. From the Kansas City section alone the report shows cattle not doing well on account of dry weather. Rain has fallen most everywhere else, and in quarti-ties west to the Pecos and southwest to Angelo and the Coleman-Brownwood section some hail is reported. Galveston, Runge and Karnes City-

Range good: weather very dry and hot: cattle seem to be doing well at Galveston, but at other points not doing well. One car shipped and one boat cleared W. M. Choate, inspector. Victoria, Cuero, Pierce, Telfuer, Edna and Guadalupe — Range good and weather dry over whole district; 137

cars loaded out. Charles E. Martin, in-Beeville, Wades, Tynan, Skidmore and Mathis-Range and weather good; forty-three cars loaded out John E. Rigby, inspector.

Santa Anna, Coleman, Woodwards, Pasture, Brownwood and Brady-Range good; live stock of all kinds doing well Heavy rains the past week in Coleman and Brown counties, accompanied by destructive hail storms in some parts John R. Banister, inspector. San Angelo-Range and stock doing well. The biggest rain on Satur-

day we have had in three years. All of the Conchos are on a rise; 110 cars loaded out. Lee Wilson inspector. and it is certain now that the work Midland, Odessa and Pecos-Range of completing the road for traffic will and weather good; big rain Saturday be pushed rapidly to the end. night; fifteen cars loaded out. W. L. now have several loads of rails at

Pecos, Midland and Toyah-Range getting dry; weather warm and clear until Saturday, when good rain fell; ten cars shipped. W. D. Swank, in-

Matador, Range, Dickens, Dumont and Paducah-Weather warm and dry first three days of week; rain Thursday, May 31; cloudy on Friday;

good cows have sold from \$2.50 to \$2.80, with the bulk of this class around \$2.60, with the medium to half-fat kinds around \$1.90 to \$2.25, and the good canners selling around \$1.60 and the ordinary canners \$1.25 to \$1.40. We do not think you can lose any money by holding these ordinary to half-fat kind at home for the present at least.

Yearlings-There is no improvement in the yearling market since last week and this class of stuff is worth more at home than they are on the market. Calves—The calf market continues strong and active and is 10c to 15c higher than last week. Choice yeals, weighing from 150 to 225 pounds, \$4.75

to \$5, with the medium grades of the same weights \$4.25 to \$4.65 and the ordinary kinds around \$3.75. The market on heavy calves weighing from 275 to 400 pounds is exceptionally sales being at from \$2 to \$3 per hundredweight. The heavy kind bring the lower price. Hogs-Receipts have been moderate the last week and prices were steady to strong up to the close of Friday's market, but Saturday the market was 10c lower and Monday and today the market has been slow and weak, which

means a decline from last week's prices of about 15c, with the bulk of

the hogs selling around \$6.10 to \$6.25,

with the tops today at \$6.30. There

is a weak tone to the market and we would advise you to be cautious in buying and ship what you now have on hand at once. Sheep—The sheep market continues strong and active for all classes of desirable muttons, with tops \$4.75 to \$5, weighing from 85 to 95 pounds, and the medium kinds \$5.15 to \$5.50, with good lambs around \$5.50 to \$5.60 and

demand for thin stocker sheep, Special We hope to see an abatement of the trust agitation, both state and national, within a very short time, we may then expect an improvement in

Amarillo-Things in good shape. Cat-

tle moving off nice. R. C. Snoder, in-

Roswell, Elkins and Portales-

Weather dry and warm; grass good;

twenty-six cars shipped. C. E. Odom,

Monday good: Friday cloudy and rain-

ing; Saturday still raining; rained all

night; raining Sunday. W. F. Smith,

Chickasha and Lucile-Fair first half

of week; rain Friday and Saturday;

fair Sunday. J. M. Barkley, inspector

Purcell, Wynnewood, Noble and Da-vis-Showers all week; little doing;

everything fine. G. H. White, inspec-

England, Kan.; Beaver county, Okla

and Ashland, Kan.—Every condition fine. B. F. Harper, inspector.

Liberal, Kan.; Texhoma and Guymon-Weather good; rain Sunday, June 3;

thirty-one cars shipped P. A. Craig,

Fairfax, Harning, Kaw City and Bur-

bank-First three days of week weather hot and dry; cattle doing fine; fine

rains general balance of the week.

**PANHANDLE ROAD** 

**WORK ADVANCES** 

Line From Amarillo to Plain-

view Building Fast

Ex-Lieutenant Governor J. N. Brown-

ing of Aamarillo was in Fort Worth

Thursday on personal business, and

spent most of the afternoon shaking

conditions of the Panhandle. Governor

"I have lived in the Panhandle coan-

try for twenty-five years, and in all

that time I have never seen range

and farm prospects so bright as they

are today. Up around Amarillo crops

are always quite a little behind the

season around Fort Worth, and even

as far south as Vernon they cut wheat

before we do. They are cutting some

wheat at Vernon this week, and the

Concerning the progress on the new

"The work of grading for the road

now completed nearly to Plainview,

He stated that people around Lub-

bock are still agitating the extention of the line as far south as that town.

The ewe suffering from wet, cold

Wood Brothers, the Wapanucka heg-

feet, will generally contract a cold and

the young lambs will invariably catch

men, sent in a car of good squealers.

railroad south from Amarillo through Canyon City to Palestine, Governor

Amarillo crop will soon be ready.

hands with friends and talking over

M. Canton, inspector.

Browning said:

Browning said:

Canyon City."

Lawton and Fort Sill-Weather on

D. Harkey, inspector.

inspector.

inspector.

inspector.

a strong demand. There is very little

the market, which will be very agreeable not only to the commission men but to the stock farmer and ranch owner who is endeavoring to make an honest and legitimate living. The most silly and absurid document, if the papers quote the language correctly, is the one that Mr. Roosevelt has just handed to the congress of the United States. From reading this, one would imagine that packing houses should have brussels carpet on them and that you might go in and sit down on a truck which is used in moving meat from one position of the building to the other without so much as soiling a broadcloth suit you might have on. I have been in the Chicago packing houses hundreds of times and I thought that everything was remarkably clean considering the class of work that is carried on in these institutions, and I think if there is anything radically wrong in the manner in which this beef is cured our government should make a quiet and careful investigation and have this wrong righted without all this fuss, stagnation of trade and a financial loss to the United States, or rather the cattle producers of the United States of hundreds of millions of dollars.

Personally I do not believe there is but very little ground if any for this contention, and if there is I think it would reflect very badly on our government, as the taxpayers ultimately pay these government inspectors to perform the service that they perform in these packing houses, and they tre there for the purpose of seeing that no unhealthy animals are killed and that nothing but pure. wholesome meat leaves those packing houses to the consumer, and in conclusion I will say that I do not believe it is the intention or the desire of the either of the managers of these packing houses to sell to the public diseased or unwholesome meat.

JOHN K. ROSSON.

### **WILL PACE HERE** Horse Will Be Seen at October

SAYS DAN PATCH

Race Meet Secretary Lawler of the Fort Worth Driving Club is the authority for the

statement that a carnival company will be here during the race meet in October and will give exhibitions at the track. He says he has communications from the owners of Dan Patch, the noted pacer, which advise him that, in all probability, the great Dan Patch will

be here during the October meet for try-outs and exhibitions. The Fort Worth Fair and Racing Association is doing yeoman's service advertising the meet and its various attractions, and a large crowd is ex-

pected for the events. It is certain that horses from the northern and eastern circuits will be entered and that the purses to be hung up will total several thousands of dol-

### PACKING PLANTS BEING CLEANED UP

CHICAGO, Ill., June 5 .- A great effort was begun by the packers yesterday evening to clean up the plants. Gangs of men were taken off the regular work and employed in improving the appearance of the work rooms and surroundings. Considerable headway was made. The purchasing agent of one plant spent part of the day soliciting and receiving bids on modern sanitary plumbing devices. Scores of signs were tacked up ordering cleanliness among the employes under pain of instant dismissal. Whitewash was used copiously.

CHINCH BUGS IN GRAIN Chickasha Feeder Says Insects Are

Reported C. E. Atkinson, the Chickasha feeder, was around the stock yards and exchange looking over things with a very attentive eye to anything good in the shape of steers. He reported enough rain for all purposes, both as respected stock and crops, and that grass was fine and small grain neven better, although there was some talk of smut and rust together with chinci bugs. Too much rain just now would be damaging to most everything except probably corn. Chickasha has has had by a good deal, but it has had plenty. Cattle are doing amazingly and are fattening fast. Altogether. there is nothing wrong to report."



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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 rehable Log measure—it will cut exactly 413 feet, and therefore I demand payment for that many feet and no less



GRAIN BUYER—The top price for No. 2 Corn to-day is 38c. Your load weighs 3180 lbs. net. Take a seat while I am figuring it up. FARMER—(Calculator in hand), O, I've got it already: I had on 50 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 mistake; was done in haste.



MERCHANT—At what figure must we mark these Goods, in order to sell them at a discount of 10% rom the marking price, and still make 20% ACCOUNTANT—The marking price must be just 1¼ times the cost price, according to Ropp's Discount Table No. 4. The Principles of Percentage and Discount Thoroughly Elucidated by many Original Rules and Tables.



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 ske 1,560 brick, if laid on edge or 3,000 Fe fat.



FARMER—I wish to borrow \$500 for 90 days. I'll pay the \$9.04 Interest next Saturday, as I must have even \$500 to-day.

Banker—How do you know that the Interest is inct \$9.04? just \$9.04?
F.—Why by Ropp's Calculator (page 55) I see at a glance, that the Interest on \$500 for 90 days (and 3 days' grace) at 7% is \$9.04.

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#### OLD SHIPPER TELLS VALUE OF EXCHANGES

(Continued From Last Week.)

The commission firms are called a "trust" by our attorney general, but they cannot prove this, for the reason there is nothing in our rules prohibiting any man or set of men from opening up a commission business and selling cattle on this market to the best of their ability, nor is there any rule preventing a country shipper from selling his own live stock on this mar-Nor is there anything in these rules prohibiting them from purchasing the live stock from such a shipper. There would be no objection made to this by the commission firms for the reason they realize that a shipper would not do this but once or twice, for the reason that he would not know the buyers in the first place, in the second he would not know the values on the market, in the third he would have to clear his cattle after selling them before the yard company would clear them to anyone and again he would not know where to go to collect his money from the gentleman to whom he sold. There is no sane man who would argue that purchasers of all commodities do not buy them as cheaply as possible, and I wish to say right here that a cattle salesman has to be on the yards every day to keep posted on the different values of live stock, and the commission firms hire the best skilled men and pay from \$7.50 to \$15 per day for their knowledge of this business. It is necessary for this salesman to know within 5 cents per cwt. of what they are going to bring on a steady market, and if there is a fluctuation either up or down where and when to sell, and if the market here should be out of line with the northern markets he puts them on the cars on a through billing from point of origin and sends them to the other markets on a through billng, never losing track for a minute of the interest of his customer. For instance, a man ships a car of cattle to this market and they are sold to a feeder to go to the country, there being quite a difference between the beet cattle and stock cattle rate, the com mission man makes application for th lower rate, which is applicable under the ruling of the railroad commission and as soon as this is investigated by the railroads and they find these cattle did actually go to the country to be fed or grazed, this refund is made and the amount sent to the party shipping the cattle.

I know commission firms who have collected hundreds of dollars in this manner and the shipper knew nothing of this reimbursement until his check was received. Could not this commission man have kept this as easily as not? I defy any man to point out a member of one of these exchanges who has purloined or done disreputable acts in recent years that has not been

severely punished. Use of Solicitors

It has been intimated the attorney general's department has made an assertion that the commission firms were in violation of the anti-trust laws because they made it possible to dispense with a few solicitors which were representing the different firms through the country, of which the principal part of his duty was to live it the best hotels, smoke the cigars and be a general good fellow, and it was the duty of the commission firm to pay this man a stipulated sal-ary and an unlimited expense account, both of which would aggregate in the neighborhood of \$250 or \$30 per month. car load of cattle but he did divert Mr. A's business to Mr. D, which was good thing for Mr. B, but Mr. A has nice business and diverts Mr. B's business to Mr. A. There is \$500 \$600 spent and each commission firm receives the same amount of business they were getting or would get without either of these solicitors, and on account of having this solicitor, expenses make the business unprofita-

The commission firms do not raise the commission on cattle to pay this unnecessary expense, but they simply abolish the solicitor to make their business profitable and legitamate Now what fair-minded man can say this procedure is in violation of any law? Can anyone tell what benefit this solicitor was, as he did not create a car load of stock and the only thing that was done was diverting the business from one firm to another and back and forth, and when the season came to a close the commission man handled no more business than he would have handled had there been solicitor, and he was out on each of these men two or three thousand dollars, found the business was not a profitable one, and something had to be done to keep him from going into

bankruptcy. What became of the solicitor? The majority of them were taken care of in positions in the yards or in the office or at some service where they could earn a reasonable compensation for their services rendered. In some instances they went in business for themselves. Then why should all this big "trust bustin" noise we hear of be made which has a tendency to demoralize business in all lines? Now, take the item of dispensing with meals

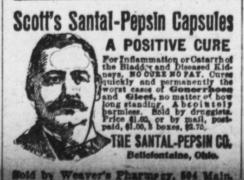




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at the stock yards. Why was this done? Not because the commission man did not want to give his best friend and customer a meal, for he left a provision in this rule which reads: "There is nothing herein contained to prevent a member of this exchange from taking his friend or cus-

tomer to his home or to the restaurant

or hotels down town and wine and dine

him to his heart's content." This meal business was severely abused by people coming in charge of live stock who had no interest in the stock, neither had they interest in the man who was shipping them, but in many instances came along for the purpose of getting to Fort Worth without paying railroad fare. In many instances he was a stranger to the shipper, trying to get to work in Kan-sas City, St. Louis or probably New Often five or six of these people would come to a commission of-fice at a time and say: "I came with Mr. Smith's cattle and would like to have a meal ticket."

They did not know these men and it had grown to be a custom to give these tickets, and I am told some of those commission firms paid out as high as \$4,000 per year for meals at the stock yards and out of this amount it is probable that not over \$200 was

spent a legitimate shipper.
As for telegrams, the solicitor encouraged this expense in his eagerness to pull Mr. A's business to B and vice versa, and they would tell them to wire a certain house at their expense. I have had instances sighted to me where more than the entire commission on a car load of stock was consumed in this expense before the shipment was ever made.

Would any fair-minded man say such a practice as this should not be eliminated?. It cannot be done without concentrated action, for the rea-son these commission firms that are in a "trust" compete so strongly for business that they are always sus-pecting that the "other fellow" is taking some undue advantage.

There is no set of men who can get together and show where the live stock exchange ever done anything that is illegal or to the detriment of the shipper or raiser. The producer's interest is first in the minds of commission firms at all times. They realize it is essential to foster his business and to make it profitable for him to continue in business, which also makes it possible for the commission man to continue.

The commission firms can show by statistics that instead of raising commissions on cattle on the first day of the year they have reduced them. oresume this statement will cause someone to be surprised, but these facts can be substantiated and will be if desired by any shipper, and this has een explained in the press before. Now to sum this situation up in a nutshell it was impossible for the commission firms to make money with these enormous expenses accumulating against their business, and it is also impossible for you to take one man out of your office to dinner and leave several others sitting there. It is also impracticable to pay one man's telephone or telegram without paying all others, as it would be impossible to keep your other customers from finding this out. They would naturally feel they were as important as the man whose message you had paid, and the consequence would be very detri-mental to their business.

Last, but not least, the man living in the country and shipping his live stock to market, wants to know that the firm to which he is consigning them is honest and responsible, and that after his stock are sold that he will get the net proceeds, which may amount to \$10,000 or \$15,000 and which he has worked for years to accumu-late. Now, there is but one way to give him this guarantee, and that is through organization with strict rules and the possibility of enforcing them.

The impression prevails among reasonable minded business men that the suits which have been instituted against the commission men, stock yards and packers will be immediately withdrawn when the necessary evidence is produced to show there is no combine to defraud or to take advantage of anyone, but, on the con-trary, this exchange is a legitimate organization, principally for the purpose of protecting the producer and the outside world who are in the live stock business.

### SMELTER SMOKE KILLING CATTLE?

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.-What is the mysterious disease or combination of diseases that is wiping out the herds of valuable cattle in Deer Lodge Valley, Montana?

This is the question that is put up to a commission consisting of Drs. Leonard Pearson, state veterinarian and head of the University of Pennsylvania's veterinary department; Theobald Smith, of Harvard University; V. A. Moore, of Cornell, and D. McEachern, of Toronto.

The members of the commission left yesterday afternoon for Montana to make personal investigation of the plague. They will remain in Deer Lodge Valley about three weeks. Descriptions which have been given

by the ranchers to the members of the commission show the manifestations of the disease to be many and confusing. The aggrieved cattlemen believe that all their troubles may be traced to the poisonous smoke from the big smelters at Anaconda, near the head of the val-

ley.

If the report of the commission shall be to the effect that this belief is jus-tified, suits for big damages will be brought against the proprietors of the smelters, and equity proceedings will be commenced to compel mitigation or abolition of the smoke menace.

"I do not care to discuss in advance of our investigation the probability or improbability of the ranchers' theory said Dr. Pearson yesterday. say, from the descriptions which have reached me in communications from Montana, the affliction which has come to the cattle appears to be traceable to a variety of diseases."

#### VICTIMS BURIED

Bodies of rM. and Mrs. Warran Interred at Hillsboro

HILLSBORO, Texas, May 30,-The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Warran and W. W. Pierce, parties to the tragedy on Warran's ranch in Sonora county Sunday, arrived at 10:40 this morning. The depot platform was crowded with relatives and friends to receive them. Owing to an unsuccess ful operation of embalming it was found necessary, notwithstanding the appointments for the funeral at a late hour in the afternoon, to convey them at once to cemeterles and bury them. The remains of the Warrans were in-terred in the cemetery here. The body of Pierce were conveyed to Peoria for

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PLATTE VALLEY HEREFORDS We have 60 extra good pure-bred non-registered bulls for sale. Thirty-

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BROWNWOOD TEX.

Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Poland-China Swine.

C. T. De Graflenried HEREFORD BREEDER. BOTH SEXES FOR SALE

B. C. RHOME JR.,

CANYON, TEXAS

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 heifers 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, Colorado and Snyder, Texas.

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

HEREFORDS

Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Goliad county, Texas). Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer \$17, Beaumont, Texas

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.

RED POLLED

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.

Red Polled cattle of both seves for sale. M. J. EWALT, Hale Center, Hale county, Texas. CAMP CLASK RED POLLED

Cattle. J. H. JENNINGS, Prop., Mar-

EXCELSIOR HERD,

tindale, Texas. 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

Springs. Phone 278.

Aberdeen-Angus Stock Farm

Breeder of registered and hig grade Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. So of the leading families represented. You stock of both sexes for sale at all time E. W. Perminter, proprietor, Big Spr Texas. Farm 16 miles south of

FOR SALE — Registered Aberdeen-

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 bulls for sale. P. O., Aledo, Tex.

PUBLIC SALE of my entire herd of Scotch Shorthorns will be held at Fort Worth Stock Yards May 29, 1906. Parties wishing cara-

please notify me at Granbury, Texas.-JNO. E. BROWN.

MONEY IN SHEEP

Clay County Farmer Tells His Experi-

Henry Sanzenbacher lives in Clay county, about ten miles from Bellevue. "I am a stock farmer and try to raise a little of all kinds of stock. I do not see why a farmer should not try a little of everything, in fact, become a kind of agricultural department concern and handle all kinds of farm truck that will make money and keep up the price of all. It is easy and all ought to go to work at it. My sheep are Cotswold, mixed with Southdown, and they do well. I sheared a big mutton the other day, got fifteen pounds of wool and sold it for 22 cents a pound. That is \$3.30 for the wool, and I still have the sheep, which should bring me not less than \$4.50 on this market, net. While this is only an incident in the case of one sheep, it will do to illustrate what can be done if one tries."

# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE-A small herd of Registered Hereford cattle of from twenty to twenty-five head, of cows, helfers, young bulls and a 4-year-old bull at the head of the herd, Maple Leaf Shadeland Twentieth. All registered in the name fo the Elm View Stock Farm. For particulars address G. L. Blackford, Denison, Texas.

and fillies, 4 thoroughbred running horse stallions, one hundred 2-venr old Angus bulls, one hundred 2-yearold Hereford bulls, Also about 600 head of pure-bred Hereford and Angus cows and heifers. Address J. V. & C. B. Farwell, Channing, Texas. FOR SALE - As well-bred trotting

FOR SALE-About 400 good mares

horse as is in Texas; 16 hands; a good Tennessee jack, 15 hands, fine lenth; forty good mares, ten of them extra large Norman, 1,200 to 1,609 Will sell for cash, or trade for good western land, or good young mules, no scrubs; prefer land south-of and near quarantine line. P. M. Greenwade, Whitney, Texas.

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

stock ranch; half price to close estate. Includes \$25,000 worth of stock and improvements. Healthy climate. Fine farm. Large free range adjoining. Mrs. Libbie Blanchard, Clearwater, Mont.

6-year-old steers; also some 1 and 2s; also 200 dry cows. I. D. Pepper, Rock Springs, Texas. FOR SALE-Two well-bred, registered \$175 for the two. S. R. Jeffery, True,

FOR SALE-Two hundred 3, 4, 5 and

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

MISCELLANEOUS

GRAZING LAND FOR LEASE for five The Presidio county school years: lands, in Bailey county, Texas, consisting of Leagues Nos. 160, 161 and part of 162, and containing about 9,135 acres. Bids will be opened by the county judge on July 16, 1906. He reserving the right to reject any or all bids. A certified check for first annual rental must accompany bid. Address, W. W. Bogel, county judge, Pre-

children gather to shiver while an egg

No. 663 looked long at that wood.

Bits of wood are not much, ordinarily, but nowadays, in fallen Frisco, the end

of a scantling may stop the fog from

entering a rich parlor, and it's against

the law, it's stealing a precious thing, to take it. The law—No. 663—looked

surprisingly long at that bag of wood.

Then No. 663 looked at the trembling

children, and there came something

into his eyes that was brighter than

"Run along home," said No. 663.
"I'll help yez wid it," and he winked

a great wink at the little looters. The law had winked at crime, again, as

ful are children! None like they (and

honest dogs) to read the eyes, the

faces, the acts of the great-hearted,

and so, as No. 663 grunted along under

the load of wood, the girl went hold-

ing his hand and the barefoot boy

holding his hand and the barefoot boy

Arrived at Folsom and Sixteenth, No.

No. 663 shouldered the bag.

his glistening buttons.

holding his coattail.

sidio county, Marfa, Texas.

**MISCELLANEOUS** DURHAM PARK STOCK FARM-

Shorthorns, English Berkshires, Angors Goats, White Wyandottes, high-class, pure-bred stock in each department. DAVID HARRELL, Liberty Hill, Texas.

POULTRY

WHITE, Brown and Buff Leghorn eggs, 14 for \$1. Pekin duck eggs \$1 for 11. E. Edwards, R. F. D. No. 7,

C. H. Turner, Custer City's leading ogman, was on the market with a car of hogs.

G. W. Thomas, from Ninekah, I. T., sold a car of hogs. They were good ones.

Remember that your future cows are now wrapped in calf skins and that it behooves you to give them careful at-

visiting the Exchange. He is a mem-ber of the firm of Silverstein & Stein,

J. H. Stein, from Lawton, Okla., is

Cow ties are rapidly taking the place

and a piece of fire-whitened sheet And thus it was that two children, the chief adjuster of a great insur-ance company and the president of a great press association willfully became looters, while the law-No. 663

# **MEAT INSPECTION**

President Will Yield to Gov't Payment for Service

The President is willing to accept this compromise, believing that if the inspection is provided for it makes Htle difference who pays the expenses.
They would doubtles come out of the consumer if levied upon the beef packers, and therefore might as well be

not agree with the President on this point. They hold that it makes the law merely a temporary measure, the Members of the house and senate do effectiveness of which can be seriously affected any time the friends of the packers and the advocates of economy

see fit to reduce the appropriation Nevertheless, it seems to be decided that if the rigid inspection provisions of the senate bill are agreed to by the house the President will not make a fight over the question of cost. He has rather been forced into this position by the exaggerated stateme

packing house conditions.

Not So Black As Painted In a statement issued by these men, they declare that while the methods in

newspapers.

Because of these exaggerations, the President feels that great harm has already been done the packing industry as well as the cattle-rateing industry, and he is therefore inclined to make

# WHEN THE LAW WINKED

boils.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.-A month, and the living part of San Francisco still lights itself to bed with candles, still cooks in the gutter, still freezes in the packed, fireless homes, for it must be known that this "glo-rious climate" varies at 3 p. m. daily by reason of the fog-laden wind that would make a polar bear whinner with

Yesterday afternoon, a little girl sat shivering on the curbstone at Ninth and Folsom streets. The cold wind whipped her thin, skirt about her bare legs and her smoke-begrimed knees knocked together. She was about 8 years old, and her trouble was awful; for before her, gazing down upon her and her little brother, who nestled at her side, was patrolman No. 663, a great fierce-looking fellow, with bronzed face, cheeks polished red by the weather, and one of those short, savage mustaches which , make one think of a black-and-tan terrier shaking a rat. The features of No. 663

wore the awful majesty of the law. No. 663 was the law To the little girl, the eyes of No. 663 glared with the vengeance of the law, his bright star looked big as the bottom of her mother's dishpan, and every shining button on his well-kept uniform pierced her wretched heart and read her guilt, for by her side lay a great bag, big as herself, filled with loot. It was awful. Who would have looked for the law in this vast desert of crumpled walls and dusky ash hills? here was the law and here the tell-tale bag, with a track in the ashes leading to nearby ruins, as proof positive as that made by a snall in the

"You've been looting," said No. 663. The little girl almost shricked at the word, for men had been shot or hanged to lamp posts for that, only a month back, and their eyes had protuded and their mouths run blood, horribly. Verily, it is a word to drive poor children's

663 put down the bag. "It's the end of me bate," he said, "but it's a divilof a load for yez bits o' spafpeens." Three well-dressed men were engaged in animated discussion at that corner. One of them, a tall young fellow, with a high collar and much

He accosted them. "I'll be back presently," he called to his companions. Then he shouldered the bag of wood and went off, with the children trotting beside him. No. 663-the lawdown the street, looked at it. Then No. 663 smiled, passed his hand over his forehead, and winked at a charred telegraph pole nearby. At Sixteenth and Howard the tall

to readjusting that insurance," aid. "Here!" he shouted to a he said. short, fat man who was threading the brick and ash piles on the sidewalk of Howard street, "you're sailing light. Give these kids a lift!" and the short man shouldered the bag, and never dropped it until 'way up Howard street a pale-faced weman in a callco dress told him where to put it down

heavy shippers.

**BILL TO PASS** 

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2 .- Congressional representatives of the beef packers are promised a victory in the house of representatives. The meat inspection bill is to pass, but it is to be modified, and the cost of the inspection is to be placed upon the gov-

ernment. taken directly from the public taxes, he

published stating the discoveries made by Labor Commissioner Neill and J. B. Reynolds, in their investigation of

vogue in the beef-packing centers are bad enough, they are neither so horrible nor so disgusting as they have been represented in the sensational



bottoms.

her small brother closer to her, she arewher small brother closer to her, shrank within her poor fluttering dress and gaspet as No. 663 untied that bag.

The bag contained the ends of joists, siding, etc., from the new building of the Daily News—just bits of new wood

heads under the bedclothes in Frisco for years to come. "Looters!" The child's eyes bulged in terror, she drew

vest jewelry, saw the children start to tug the bag down Sixteenth street.

fellow put down the bag. "Got to get

of stanchions.

-looked on and winked.

Old Anti-Trust Law

in 1902 Texas already had an anti-

trust law, but of less rigid provision

than the one now in force. That it did not conflict with the organization

Exchange is shown from the fact that

the Exchange readily got the charter

for which it applied, after furnishing the state authorities a copy of its con-

stitution and by-laws. C. K. Bell was

In 1903 the anti-trust law now in

force was passed. The new law de-fined the meaning of a "trust" under

the operations of its provisions and

What Exchange Has Accomplished

Since its organization in 1902 the

Fort Worth Live Stock exchange has

proceeded with the work of building up the Fort, Worth market, increasing

business facilities and advertising the

merits of Fort Worth as a trade cen-

has grown greatly in proportionate in-

crease with the growth of the market. Shippers who visited the old Fort

Worth market a half dozen years ago

will remember that 500 or 600 head of

cattle made a "big" market and it re-

quired long and hard work to get rid

of them. Now daily from 2,000 to 4,000

cattle and as many or more hogs can

be handled between the hours of 9

o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. with-

out friction, annoying waits or con-

fusion. A hundred shippers may be

represented on a day's market and in

the evening all will get correct checks

for their consignments. There are no

mistakes in disposing of the live stock

received, cattle do not get into wrong

pens, and in spite of the necessary de-

ays caused by government inspection

and regulations, the vast business of

the market moves quickly and smooth-

If a shipper has a complaint at the treatment he has received, he has put

to take it up with the officers of the

Live Stock exchange. If it is just the exchange will consider it and if it be

against one of its own members, pun-

shment will not be lacking. Not con-

tent to wait for complaints the mem-

bers of the exchange are constantly

investigating conditions with a view to

improvement. If one member has a

grievance against another it is con-

sult of this various members of the

exchange have been fined from time

o time for violations of rules made

mission man belonging to the ex-

change, who would change a weight

ticket, would be expelled almost be-

fore he had time to pocket the profit.

A commission salesman found guilty of

be barred from the market, but he could and probably would within a

few hours find himself facing state

prosecution for swindling with his former business associates as prose-

This is a condition which prevails to

such a degree in probably no other kind of business organization. The key-note of the Live Stock exchange's

existence is absolute integrity, open

dealing, and expediency. An exchange with such a purpose rules the Fort

Worth market and in fact is the mar-

ket so far as the asset of confidence is

But besides guaranteeing to the ship-

per or producer absolute fairness in dealing, the Fort Worth Live Stock

exchange has spent even more than its

surplus energy in building up the mar-

unselfish. More trade here meant more

business for the commission firms and

to this end large sums have been spent

in advertising Fort Worth as a mar-

ing region of the Southwest. In this

business as in the conducts of its mar-

ket the Fort Worth exchange has used

every possible method of legitimate

publicity. Thousand of copies of the

onstitution and by-laws governing the

business at the Fort Worth market

have been distributed broadcast. There

has been no attempt to keep secret

business methods. The books of the

exchange have been kept open for the

comparison by shippers with the pub-lished by-laws. The exchange has

striven to guarantee the shipper a fair

result of this guarantee the Fort

Worth market has grown more rapidly

than that of any live stock center in

the history of the business in the

No Charge of Law Violation

Worth Live Stock Exchange and the commission men belonging to it have

been doing in the four years since the

organization was effected. Ever since

the organization and even before Texas

had an anti-trust law. For the last

three years the state has had the anti-

trust law under which prosecutions for

alleged violation have been brought by

ing all that time there has come no

warning or notification from state of-ficials that the Fort Worth Exchange

was likely to incur the penalty of the

anti-trust statute because of its meth-

Common practice has resulted in the

United States that prior to prosecu-

tions under disputed statutes, either

notice is served on persons suspected

ceedings are begun to test their right

to continue. The test case is one of

the oldest forms of deciding disputed

Worth Live Stock Exchange, having

been advised by their attorneys that

the kind of business in which they

were engaged was not in violation of the present anti-trust law, not having

been notified by any state officials

that they were likely to become de-

supposed they were obeying the stat-

for two years under the present at-

out a hint coming from Austin that anything might be wrong.

Big Suits Are Filed en, April 24, between

The business had been running along

members of the Fort

of their business conduct,

eneral's administration with

of such violation or quo warranto

universal throughout

Attorney General Davidson, Yet dur-

This is the kind of work the Fort

market and honest treatment.

United States.

law points.

Naturally,

ket throughout the live stock produc

This work has not been wholly

cuting witnesses

ollusion-with a buyer would not only

for the protection of a shipper. A com-

the whole body. As a re-

y six days out of every week.

The membership of the exchange

then attorney general.

aws of the state.'

such a body as the Fort Worth

When the Exchange was organized

# LIVE STOCK SUITS CAME UP TUESDAY

Actions for Alleged Violation of Texas Anti-Trust Law Seeking Forfeiture of Charter and Penalties Exceeding \$17,000,000 Called in District Court of Travis County at Austin Against Commission Firms and Others Engaged in Business at the Fort Worth Market

# REMARKABLE PHASES IN PROCEEDINGS

Attorney General's Department Waited Two Years Before Bringing Action-Complaints Filed at Long Distance From Home of Defendants-Books Used in Investigation Secured by Illegal Method-Civil Cause Brought After Grand Jury Had Failed to Find Evidence of Law Violation

(BY A. W. GRANT.)

On Tuesday, June 5, there was called for trial in the district court of Travis county at Austin, suits seeking forfeiture of charter and the collection of penalties exceeding \$17,-000,000. The defendants in this double action are the principal firms engaged in various branches of the live stock industry at the Fort Worth market. The prosecutor in these suits is the State of Texas through its attorney general, Davidson, and the basis of the actions is the alleged violation of Texas' anti-trust law of 1903.

Probably the full significance of the facts contained in the foregoing paragraph has been lost to the majority of Texas citizens who have been reading columns about these suits during the past few weeks. There has been a general, though perhaps vague understanding that if these suits are carried by the state to a successful culmination, it will mean the dissolution of that business organization known as the Fort Worth Live Stock exchange. A large number of newspaper readers have been content to accept that possibility as the most serious outcome of the suits with of course the possibility that large penalties may be collected from the members of this exchange.

#### Suits' Serious Significance

But the larger significance is that if these suits are pushed to a successful end from the attorney general's standpoint, it will mean not only the dissolution of the Fort Worth Live Stock exchange, but the driving out of bus ness of the greater part, if not all, reliable firms which have give standing to the Fort Worth marke among the markets of the United States; the still more ominous sig nificance that if, these reliable and responsible firms are forced out of business the inestimable asset of confi dence in the Fort Worth market will be destroyed so far as the average owner and marketer of live stock is concerned and that Fort Worth as a live stock center, competing with Kansas City St. Louis and Chicago will not longer

And still further, the general public conclusion that if Fort Worth's standing as a market center is destroyed in will be worse than worthless to the packing firms which have established establishments here in order to be close to the source of supply and that these firms cannot for any length of time, however brief, run the chances of being forced to depend on the precarlous and uneven supply which would naturally result from an unorganized, unstable and unreliable mar ket without even the ordinary rules of business conduct for its govern-

There is, of course, for the For Worth citizen a thought of what the possibility of market disorganization would mean to Fort Worth, but the significance to the entire stock raising population of Texas which never had reliable and certain market established on the same basis as those of the largest cities in the United States until the stock yards were established at Fort Worth is of far greater mo-

These suggestions are not exaggerations, but the natural conclusions of any man who has had ordinary business experience and knows how to deduct inevitable results from certain causes. The crushing of a score cr more business firms who have labored years in establishing their trade by the successful prosecutions of suits such as those begun by the attorney general, would in itself be a thing but the destruction of one of the United States' trade cen ters for the enormous live stock business immeasurably overshadows the smaller contingency.

Why Such Prospect?

And why should all this serious prospect be threatened? Briefly for this reason: To decide whether or not a Texas State officer's interpretation of a technical point in an involved and complicated statute is correct, or erroneous from the bias of overzealous-

Grand Jury Saw No Violation The correctness of this statement is

borne out by the testimony which came to light during the contempt proceedings against Judge Lightfoot, the attorney general's assistant, in Seventeenth district court at Fort In these proceedings it developed that a Tarrant county grand jury had before it for consideration alviolations of the anti-trust law at the Fort Worth stock yards and that after this consideration, during which many witnesses were examined it adjourned without finding any bill. action of this grand jury which included such men as J. W. Spencer, John Bardon, Lon M. Barkley, W. H Smith, J. D. Collett, H. Scott Wilson. O. A. Mann, G. W. Grant, John M Elliott and R. A. Barrow, might be considered abundant evidence of acquittal, say the friends of the commission men. That this investigation and failure to find any violation of the Texas law was not done in a merely casual manner is believed from the fact that Judge M. E. Smith's instructions to this grand jury contained spedal reference to anti-trust law violaand legal references on this sub-

the civil suits for collection of penalties and forfeiture of charters was be-

gun by the attorney general's office.

The issue to be decided at Austin next Monday, therefore, if the suits come to trial, is not so much whether business at Fort Worth have violated the law, although that is the apparent question as whether or not the attention of the commission firm's or not the commission men engaged in question, as whether or not the attor-ney general has correctly apprehended he technical language of the anti-trust statute as applying to such a business as that in which the commission men have been engaged,

And the answer to the question? If "yes," and the attorney general's in-terpretation is sustained in the lower courts, it means for many of the com-mission firms at the Fort Worth market, cessation of business because of crushing penalties for many of them cannot bear the cost of an appeal. If the answer comes "No"; the attorney general was merely mistaken and the loss of time, stagnation of business, cost of defense, travel to Austin ,and other heavy expense to which the comnission men and other defenders have The been put, must be overlooked. attorney general was merely mistaken.

It is the manifest unevenness of such proposition, a sort of heads-I-win, ails-you-lose that has caused so much complaint about the anti-trust suits by the Fort Worth commission men.

Why Defendants Complain

Probably in some sections of the tate the complaints that have come from Fort Worth have been misunder-stood as objections to the enforcement of the law, or the punishment of statute violators. It is a matter of record that no person connected in even the most humble capacity with the Fort Worth market has ever given expreson to even a suggestion that such a ondition would be desired or ever tolerated should it, through lapse of attention, be allowed to exist. On the attitude by officials of the Fort Worth Live Stock exchange manifesting a desire to abide by the law and understand its provisions lest through ignorance they might err.

But there has been objection, an obction which the friends of the commission men earnestly declare is most just, because with a suddenness that affected their business as if it had been disaster, a multitude of suits for an normous amount of penalties, was suddenly shouldered upon them and they were put to not only the exbense of defending them, but of going to a distant county to appear at the when the only point at issue was the interpretation of a technicality.

To better understand the true attitude of the commission men and their friends, the following history of the the anti-trust laws of the state will

When the Swift and Armour packing louses came to Fort Worth it was evident to everybody connected with the live stock industry in Texas, some stable arrangement for the management of a market would have to be made. A few commission firms were already at Fort Worth doing business on the old market. The most of these firms were branches of older firms a the leading markets of the North and

A live stock commission firm, be it understood by the person not acquainted with the live stock business, merely an association of reliable business as may be intrusted to them. ficient capital stock to insure their responsibility to honestly transact such business as may be intrusted to them. Their primary business is to take care of live stock consignments sent them from producers, sell them to packing houses or other consumers, collect the money from the sale and forward this money to the owner minus a stipulated fee for the work.

The Commission Fee

The commission firm's fee is based on the same principal as the dime or a quarter collected by any bank when it cashes a check on another bank with which it does not do a drafting business. The fee is charged for the work of converting the check into cash. The commission firm gets its fee for converting live stock into cash, and as the work is more difficult than that of handling checks, its fee is corraspondingly larger.

In one phase this work differs from that of the bank for the latter in converting a check into cash merely assumes to collect for the owner the check's face or market value. commission man, on the other hand, agrees not only to convert the live stock consignment which he has received, into cash, but to get the highest possible amount of cash he can obtain from the buyer of the commodity Here the expert knowledge of the com mission man's salesman forms an important part of its transactions with its customer and the deal resembles that of the real estate man who gets percentage commission for disposing

of realty. A percentage commission probably would satisfy the commission firms if were practicable, but it is out of the question. To estimate, a 2 per cen commission on a consignment of 173 cattle, averaging 895 pounds and selling at \$3.77 1-2 per hundred pounds, would take more time and clerical labor than the business would be worth and therefore live stock commission firms everywhere have fixed their for selling live stock at a

certain fee for each head.

The purpose of live stock commission firms is to expedite business and their necessity at all large markets

there have been such markets in the United States. A Sample Transaction

To further explain the workings of a commission firm, the following d scription of an ordinary transaction

The commission firm's name is Brown & Jones and it does business at the Fort Worth market. The cus-tomer's name is Grasser and his ranch is in West Texas, 400 miles away. Grasser has three car loads of steers ready for market. He has heard of Fort Worth and prefers to sell there rather than ship to Kansas City or St. Louis. He might load his cattle at the nearest station to his ranch, accompany the shipment to Fort Worth, see that it was unloaded when it arrived here and undertake to sell it himself, and no one would offer hindrance or objection. But supposing he did? The least of his troubles would punching the steers along the road from shipping point to Fort Worth, Arrived at Fort Worth he would leave his train and see his three cars of steers shunted to some sidetrack while the engine and rest of the train went on its way. He might ask the train crew what it intended doing about his cattle and might resort to strong language, but it would do him no good. After awhile, if his cattle had been properly billed, a belt line switch enwould pick up his cattle cars and start them for the stock yards. Grasser would probably have arrived in Worth at daylight, most stock trains coming in at that time, and it might be 10 o'clock before the belt would get around. He would have the hance of waiting in the railroad yards or else going out to the stock yards and waiting for the belt train to bring

ards Grasser would have to see about getting pens in which to place the steers; he would have to hunt up the stock yards office and arrange having water turned on and thrown down for his steers, and then if he succeeded in doing all this un-assisted, he would have to begin the search for a buyer. Somebody would have to point out the buyer to him and he would then begin a desperate effort to get the buyer's attention long enough to look at his cattle. The buyer would probably have every minute for the next three hours scheduled in advance to look at various lots of cattle offered by the commission salesmen with whom he had been doing business every day and whom he knows seconds in haggling to get unreasonable prices. A buyer's time is valuable and he must work quickly. He probably would be slow about even agreeing to go look at Grasser's cattle, because he would be dealing with an unknown salesman. To Grasser's importunities he would probably answer. 'After awhile," and Grasser would be forced to sit on the fence to ruminate about what he might think trust meth-

Wouldn't Know Market Perhaps after a long wait the buyer would drop around to Grasser's pens, make a bid and Grasser probably would be tired enough by that time to take it. It might be 15 cents a hundre lower than the real market value and Grasser wouldn't know it. no opportunity for finding out what the narkets were doing elsewhere. took the bid the cattle would be weighed and after another walt Grasser would get a ticket for their weight. A duplicate of the ticket would go to the firm for which the buyer acted. Grasser might consider his troubles over then, but he would be mistaken. Several hundred tickets go daily to the packing firms that do business at Fort Worth market and there would probably be no disposition to give special attention to Grasser's, He would have to call at the packing house somewhere toward evening he might get a draft. He would have spent an entire day's work in getting rid of three car loads of steers, but he would have had the satisfaction of not being compelled to pay commission charges Then he probably would be left with the draft, with no means of identifying himself at any bank where he might present it, and he might have all kinds of trouble béfore he could raise enough money out of his three car loads of steers to get back home.

On the other hand Grasser at his' ranch might load his three cars of steers, telegraph Brown & Jones what he had done and two days later morning mail would bring him a draft brought after having been sold at the highest possible figure the commission firm's salesman could secure, less the small fee which the firm charged for its and its salesman's services.

Organization of Market

So much for the work of the commission firm which still leaves the organization of a market as conducted by a live stock exchange unexplained. As stated previously, when the pack-ing houses were established here it was generally recognized that a live stock exchange must be organized and market rules formed. Without such an exchange, which is merely an organization whose members are bound by honor to use honest and legitimate and uniform methods in the conduct of their business, Grasser would be in the position of a man who buys a pig in a poke when he shipped his cattle Brown & Jones. The firm might be honest and then it might not. It might give Grasser a false set of weight tickets for his steers and keep a balance from the receipts in addition to the commission charged.

shippers as Grasser and every other quake and the tornado at Bellevue, producer engaged in the live stock business the Fort Worth Live Stock came the anouncement from Austin that the attorney general's assistant Exchange was organized in June, 1902. had filed suits against commission men and their employes, the Live Stock The Exchange was composed of about sixty-four commission men, who Exchange, the packing companiesincorporated under the laws of Texas practically everybody connected with and were given a state charter. The the live stock industry at Fort Worth purpose of their organization was to except live stock agents for the railfix rules for the conduct of the market asking fortfeiture of Fort Worth, supervise the conduct and penalties exceeding \$17,000,000. The Godair-Crowley Commission

of members, insure absolute honesty in dealing and expedite business by uni-Company was sued for something like \$1,500,000; over \$5,000,000 was asked form system of handling consignments. Although a corporation, the Fort from the Fort Worth Live Stock Ex-Worth Live Stock Exchange was then change; something over \$1,000,000 was and still is a non-earning organizademanded of Swift & Co. and from tion. It pays no dividends and the only salaried officer is the secretary. these big figures the amounts of penal-ties tapered off to various sums, all of The dues and moneys accrued from fines assessed against members for large magnitude. The penalties were based on the \$50-a-day clause in the violation of its laws, according to the anti-trust law and went back over the records, have for the most part been long period of immunity during which paid out in advertising and establishthe Fort Worth Exchange or its meming the Fort Worth market, contribbers had received no hint from the atuting to the expense of live stock shows and the like. torney general's office there might possibly be something wrong in their busi-

That the filing of the suits created consternation is a mild statement of the result. A greater part of the commission firms' business was paralyzed. Loans were recalled, live stock shippers found it impossible to get credit, confidence was destroyed and as an indirect result practically every business in Fort Worth felt the effect of the shock. The prospect of having an established market doing an annual business passing far into the millions wiped out of existence was not the kind of outlook calculated to encourage investment and act as a bracer to

Grand Jury Had Failed to Find

among other definitions of a trust's operations, said:
" * * To create or carry out Still further cause for astonishment at the attorney general's sudden action resulted from the knowledge that a restraint in the free pursuit of any business authorized or permitted by the Tarrant county grand jury, in session just before the big suits were filed, had On this slender clause, it is believed taken under consideration the business in Fort Worth, the present suits against the commission men, Live of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange and had adjourned without Stock Exchange and packing compafinding a bill. nies engaged in business at Fort Worth

The jury contained some of North Texas' most prominent men. J. W. Spencer, president of the Farmers and Mechanic's National Bank at Fort Worth was foreman. Other members were Lon Barkley, postmaster of Fort Worth; John Bardon, contractor, and

other men of high business standing. This jury received a charge from Judge M. E. Smith of the Seventeenth district court relating to violations of the anti-trust law. It developed later at the trial of Judge Lightfoot on a contempt charge that the jury had before it for witnesses various persons connected with the live stock and commission business in North Fort Worth, It is presumed that the jury investigated, as instructed, this business thoroughly. Yet the jury adjourned without even a suggestion in its report that the live stock business might be further investigated by its success No bills were found and in effect the Jury's action amounted to an acquital of the commission men and Live Stock Exchange on any charge of anti-trust law violation.

Books Are Taken

On the eve of the grand jury's ad-journment, Judge J. P. Lightfoot, office assistant of the attorney general, came to Fort Worth, and by means of a grand jury subpena secured from the Fort Worth live stock exchange's secretary several books, including records and papers belonging to the exchange. This was April 6, a little over two weeks before the suits were filed in Austin. Later it developed that the use of the grand jury subpena to secure these books was illegal and a contempt of court order was issued

against Judge Lightfoot.

It is presumed that while he had these books at Austin Judge Lightfoot and the attorney general made use the information to be obtained from them in preparing the list of suits later filed.

When it became known that the books had been taken to Austin, a request for their return to the Fort Worth exchange was made, and this request was refused.

The Tarrant county grand jury had already adjourned, and the books were out of the jurisdiction of the Seventeenth district court. Contempt proceedings were instituted against Judge Lightfoot and May 10 he appeared in Judge Smith's court to explain why ne had taken the books away.

Judge Lightfoot's plea of defense to the contempt order was ignorance of the fact that it was a contempt proceeding to remove from the custody of the court the books and papers of the exchange. After a lengthy hearing Judge Smith

ordered Judge Lightfoot to return the books and papers, and in consideration to his plea of ignorance against him only the costs of the conempt proceedings, without fine.

It also developed at the hearing that the use of the grand jury subpena by which the attorney general's assistant got possession of the books and papers was illegal, but this was overlooked.

The commission men and other defendants sued by the attorney general have maintained that if they erred in interpreting the anti-trust statute the attorney general's department has shown no disposition to manifest the same leniency accorded it by Judge Smith here.

Percentage of Penalties A feature of the present suits which has provoked query from observant lawyers aside from the long time which elapsed during which the \$50 a day penalty clause might be in operation before the suits were brought, is the act of the attorney general in bring-

ing the suits in Travis county. The law provides that the suits may be brought in Travis county, it is true, and that in event of successful prosecution the attorney of that county is entitled to 25 per cent of the penalties collected, the general understanding that this sum is divided by the at-

torney among his assistants. But the last legislature passed an appropriation of \$15,000 for anti-trust investigation and prosecution, and the question which is asked is why the attorney general did not take advantage of this appropriation and hire a lawyer for prosecution of the suits or a test suit at Fort Worth instead of bringing them at Austin. Should \$50,-000 or \$100,000 penalties be assessed against any one of the firms sued at Austin, from \$12,500 to \$25,000 would go to the county attorney there, a decidedly more expensive proposition for the state than the hiring of a lawyer with a \$1,000 fee to prosecute , the suits at Fort Worth.

Bringing of the suits at Austin has worked hardship on every commission man, who will be forced to go there to stand trial, and the special appropriation given by the state would have amply covered the attorney general's expenses in suing at Fort Worth.

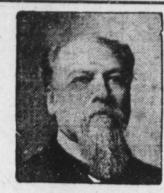
This is one phase of the present suits about which the commission men believe they have just cause for cont-

Compromise or Appeal

There has been some talk at Austin that the attorney general will be willing to accept a compromise settlement from the firms sued and report has fixed this sum at from \$50,000 to \$100,-In event of such a compromise and its payment by the commission men, the 25 per cent fee would still go

to the Travis county attorney.

There has been little talk among commission men at Fort Worth of the possibility of appeal should the cases at Austin be adversely decided. Many A New Free Book for Men



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have already been put and the requirement of filing an appeal bond for twice the sum assessed against them, would be unable to give such bond and would

have to let the decision stand. This phase is pointed out by the commission men's friends as another hardship of the proceedings brought at Austin.

Defendant's Attitude

A summary of the defendent's attitude toward the anti-trust law and the present suits, includes the following contentions which have heretofore been set out more fully: That the question at issue in the

present suits is a question of interpretating an abtruse statute, a statute on which directly opposite opinions have been expressed by leading lawyers of the state. That they have violated neither the

spirit nor letter of this statute in endeavoring to establish and maintain a reliable, legitimate and open market at Fort Worth. That if a court should consider the attorney general's interpretation cor-

defendants was not willful, their attitude having always been a desire to know the law and conform to its pro-That no test suit to establish the re-

rect, the ignorance on the part of the

stock commission business has eve been brought in order that they might learn their status; that they have never been furnished by the attorney general with a notice or an opinion re-

garding their position before the law. That the attorney general waited an unreasonable length of time before beginning the present suits, a period in which liability for excessive penalties might accrue, such penalties being sufficient not merely to punish as pur-posed by the law, but to entirely wipe out of existence and destroy legitimate business contrary to the spirit of jus-

That the bringing of the suits at Austin worked an unreasonable hardship on the defendants and placed on them the burden of unusual expense when the suits or a test suit night have been brought at Fort Worth under the appropriation made by the last legislature.

That a Tarrant county grand jury after consideration of the live stock commission business found no grounds for returning a bill, such failure of action in itself being a tacit acquittal on any charge of law violation.

Friends of the commission men are confident that a jury will need but little time to become convinced of the fairness of the position maintained by lation of the anti-trust law to the live



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