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Signs Point to Glut Of Fall Cattle Market

Hundreds of thousands of Texas cattle must be marketed this fall and winter in excess of the usual number going to market, as the result of range restriction and curtailment, and already thinking ranchmen are seriously pondering the result.

According to the view of the best posted ranchmen in Texas and the southwest the time has come when in the eternal fitness of things the range cattle industry of the southwest should be getting on its feet again. In the face of what is claimed to be serious shortage brought about by the falling off in production and the continued marketing of breeding stuff the era of low prices that has prevailed for a number of years should be at an end, and all classes of beef cattle should be commanding prices that are at least more commensurate with the price of beef that is being exacted from the block. But the expected advance in prices has not materialized and the outlook is not encouraging for the remainder of the year, at least.

Just when the advance was confidently anticipated comes the gloom of absolute certainty of market gluts during the fall and winter, brought about by the fact that hundreds of thousands of cattle must be sold on account of there being no room for them now on the range. Grass has become a scarce commodity now out in the range country in comparison with former years of plenty before the settlers became so much in evidence. Millions of acres of land in this state that have heretofore been devoted exclusively to grazing purposes have passed out of the ranchman and are being devoted to farming purposes. A great deal of this land has been put in cultivation this year, while another large proportion is even now being gotten ready for the plow.

Contracts Are Expiring

Contracts were made in the sale of this ranch land providing for the use of the grass this year, but 1907 is rapidly drawing to a close and the time will soon be at hand when the delivery

of every foot of the land must be made and other provision made for the cattle it is now carrying. As the same conditions prevail over practically all of the range country, there is no grass left to carry these cattle after the expiration of the contract time, and there is no other alternative left but to get them out to market. And the average ranchman of Texas and the southwest never markets his stuff in moderation. There appears in such emergencies as that lying just ahead apprehension that the other fellow is going to get the best of the market, and a desire to get at least an even break. When one ranchman begins to rush his stuff to market all others in his vicinity quickly make up their minds to keep him company. This has given rise to the suggestion that the ranchmen of the southwest are like a flock of sheep—all content to follow when one has taken the lead. It is believed that when the fall and winter shipments once begin their is going to be a rush to market to see who can get there first, and if these conditions materialize glutted markets and complete demoralization are inevitable.

The big packing interests of the country have taken no apparent cognizance of either the claimed shortage of beef cattle in the range country or the threatened deluge which seems imminent from the cleaning up process that must ensue this fall and winter. They are giving no sign of appreciation of conditions that just inure greatly to their advantage, but appear disposed to let the matter rest without interference. Commission men fear the situation, however, and are already beginning a course of warning in the matter of careful marketing, which will soon materialize into terse commands to hold the cattle back and let them come in such a manner as will not produce demoralization. This will have some effect on the situation, but as many ranchmen will clean up this fall and winter with the intention of going permanently out of business, the bulk of the stuff will move to market, let it bring what price it may, and it

is this feature of the situation that carries with it the gloom that seems to be settling over the range cattle industry of the entire southwest.

It may be that the railways will prove an important factor in the situation for an immense supply of stock cars and other equipment will be necessary to handle these big cattle shipments. The railways of the southwest have been unable to handle the live stock business of the range country satisfactorily to the producer now for several years. There has not been one month during the present year when there has not been loud complaint of a general inability to obtain cars for cattle shipments, and all kinds of devices have been resorted to in an effort to compel better service, but it has generally been without avail. Much loss and inconvenience has resulted to the producers, and thousands of damage suits have been piled up against the offending railways, but the car shortage has continued and is still in evidence. The outlook for fall service is still far from encouraging. The big crops of the country have to be moved, and some from cause or other railways seem to prefer to move cotton over cattle. Many cars constructed for the especial accommodation of live stock have been detected at various times rolling toward the gulf filled with cotton, and here it is that the farmer, or settler, as he is called, again makes the situation rocky for the ranchman. He is not only driving the cattelman off the whole broad face of the earth, but he is retarding his going by furnishing the railways with a shipping commodity they appear to give preference over the legitimate fruit of the range.

But when you ask the average ranchman what he thinks of the situation he expresses a very hopeful view and predicts better things just a little bit ahead. Pin him down to an accounting for the faith that is within him, and it all comes back to the one proposition of a short supply and stimulation of prices on account of the demand. The assertion is freely made that the number of cattle on the range today will not approximate more than one-half of the number of five years ago. These conditions are claimed for Texas, New Mexico and practically all of the southwestern range country. The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, the largest and wealthiest organization of its kind in existence, maintains a corps of inspec-

tors at all the market centers, shipping points and numerous other places in the range country. These inspectors are experienced range men and their conclusions are entitled to the most respectful consideration. These men report from time to time the conditions prevailing in their vicinity and this summer the general expression is a marked shortage in the number of cattle now in sight. The following report from C. E. Odom, the association inspector stationed at Roswell, N. M., will give a fair idea of the prevailing range conditions:

"I can safely say that the cattle in this country have been reduced one-half within the past five years. I have lived in this portion of New Mexico for nine years, and the greater portion of the time have been engaged in the cattle business. I know all the ranges from the Rock Island railroad south and east to the Texas line. They are short from yearlings to four-year-old steers, and in other classes. If we have rain soon enough to make the grass good so that the stock will get in good shape, one-third of what is now here will be shipped out. There is a great deal of the range being taken up by farmers, the range country being cut short all the time. We have had some rain, but it has been scattering. Stock are holding up well."

Farmers Causing Change.

The range being taken up by the farmer tell the same story all over movement of the man with the hoe no ranchman is prepared to resist. He is buying this grazing land and paying good prices for it, establishing his home and developing the country along new lines. And he appears to have come to stay. He has a little bunch of good stock with him, and he raises large forage crops and is preparing to market it through his live stock. He is playing havoc with the range cattle industry, and working its complete transformation. There may be a shortage now in consequence of his operations, but his number appears to presage an abundance in the future. The cattle business of the southwest is passing out of the hands of the few into the hands of the many. It means better cattle—a better beef supply perhaps, and a different method of marketing. The time is not far distant when the cattle of the southwest will be sold where they are produced, just as the cotton crop is marketed at the point of origin.

It will not be long until cattle buyers will buy their supplies on the stock farms and small ranches of the southwest. The cattle will be sold by the pound instead of the head, and the producer will realize more money from his investment. The tendency is already in that direction, and the day is not far distant when the practice will be general. There need be no alarm over the future supply, for as long as cattle bring a good price man will be willing and able to produce them. And good prices will certainly follow improved methods of breeding and marketing.

In Childress County

Childress Index.
Monday of this week Guy Wade of the firm of Guy Wade & Co., purchased all the unsold Shoenaft lands lying east of the Childress-Arlie road, comprising about 7,000 acres. Mr. Wade expects to resurvey the land into small tracts and offer it to the people who want small farms and are not able to purchase land in large tracts. This land is among the best on the Shoenaft ranch and is within about nine miles of town, making it desirable land for farmers.

THIS NUMBER

of The Texas Stockman-Journal begins a series of articles and speeches read and delivered before the

Farmers' Congress recently convened at College Station, which should be of interest and value to every man engaged in any branch of agriculture, especially if he be of the class of live-stock raisers and farmers who are doing things and who want to do things that count for the best possible results for the labor expended. **SUBSCRIBE FOR THE STOCKMAN-JOURNAL AND KEEP POSTED.**

WEIGHT FIGHT NOT SETTLED

Dispute Over Cattle Charges
Not Yet Ended

ACT IN SEPTEMBER

Southwestern Tariff Commit-
tee Passes Matter Affect-
ing Stockyard Centers

Fort Worth freight officials returning from the meeting of the Southwestern tariff committee in New York, bring the information that no action was reached in a matter which possesses great interest for many in this city and state. The long-standing dispute between the railroads and live stock commission men of Fort Worth relative to weight of cattle in transit. Live stock interests have long contended that the requirement that the freight on live stock shipments be paid on a basis of track weighage is an injustice. Yard weights of cattle are about 1,300 pounds less to the car than when weighed in the car on the company's tracks. Representatives of the railroads and the commission men have discussed the matter and a committee appointed July 8 decided to await action of the New York committee and be governed by their ruling.

It was thought that the tariff committee would take action regulating the weight matter as it affected packing house centers of the west, such as Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis. Fort Worth's conference committee merely agreed to govern their case by the decision in the others.

Returning members of the Southwestern tariff committee inform The Telegram that the matter was brought up at the New York meeting for consideration, but the members did not feel that they were sufficiently posted on the matter to reach a decision and the subject was postponed until the September meeting of the committee.

Fort Worth railroad men are reluctant to discuss probable action on the matter. They claim that the railroads and not the cattle interests are really getting a shade the worse of the present arrangement.

It is probable that a meeting of the conference committee will be called in a few days.

What may prove to be an interesting development in this situation is a recent order said to have been issued by the railroads. They are said to have withdrawn from the auditor of the Western Weighmasters' Association, the right to correct track weights at this point, and matters will be brought to a culminating point on this account.

HEADQUARTERS MOVED AT LAST

Home of Farmers' Union Is
Now in Fort Worth

Headquarters of the Texas Farmers' Union are now located in Fort Worth, their home being the last five rooms on the second floor of the Ellison building at the corner of Main and Weatherford streets. The office fixtures and office records arrived Sunday night, but it will require two or three days to get headquarters fitted up in ship shape.

President Calvin had not reached Fort Worth up to noon Monday, the entire arrangements being in charge of Chairman F. W. Davis of the executive committee, who has been up to his ears in work all day and nearly too busy to talk much.

Secretary Chapman was on hand Monday and President Calvin will reach Fort Worth Monday afternoon. Officers and office force who will be installed at the new headquarters are: President E. A. Calvin, Secretary B. F. Chapman, Bookkeeper J. W. H. Plumble, Miss Clara Bakke, stenographer to the president; Miss Nellie Hor-

ton, stenographer to the secretary; A. H. O'Keefe, purchasing agent and Miss Lula Hampton, assistant bookkeeper.

Henry E. Webb of Baylor county, state lecturer for the Farmers' Union was at headquarters Monday and said to a Telegram reporter that he was glad the location of headquarters had been moved to Fort Worth. He said, "We will feel at home in Fort Worth and won't be froze to death in warm weather. Fort Worth has always been the friend of the farmer and I am downright glad that we have come home to stay."

Convention Opens Tuesday

Preparations for the opening of the convention of the Farmers' Union in this city on Tuesday morning are going forward rapidly and it is expected that all tents will be spread and other arrangements made by the time the encampment formally opens.

Plans are being made to take care of a large number of farmers, and word received from nearby locations indicate that the members of the union will turn out en masse at the meeting. Arrangements have been made by Secretary A. N. Evans of the Factory Club, whereby there will be enough cots ready to accommodate all who attend. The program for the opening day is as follows:

10 a. m.—Open session of delegates and visitors.

Invocation—Rev. J. P. Lane chaplain Texas State Union.

Welcome addresses:

Hon. W. D. Harris, mayor of Fort Worth.

F. V. Evans, representative Tarrant County Farmers' Union.

C. W. Woodman, greeting from the American Federation of Labor.

Response to above addresses: C. S. Barrett, national president, Farmers' Union.

At 3 o'clock p. m. the convention will begin the regular business sessions, and will continue in accordance with the wishes of the delegates until all business is finished. These meetings will be executive.

Open meeting, 1:30 p. m.—Address by Hon. R. T. Milner, commissioner of agriculture.

4 p. m.—Address by Hon. H. G. Wagner, secretary Brotherhood of Railway Telegraphers.

8 p. m.—Address by Hon. Clarence Nugent.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 5.—A special to the Gazette from Helena, Ark., says:

J. M. Scott, city editor of the World, was found dying on the sidewalk Sunday morning at 2 o'clock. Two bullets had entered his head and he lived but a few hours after being found, but was unable to make a statement.

So far no clew to the assassin exists.

A month ago an attempt was made to kill Mr. Scott. He was attracted to the rear of his office by a noise, and on approaching to ascertain the cause, two shots were fired at him. He began firing in return and his assailants fled.

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Aug. 3.—Dry land crops in this section are needing rain. Cotton and feedstuffs planted after the July rains are up to a good stand and early cotton is loaded with young bolls, squares and blooms.

SULPHUR, I. T., Aug. 3.—Good rains have fallen. Corn, cotton, alfalfa, fruits and vegetables are the finest in the history of the Chickasha nation. Washita valley corn yields eighty to a hundred bushels to the acre.

SWINE

Management of Pigs for Breeders

The first requisite for proper pigs for breeders is that their sires and dams shall be healthy specimens of a standard breed which are mature animals. Pigs must be born right before it is possible to make good ones, even by the best treatment.

To start them right after they are farrowed the sow must have food that will produce plenty of milk, wheat bran shorts, milk and alfalfa pasture are the best. She must have plenty of good, pure water and be kept free from lice. My experience is that no one cause is more responsible for the failure of pigs to thrive, or more universal, than lice. Dipping in crude petroleum is a cheap and sure remedy. While pigs are still sucking, they should be accustomed to eat some grain, and have all the bran, shorts, milk and succulent green food they will consume.

If given an abundance of these foods at any time they will make more pounds of gain for food consumed than at any other period of life, and it will be good healthy flesh that will enable them to get about, and not so much fat as to



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Stallions all the Time

That is all we do, is to sell Stallions. We are permanently located at the Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Texas, and keep on hand all breeds of Stallions to sell on our self-earning easy payment plan. Write us.

Oltmanns Brothers

J. A. HILL, Manager

WATSEKA, ILL. LEER, GERMANY. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

CYPRESS TANKS

The old reliable and famous Mandry Tanks are known all over Texas to be the best and cheapest in the market. Write for prices and information.

GEO. MANDRY

Austin and Hays Streets.

San Antonio, Texas.

cause them to be sluggish and unhealthy.

I suppose every one will agree with me that the best pasture is alfalfa. It makes the sows give milk, the pigs begin to graze early on it, and will enable growing hogs to assimilate grain and other foods given them. No pasture has been found equal to alfalfa when two plats are used—one to rest and grow while the other is being grazed. If necessary the sows may have their noses ringed to prevent rooting, but the pigs will not hurt the roots. To make the best pigs let them have their mother's milk as long as she yields it. They will then be large enough to receive no check at all when they are weaned. Nothing so hastens the healthy growth of pigs as plenty of good milk from a mature, healthy sow. When the pigs are weaned, they must have pasture of some kind to develop into first class animals that will have constitution, size and qualities of quick growth to impart to their offspring.

It is possible to raise fat pigs in a pen on corn, but their progeny will not have the qualities of vigor that are most desirable to pass on, and to improve or maintain these qualities which any breed may already possess.

Of course there are many details of various kinds known to special fancy breeders and practiced by them which I do not go into. The essentials are well matured, healthy parents, pure water, dry shelter and shade. Abundance of good food, entire freedom from lice and pasture. Pasture is the absolute essential that cannot be dispensed with, for young swine must have green food, and the exercise they get means the difference between health and disease, or success and failure in hog raising. Respectfully submitted at request of the president.

CHARLES B. METCALFE.

San Angelo, Texas, July 22, 1907.

To Make Sweet Country Bacon on Farm

(Col. Aaron Coffee, McKinney, Texas.) The Texas "norther" does not of mild winters blow cold long enough to save the 300 or 400-pound hog, but upon the whole, when we consider that the market demands a smaller carcass, a 250-pound hog is best for the packer as well as the farmer.

The hogs should be slaughtered by

using the knife skillfully, early in the forenoon, hung up under a shed, so adjusted with sticks in the flanks and cobs in the mouth as to permit free exposure to north wind and proper drainage of blood, after the removal of the intestines, and thus gambrelled and suspended until late in the afternoon; then cut up nicely in packing house style, with heavy cleaver and butcher's saw; spread out on a scaffold or top of a barn shed with northern exposure, spreading a small quantity of salt on the flesh side.

Next morning, when the animal heat (if night is cold) is about gone, rub well with good Liverpool salt both sides of hams, shoulders, sides and jowls, packing down in icebox, first covering the bottom of the box with a thick layer of salt, utting down middlings skin side down; then follow with hams, and in turn shoulders, and on top jowls. Be careful to use rate apartment of icebox to put away the heads, backbones and spareribs, which must be salted sparingly, while the pig's feet should be pickled, to be used as desired.

The meat should remain packed down for four or five weeks; then take up, rub over the flesh side of each piece some cayenne pepper and black pepper, a quantity of brown sugar on hams and shoulders and the thin part of the sides, which have been cut off for breakfast bacon; hang up, with hock down; smoke with pecan chips until in color like a coffee berry parched brown. Then dip in hot water four minutes, which will kill all animalculae, which all flesh possesses, and prevents the meat from becoming too salt, after which lay out on platform in the sun until all moisture caused by the dipping process is dried out; wrap each piece with good strong brown paper, using a paste made of flour containing a small quantity of granulated sugar, which adds a sweetness to the flavor of the hams, so popular in the markets of the world; then whitewash and hang up in a cool place. The farmer who expects to realize the full profits of manufacturing and curing on the farm his sweet country bacon, hams, etc., may safely follow a plan which has proved a success with Ellis county, Texas, best bacon curer, J. F. R. Davenport.

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Cowboy Fight Always Good Fun

A cowboy fight is good fun. It is virile and exciting. It is full of action and is not dulled by the tiresome diplomacy of civilized warfare. A few drinks of red liquor, a few "cracks" or "bluffs" or "sassings," and the guns are barking away in a killing bee.

Ubet is a bit of a town in Fergus county, Montana. It is in the heart of the great northern cattle range. On its eastward side is a flat, cheerless, treeless plain of bunch grass, broken at times by long strips of burning alkali and sand. To the west and south are the dim, blue-tinged tops of the Rockies, extending like a mighty belt and lost in the horizon to the north. The mountain eagle drifts a hundred miles before his flight brings him from his lofty home to the square where Ubet's magnates gather of a summer afternoon to discuss the comparative value of the herds.

Ubet was drowsing in a sultry heat in the summer of 1902, when a Salisbury coach drew up before the only hotel and half a dozen passengers climbed from the hurricane deck and shook the white, stinging dust from their garments. The big-bodied, red-shirted landlord stood by with a hearty "howdy." The boys in the street ceased shooting at a mark and crowded about the leaders. The bartender came forth in his top boots and white sombrero to gossip with the driver about the new strike in the Cumberland and the picking up of times in Yellowstone Gulch.

"I hear Ed Jackson hit a hard game agin a hurdy-house dance at Lewiston," he said.

"I reckon," said the driver. "Two shots in the lung and one in the leg, I hear a fellow from Yellowstone say."

"One in the lung an' one in the leg, but the Cumberland's surgeon says Ed'll ull through with good nussin'."

"Got kind o' keeless, I reckon."

"Drunk, I hear say. Stranger, have sumthin' to wear the alkali dust outen yer throat? Come on, Charley."

The stranger, his host and Charley were soon exchanging "how" over a pine-board bar resting on cottonwood logs. Behind was a long, narrow shelf covered with rude but significant bits of bric-a-brac. There was the gun with which big Andy Gallagher held up the Livingston stage three times in one week, and for a companion piece was a strand from a rope which subsequently choked the life out of Big Andy on the cottonwood tree by the Triangle ranch. Then there was a bit of dull yellow quartz, the first "float" found by one of the Hanley boys in their long search for the Cumberland lode, and on the walls were various posters announcing the merits of local breeding horses.

"Bout time I packe danother barrel of that Three Star, Charley," said the driver.

"Next week, I reckon," replied Charley. "The boys from the T. E. outfit was up las' Monday and pretty high cleaned us out. Said they reckoned they'd be up agin today."

"That so? I met old man Ferguson an' his boy Aleck at the Cl'arwater

ford an' they reckoned they'd be up with the other boys of the Triangle. Said they was lookin' for a few shots at two rustlers in the T. E. that picked up fifty head of Triangle cattle last spring. Fight today maybe. Will want two bays shod Charley."

"Stay around and maybe you'll see some fun" said Charley the bartender, to the stranger. "I wouldn't give a hurrah in hell for them two rustlers if ol' man Ferguson gits drunk. He's an ol' hellion when he's drunk."

The stranger walked about the square and passed the long, uneven row of houses with false frame fronts. Within the stores the red-shirted clerks were sleeping on the counters and talking sheep and steers, mavericks and markets. On the walks the village loafers were whittling down the edges of dry goods boxes. In the gambling houses the dealers were drowsing in their chairs and the lookouts were napping on the billiard tables. Small boys were lying in a bit of bunch grass shaded from the sun by a cotton wood tree. There was not a sound to jar the heated air save the clang of the anvils in the blacksmith shop, where the driver's two bays were being shod.

Away to the east there is seen a dim and mistlike puff of alkali dust. It turns and twists and wriggles in the hot air, and scatters upward and away into whirling clouds. It moves to the west in a flying line, and from its center comes a half dozen galloping horses with as many riders, slowly uncovered from their smoky disguises. It comes nearer and nearer, until it reaches the ranch that marks the limitations of Ubet, and then the air is pierced by a weird, shrill yell, the cowboys' signal. "Oh-he-ee-yo-oo-whoop!"

It echoes through and quickens the drowsy life of Ubet like an electric shock. The village boys crawl from under the grateful shade of the cottonwood and gather in the square. The faro dealer calls the lookout and begins to shuffle the well worn deck. The loafers shut their jack-knives and leave the dry goods boxes. The bartender shades his sombrero, looks down the street and yells to the old man. The dogs wake up from their noonday sleep to do battle with the newcomers.

In a moment more the flying line of cowboys is before the hotel, a cursing, howling crew, with old man Ferguson at the front, his white hair blowing in the soft wind beneath a great, dirt-covered felt hat. At one side is his boy, Aleck, a stalwart, bearded young fellow, and to the left is another boy, Henry, small, wiry and so young that his place would seem to be in the nursery. There are also half a dozen boys of the plains, all wearing red flannel shirts, girded by long rows of .45 Colts. "Oh-he-ee-yo-oo-whoop!"

And the saloons and stores are depopulated while the natives gather in a semicircle about the dust-covered group.

"Hello, Charley. Take the hosses in the shed, Charley, an' russle back directly, an' give the boys some ol' red eye!" shouts the old man.

"Go slow on the red eye, ol' man, The T. E. boys is comin' up today," Charley replied.

"Wheep-ee! Boys, hear that! Hear what Charley says? The T. E. is comin'! I done said they might. Boys, we'll get them russlers that took fifty head outen our bunch. Sure, an' if the rest interferes, we'll get them, too. Yo' hear?"

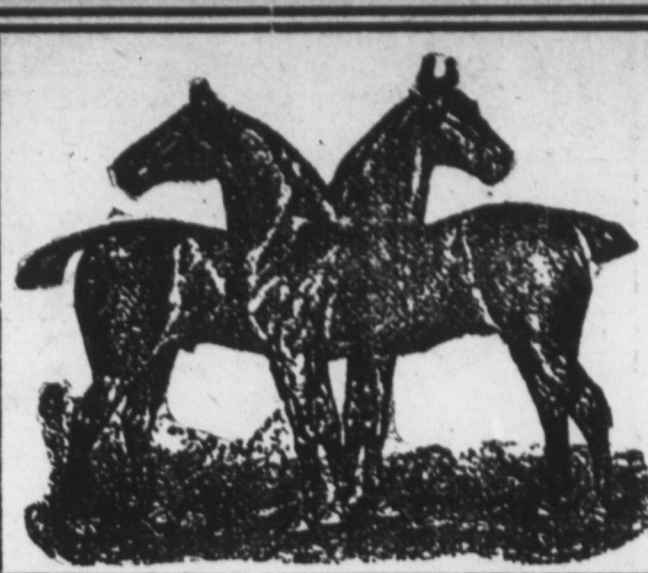
"You bet!" in a chorus.

"An' Charley's right, boys. Go slow on the red eye until we make 'em lay down, an' then—my God, but we'll have a jubilation. Yo' there, Aleck, stay in the square. For sure, don't miss seein' the T. E. comin'. You, Henry, watch the hosses. We may need 'em quick; but feed 'em up fust. An' yo' boys, keep your hands on your guns, an' keep in sight. No foolin' today. Short-handed on the ranch. Make every shot bring a man. Whoop-ee-ee! I done said we might meet 'em. Stay in the square, Aleck, while we-uns drink, an' Charley'll bring your drink out. Come ahead, boys an' lick up; but go slow."

The square is cleared for action like the deck of a cruiser. The villagers stand about within saloons or in front of stores, waiting for the first signs of battle. Old man Ferguson has forgotten his warning and stands against the hotel bar, boasting about the men he is going to kill and keeping Charley on the run for the brown bottle with the glass ball stopper that holds the "red eye."

The sun drops away from the snowy tops of the Belt range. Aleck, alone stands watch in the square, his eyes turning in all directions, and his gun cocked ready for action. His vigil is not long.

Over in the village hurdy-gurdy house a window is raised so quietly



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GERMAN COACH STALLIONS

in our stables all the year. When at the stockyards call and see them. Terms to suit you. All fully guaranteed breeders and our insurance contract with each animal.

J. CROUCH & SON
Stockyards, Fort Worth, Texas.

that the sound does not attract the gossipers beneath. The appearance of a rifle barrel escapes notice in the changing light and from behind is out of sight, save for a hand and a pair of bright eyes getting range on the boy. The youngster rests his gun on the ground, turns to the hotel and calls out:

"Charley, bring out that—"

His voice is stopped. The gun from the window is sighted. Blim! blim! a stream of fire shoots out, and the boy, struck in the head by both bullets, falls face to the ground, dead.

In a flash the barroom is emptied, and out on the square comes the old man, staggering from the liquor he has drunk, and at his heels are half a dozen cowboys of his tribe, all with guns drawn and looking vainly for the enemy. The other boy cries:

"Pa, watch out! The T. E. has been here all day!"

Hardly had he spoken before the hardy-house window is again raised, two guns are swung out, and, blim! blim! blim! away they go right into the cluster of men. Two cowboys fall and the others are stampeaded. The old man shouts:

"Scatter, boys, till we locate 'em, an' then get together! My God, boys don't forget that they have murdered our Aleck!" And his voice drops away into a fierce wail for revenge.

The old man runs to the hotel as another form sneaks from around a saloon, raises a shotgun to fire, and then darts quickly across the street to the end of the shed. Charley, the bartender, has seen him. He calls to the old man, who stes from a window to the roof of the shed and crawls along as silently as a snake in the grass. The old man leans over the roof and sees his enemy peering from the side, waiting for him to come out. He lays his rifle on the roof and draws his revolver. Gloating for a moment over his man, he fires three shots down through the man's head, jumps lightly to the ground and finds him dead.

An hour drags by without a shot. Men with drawn revolvers are peeping from the corners of buildings and watching for pitfalls. The villagers from the windows are awaiting the next play. The old cottonwood tree is a favorite gathering place, for it is in the open and just beyond range of shots across the square. Between the fighters it is a game of hide-and-seek and shoot any way to kill. Old man Ferguson has returned to the hotel and is in hiding while awaiting developments.

It is Charley the bartender, who saves the day for the Triangle. While he stands on the steps a whispered voice almost under his feet asks:

"Any of the Triangle inside?"

"Not a soul," he answers.

"Can we sneak in and get a drink?"

"Of course."

Three men crawl from the darkness beneath the steps and one by one sneak into the barroom the last one backing in to guard from attack.

"I want to get that old man, and then I am ready to go back to the ranch," said one, pulling down the window shades.

Charley calls them over to one side of the room and they do not see that the door of the hall is opened cautiously and that a man crawls through on his hands and knees and drops behind the bar.

"Give us another drink, Charley, and then we'll go out and get old Ferguson's scalp and take along that other boy for bear bait. I say, but wasn't that a pretty long range shot I made from the hurdy-house window?"

The bartender drops a cork on the floor and whispers to the old man while picking it up. Then he takes a deck of cards and offers to show a new trick that he learned from a commercial traveler. The three men lean forward, one resting his gun on the bar. It is a fatal move.

"Whoop-ee!" and before the smartest boy could say Jack Robinson the old man is up with a gun in each hand pouring shot across the counter, square in the face of the rustlers. Two drop back dead. The third jumps to the rear of the room unharmed, and then begins a deadly duel. The rustler's first move

is to shoot out the lights, for he suspects that Charley is in the play against him. Each fighter drops on the floor, and all is quiet. The old man reaches forward until he moves a chair and the noise betrays his position. Two shots are fired in quick succession at him. He gives a fierce grunt as he feels a sting in his side. The rustler changed position, and the old man's answering shots are buried in the wall. But two more shots are left in his gun. The bartender is afraid to move, because if the rustler conquers he will have to answer for his treachery. One more shot comes in the direction of the old man and misses. He is weak from the loss of blood and has dropped over on his side. He does not reply, and the rustler, sure of his victim, crawls slowly forward, with a knife between his teeth, and a gun in each hand.

A light flashes at one corner of the window, left uncovered by the curtain. It falls on the rustler's face and before he can rise a bullet crashes through the window, striking him square in the forehead. The knife falls from his teeth, the guns drop from his hands and he falls back dead.

"Come right in. It's all right," yells Charley, and young Henry Ferguson enters at the head of a bunch of four cowboys.

"For God's sake, hurry!" I am afraid the old man's a goner," cries Charley, and he rushes into the hallway and returns with a tallow candle.

They pick the old man up and lay him on a billiard table. One of the boys pours a little of the red eye down his throat, and another starts for a doctor. The old man opens his eyes.

"Henry, is that you?" he asks, weakly.

"Yes, pa. Are you hit hard?"

"I am done gone in a minute, boy. What luck?"

"We got one, pa, and druv two more away, and you got the rest."

"I said we'd get 'em. I done said we'd get them rustlers that took our—"

And then some one took the old man. After a time the stranger, who had been watching the fight from a safe distance, wandered up to the hotel and found Charley sitting on the steps.

"They have gone home," said Charley—"that is, all of them that ain't at the undertaker's. It's pretty rough on Henry with the old man and Aleck both gone. Come in stranger, and have a drink."

They drank while Charley described the fight in the barroom. Then they stepped outside into the cool, soft air of the night. Charley rammied his hands into his pockets and looked upward at the stars glistening over the snowy peaks of the Belts. Finally he stretched out his arms over his head and yawned:

"Stranger, it's been an awful day in Ubet."—New York Sun.

In Crockett County

Ozona Kicker. Professor Pearce left yesterday for the Friend ranch, to superintend the second dipping of cattle. John Young accompanied the professor.

Claud Hudspeth sold five head of his fine registered billies, part being his own raising, last week to "Shorty" Anderson at \$30 per head.

Dave Nairn was in town last week. He has moved his sheep to the Buck ranch, and says they are doing very well considering the drouth.

John T. Cooper bought 250 head of steer yearlings from Jim Baker and Frank Taylor at \$14, delivered recently in the Juno country.

Claud Hudspeth recently bought 50 head of steer yearlings from Steve Coose at \$14, and 50 from Charley Franks at \$13.50. He also contracted for 650 head in Uvalde county, September 1 delivery, at \$12.

J. L. Edwards, who owns a ranch on the Concho, near San Angelo, lost a fine Hereford cow recently, as a result of careless shooting in his pasture. The consequences are that all permits to hunt and fish in his holdings have been revoked.

SOAKED IN COFFEE

Until Too Stiff to Bend Over.

"When I drank coffee I often had sick headaches, nervousness and biliousness much of the time, but when I went to visit a friend I got in the habit of drinking Postum.

I gave up coffee entirely and the result has been that I have been entirely relieved of all my stomach and nervous trouble.

"My mother was just the same way. We all drink Postum now and, without coffee in the house for two years, we are all well.

"A neighbor of mine, a great coffee drinker, was troubled with pains in her side for years and was an invalid. She was not able to do her work and could not even mend clothes or do anything at all where she would have to bend forward. If she tried to do a little hard work she would get such pains that she would have to lie down for the rest of the day.

"At last I persuaded her to stop drinking coffee and try Postum Food Coffee and she did so and has used Postum ever since; the result has been that she can now do her work, can sit for a whole day and mend and can sew on the machine and she never feels the least bit of pain in her side; in fact she has got well and it shows coffee was the cause of the whole trouble.

"I could also tell you about several other neighbors who have been cured by quitting coffee and using Postum in its place." "There's a Reason." Look in pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

ALFALFA GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

July 23-25.

The alfalfa organization which met at the Farmers' Congress did not seem to have as many members nor as enthusiastic a membership as other associations in attendance. At least they did not make as much stir. However, there were several men and ladies who are enthusiastic growers of the famous food plant and they were in evidence too. Col. R. E. Smith of Sherman, known far and wide as the Alfalfa King, was on hand and wherever he is there will be no failure of good words for alfalfa. His daughter, Miss Enid, was with her father, and is as much of an alfalfa woman as he is an alfalfa man. The business of the association was successfully prosecuted and to the satisfaction of those present.

Miss Enid Smith contributed the following paper, which she read before the meeting:

How to Make Farm Home Inviting.

As I was taking a journey across the plains one day, I stopped at a lonely farm house on the bare prairie. Not a tree was in sight, but as far as the eye could see, to left and to right, were vast fields of cotton and rows of waving corn. No sign of life was to be seen on the place, but as I drew near to the door a long-eared jackrabbit started from his hiding place in a tuft of dry grass near the doorstep, and with a few long leaps was soon lost to view in the stretches of prairie before me. The door of the house stood open and one glance within revealed to me the fact that the lonely occupant was a man "keeping batch." His little attempts at housekeeping and house decoration would have been ludicrous had they not been pathetic. Outside I could see signs of prosperity in the work of the farm, but inside the home something was lacking. Home, did I say? Was it then a home in the true sense of the word? It was merely a pitiful substitute for the reality.

As I looked in, I pictured to myself the home coming of the solitary farmer after his day's work was over. I fancied that I could see him wending his way across the fields, taking his tired mules to the barn for their generous feed and well earned rest. At his own house door he was met and welcomed by his only companion, who greeted him with a joyous bark and a wag of his tail. As the farmer patted the head of his faithful friend and gazed into the adoring brown eyes lifted to his own, he said: "Ah! Jack! old boy; just you wait a few years and we will have a home that will be a home, when she comes."

If you ask a little child what is home, he answers: "It is where mother is." In his childish ignorance and innocence he spoke more wisely than he knew and touched the keynote that makes the harmony of the home life. Home is the gathering together, under one roof, of all that is dearest to the heart of man. If it is surrounded by an atmosphere of love, honor and unity, then only can it become an earthly paradise.

Home is the citadel of nations—the place where lawyers, divines, captains of industry, soldiers, statesmen, and presidents of nations are nurtured and trained. It is the place to which the toilers return after each day's struggle in the battle of life is over, for needed rest and refreshment, that they may gather strength and courage for the trials of the coming day. Why should it not, then, be the Mecca on the earthly journey, the green oasis on the desert of life? There should the "flowers

A CALIFORNIAN'S

Successful Experiments With Food.

A man in California took up the question of food, to see if he could recover from an old case of dyspepsia, from which nux vomica, pepsin and other remedies give him no relief.

He started in with Grape-Nuts food and his dyspepsia quickly disappeared. He also left off the use of coffee and took Postum Food Coffee in its place. He writes that he has been put right, perfectly well and going to remain so by continuing the use of the Grape-Nuts and Postum.

It is worth trial by any one who desires to be well, to change the diet, and particularly to leave off coffee. Grape-Nuts food contains elements that rebuild the gray matter in the nerve centers and brain, and give one a feeling of reserve strength and vigor. This food is perfectly cooked at the factory and can be served instantly with cream. Read "The Rod to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

ever bloom and the beams ever shine." Is man, mere man, with his boasted strength and power, great enough to build his ideal home? I think not. If "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," that same hand alone possesses the skill and strength and power to render the home that inviting spot God intended it to be when He said in His wisdom, "It is not good for man to be alone." God did not intend for woman to go with man to the marts of trade or wield with him the sword in defense of country or preside, but He fashioned her to be his companion to dwell with him beneath his vine and fig tree, to go through green pastures and by the still waters, as well as to go with him down into the "valley of the shadow" to comfort him in his hours of trial. Side by side and hand in hand God meant them to build their home together, each adding to it the touches of individuality and personality that the other lacks, thus surrounding it with an atmosphere of peace and sacredness that rightly belongs to a home of one's own. Marriage transforms the lonely pronoun "mine" into "ours," a word of larger, sweeter and deeper meaning, for the advent of new possessions responds to something deep in the human heart—the joy of unite ownership, building together for a larger future. It is this that makes the simple daisy nodding beneath one's own cottage window far more precious than the most costly orchid that ever bloomed in some other man's conservatory. Deep down in the soul of every man God has implanted the deep longing, the heart-hunger of a home of his own, and in that dream of his ideal home, he sees the vision of his life-companion, his helpmeet with her little ones clustered about her knee.

As we pass along these country roads and see houses that dot the landscape here and there, how many places of habitation do we see, and how many real homes? If the country boy is to be kept on the farm and taught to love his home, then it must be made attractive to him—must be made a place that will be the sweetest on earth to him. With a little care and a little time and trouble a desert place can be made to "blossom as the rose." No matter how humble the home may be, it can be made inviting to the eyes that look upon it as home, by planting of flowers and trees and grass and shrubs in the yard, and the addition of a little paint and a few pieces of wall paper to the house itself. None of these things need be expensive, for simplicity and neatness are attractive in themselves.

Let me picture the scene of another country home, in striking contrast to the lonely cabin on the prairie. The very differences may show some ways by which a farm home may be made inviting. In the heart of the cross timbers district of Texas is a little country home that will appeal to the soul of every home lover. A drive way bordered by rows of live oak trees leads up to the "big gate," up to the white yard gate on the hill where sheltered beneath great oak trees there stands a little white cottage. The well kept lawn in front of the house and the flower garden at one side show how a little care may add to the attractiveness of a home. Over the wide veranda vines of honeysuckle and climbing roses run riot, tempting with their mingled fragrance every passing butterfly and honeybee, and wafting to the weary traveler an invitation to stop and rest in the shady retreat. Back of the house as a fitting background to the scene, were myriads of yellow butterflies and wild bees, seeking the sweets of the clover blossoms. Somewhere in the dim distance could be heard the tinkle of the cow bell as the herd wandered slowly over the meadows, and the merry whistle of the plowboy as he wended his way homeward across the fields, stopping to water his tired horses at the cool brook on his way to the big barn, almost bursting with its stuffing of sweet alfalfa hay.

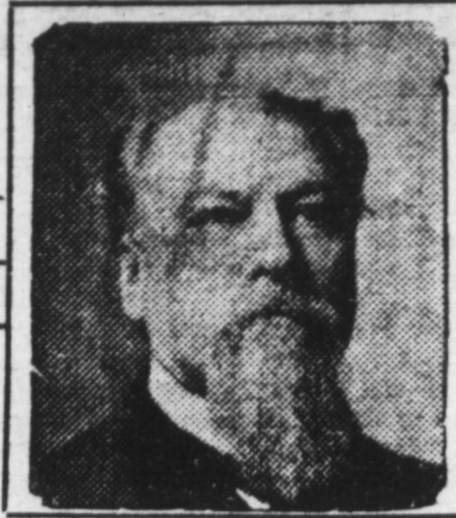
Time is too short and space too limited to go into details and tell how this house was made attractive within. Suffice it to say that a home "embowered in alfalfa with a woman in the case" will be made into as inviting a home as one need see in this fair land of ours, for in the language of the old familiar proverb "Nothing succeeds like—Alfalfa."

The Alpine Country

ALPINE, Texas, Aug. 3.

Alpine is receiving the hardest rain this afternoon that has ever fallen here. It began at 12:30 and at this writing, 3:30 p. m., is still falling, with no indication of ceasing. The country surrounding Alpine has mostly received good rains but this is the first good hard rain to fall in town this season, and it will do worlds of good. Everybody is now all smiles and good humor.

W. G. Moore shipped a car of fat



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calves from Marfa to Albuquerque, N. M., markets.

George Howard has raised a monster beet on his Presidio county farm. The beet weighed eight pounds and has been sent to Professor H. B. Atwater, of Houston, who will preserve it for exhibition this fall at the San Antonio fair.

Last year Alpine captured several prizes at the San Antonio fair. We sent a pumpkin weighing seventy-five pounds, corn stalks seventeen feet in height and mammoth apples, pears and quinces. Also Irish potatoes weighing two pounds each. This year we expect to do even better.

Several of our farmers have been farming by the Campbell system of farming this year, and report fairly good success. However it is believed that this system will never be entirely successful in this country on account of the high winds, which predominate throught the year.

Meeting of the Texas Nutgrowers

COLLEGE STATION, July 23-25.

The nutgrowers of Texas carried out most of their program, there being in attendance, probably a larger proportion of those listed to speak and read papers, than of any other association present this year. This is probably the result of having so many members who are also members of the horticulturists, the nurserymen, etc., and these are all among the most enthusiastic people at the congress. The following was the program, which was followed:

"The Best Varieties of Pecans For Texas," E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney.

"My Experience in Growing Pecan Trees and Transplanting Them," John S. Kerr, Sherman.

"The Future of Pecan Growing in West Texas," H. A. Halbert, Coleman.

"My Experience in Budding and

Grafting the Pecan," C. Falkner, Waco.

"Hickory as a Stock for Pecans," John F. Sneed, Tyler, Texas.

"What Is Being Done to Discover Our Best Variety of Nuts," Professor H. P. Attwater, Houston, Texas.

"How to Top Work the Pecan," E. E. Riesen, San Saba.

"The Past, Present and Future of Almond Growing in Texas," T. V. Munson, Denison, Texas.

"The Hogg Memorial Park," F. T. Ramsay and H. B. Beck, Austin; C. Faulkner, Waco and E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney.

"The English Walnut in Southwest Texas," Harvey Stiles, Corpus Christi.

"The Budding of Pecans Exemplified," Fernando Miller, Lampasas.

"Utilizing Texas Nuts in Commercial Confections," E. W. Knox, San Antonio.

"Diseases of Nut Trees," Professor E. J. Kyle, College Station.

Among this list of men who were to handle these subjects are to be found the foremost in all that pertains to the cultivation of nuts, and also who are the leaders in all horticultural pursuits. The names of Kirkpatrick, Munson, Attwater, Faulkner, Kerr, Howell and Knox, of San Antonio, are as household words among those who plant and reap results from careful study and experimentation.

Situation at Childress

CHILDRESS, Texas, Aug. 5.—This vicinity has been visited with rain, which assures a large crop of all kinds. There are no insects of any kind in this country.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 5.—Despite the strike of 500 switchmen, brakemen and flagmen, passenger trains are running today as usual on all divisions of the Colorado & Southern railroad. The fast freight from Texas arrived last night practically on time, and today two freight trains ran to Greeley, Colo.

Cattlemen Who Come and Go

Cattle Doing Well

Dick True was in on the yards from his home in Ryan, I. T. "We are getting along swimmingly up our way," said he, "and prospects are very good for a continuance of same conditions. Cotton is growing and getting along very well, though late. Corn is all right and will make a big yield. We don't need any rain just now, for it is growing weather and the warmth makes it all the better for perfecting the harvest. Grass is good, especially for those who desire to put up a lot of hay. Cattle of course are in good shape, but they are very scarce at this time. I did not bring in anything this time."

Believes in Sheep

Dave Smith of Midlothian is a believer in sheep and prefers the Shropshire or his, but says that any kind will beat none on a farm. He is a believer in the black lands as sheep raising parts and has written an article upon the subject which will appear in this paper, sustaining his position. He attended the mutton dinner that was given to the sheep and goat men, by Prof. Marshall, and was overjoyed with the success of the feast and the quality of the mutton. There is one thing about these sheep men: they all believe in their business and are ready at all times to produce arguments, of any length to prove what they assert. This is the right spirit, and the one that wins in the end.

Cowman and Farmer

W. A. Pitts lives nine miles east of Snyder and gets his mail at the latter place. "I am a stock-farmer as well as a cowman," said he. "Conditions in our vicinity are excellent. Grass is good and cattle thriving. Cotton is not so early as usual, but it is in just splendid condition and will make a fine yield. Corn is good and kaffir and maize, as it usually is, is all right. There are considerable hogs being raised with us, and during the sixteen years that I have lived up in Scurry county I have never had to buy meat, and not many others do, either. The quantity of feedstuff

that we can raise makes it a fine hog and stock country, and when we have the necessary rail facilities we will be in the lead of the Texas industrial procession, and can bring to the Fort Worth fat stock show as fine stuff as anybody or section."

Sheep and Goats

Mr. Johnston Robertson, secretary-treasurer of the Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association, is at the same time manager of the Cedar Springs Ranch Company in Edwards county, with postoffice at Del Rio. However, Mr. Robertson's home and address is in Grandview. "We are breeding," said Mr. Robertson, "high-grade sheep on our ranch, which is an incorporated concern, the general manager of which I am. We have some 6,500 head of sheep and 7,000 goats, so you see we are doing something. Our next meeting will be at the International Fair in San Antonio, and I hope to see you again then. The sheep business is looking up all the time. There is an ever increasing demand for good lamb and mutton, and the supply does not keep pace with the demand. It will probably be some little time before the farmers of Texas, as a whole, will get in the habit of keeping a small flock of sheep for the farm, but the day will come, and then the sheep problem will be advanced to a winning point all along the line."

Marketing His Steers

Capt. D. V. Worsham of Henrietta came in to market with a string of steers for his brother. "I am running some cattle on leases in the Territory," said he, "but this time I am helping my brother put his 800 steers on the market. Lands are going up and being located so fast in Clay county that it no longer pays to hold lands simply for cattle breeding. Some Germans had offered brother \$25 per acre for three quarter sections of his land before I left and he was going out to sell them. It looks to some people as if there would be no more lands to lease in the Territory, but the Creeks come into their absolute possession in a year and then they will be out of the control of the United States government and can do as they please. Of course the lands having been sectionized will make it difficult to get any considerable body together, such as would be necessary to make a grazing pasture, but things can be done with the full-blooded Creeks that could not be operated when Uncle Sam had control through his department of the interior."

Sheep Are Profitable

M. C. Abrams is a living epitome of the stock-farming business, but especially is this the case with him when it comes to sheep. "I am a sheep breeder," said Mr. Abrams, "but don't mix me up with the goat men, because we both belong to one society for the propagation of these animals. I am no goat man. Yes, I live in Travis county and claim Manor as my home. Sheep are one of the best things a farmer can have on his place and will bring him in more profit to the amount of capital invested than any other animal, and with less worry about feed. They will eat any kind of weed that grows on or around a farm, and will deposit on the farm more in fertilizer value than they take off in grazing. When it comes to selling, they have cost less for their feed than any animal and bring more money. The mutton that we ate here today is but a sample of what can be done and the cost to bring it up to the standard when it was slaughtered was practically what the grass was worth that fattened him. Come down and see me and I will take pleasure in giving you a detailed statement of the business, etc., for your papers."

Mr. Abrams is the vice-president of the Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association of Texas.

Old Time Cowman

W. T. Fambrough is an old Texan and cowman, who has seen the old Texas grow into the new, and is now enjoying reminiscences of the past. "The old days," said he, "with its buffalo, deer, turkey, bear and wild horses, disappeared as in the twinkling of an eye, before the advance of the cattle barons and the gentlemen hunters who killed just for sport and to be killing. Now that cattle era is fast passing away and the man with the hoe is asserting his right to tickle the soil and make it produce a variety of stuff for man and beast to subsist on. My place is one-half mile north of Wayland, in Stephens county. My shipping point is Ranger, which is a little nearer than Eastland, and also Fort Worth, which latter is a small

saving in freight rates. Grass is fairly good and cattle are doing very well, but shipping stuff is getting scarce. I buy and sell a big lot of stuff and ship to this market. Besides being a cowman I am also in the swine business to some extent. I have about 1,000 acres of land fenced tight for the grunTERS and in it have some fine pecan orchards oak, mesquite, etc. Last year my boys and some Mexicans sold \$500 worth of pecans off these trees and I sold \$500 worth of hogs. I have Berkshire and Poland China Johnson grass and Bermuda are what I use for grazing purposes. The hog business will pay well with us whenever we can get a railroad near enough to make shipping easy."

THE BEE HIVE

BEEKEEPERS IN SESSION.

College Station, July 23-24.

The Beekeepers' Association seems to have retained its usual strength at these Farmers' Congress meetings, despite the anti-pass law. The meetings of this association were held with great enthusiasm and earnest work was done. They came here this year to learn more about their beloved apiculture.

Prof. Tom H. Scholl was the first to arrive from his home in New Braunfels. He is the secretary-treasurer of the Texas Bee Keepers Association. He was there to look after the interest of the beekeepers.

He has several hundred colonies in a dozen or more apiaries from eight miles to 197 miles from his home, which have yielded a large income this year. The object in scattering the colonies over such a large territory, is that a crop of honey is secured at some of the apiaries, local rains and other causes sometimes causing honey yield in some localities when a failure is made in others owing to a failure of these conditions. He is on the editorial staff of several of the leading bee journals and magazines and contributes largely to other papers. The professor said that the honey crop had been generally good all over this state this year.

E. L. Aten, an enthusiastic apiarist from Round Rock, had with him a sample of honey.

Dr. C. S. Philipps of Waco, sent several samples of honey for exhibition.

W. H. Lewis of Beeville, who is a noted apiarist, was on hand and discussed the merits of Italian, Cyprian and Holy Land races of bees. He stated among other things that he had raised 3,000 pounds of honey this season, and had shipped two cars of bees to Texas points, one to the valley of the lower Rio Grande, which section he said, has a wonderful honey flow.

W. O. Victor of Hondo and president of the Texas Beekeepers Association, had for his subject, "Short Cuts in Managing Large Outlying Apiaries." He has raised 60,000 pounds of honey this year, and has shipped two cars of bees to Colorado this season.

Vice President Udo Toepperwein and Emil Ripps and daughters, of San Antonio, and D. C. Milam of Uvalde, were among others present.

The demonstrations that were held on the stage of the assembly hall were very fine and the audience was very much pleased, though in some little fear when the little insects were filling the air while the demonstrators were robbing a hive and extracting the honey.

Prof. E. E. Scholl, brother of the secretary-treasurer of the beekeepers association, and assistant State entomologist, from a large map showed the different stages that a young bee goes through before he is full grown and ready to work.

Altogether the beekeepers were about the most enthusiastic people on the grounds, and wound up by sending a present of honey to the Sheep and Goat men when they were at their mutton dinner.

EXTRACTING HONEY.

Extracting honey from the hive and showing the value of extracting honey compared with strained honey. How to handle bees without stinging. By F. L. Aten, Round Rock, Texas.

Some think that extracted honey and strained honey are the same. This is the difference: Extracted honey is taken from the hive with combs in a wooden frame, then with a sharp knife the cappings are shaved off. Then the frame is put in extractor which carries the comb around with such velocity that the honey is thrown from the combs without injuring the combs. The combs are then in good condition to replace in the hive to be again filled with honey. In making these combs the bees consume much time and labor.

Bee wax is bee fat. To make this

Women Who Wear Well.

It is astonishing how great a change a few years of married life often make in the appearance and disposition of many women. The freshness, the charm, the brilliance vanish like the bloom from a peach which is rudely handled. The matron is only a dim shadow, a faint echo of the charming maiden. There are two reasons for this change, ignorance and neglect. Few young women appreciate the shock to the system through the change which comes with marriage and motherhood. Many neglect to deal with the unpleasant pelvic drains and weaknesses which too often come with marriage and motherhood, not understanding that this secret drain is robbing the cheek of its freshness and the form of its fairness.

As surely as the general health suffers when there is derangement of the health of the delicate womanly organs, so surely when these organs are established in health the face and form at once witness to the fact in renewed comeliness. **Nearly a million women have found health and happiness in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.** It makes weak women strong and sick women well. Ingredients on label—contains no alcohol or harmful habit-forming drugs. Made wholly of those native, American, medicinal roots most highly recommended by leading medical authorities of all the several schools of practice for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments.

For nursing mothers, or for those broken-down in health by too frequent bearing of children, also for the expectant mothers, to prepare the system for the coming of baby and making its advent easy and almost painless, there is no medicine quite so good as "Favorite Prescription." It can do no harm in any condition of the system. It is a most potent invigorating tonic and strengthening nervine nicely adapted to woman's delicate system by a physician of large experience in the treatment of woman's peculiar ailments.

Dr. Pierce may be consulted by letter free of charge. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

wax the bee does not go to the field to gather honey. Just stay around the hive and eat honey and gather the scales of wax from their body. This is what makes bees wax so expensive. Now, by replacing these combs back in the hive, all the bees can go off work filling them with honey at once. Should the combs be cut out (as in strained honey) the bees must first make the combs before they would have a place to deposit the honey.

Strained honey is taken this way. Go to the hive with knife and cut out the combs, place them in can then cut the combs up as you would mince meat, then put them in can with strainer in the bottom. You have all the pollen mashed up this honey. It gets in the honey and makes it strong and bad flavored. This is the reason so many farmers have lost interest in their bees of their home table. They say that honey from some other locality is of better flavor.

To handle bees without them stinging you must work with them while they are at work gathering honey from the field. Take a nice clear day when there is no appearance of rain or a norther. Let the wind be blowing gently from the south. First smoke the entrance a little. Not so much that it will frighten the bees and cause them to run and try to get out of the hive. Then gently with your chisel raise the lid with your smoker in hand and smoke them as you raise the lid. If you smoke them too much they will get mad and sting you. I have worked many days in the bee yard without being stung.

From Bexar County

Julian Stapper is an ardent member of the farmers' congress and was in attendance at College Station. He is a stock farmer and lives in the eastern portion of Bexar county, near Converse. He is a descendant of an original German family who came across the salt water to cast its fortunes in a new and free country years ago.

"I am glad to see you again," he exclaimed; "it is over ten years since I last saw you. Yes, I came up to take part in this farmers' organization, for you know that I am always of and with the farmers. It is a great meeting and will do a big amount of good eventually."

"We are in fairly good shape in our section of the county. Cotton is very good and will make a fair yield. Corn is made and is fairly good. Altogether we have no cause to complain this year. Will see you at the San Antonio fair."



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ECHOES OF THE RANGE

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

In Stonewall County

Aspermont Star.

George Williams, who did some surveying for the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company here about two years ago, was in town last Saturday evening with a corps of surveyors en route to the Spur ranch in Dickens county, where he goes to block up the Spur land preparatory to putting it on the market. This is a fine body of land and we predict a quick sale for Mr. Swenson.

In Schleicher County

Eldorado Success.

Silliman, Campbell and Evans sold this week about 250 2-year-old steers for Murchison & Silliman, to I. H. Eldor, for \$20 per head; to Will Evans and J. D. Ramsey, about 225 head of yearling steers at \$15 per head.

C. L. Meador sold to Lee Martin about 225 head of two-year-old steers at \$18.50 per head.

C. L. Meador bought this week from J. H. Brannon about fifty head of yearling steers, at \$15 per head.

Beavers & Edwards sold this week 220 acres of land for M. M. Beavers

to C. H. Spencer for \$2,500 bonus. This land is located about two miles from town and was bought from the state at \$11.50.

In Scurry County

Snyder Coming West.

E. W. Clark of the O. S. ranch, has let the contract for a \$10,000 residence in Snyder, and lumber is now on the ground on his ten-acre block in the Pruitt addition.

The contract was let to the Dallas Construction Company. This will be by far the most handsome residence in Snyder. F. J. Grayum will also build a handsome residence on a ten-acre block adjoining Mr. Clark.

In Lubbock County

Lubbock Avalanche.

The great Capitol Syndicate ranch is being cut up into small ranches. One object of the experiment being to show the new settlers in that part of the Panhandle, what could be done with kaffir corn and other feed crops. The steers all made good money after having been fattened on the native feed crops, and as an object lesson the experiment should add greatly to the value of the ranches in that section. The time is not far off when the markets will receive a great quantity of fat stuff from this section.

In Sterling County

Sterling News-Record.

John and Hank Ayers sold two cars of calves to Aut Pearson and also shipped two cars of fine cows to Fort Worth that were sold at satisfactory prices.

Walter Man will ship a car of calves from Latan to Fort Worth this week.

J. T. Reynolds of Coke county is pasturing 3,500 head of sheep with L. C. Dupree.

L. C. Dupree has been over a good deal of the country this spring and summer and says he has not seen a case of creeps and the scarcity of flies is remarkable.

In Midland County

Midland Reporter.

Last Tuesday W. M. Schrock, ranching ten miles south, delivered to J. M. McKenzie, nineteen yearling bulls, Gallowsays, which were of the fanciest kind. Mr. McKenzie, tho he had never seen them up to that time, was delighted over his purchase. The price was \$35 around. Mr. Schrock has disposed of his entire bull calf crop at from \$35 to \$40 around.

J. R. and Dell Dublin sold to J. B. Landers this week 405 yearlings at \$15.25 around.

H. N. Garrett returned from Fort Worth this week, where he has been with a shipment of cattle.

C. A. Goldsmith left last Sunday for Fort Worth, with a shipment of cattle. He returned Wednesday.

In Bowden County

Gail Citizen.

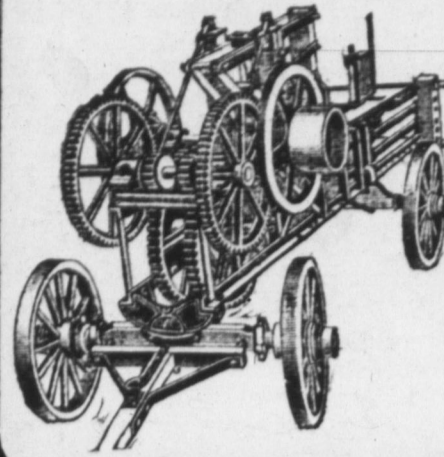
The time is not distant when stall feeding of cattle will be practiced in this country. Packing houses and butchers want stall fed cattle, and they are always in good demand. Grass fed cattle loose heavily in weight when shipped, and cost more to ship in proportion to value than stall fed stuff. We have a good grazing country and a variety of nutritious grasses, but our country has proven to be well adapted to grain and forage, crops and beef cattle if taken from the pasture in good fix and stall fed six or eight weeks could be put in fine condition and marketed at a better profit, we think, than grass fed cattle. Besides we can convert grain and forage into beef, which, on account of the distance and bad roads, would not be profitable to market.

In Lampasas County

Lampasas Leader.

An article in regard to wools from the Fort Worth Telegram in some measure is incorrect, but shows how news of good things travel, and how in passing from place to place figures get misplaced. Lampasas wools almost all brought above 24 cents this year, while The Telegram states that 23 cents was the price. The article is also misleading as to quantities sold at both Kerrville and San Angelo, but taken altogether it is a good advertisement for this section of Texas, which produces the most of the best wool of any sec-

Columbia Hay Balers



Will bale from three to four times as fast as your horse press. Has automatic block dropper, double geared thruout. No danger to life, limb or press.

Send for catalogue and prices.

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tion of the entire United States. It is gratifying to know that the larger part of all these wools at the three places mentioned was handled by a local Lampasas firm, Stokes Bros. & Co. who bought the larger part of the product at both Kerrville and San Angelo and a good share of the home wools.

In Sutton County

Sonora News.

G. W. Stephenson of Sonora, sold to Bruce Drake 85 head of fat cows at private terms.

Dick Williamson reports that Charles Schreiner of Kerrville sold his twelve-months' clip of wool at 25c.

Bevans & Co. of Menardville, shipped from Fairfax, O. T., to Kansas City, on July 19, 74 head of steers, weighing 935 pounds, and received \$4.10.

Russell & Bevans of Menardville, shipped from Foster, O. T., to Kansas City, on July 19, 302 head of steers, weighing 1,100 pounds, and received \$5.00.

C. S. Holcomb sold his interest in the Sonora Mercantile Company to Jesse T. Evans.

Jesse T. Evans sold his four section ranch adjoining Sonora on the west to C. S. Holcomb, for \$5,250, and 170 head of cattle, no calves, at \$15.

James Cope sold 300 three and four-year-old steers for Whittenburn & Davis of Edwards county, to W. C. Huey of Eldorado, at \$25. These steers will be delivered at Sonora Aug. 20.

O. C. Roberts, one of our old time friends, who ranches on the Sleicher Divide, near the line of Sutton, was in Sonora Wednesday on business. Mr. Roberts has cattle, horses, sheep and goats and also a farm. He says he will make some money no matter how the markets are.

In Edwards County

Rock Springs Rustler.

Lackey & Adams, the stone masons, recently constructed for Ira L. Wheat on his ranch, thirty miles northwest of town, probably the first regular cattle dipping vat ever constructed in this county. It is built in the ground of solid masonry and plastered inside, measuring 25 feet long, 7 1/2 feet deep and 18 inches wide at the bottom and 48 inches at the top. We believe that the dipping of cattle will prove of great value to the industry in this county and will help wonderfully in combatting the ravages of the ticks.

H. L. Wade told us that he dipped a yearling in his sheep dipping vat a month or two ago while he was dipping his sheep and the process probably saved it from an untimely death. It had more ticks than it could well get about with and was very thin and after dipping soon began to improve in flesh and strength.

In Tom Green County

San Angelo Standard.

D. E. Hughes put the third cutting from his ten-acre alfalfa field in his hay barn this week.

From this ten acres Mr. Hughes has already cut 1,216 bales of hay this season, and he will get at least two more cuttings. He is confident that the ten-acre field will yield a total of 2,000 bales this season.

Mr. Hughes has sold some of his hay for 50 cents a bale, and he could sell every bale of it at 40 cents. At the latter price the hay that he has already

cut will bring him the gross sum of \$486.40, and if he gets a total of 2,000 bales for the season, as he confidently expects, the crop will bring him a gross revenue of \$800—or \$80 an acre.

R. A. Weaver sold for Powell & Cawley to R. C. Kender of Cresson, Texas, 700 or 800 steers. These are some of the cattle recently sold by Charlie Broome to Powell & Cawley, and were bought by Mr. Broome of T. K. Wilson of Concho county, where the cattle are now pastured.

These steers are graded Herefords and Shorthorns.

Felix Mann & Co. sold for Joe Jones to J. D. Sheen, an Irion county ranchman, 47 head of high grade Pole cattle, steers, heifers and calves, at \$22.50 per head, calves counted. The youngest of the bunch is subject to registration.

Messrs. J. B. Chilton, F. E. Adams and Sid Harris of Comanche have purchased the J. D. O'Daniel ranch, sixteen miles east of Sterling City, consisting of 17,280 acres, for \$60,480. Mr. Cook, one of our hustling real estate agents, made the deal.

In Reeves County

Pecos Times.

W. D. Hudson came down from his ranch Tuesday after supplies. He reports that he has just gathered 711 head of two-year-old heifers, which are to be delivered to Mr. Badger at River-ton. They were bought for the government and are for the Indians in North Dakota. Mr. Hudson reports that his stock are looking fine, but he cannot explain how they do it on account of the extended dry spell.

Ed Stuckler, the popular manager of the U ranch, was a Pecos City visitor a number of days the fore part of this week. His friends are limited only to the number of people he knows. Robert Hefner went out with Ed yesterday and will stay out on the ranch for a few weeks. Ed says they have had plenty of rain in the Barillos and the range there is fine; cattle in good shape; loss light, considering that the U handles 11,000 head in that part of this great moral vineyard each season.

W. H. Drummond and J. N. Heard have purchased a carload of burros and are shipping them to Fallon, Nev., via El Paso. Mr. Drummond went with them, and if he cannot sell them satisfactorily will put them in a pack train. He intends to stop at El Paso and purchase pack saddles. He shipped about forty head in the car.

William C. Badger, who has a contract with the United States government to supply stock cows for the Sioux Indians, has just bought a thousand two-year-old heifers from the X ranch and eight hundred from Hudson & Draper, making a total of eighteen hundred, which he wishes to ship at once. We learn that he paid \$16 per head.

In Nolan County

Sweetwater Reporter.

J. Z. Linn has sold his ranch on Cottonwood, ten miles northwest of Sweetwater, to parties from the east at \$12.50 per acre. The ranch consists of seven sections of land, a large part of which is good agricultural land and will be cut up into tracts of 160 acres and sold to farmers.

Mr. Linn retained his stock of cattle, consisting of about 400 head, and will ship them to market next week.

The Secret of A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION Now Revealed FREE

What beauty is more desirable than an exquisite complexion and elegant jewels. An opportunity for every woman to obtain both, for a limited time only.

The directions and recipe for obtaining a faultless complexion is the secret long guarded by the master minds of the ORIENTALS and GREEKS.

This we obtained after years of work and at great expense. It is the method used by the fairest and most beautiful women of Europe.

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This secret is easily understood and simple to follow and it will save you the expense of creams, cosmetics, bleaches and forever give you a beautiful complexion and free your skin from pimples, bad color blackheads, etc. It alone is worth to you many times the price we ask you to send for the genuine diamond ring of latest design.

We sell you this ring at one small profit above manufacturing cost. The price is less than one half what others charge. The recipe is free with every ring.



It is a genuine rose cut diamond ring of sparkling brilliancy absolutely guaranteed, very dainty, shaped like a Belcher with Tiffany setting of 12Kt. gold shell, at your local jeweler it would cost considerable more than \$2.00. Notice style of ring.

We mail you this beautiful complexion recipe free when your order is received for ring with size marked on diamond base with \$2.00 in money order, stamps or bills. Get your order in before our supply is exhausted.

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FREE To women for collecting names and selling our novelties, we give big premiums and your name to-day for our new ring of 12Kt. gold shell. Address T. C. Moseley, Premium department, 32 East 23rd Street, New York City.

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HOUSEHOLD

WOMAN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

Meeting at College Station, July 23-25.

The Woman's Educational and Industrial Association was the first association to convene on Tuesday, the 23rd of July at the Farmers' Congress. Mrs. Rebecca H. Hayes was in the chair. Prof. J. W. Carson delivered the address of welcome in language suitable to the occasion. Mrs. E. U. Barret of Austin responded for the ladies in choice and classic language. Mrs. Barrett declared that she was in favor of introducing agricultural and domestic science into the public schools, with the daily papers supplanting the text books.

Mrs. Hayes then, as president, delivered her annual address, which was an able and eloquent document and was received with applause by the assembled ladies. Mrs. Annie McDonald then read a paper on "Improved Methods in Housekeeping."

Mesdames Buchanan, Bassett and B. M. Davis were appointed a committee to discuss and report on the president's address.

"Cement Making and Construction" A demonstration upon this subject was given by Mrs. E. M. Barrett of Austin. She lectured and demonstrated work as she actually learned it upon her own farms, by experience, near the capital city of the state. She made it clear how every farmer with the proper amount of energy could make cement and mortar on his own farm, build his own dwelling, barns, stables, chicken houses, fences, etc., at a cost far less than such improvements would cost if lumber were used. She said the farmer had nearly if not all of his material on his farm and can do his own work in making the improvements desired, and he can then snap his fingers in defiance of lumber charges.

Last spring three young ladies of this association went to Brownsville country, and made enough money in grafting and budding to take a trip to Mexico when their work was finished.

"A Pharmacopoeia in a Vegetable Garden—Kindergarten Methods on the Farm," were among some of the practical and useful subjects that the ladies discussed and handled familiarly and with profit to call who heard the addresses and witnessed the demonstrations.

Bulletin No. 270, United States Department of Agriculture, which treats of household reforms, was discussed by Mesdames J. H. Connell and S. E. Buchanan among others.

Other useful demonstrations during the meeting indicated that the ladies are making progress in industrial education.

The progress that the Woman's Educational and Industrial Association is making in industrial research is truly wonderful and their demonstration when compared with the work done in the other association, certainly would entitle them to a blue ribbon and a banner both.

Mrs. Rebecca H. Hayes was complimented by being elected unanimously a member of the executive board of the Farmers' Congress.

Mesdames E. M. Barrett, Austin; Annie McDonald, Burton; J. H. Connell, Dallas; J. B. Aguilo, Galveston; T. C. Ney, Laredo; S. E. Buchanan, Dallas; W. O. Stamp, Gilmer; E. F. Harrison, San Antonio; H. E. McCall, J. H. Wilson, Palestine; R. F. Smith, Houston; M. B. Davis, Waco; Mac Piper, San Antonio; J. M. Cook, Bryan; P. M. Robertson, Taylor; F. I. Baird, Arcadia; J. W. Sherrill, Cooks Point; C. F. Nuuttly, Hearne; W. S. Sherwood Dudley, Mesquite; Mrs. Laura Bering, Hitchcock; A. L. Bennett, D. W. Spence College; J. T. Bayliss, Mont Belvieu; L. L. Overall, Houston; W. A. Baxter, Leonard, and Misses Nancy Campbell, Galveston, Mary Blanton, Taylor; R. I. Proctor, Houston; Ethel Ross, West; Ellen Shattenburg, Lillie Sherill, Pearl and Ethel Nuttley, Mesquite; Crew Hempstead.

Mrs. Hays, the president, was very nice indeed to newspaper men for which they are all duly thankful. Mrs. Aguilo, the secretary, was also just what a secretary ought to be, prompt, well up with her work and patient and courteous to all who had something to ask of her. It is always a pleasure of course to meet the ladies, but it is especially so when they are so very intellectual and intelligent.

President's Annual Address.

Mrs. Rebecca Henry Hayes.
The expansion of our object, the cordiality of our reception by the A. & M. faculty, the good fellowship of the general Congress, the enthusiasm engendered by association with companionable women of intelligent culture,

along sympathetic lines of work "gives new sensations of joy" as one of the visiting ladies said (who is now a member) last year, and another said, "It was my first meeting, but I shall attend many more, it was a very interesting occasion to me."

One of the most appreciated occasions of our meetings since their commencements, is the interest the ladies of Bryan has taken in them. Every year the campus inclosure is lined with carriages, that have emptied their occupants at our convention door, and our meeting place is crowded with their bright and encouraging presence. Our room is full to overflowing and at no distant day, some thing must be devised to accommodate those who can not enter, because of the crowded and uncomfortable condition. They have been so faithful, regardless of discomfort, they have quite won us with their devotion.

You need no special invitation to join us. Interest yourself in our work. We will give you the right hand of fellowship. Study the situation so we may not become entangled. Take your sight of view from every point. We ask no more.

We have no cliques, no rings—merit and fitness to fill a place, when discovered or revealed, makes your call and election sure, to some responsible place of honor and trust. The day of merit is drawing near—because the world is better than it was.

There never was such an opportunity for woman's influence for good as now standing as she does on the broad basis built by her own courage, strengthened by the support of brave and chivalric men. She is today more nearly the true helpmeet than ever before.

Here and there we meet with a sporadic case of self emulation among men, who measure the selves by a standard of their own creation, inspired by the last spark of barbarism, that is struggling for with extinction for mastery.

Time was even in our own lives, when scientists spent their valuable time trying to prove the inferiority of our sex, but we swept the cobwebs out of their brains, as well as out of their homes, and no longer have to ask "by your leave, sir." The tables are turned and they say, "Will you favor us, madam?" and right glad are we that things are so. It tells on the character of the coming generation. We find our lines cast in pleasant places.

But we should come as women not as men. One of the complaints of the other in all the great works of progress for education and betterment, to complete the whole sphere of action.

Since women is half of all creation, and men the other half, it is absolutely required that she assume the responsibilities in her hemisphere, which is so hopelessly mired with the other hemisphere, supposed to belong to men, that scientists and everybody else have long ceased to define her boundaries, let the capacity that God has given her, and the fitness she has acquired decide. She claims no quarter, or emoluments because of her sex, but because it is right. The truly intellectual woman resents the coddling process, the pretended mastery, the polite ignoring, when it is her right and privilege of be associated with man for intellectual achievement. I do not mean that she should not expect kindly and courteous treatment, but never ask anything to be granted simply because you are a woman, but only because it is right, and in such positions woman's wishes and opinions should be considered on exactly the same plans as those of men's—namely on their merits only.

The woman will succeed, and find her true place, and a man's recognition of it, when she claims it, not because she is a woman, but because as woman, is not only as fully qualified as the man, but in many cases is better fitted for the work. This brings me to a point that to me is vital in our contemplated reform, or changes in our public school system.

Why should man fill all the positions on the school board from the district through the nursery, with the exception of the industrial school at Denton?

I pause here, and leave this question to be discussed, when the committee up on my address, reports upon it back to the convention.

Our Program.

Our program speaks for itself. Nature, arts, crafts, industries, education, ethics, hold each its place, with four discussions, in which the visitor as well as the members takes part, for ours is an educational campaign, hampered by no red tape.

You know some thing that we do not—we want it—we know something that you do not—you need it—we will exchange and help each other along the road of knowledge, hoping it will bring wisdom.

There is a broad work to be done in the state as elsewhere, and men and woman are needed for the marching

ranks. We are just reaching the dawn in our life of civilization and enlightenment, regardless of past achievements.

Our Demonsartion Day.

The object of demonsartion day is to bring the knowledge of things that we have successfully done here, in such a form that in future it may be utilized for simple education that may reach the masses of schools or methods.

We want to tell how to do a thing—do it. Thus a theory of facts, using our eyes and hands guided by reason. While the school proper is being improved here should be a work more far reaching than the school, the most difficult thing in a rural district of ignorance, is to get the parent to take interest in the child's real progress. So many parents are satisfied if their children pass—no matter how. To learn how to live rightly, is the greatest sought achievement of today, and the fact although universally accepted, is sadly in need of propaganda.

We are soloath to get out of ruts and grooves while the brave go forward, the backward pull is great, and those who go to the depths or begin of a reform, know. But we are in clearly a translation state of golden opportunities, and things were never so plastic.

The amount of intelligence and virtue required for the conduct of public affairs, was never so great as now. There lies before us, some of the most difficult problems, with which any people has ever been called upon to deal, nor can they be solved without a higher grade of instruction, among the people at large, which must commence in the home, and lower grades of the school.

This question is so vast in its extent, it would take a volume instead of a short address, to educate our ideas. It we can impress the parent, with the avoidance of the evils resulting from accepting a thing merely on statement from authority, we have done a great good, and aided in raising the standard of our teacher as well.

No mental discipline worthy the name can be secured in this way truly faith without works, has no results. The child is not benefitted by the truths he possibly accepts, but by those he actually finds out by due comparisons of instances, or actual work. This is beautifully worked out in our kindergarten. All that is taught, should be impressed upon the child, as only the storing of riches, the perfecting of self, that they may be better prepared with material and power to live rightly, to deal sensibly and fairly with our fellow being, to brave and loyal morally and physically.

I see no reason why we may not have a whole county so arranged as to represent our best ideas and successful experiments, along educational lines, commencing with the kindergarten, going through the primary, secondary, the intermediate and higher grades of the high school or academy.

An experimental county with the concentrated efforts of experts in best theories, decided upon by those who know and think, and can demonstrate their theories, not reduce their ideas to a system, as a mere system which is deadly in its effects as any other philosophy of the mind, reduced to a system.

Make the county the unit, teach the child everything that pertains to that county by actual observation, as well as by demonstrated theory.

The civil, educational, ethical, commercial, social, commencing in the kindergarten, and extending and expanding the research for knowledge, into state departments, and so on until they are familiar with the world's international relations and responsibilities. Every county should know its educational, philanthropic and opportunities.

But how few do?—we should have schools for the parents as well as for the children, the parents' schools would be of great ethical force. Ignorance, it goes with outaying, is the fundamental cause of political corruption, and largely responsible for the indifference fatal to political purity as corrupt.

The results of this educational work would not only be a gratifying increase of knowledge, but a development of civic pride and true patriotism.

If the child has a conscious knowledge of its relations and duties in the family as sought by the kindergarten, its mind is prepared for its outside relations and duties. If the divine curiosity has been fostered, he will begin to inquire—he is tempted by his discoveries, he is on the verge of the unknown; and perpetually transferring to the known; all that he sees finds a place in his theories, he is fairly committed to the struggle in the vast field of observation, and he learns that the cluding facts. He learns he must use his eyes, and his reason for discovering truth. He learns he is capable of judging and forming opinions, he does not know how the chain of develop-

ment was accomplished, he is only at present conscious of the awakening, and filled with the joy and enthusiasm of youth, and its revealed opportunities. He fails to see its relation to his future, and that of his generation; but the time is coming when he may out strip his master, and throw off his allegiance or strike boldly for himself.

But to come back to our model experimental county, the point I wish most to grasp is the fibre of the citizen taught in a perfect gradation of schools, so far as we now understand them. It seems to me a school should be a natural unfolding of knowledge, so as to create the greatest possible amount of wisdom, concerning the affairs of life. It has been said that "civilization is but the education of the race. It is after the course of civilization that a rational course of education should be patterned in miniature.

The family and social relations in the community are first steps to be taught by parents, and the parents' duty does not stop here. The standard and usefulness of our public schools can never be a matter of indifference to our parents. The freedom of the child depends on the intimate knowledge of his parents to his mental needs, and the school is supplying them.

Civil government is one of the most important studies in our schools and should begin at home, and end in the university, not be forced cramming but natural gradation. Don't have a book and say "now you are through with civil government." You are never through. Politics is the science of good government, and how few of our politicians know the first steps toward the knowledge. How many boys and girls know when and how the money comes to educate them. How and why it belongs to them legitimately and they are only borrowing to return ten fold, to benefit other generations.

Do the youths or a majority of the parents know how their county is formed and why? What is its rights and what are its duties? If the youths were taught this, our laws in the next generation, would be shorn of their cumbersome loads of technicalities and be reasonably untangleable in its serpentine distortions.

Kindergartens and domestic science on wheels. I wish to make what may seem a novel suggestion and impracticable, but I do not see it in that light.

It will be some years before we can from the very nature of the case, teach domestic science in our rural schools, unless something out of any method I know of now be introduced. You know as well as I that the house on wheels is an accomplished fact. Well, then, a house on wheels is what I should have furnished and supported by the school funds, the same as any other school house. The domestic science teacher paid just the same and along with the domestic science teacher I would employ a kindergarten teacher to us is our affiliation with the Texas Legion this question will come up with the discussion of our new constitution. We want to organize for educational purposes, ethical, social, industrial, civil, along the lines that go to make for higher womanhood and manhood, and therefore prosperity and happiness.

There are loyal hearts, there are spirits brave,

There are souls that are pure and true.

Then give to the world the best you have,

And the best will come back to you.

Give love, and love to your heart will flow,

A strength in your utmost need.

Have faith, and a score of hearts will show

Their faith in your word and deed.

For life is the mirror of the king and slave,

'Tis just what you are and do.

Then give to the world the best you have,

And the best will come back to you.

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Put Stearns' Electric Rat and Roach Paste in sinks and on the shelves, and in the morning you can sweep up a painful of dead roaches.

This remarkable exterminator is the only one on the market where your money is returned if it fails to give satisfaction. Much better than powders, as it does not blow away; also guarantee to kill off rats, mice and other vermin.

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Consolidation of The Texas Stock Journal with
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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

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

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE

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

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE FOR MEXICO

David Harrell, of Liberty Hill, president of the Texas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, has gone to Mexico, where he expects to be able to arrange for two big Shorthorn exhibits in that country. President Harrell is commissioned by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association to arrange for a big show and sale of registered Shorthorn cattle at Covoucan, just outside of the City of Mexico, at which point the annual agricultural and live stock show is held under the supervision of the Mexican government.

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association will appropriate sufficient money to make this show a success. At this show only cattle from above the United States quarantine line will be entered. It is expected there will be presented upon this occasion one of the finest gatherings of blooded cattle ever shaped up for Mexican inspection, and as the cattle men of that country are awakening to the necessity of improving their herds, it is expected there will be a lively demand for all the good stuff offered at the impending sale.

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association has also empowered President Harrell to arrange for a Shorthorn exhibit to be participated in by Texas breeders from below the quarantine line at some point in Mexico, and he will also arrange for this show while on the present trip. The American association is expected to appropriate \$2,000 in prize money for this show, and it is believed the prizes offered will be sufficient to bring out some of the best stock in the state.

The date for this latter show will be a few days after the close of the San Antonio fair this fall, in order that exhibitors at the fair may carry their stock on down into Mexico and find a ready

market for it if they desire. President Harrell says that Mexico must look to this country for improved stock, and there is no reason why Texas breeders should not at once proceed to occupy this great and promising field.

It is probable breeders of other lines of improved live stock could also find a profitable field in Mexico for all their surplus. It is a situation well worth looking into.

THE TEXAS FARMERS' CONGRESS

The tenth annual session of the Texas Farmers' Congress has become a matter of history, and it must always be known as one of the most successful meetings of the organization. About 700 enthusiastic and intelligent Texas farmers met at College Station last week for the purpose of exchanging ideas and discussing matters of general interest to those who make their living by cultivating the soil.

This farmers' congress is a convention of all the organized forces in the state, and at the recent meeting there were eighteen affiliated bodies in harmonious session. The meeting represented nearly all the interests that affect the farmer where questions of broad import are concerned. A large proportion of the papers read before the convention were by men connected with either the agricultural department at Washington, or with the agricultural college at College Station.

Among the experts from Washington who were on the program were C. P. Hartley, corn breeding expert; R. L. Bennett, cotton expert; Dr. J. A. Bonsted, soil expert; Professor W. D. Hunter, Professor D. O. Saunders, Professor J. S. Cates, Professor F. B. Headley and Professor W. J. Spillman, expert on farm management.

Among the prominent representatives of the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas, who have read papers may be mentioned Professor W. J. Carson, vice director of the experiment station; Professor A. H. Conradi, state entomologist; Professor Charles Puryear, dean of the college; Professor C. H. Alvord, agriculturalist; Professor O. M. Ball, botanist; Professor F. R. Marshall, expert in animal husbandry.

The work accomplished by the organization is well portrayed in the following extract from the address of J. H. Connell, of Dallas, who is its president:

After ten years of close association I greet those here assembled as the leaders of progressive agricultural thought in Texas and for the entire South. I greet you as the victorious army, flushed with a knowledge of recent hard won fights for:

1. A real state department of agriculture at Austin.
2. For the teaching of agriculture in our public schools.
3. For more liberal state aid to Agricultural and Mechanical college.
4. For a purer moral atmosphere in casting out the gamblers.
5. For a scalp bounty law that lacked only the governor's signature, and we should have had that.

During the past year your work has not gone forward lamely or haltingly, but with confident tread you have placed the flag of the farmer upon the high grounds of prosperity, intelligence and morality.

There were no politicians at this meeting of the farmers' congress, and no hangers-on seeking personal preferment. The new anti-pass law eliminated some of the elements who have heretofore sought to dominate these meetings, and for once in its history, these earnest and intelligent men composing the organization were able to get down to the practical and timely things of much real moment to the agricultural interests.

There is profound satisfaction over the result of the meeting, and it is believed the organization will continue to grow and prosper as it deserves until it shall become a mighty power for good for the agricultural interests in this state. The men who are behind the organization and who are dominating its affairs are thoroly in earnest as well as broad-minded and eminently capable.

ANOTHER TEXAS OPPORTUNITY

Opportunities in Texas are so thick that to single one out from the others is a vain task. But the invention of a more modern method of shelling pecans, thereby eliminating the bitter taste, which was so long an objectionable feature, has caused an unusual demand for this nut, and has caused the price to advance from 4 cents a pound in 1903 to 18 cents a pound at the present time. As a

natural consequence Texas pecan groves have advanced in value at a corresponding ratio.

The advanced price and better market conditions make it profitable to raise pecans on a more extensive scale than ever before and their culture is being taken up seriously by many land owners. Until a short time ago the entire supply came from wild trees, but now many are planting groves which in twenty years will produce a handsome revenue with no labor except that of gathering and shipping the nuts. Thousands of acres of comparatively valueless land in Texas can be made profitable by this method and the plan deserves serious consideration.

Texas supplies practically the entire pecan crop of the world. St. Louis is the market center where, during the season, about 350 people are employed in shelling the nuts. Of the supply received there Texas furnishes 92 per cent, the other 8 per cent coming from Louisiana and a few Missouri points.

Judge Gillaspie, of the Houston district court, has rendered a decision that under the Baskin-McGregor liquor law all unexpired licenses are void, and liquor dealers must take out new licenses, pay the price and look to the state for a refund on unexpired licenses.

Fort Worth is destined to be not only the greatest city in Texas, but in the entire Southwest. Our present rapid growth promises to soon distance all possible competition.

North Fort Worth is growing rapidly, new business houses are being continually erected in that lively suburb, and new residences are going up in every direction.

Western roads are about to clash with the interstate commerce commission in the matter of mail contracts, and some interesting developments are expected.

The interurban line from this city to Mineral Wells will be a good thing for Fort Worth, no matter which of the two routes proposed is finally adopted.

The Georgia state legislature is about to pass a bill that will almost completely disfranchise the negro. And Senator Foraker will doubtless be heard from when congress again convenes.

Reports from El Paso indicate that Mexican revolutionists are again getting active in that vicinity, and the iron hand of Porfirio Diaz will doubtless be able to hold them in proper subjection.

A Swiss immigrant has made \$500,000 in seventeen years in Fresno County, California, growing grapes. The El Paso and Mesilla valleys have nearly 200,000 acres of the finest grape country in the world, and El Paso is eating grapes grown in Arizona and California.—El Paso Herald.

That is Texas style. From one end of the state to the other we neglect our own natural resources and contribute to the upbuilding of others. But one of these days there is going to be a healthy change.

Governor Campbell told the people of Wills Point that he would spend every dollar the people of Texas would give him or bring H. Clay Pierce to Texas to answer the charges against him.—Waco Times-Herald.

Pierce has already promised to come to Texas of his own free will and accord, but has manifested no desire to be in a hurry to make the landing. The indications are the governor will have to bring him.

Just as some experimenter had discovered that turpentine would exterminate the boll weevil, the government experiment station has found out that turpentine is absolutely useless for the purpose.—Bonham News.

And further experiments have demonstrated that turpentine is quite injurious to the cotton. The Louisiana experiment turned out a complete failure.

The law that provides for the severe punishment of parents or guardians who contribute to or encourage in any way the delinquency or dependency of their children will do much to cure much of the juvenile offender evil.—San Antonio Gazette.

In many cities such cases the parents are more to blame than the children. The law is designed to remedy a very great evil.

LITTLE MAVERICKS

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

Big Money in Chickens

According to the Danbury (Iowa) Review a farmer in a neighboring township in a generous mood gave his daughter two chickens and bade her "run away and be a good girl." He promised if she would look after them he would feed the increase for four years. The girl, as it were, planted those two chickens and the results, according to the father's report, are astounding. He says she has \$64 in the bank and has 200 chickens which he had to feed last winter. According to the farmer's calculations his daughter will own the farm at the end of four years, and will be charging him rent for living on it.

Mohair Factory Planned

A press dispatch from Uvalde, of interest to Angora goat breeders all over the state is as follows: A movement is well under way among the goat men of the Nueces canyon looking to the raising of \$150,000 for the establishment of a mohair manufactory. It is the purpose of the goat men to raise that sum before any town is asked for a bonus to locate the factory. Some goat men have already subscribed \$5,000 each. At present the bulk of the mohair is shipped to Boston, which entails much delay and unsatisfactory results. It is claimed that a factory for the manufacture of mohair goods would be a paying investment in this section of Texas where the bulk of the mohair is raised.

Range Conditions Excellent

Jack Edwards, foreman for the Pepin cattle interests in Montana, was at Harve, Mont., recently and told a representative of the Plain Dealer that range conditions were never better in the northern part of the state. The winter losses will not reach 5 per cent. During a ride in company with his cowboys, Mr. Edwards said that they branded as high as 140 calves in one day, which would indicate that the loss in the stock is far below what was reported from that country recently.

Every water hole is filled up, according to Mr. Edwards; the grass is big and there is an abundance of it everywhere. The bulk of the cattle on the range are already fat tho they are not in hard flesh.

Raising More Hogs.

J. S. Boone of Haskell, Texas, reports cotton and corn, the two leading crops of that part of the state, about the best he ever saw. Mr. Boone thinks that farmers down there will realize big money on cotton this fall, as the crop as a rule will fall below the average, which will mean higher prices. "Our cotton crop is simply immense," said Mr. Boone yesterday. "I don't see how it would be possible for it to be any better. Then our corn crop is made. It came up very fast after getting a late start, and grew rapidly after the weather warmed up, it is fully an average crop. We are raising more hogs than a few years ago, but there seems to be a general cattle shortage. The farmers have been shipping out their cows and selling off the calves. But what we have are good, as grass is very plentiful."—Drovers' Telegram.

Wyoming Range Conditions

W. N. Spear, a member of the Wyoming cattle firm of Spear Bros. at Sheridan, was at Omaha and said to a representative of the Journal-Stockman:

"Cattle wintered well in northern Wyoming, and as we have had good weather and grass this spring, stock of

all kinds is in the best of shape. I hardly think as many cattle will be marketed from that part of the country this year as last, however, as the cattle are not there to come. Conditions with us are much the same as in other parts of the range country and settlers and sheepmen are driving the cattlemen from the range so that many of the larger outfits are getting out of the business, while conditions are not such as to encourage the running of cattle in smaller bunches. Irrigation is changing the character of the country as well as the population, especially along the Powder river and other good valleys of the state."

Texas Imports Bucks

Texas annually imports a fine lot of Angora bucks and the Texas mohair exports and prices show that there has been a general increase in quality and quantity of Texas mohair. All kinds of live stock degenerate rapidly unless great care is taken to prevent. Good sires make good stock and good stock pays. In selecting an Angora buck one should look for a good framed, healthy animal, carrying a fleece of mohair which covers the entire body — sides, necks, belly and hips. This fleece should be of about the same length and quality on all parts of the animal and there should be the least possible amount of kemp in the fleece. Coarse backs and kempy hips are to be avoided. A ringlet fleece of fine fiber is to be preferred as the ringlet usually carries more weight and the fine fiber always brings the top price. Black spots in the skin of the animal or colored streaks in the horns are not objectionable. A spotted skin buck is not more liable to get colored kids than one without spots. Constitution and quality of the mohair, together with breeding and blood, are the essentials in Angora bucks.

Land Values Enhancing

E. C. Lasater of Falfurrias, Texas, who has 3,000 cows on pasture in the Osage reservation, came in this morning from the latter place. Mr. Lasater lives near the Rio Grande river in Starr county, in the extreme southern part of that state. He is a native of the country and has seen its changes from year to year. "Land at \$1 an acre in that country a few years ago would have been regarded as very high priced," said Mr. Lasater when talking about some of the changes along the Rio Grande. "But the truck farmers came along. They commenced to raise vegetables, and they have made one vast garden out of the whole valley. They irrigate their land from wells bored a depth of 500 to 700 feet. From these wells pure water is secured in endless quantities. Where the land can be irrigated, it will produce several crops a year, and with but little cost. Truck farmers in numerous places are making \$500 an acre from the land thus cultivated and the land all over that district is becoming valuable."—Drovers' Telegram.

Found Cattle Plentiful

James Harris, live stock agent for the Missouri Pacific railroad, with headquarters at Kansas City, does not believe there will be a shortage of cattle this year or any other year for that matter. He said to a representative of the Drovers' Telegram:

"I never say conditions better in the live stock line than now. I've just been down in Texas, Kansas and the territory, and I don't know of a place that really needs rain. Grass is fine, and when grass is good this time of year you may expect to see corn flourishing, and that's the case now. All this means that stockmen have been able to get their cattle into good shape and are marketing them. If the good rains mean anything in reference to next year's cattle supply they mean an increased number, since the fine forage and grain crops indicated promise favorable feeding equipment for next year's matured cattle."

Range Cattle Movement

First shipments of cattle from the western ranges to Chicago are expected here early next week, and this subject traders on this market. The movement is later than usual. The winter was severe on cattle and bulk came out in thin condition, and the backward spring retarded the growth of grass, thus rendering it impossible for cattle to round

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See that the VICTOR DOG is on both Machine and Records if you want the best and most wonderful musical instrument in the world.

AUGUST RECORDS NOW ON SALE. There's a Victor for everybody: prices \$10.00 to \$100.00 and \$200.00. Write for beautiful catalogue, No. 185, describes all styles, gives complete list of records, with artists' pictures and full information about our easy payment plan. Express paid on outfits when cash is sent with order. Victor Records fit all disc Talking Machines.

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DALLAS

Express paid on shipment of \$5.00 worth of records. We repair Talking machines.

TALKING MACHINE DEPARTMENT, FIRST FLOOR.

LARGEST PIANO HOUSE IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Stores in GALVESTON, HOUSTON, SAN ANTONIO, DALLAS, AUSTIN, WACO, EL PASO.

out in good condition for the early market.

The western range season was practically opened here one year ago this week, when 1,500 head were marketed. Quality was plainer than expected then and the best steers sold at \$4.65. The following week a year ago receipts of rangers totaled 10,000 head and choice steers made \$5.40, this price up to then standing 25¢ higher than tops on the previous season and the highest back to October, 1904. There was a gradual advance in the tops after the first of last August and the best price of the season was recorded in November, when \$6.35 was paid. This price was the best since 1902, the record price of \$7.40 being paid for western rangers in October of that year.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

History Repeating Itself

"This change that is going on in the Panhandle country," said Colonel O. H. Nelson of Amarillo, Texas, yesterday, "is but a repetition of what happened in Kansas a few years ago. The old cowmen well remember the time when central and western Kansas was one vast cattle pasture. All around Wichita and up the Arkansas river, herds of cattle and nothing else could be seen. Then the settlers came along and drove the big herds out, and commenced to fence up the country, and convert it into farms. Many predicted that the farmers would starve out in a few years and the land would go back to the cattlemen. But while they had a rough time of it for a few years, we all know what that country is today. The very same thing is going on in the Panhandle country. The big herds and the large ranches are passing away. Farmers are going in there and fencing the land off into small farms, and they are farming. The same predictions are being made with reference to the country as were made about Kansas. We will wait for the results."—Drovers' Telegram.

The Texas Panhandle.

Henry Von Lienen of Hereford, Texas, reached the yards this morning with two car loads of calves. It was 17 years ago that Mr. Von Lienen went to that country, when land was cheap. He now owns about 3,500 acres of good land, and is known as a stock farmer, which in that country means that he raises crops of grain, as well as cattle. "Good rains have visited all that part of Texas during the past few weeks," said he, "and the country looks well. Grass is good, and after all the stories sent out by the crop killers, we are thrashing out a good deal of wheat and oats. Oats in many places are making 30 bushels to the acre. Kaffir corn is one of the leading grain crops there. It will make a crop under most any condition. The kafir corn this season is extra good, and the farmers will be well supplied with forage feed." A big increase is reported in the number of hogs raised there during the past few years. Farmers have found them very profitable.—Drovers' Telegram.

Crowding the Cattlemen.

J. C. Brown of Plainview, Texas, who marketed two carloads of cattle yesterday, has been in that part of the Panhandle country long enough to note many changes. Seven years ago Mr. Brown moved from Tennessee. "At the time I went there," he said, "it

was still a cattle country. But it soon started to change, and that change is still going on. Farming have taken the place of cattle raising, and all kinds of grain, also alfalfa, are being raised there now. This spring opened up dry, which gave our crops a little setback, but lately we have had good rains, and now the country looks fine. The corn crop looks very promising, and kafir corn will make a full crop. This grain is raised there extensively, and is a great feed for stock. Land owners in Hale county are disposing of cows very fast. That means that the cattle breeding is growing less, as the cows are the source of our cattle supply. There is no denying the fact that cattle are scarcer there now than they were a few years ago.—Drovers' Telegram.

Market for July

Cattle and calf receipts on the Fort Worth market for the month of July were unusually liberal for that month, exceeding by 23,860 head the supply of July last year and reaching a total second only in the history of the market to the big run of October, 1906. The month's supply aggregated 101,647 head, but 1,980 head short of the October, 1906, supply, the record month. Calves came in larger numbers than ever before since the establishment of the Fort Worth market, 41,309 head arriving. The former banner month was October, 1906, when receipts reached a total of 40,864 head.

Hog receipts showed the usual July falling off, the supply being much the smallest of any month thus far this year and the total month's run, 21,176 head, being no more than the demands of the trade at this point could easily absorb within any one week at prices in line with other markets.

The month's receipts exceeded, however, by 1,934 head the supply for the same month last year, were nearly double the run of July, 1905, and three times as large as July, 1904, receipts.

Sheep receipts were small, but in excess of the supply for any preceding year. Horse and mule receipts also displayed an increase over former July supplies.

For the seven months of the year receipts show an increase of 89,200 cattle, 25,094 calves, 6,173 sheep, and 2,500 horses and mules over the corresponding period last year, while a decrease of 8,158 hogs is noted. Total receipts of all classes of live stock thus far this year are 991,992 head, an increase of 114,899 over receipts for the like period last year.

Rain at Vernon

VERNON, Texas, Aug. 5.—Rain fell here and will be of much benefit to growing crops and also put the ground in fine condition for wheat. This is the first rain since July 2; however, the two or three weeks dry spell did the cotton much good and crops of all kinds are in fine condition.

CORN HARVESTER cuts and throws in piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts equal with a corn binder. Price \$15. Circulars free, showing Harvester at work. NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kans.

Tutt's Pills

This popular remedy never fails to effectually cure

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness

And ALL DISEASES arising from a Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion

The natural result is good appetite and solid flesh. Dose small; elegantly sugar coated and easy to swallow.

Take No Substitute.

Corn Growers at the Farmers' Congress

The corn school was one of the interesting methods thru which the members of the Corn Growers' Association demonstrated their theories and practical hints for the benefit of those present and for the outside world as well. That those in attendance knew what they were talking about was soon evident, and after the experts had gotten thru with their scientific explanations there was little left to be learned of the subjects discussed. While the Corn Growers' Association is an organization of itself, insofar as the farmers' congress is concerned, and has its delegates on the floor of the general body, yet its many members are composed of members of various other organizations. It is a known fact that while some farmers and horticulturists may not plant cotton, all farmers in this state with few exceptions plant their share of corn and all have, therefore, easily understood that great interest is always taken in the discussions along the line of corn and its improvement by all who are in attendance on the congress.

The meetings of these organizations were always crowded, and besides the farmers' congress itself took an active interest in their proceedings and actually held a "school of corn," which was conducted by and in the presence of many corn growers and experts in the employ of the United States.

Professor A. M. Ferguson was in charge of Sherman. Charles H. Alvord, professor of agriculture, A. & M. college; Professor C. P. Hartley, corn breeding expert of the United States department of agriculture.

And Professor A. H. Conrad, state entomologist, of the A. & M. college, were the demonstrators. The following subjects were on the program for discussion:

1. Indian corn.
2. Development of root system.
3. Growth of stalk.
4. Growth of suckers.
5. Tassels and silks (sex.)
6. Maturing ears, shanks, shucks and grain.
7. Corn insects (Prof. Conrad.)
8. Qualities of value in ear and grain.

This discussion lasted from 2 to 3 p. m.

There was an intermission with music.

- Corn seed:
1. Seed qualities.
 2. The power of corn plants to reproduce.
 3. Variations of yields on Texas farms.
 4. New ways of improving seed corn, 3:20 to 4:20.

Of course there were many other speeches and talks along lines relative to raising corn, and all seem to know some thing that the other fellow had not touched upon.

Professor Alvord, of the A. & M. college, explained and showed by maps in detail every period of the growth of Fuller corn from the time that it comes up as a tender plant till it has reached its maturity. Every phase of corn and its growing was discussed.

Professor A. M. Ferguson, of Sherman, had for his object "Corn and How to Grow It."

The meeting this year was a very profitable one.

Corn Insects (A. F. Conrad, Professor Entomology A. & M. College.)

"This subject has been discussed at the last three meetings of this association. At two meetings those insects that injure stored grains were considered, while at another we discussed the corn insects in general. We must admit that little progress has been made in the study of the corn insect, owing to the tremendous outbreak of the greenbug, which demanded all of our attention.

"A large number of letters are received during the year in which citizens inquire about the fungus diseases against the chinch bug and grasshoppers, so destructive in the corn field.

"The first experiment with the South African fungus against grasshoppers that was performed in this country, was that of Professor Morgan Rouge. This fungus, which had been previously found to destroy large numbers of grasshoppers in South Africa, was tested in Louisiana in 1900. He reported as follows:

"The weather was favorable, rains being frequent. Early in August it was found that over the areas where the liquid infection was spread diseased hoppers were abundant. As many as a dozen dead grasshoppers were numerous. From the centers of infection great areas had become inoculated, spreading even beyond the plantations first infected."

In this case only the common dif-

ferential grasshopper was infected. It was also reported having done effective work in Colorado.

"Regarding this fungus disease in Texas, we have the following conclusion, based on experiments that were repeated several seasons.

The greatest number of grasshoppers appeared during dry weather in spring. Where the atmosphere was moist the effect of the fungus was noticeable, but it has been an absolute failure in dry weather, when most needed.

"The safest procedure in Texas plantations is in the use of poisons intelligently applied. London purple is often used, and in various instances complaints reached us that the purple killed the weeds and forced the grasshoppers to migrate. Paris green has heretofore been recommended with good results. This insecticide can be applied with safety as far as killing of plants is concerned.

"London purple is of less stable chemical composition and the results can not be foretold as safely as in the case of Paris green, whereas both poisons are equally destructive to knowing insects. London purple, as is well known, is much cheaper than Paris green. In a few cases arsenate of lead is applied. It should be stated that arsenate of lead is an expensive poison, and in comparing these three staple insecticides we get the following:

Paris green—Advantage: Uniform composition acts quickly, available on Texas markets. Disadvantages: More expensive than London purple; does not adhere well during rains.

London purple—Acts quickly; cheaper than Paris green. Uncertain effects on foliage; variable composition; does not adhere well during rain.

Arsenic of lead—Adheres better; is conspicuous on foliage; absolutely safe to use on vegetation; suspends well in water. More expensive, acts slowly.

"The use of muscardine fungus against the chinchbug has never been generally recommended. No doubt this fungus works with effect in favorable weather conditions, but in our Texas work we have failed to succeed, owing to the preponderance of chinchbugs during dry weather. We have no natural methods of controlling the pests that are of value under Texas conditions. Circulars describing the methods now employed may be obtained at the department of entomology upon application.

"There are several insects affecting corn that requires considerable study in this state before any practical means of controlling can be recommended. Good examples are the southern corn root worm and the corn ear worm. Another species doing damage last spring is the smaller corn root boorer. The corn bill bugs are held responsible by farmers for considerable injury, which, I think, however, was caused by other species.

"It is hoped that during the next season, when our green bug experiments are well under way, that we can continue our work on corn insects and trust that we will be able to work out remedial measures of great practical importance for this association.

"Corn ear worms cannot be successfully controlled as yet. The chief fact to be born in mind for the present is that the corn in silk is the most favorable food for this insect. When the corn becomes hard the pest migrates to cotton and becomes the cotton boll worm. The last brood of worms of the season do not enter the soil in corn fields to pass the winter, but they hibernate in the ground in and about the cotton fields in the pupae stage. These pupae are very sensitive to any disturbance and when cotton lands are plowed or disked during late fall, winter and early spring a great number of corn ear worms are prevented the next season."

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 5.—The fourteenth semi-annual reunion of the Scottish Rite Masons convened in this city today for a five days' session, attended by prominent members of the order. The Texas consistory known as No. 1, permanently located at Galveston, is the only consistory in the United States conferring the degrees from the fourth to the thirty-second. Various forms of entertainment are arranged for visitors and their families. Over 100 candidates are here to take degrees. A large number of Masons arrived yesterday. Others came this morning.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 5.—Clifford Garrett, aged 4 years, was drowned last night while his father, three uncles and cousin had miraculous escapes from a similar fate, when a pleasure craft was overturned in Hampton Roads by a New York Philadelphia and Norfolk tug.

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—the richest, purest and most delicious whiskey we have ever produced in all our 41 years experience as distillers.

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We mean it. When the whiskey arrives, open one, two or all of the bottles—give it a good fair trial, and if it is not entirely satisfactory in every way, ship it back at our expense and your \$3.20 will be promptly refunded.

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AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 5.—Auditors of the various Texas roads will meet here tomorrow to urge upon the railroad commissions some modification of the recent order creating a system of book-keeping for railroads. The railroads claim they cannot comply with the details of the order.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 5.—Chartered: King, Horrell & Criss, of Fort Worth, capital \$15,000. Incorporators: W. T. King, J. A. Horrell, Jr., and S. J. Criss. The Western Produce Company, of Fort Worth, capital \$30,000. Incorporators, R. L. Cox, James Pinto and W. Goldstein.

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THE TEXAS Stockman-Journal

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Big Grain Shipments

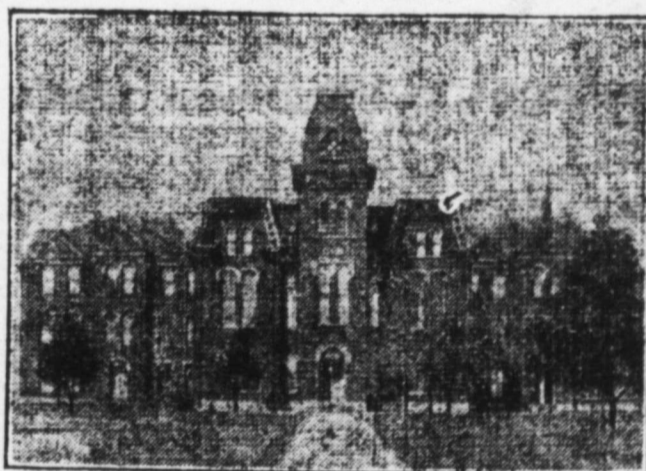
CHILLICOTHE, Texas, Aug. 5.—The public weigher's report is that an average of forty wagon loads of grain is finding its way to this market each day. Both elevators are busy handling grain.

WEATHERFORD, Texas, Aug. 5.—Most of the farmers in this county are up with their work. They all report cotton needing rain, but the hot, dry weather is keeping insects from bothering.

CLARENDON, Texas, Aug. 5.—Very abundant rains have fallen in this, Donley county, and altho crops are from two to three weeks later than usual, the prospects for all crops are splendid.

HENRIETTA, Texas, Aug. 5.—The hot dry weather was broken by a good rain. The farmers say that the cotton on average land will make a half bale, with no signs of any kind of insects.

Austin College for Young Men



59th Year Opens Sept. 18, 1907.

Degrees accepted in leading universities. Two years' preparatory department. Erecting large modern dormitory and a students' Y. M. C. A. hall baths, swimming pool, gymnasium, baths, etc. Address **Registrar, Austin College, Sherman, Texas.**

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RELATION OF COTTON GROWING TO STOCK FARMING

(Prof. F. R. Marshall, College Station.)
It is the object of each one of us to secure maximum results for efforts expended. In doing this we wish to incur the smallest possible risk of loss and disappointment. To do this it is always advisable to follow a middle course, to diversify rather than to depend entirely on a single crop. Not infrequently, however, we are guided to the middle course by forces that tend to deflect us to extremes. I take it that it is because of my position as an extremist in favor of stock raising that I have been asked to talk to the cotton growers on the subject of cotton growing and stock raising.

With your permission, however, I prefer to talk from the standpoint of the cotton grower himself rather than from the position of an avowed extremist. The Texas cotton producers do not so much need to know what to do as to do what they already know. It is not my purpose to refer to the planter so much as to the farmer whose chief reliance, and too often, only, visible means of support, is his cotton crop. It is not the function of the agricultural college to persuade people to use the knowledge they already have; each one of the many successful farmers in Texas gives to his community a demonstration of the advantage of understanding and utilizing the principles of soil management. It has always been my claim that the agricultural college, and the experiment station ought to concern themselves first of all with the familiarizing of young men with the principles of agriculture, and to further search for new and practical knowledge of state conditions. The agricultural college has also a duty to perform in inducing farmers to do what they know they really ought to do. The most effective instrument, however, for the accomplishment of this latter purpose is the farmers' institute, thru which the results of the work of the experiment station can best be presented to the persons needing them.

I have diverged this far from the subject assigned in order to direct your attention to the fact that although since we last met here you have had established a state department of agriculture, and have also secured for the agricultural and mechanical college a very generous appropriation, our state is still without any appropriation for the support of farmers' institute work.

I have said that our greatest hindrance is that people do not do as well as they really know. Every one understands in an indefinite kind of way that the only way to conserve and add to the fertility of the soil is by the keeping of live stock, and yet what percent of the farmers keep any stock over just what is needed for working purposes. On unmanured lands in seasons of favorable rainfall, by extra cultivation and the use of purchased fertilizers, profitable crops are secured, but taking it over a period of years and considering the actual producing value of the land, at the end of that time the man who has made full use of stock and leguminous crops is far ahead of he who operates as if concerned only with the single season that is upon him. There is no room for difference of opinion in regard to the wastefulness of applying direct to the soil such a valuable material as cotton seed meal. South Carolina planters, realizing the wastefulness of this practice, now purchase cattle, to which they feed the meal formerly spread upon the land. Even with low grade stock, but fairly well managed, they find the cost of the meal practically paid by the gains of the cattle, the materials used by the plant but slightly diminished by the meal having passed thru the steer, and the condition of the soil much superior to what it was under the old system.

If, on the other hand, we adopt the wiser course of replenishing the soil by the use of leguminous plants, economy again forces us to the use of stock. As with cotton seed meal, so cow peas, alfalfa and peanuts may be profitably fed to stock without seriously impairing their fertilizing value. The peanut—especially for East Texas—is a most valuable crop for the cotton farmer, in that the soil from which the crop is harvested is in excellent condition for cotton and by proper management the acreage upon which the crop is grown can be made to return practically as large net profits as similar acre age in cotton.

The peculiar advantage of selling pork or beef from the farm lies in the fact that the farmer thereby places himself in the position of a manufacturer rather than a seller of the raw product. It is the same as the manufactured cotton goods were sold from the farm. The packing house is

the medium by which the finished product is conveyed to the consumer, just as the retail dry goods merchant stands between the cotton factory and the consumers of cotton goods. It is a well understood fact that the highest returns are always secured by the persons who apply skill and science in the utilization of raw material, and in the system that provides for the use of a portion of the land for the maintenance of live stock, this manufacturer's profit is secured for the owner of the land, while at the same time his capital stock, namely, the fertility of the soil, is being added to.

It would be foolish, however, for any section enjoying so nearly a monopoly of the production of important crops as Texas possesses in her relation to the cotton crops not to profit by that advantage, yet at the same time there is a possibility of really defeating our own ends in attempting to secure the greatest advantage from this monopoly.

But it is not only in the production of cotton that we enjoy peculiar advantages. We can produce pork more cheaply than any other section of the United States. In devoting a portion of our land to meat making crops we add to the net profits of each farm in two ways. Crops fed to animals insure an increase of net profits, and when in the rotation the land is returned to cotton, the yield of that crop is greatly enlarged. I am thoroly convinced that for every fifty acres of cotton there ought to be at least fifty acres of crops for stock. Under such an arrangement the profits from the one hundred acres over a period of years will exceed those from one hundred acres continuously devoted to cotton, even tho high prices for that product may prevail. The greatest trouble with the exclusive cotton raiser is that he is continually allured by the prospect of being in with a large acreage during a season of high prices, and with one leap land on easy street. In a majority of cases he afterward realizes that he played the part of a dog who dropped his bone to grasp a shadow.

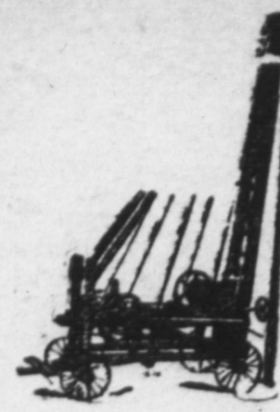
The plan I advocate is not the get-rich-quick scheme. It is not for the moneyed planter, who is able and willing to take long chances to secure a large stake. This plan will positively bring greater net returns per acre, insure a good living at home, will equalize the labor required in different months, will permit of the exercise of skill and lessen the drudgery which attaches to an all cotton system.

I am tempted to close here and avoid a discussion of the means whereby we may secure a more general adoption of the plan I have presented, namely, the growing of one acre of crops for stock for each acre of cotton. Among the greater hindrances of proper diversification we have the credit system. A few weeks ago one of the leading monthly publications devoted an issue to the south. That issue contained statements from numerous representative business men. To these men there had been submitted questions as to the cause for the remarkable prosperity existing in southern commercial circles. Almost without exception the reply was made that improved conditions were principally due to abolition of credit system. The credit system is woven all thru the cotton business. With the meat for home use produced at home, some pigs, poultry and one or two horses and mules sold each year to defray ordinary expenses, the cotton farmer can have the difference between the cost and selling prices of his cotton for payment of indebtedness, for making new purchases and for the education of his family.

A few days ago I was visiting a friend who raises all stock and no cotton. While there a neighboring farmer paid my friend 5c per pound for four shoats from which to make meat hogs. This was the fourth consecutive year that he had made such a purchase. I inquired the reason why that man did not purchase a cow pig and raise his own shoats and a few to sell. It was the old story—the landlord was an all corn and cotton man and refused to furnish any fencing or shelters for the keeping of hogs. Unless the landlords themselves are ready to get away from the one crop and over-loaded market idea, it is impossible for the tenant to make a start.

Another great hindrance to the proper use of livestock in our system of cotton production is the non-agricultural character of our immigrants. Unless landlords encourage and direct these persons into the proper use of stock in connection with their farms, they will altogether likely always remain an entirely dependent class. To a

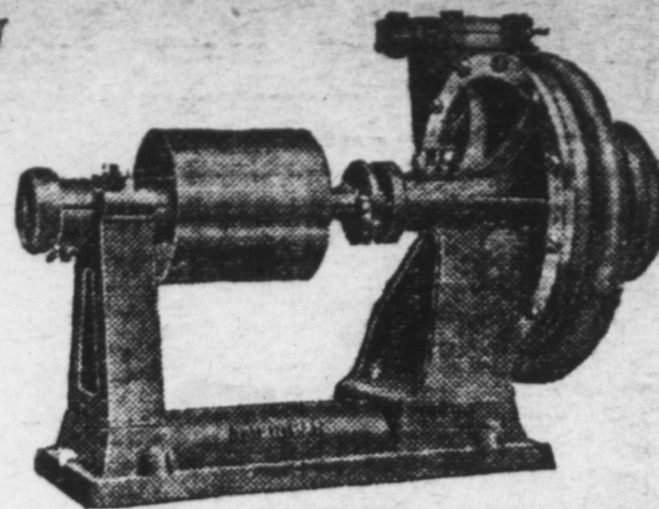
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greater extent than we are likely to realize, the agricultural development of Texas is in the hands of the landlords. The cotton grower who will secure a few hogs as the start in live stock and care for them as conscientiously as he cares for his cotton crop, will find himself in every way a gainer by the change. A few good hogs will lead to more good ones. These two, improved cattle and work stock, with an acre of feed crops for each acre of cotton, we would have larger and more economical cotton yields, better and more profitable farming and a constantly improving soil.

COTTON GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

The associated cotton growers of Texas were called to order the morning of the 23d of July by their president, R. R. Claridge of Palestine, in a few well chosen remarks. The program was proceeded with at once. Owing to unavoidable business a very large percent of those on the program were absent and until Colonel R. E. Smith of Sherman took hold of matters and proceeded to talk on cotton and alfalfa mixed, little enthusiasm was displayed. However, Colonel Smith soon livened up things by his earnest words and the members proceeded with their work smoothly thereafter.

Professor Connell, president of the Farmers' Congress, was one of the speakers during the meeting and took for his subject "The Speculator Against the Cotton Grower."

As usual with the professor he made an excellent talk and in the course of his remarks he made some strong and telling remarks and arguments with regard to gambling in futures. He referred to the practice of "hedging," calling it vicious and that it mattered not how the "hedging" wheel of fortune turned the loss always fell upon the man who raised the cotton. The curb gamblers and bucket shop dealers came in for remarks that were anything but complimentary. His remarks were received

very appreciatively by the cotton growers present.

Professor Charles Knapp, who is well known as an agent of the United States government agricultural department, was on hand with a large percentage of the force under him ready to talk or demonstrate any question relating to cotton growing, which was before the house.

Dr. W. D. Hunter and H. L. McKnight of the United States department of agriculture, and L. J. Huffman and W. J. Lipscomb, a committee appointed by the Cotton Growers' Association, made a practical test of Dr. S. O. Hayes' boll weevil remedy during the meeting. The test was made in Dr. Bennett's cotton field.

H. L. McKnight of Gilmer, special agent of the United States department of agriculture, was among those present in the meeting and took a deep interest in the workings of the Cotton Growers' Association. He has for the last thirty days been waging a relentless war against the frisky boll weevil in Upshur county and expressed the opinion that he now had them under full retreat.

T. O. Plunkett, another special agent of the United States department of agriculture, and a worker under the guidance of Dr. Knapp, was also a very interested visitor at the cotton growers' meetings.

There were several very good papers read at this meeting, some of the best of which will be published in this issue and hereafter.

Altogether, the cotton growers were not behind their brethren of the other organizations in pluck and business sagacity and their meeting will be one long to be remembered by all in attendance.

The president of the association, R. R. Claridge, read a paper written by the vice president of the association, C. B. Metcalf, of San Angelo, which was an able and lucid document upon the subject of marketing cotton.

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treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sicknes and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use. Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases, and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write today, as you may not see this offer again. Address MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H, Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

Talks With Texas Stock Farmers

The Coast Country

J. J. Neiver, for a long time a citizen of Tarrant county and who lived in Grapevine, has selected Bee county as his future home.

"I have purchased sixteen acres near Beeville and will in future make that section my place of residence. I do this not from any dislike that old Tarrant has furnished me, but because I find that my weak lungs do better in that lighter atmosphere than here. That is all. I am no longer in condition to do much hard work myself, so shall build a tenant house on the place and lease to some good man who can work. I know it is hard to pull up and leave, especially for the women folks, but that feeling will soon wear off.

"Truck farming will be the business I shall engage in when I get settled."

At Farmers' Congress

Emil Ripps of Bexar county, Texas, was one of the most interested persons on the college grounds during the farmers' congress.

"I am up here," he said, "to learn and from what I have seen already I am mighty apt to learn a plenty, if I can only assimilate it. It is a wonder how advanced the thinking portion of the farmers have become. It will certainly help wonderfully and if all the farmers in Texas could be reached by the education this congress can impart I am sure they would dispense with their old antiquated ideas and catch up with the procession.

"Come along with me, there is going to be some sort of a side meeting over here and you and I should be in it. Bexar county is in very good shape this year along most all agricultural and stock lines."

Duroc-Jersey Hogs

Mr. Ed Edmonson is a fine stock breeder of Tarrant county, having his ranch near Newark, in this county. He makes Duroc-Jersey hogs his preference and adds to these Buff Orpington chickens. His postoffice is R. F. D. No. 1, Newark.

"I designate my farm as 'Sunny Slope Farm,'" said he, "and I think that altogether it has advantages that all such institutions don't have.

"I shall be glad to co-operate with any organization in the county that has for its object the increasing of the value of the swine business, and I think that all who make a practice of raising hogs should be members of an organization. The lessons learned here in this farmers' meeting are invaluable and should be taken to heart by all who are present and carried home for instilling into the intelligence of our less fortunate brethren who could not come to this meeting."

In Vernon Country

T. B. Bourland of Vernon, Texas, came in on a visit to his old home in Tarrant county, and dropped in to see the paper, or rather, the editor.

"I have but recently moved up into the Vernon country," said Mr. Bourland, "having lived the best part of my life in Tarrant county. I am much pleased with the section around Vernon and think that for stock farming purposes it beats the world. I have bought 660 acres of fine farming land and have in good crops of all kinds. Cotton is fine, altho a little late, and corn, while not so good, still will make a fair crop. One advantage that that section has over this is that it can raise such a variety of foodstuffs for stock. Besides corn it has kaffir, milo maize and vine crops of all sorts. There is no section that can beat it for peas and beans of all kinds. Yes, we have a good country and I hope to succeed there, but we still have a love for the old sod of Tarrant county."

Hill County Conditions

W. R. Kimman of Hillsboro, R. F. D. No. 1, was on the list of visitors at the farmers' congress and was very well pleased with what he saw and learned.

"I live," said he, "between Hillsboro and Italy, but while I am farther from Hillsboro I get my mail from there by rural route.

"We have had rain in our immediate section and crops of all kinds are in very good condition, altho some, for instance cotton, are backward. Corn is all right, Cattle, such as there are, are not bad off and grass is good.

"Ours is mostly a cotton and corn section, but it would be a good thing if we could get in the habit of diversifying a little more.

"This farmers' congress is a great thing, isn't it? It is a pity that all the farmers in the state could not be here

and learn what is being taught by the experts in agriculture."

Texas Swine Breeders

Captain M. M. Offutt is the secretary of the Texas Swine Breeders' Association and is a live and enthusiastic hog man. His ranch and home are located four miles west of Cleburne, Johnston county, on Nolan river, along the Glen Rose road.

"I am a stock farmer," said he, "and have been for the twenty-five years which I have been in Texas, and have never in that time planted more than one cotton crop. I depend upon something else for my living and leave the struggle with cotton to others, who are anxious to raise it. I am in the swine breeding business and raise strictly registered stuff for the purpose of selling to others who want good stuff to start with.

"I plant and raise for feed peas, peanuts, etc., and sorghum, besides grasses. I have Bermuda and consider it among the best grasses that can be used. Now I have heard some men say that hogs could be prepared for market without grain, but I beg to differ with them. It is true that grass of some sort is very essential for the proper raising of hogs, but it is also absolutely necessary to get the best results to feed the animals grain. Now, when I say grain, I do not mean corn, or wheat alone, but in using the word grain I mean peas, peanuts, etc. Hogs can be made ready for market without a grain of corn, but they must have other grain such as I have mentioned. I missed the farmers' congress, much to my regret, but could not make business and it connect at the proper time."

West Texas Horticulturist

J. N. Wilson is one of the well known horticulturists and nurserymen of Texas. He is from West Texas now and has his lands and fruits located near Clyde, Texas, on the Texas and Pacific.

"I and others of my kind have not done so well this year, owing to unfavorable conditions, weather conditions I mean. I have forty acres in my tract, having sold all the rest of the land that I originally bought, not having use for more than forty-nine acres, and thinking that some other person or persons might gain a livelihood if they had it.

"Land unless used keeps a farmer poor paying taxes and he had better hold just enough to make him a living and let the other go. Our melons were not up to their usual standard this season.

"I have a young orchard, which will begin to bear in a short while, in fact, bore some this year. I have cultivated truck between the rows and this has in three years paid for the orchard and the original price of the land. Grapes generally do well with us, but not this year.

"Our market is in Fort Worth and Abilene and the towns along the railroad.

"This farmers' congress is a good one and everybody seems to be pleased. Come out and see me and I will tell you all about the fruit business."

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 5.—Suggestive pictures on the walls of southern saloons are the main cause of assaults made on southern women by negroes, according to Mrs. Nannie Curtis of Texas, who is attending the Epworth League assembly in Lincoln. Mrs. Curtis, who is national organizer of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, said today in a public address:

"Saloons robbed us white women of our loved ones and of our homes, and now they are robbing us of our clothes, and pictures are hung upon the walls of saloons to inflame the passions of drunken black brutes."

SWINE

Texas Swine Breeders at College Station, July 23-25

The Texas Swine Breeders association, through its 350 members, reaches about all parts of the state, and is one of the largest, most enthusiastic and best organized of all the societies that go into the make-up of the Farmers' congress. The resident of this association is W. E. Davis of Sherman, and the secretary M. M. Offutt of Cleburne, Johnson county. Their regular annual meeting comes off the month that the state fair at Dallas is held and at the same time, when officers are elected, etc. The association meets regularly with the Farmers' congress and is one of the oldest organizations which go



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Breeders' Directory Of the Great Southwest

HEREFORDS

HEREFORD HOME HERD of Herefords. Established 1868. Channing, Hartley county, Texas. My herd consists of 500 head of the best strain, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. Bulls by carloads a specialty. William Powell, proprietor.

V. WEISS

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

BLUE GROVE HEREFORDS

W. H. Myers, Proprietor. Breeder of registered and high-grade Hereford cattle. None but first-class bulls in service. Some young bulls for sale. Correspondence solicited. Shipping Point—Henrietta.

B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Texas.—Hereford Cattle. Nice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale.

SHORTHORNS

WM. & W. W. HUDSON, Gainesville, Texas. Exclusive breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle.

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS

for sale at all times.
Barn 12, Dallas Fair.
TOM FRAZIER, Morgan, Texas.

to make up that magnificent body of intelligent men

At the meeting in College Station on the 23d to the 25th of July they were in full force, aggressive and willing to assert the superiority of the hog to any other animal, bar none.

The association was called to order by its president, W. E. Davis, on the afternoon of the 23d. Professor F. R. Marshall, the genial and capable director of the animal industry department of the college, delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by that old warhorse among the swine breeders, H. E. Singleton of Collin county. "The Best and Most Effective Way of Advertising" was handled ably by G. H. Mouldin of McKinney. "The Possibilities of a Sire" was very agreeably presented by Ed Edmondson of Newark, Tarrant county, and J. U. Lainhart of Bonham told of "Piggie's Troubles." Several appropriate addresses were made on the subject of "Loss of Meat in Curing." A general discussion was engaged in on "Heavy Hogs Unprofitable," the general sentiment being that pigs are more profitable

J. W. Brock of Grapevine, Tarrant county, and one of the bright young men in the swine breeding business, handled the subject, "Relacing Old Brood Sows," and a general discussion ensued on that subject, in which many practical ideas were presented by the experienced breeders. "Pigs for Breeders" was another live topic which was made the subject of George Frazier of Hutchings address. The "Feeding Swine for Profit" was another question that was handled with knowledge by Lee Baker of Paradise, Wise county.

On the 24th the swine breeders were called to order in regular session by

A. T. DRUMMOND

Dumas, Texas

Breeder of HEREFORD CATTLE and DUROC JERSEY HOGS. A car load of yearling bulls ready for service, and priced to sell. Can ship from Channing or Amarillo.

IRON ORE HERD

Has thirty (30) registered Red Polled Cattle for sale. W. C. ALDREDGE, Route 4, Pittsburg, Texas.

RED POLLED

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

EXCELSIOR HERD

Red Polled Cattle of both sexes for sale. M. J. EWALT, Hale Center, Hale County, Texas.

CAMP CLARK RED POLLED

Cattle. J. H. JENNINGS, Prop., Martindale, Texas.

B. C. RHOME, JR.

Saginaw, Texas.

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

DURHAM PARK STOCK FARM—

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

the president, Walter E. Davis, who spoke of the objects and aims of the association and the great good it had been the means of bringing to the swine breeders of the state in the past and would do in the future.

The regular secretary, M. M. Offutt of Cleburne, being absent, J. N. Lamhart of Bonham was selected as secretary pro tem.

A program had been arranged for this day and was carried out as follows:

"Age and Economy in Feeding," Ben Colbert of Tishomingo, I. T.
"Care of Pigs From Birth Thru Weaning Time," D. T. Singleton, Texarkana.

"Sanitation vs. Disease," George B. Simmons, Ben Franklin.

"How to Get a Start Selling Pigs for Breeders," W. H. Day, Allen Texas.

"Advantage of Maternity in Breeders," William Green, San Marcos.

"Improved Stock a Necessary Adjunct to Successful Farming," Harry E. Singleton, McKinney.

"Farmer vs. Fancy Breeder," George Frazier, Hutchings, Texas.

"The Relations of Feed to Production of Pork," R. A. Bradford, Taylor.

"Lard and Bacon Hogs," E. M. Arnold, Denton, Texas.

"Future of the Hog Business in Texas," J. A. Blow, Bullard, Texas.

"Natural and Artificial Shade for Hogs," Roy L. Fry, Willis Point, Texas.

"The Buyer and the Seller; Their Obligations to Each Other," O. W. Clifton, Martindale, Texas.

"Comparison of Swine Breeding in the South to That of the North," W. M. Kerr, McKinney.

With the additions that were made to the association at this meeting there are 475 members whose names are enrolled in the books of membership.



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

MR. CLASSIFIED ADVERTISER, many thousand Stockman-Journal readers want what you have, or have what you want. Make your wants known here, at the following rates, cash with the order—One cent a word for the first insertion; five cents a line (six words to the line) for each consecutive issue; no ad. accepted for less than 30c.



REAL ESTATE

\$25,000 of cows, mares, mules, with 3-year lease 7,000 acres pasture, and 1,000 acres cultivated, business paying \$7,000 yearly; 4,500 1 and 2-year-old steers west of Pecos river. Only remaining \$10 an acre improved 1,400 pasture tract, convenient to Fort Worth, good house. 75,000 acre well improved ranch, Old Mexico, \$1.00 an acre, near railroad. Cattle at market value. S. M. Smith, Delaware hotel, Fort Worth.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Ranch of 75,000 acres in Crosby county, Texas, some plains, mostly breaks, well grassed and watered, good fences and improvements. The land was formerly known as the Two Buckle south pasture. Owner sold, except two sections leased. Will sell land and retain cattle or sell cattle and lease the land, or sell land and cattle together. Prices and terms made known on application. Address A. W. Hudson, Emma, Crosby County, Texas.

ON QUALITY HILL

Strictly modern, two-stories plastered, nearly new, eight rooms, very large reception hall.
ON FAIRMOUNT AVENUE, strictly modern, six-room bungalow, lot 50x140 feet. Near university, six rooms, lot 75x100, southeast front, large trees, cement walks.

W. S. ESSEX, phones 408.

J. E. HEAD & Co., Real Estate, and Rental Agents, Loans, City Property, Farms, Ranches, Fire Insurance, Agents Sycamore Heights Addition, Fort Worth, Texas.

LIVE STOCK

RED POLLS FOR SALE or exchange—J. C. Murray of Maquoketa, Iowa, owner of the best known herd of Registered Red Polled cattle in America, offers to sell four carloads of choice animals for cash, or exchange them for Fanhandle land, or improved farm in Texas. Write him.

RAMBOUILLET RAMS—Out of pure bred ewes, by the celebrated "Klondike" registered ram, weighing 251 pounds and shearing 29 pounds, and by others almost as good. Graham & McCorquodale, Graham, Texas.

STALLIONS and brood mares for sale; it will pay you to use stallions raised by me, as I keep them constantly before the world and make a market for their colts. Henry Exall, Dallas.

FOR SALE—Three registered Poland China male pigs; best strains; Gilliland & Harwood, Fort Worth, Texas.

2,000 GOOD native 2-year-old steers for sale. C. & G. Hagelstein, San Angelo, Texas.

VETERINARIAN

DR. HAROLD ELDERKIN, veterinarian, office Fort Worth Veterinary Infirmary, Weatherford and Lamar. Old phone 5225.

FIRE INSURANCE

HARRISON, COLLETT & SWAYNE, Fire and Casualty Insurance, Continental Bank Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

ATTY'S DIRECTORY

N. J. WADE, attorney at law, Reynolds building. Phone 180.

RUFUS W. KING, LAWYER, Western National Bank Bldg. Phone 583.

JEWELRY

J. E. MITCHELL CO.—Diamonds, watches, clocks, statuary—jewelry of all kinds. Repair work. Mail orders promptly filled. Fort Worth, Texas.

DEPT. STORES

The Fair

Houston, Fifth and Main streets, Fort Worth, BOOK DEPARTMENT will supply any book published for LESS THAN PUBLISHERS' PRICE. Mail orders filled on day of receipt.

Burton-Peel Dry Goods Co.

YOUR BEST MAIL ORDER STORE

Send for samples. Shopping here by mail is entirely satisfactory. Your orders are looked after by experienced shoppers, who are only interested in filling your wants satisfactorily. We pay express charges on all orders of \$5 and over. Send in your orders.

PERSONAL

WANTED—Every man and woman to know that I am no "Reuben come to town," but a real and regular graduated physician who makes a specialty of treating diseases peculiar to both sexes, such as Piles, Rectal Diseases, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea and all Venereal diseases, Womb Troubles—I never fail in delayed, suppressed or irregular monthly periods. Old men made young and vigorous as in the days of their youth. Young men, run down, made strong. Skin cancers cured without knife or pain. DR. N. BASCOM MORRIS, Specialist, Office 611 1/2 Houston St., Fort Worth, Texas. Office open from 8 a. m. to 9 o'clock at night.

DR. LINK'S Violet Ray Cabinet, in connection with his Vibrator and Electric Wall Plate, is nearly specific cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, all Blood Diseases, Pains, Inflammations, Female Diseases, cleanses the skin of all Eruptions. I cure you of morphine, opium and cigarette habits quickly on guarantee without suffering from nerve prostration. Rooms 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Brooker building, Fourth and Main. Elevator.

MEN—Don't pass this by. Let us send you our sealed literature describing our appliance, which astonishes the world and dumbfounds medical science for sexual exhaustion. Can carry in vest pocket and lasts for years. Price is small. Address Southern Wonder, Box 351, Houston, Texas.

MEN, ATTENTION—Astonishing results are produced by our treatment for vital weakness. It is the only true restorative and developer known. No drugs; no fake. So. Inst. Co., Houston, Texas.

DR. CHAS. DOWELL, Office Fort Worth National Bank Building, 212 213. Old phone 1252, new phone 898. Gives special attention to Chronic diseases, diseases of women and children.

MEN—The vacuum treatment permanently cures vital weakness, varicocele, stricture, Charles Manufacturing Co., Charles Bldg., Denver, Colo.

HOTELS, CAFES

DELAWARE HOTEL, European plan, 140 rooms, 50 with bath, Long & Evans, Proprietors.

THE O. K. RESTAURANT, 908 Houston street. First class service. Everything in season. Fort Worth.

INSTRUMENTS

AEOLIAN LINE OF PIANOLAS, PIANOS AND PIANOLA PIANOS.

The only instruments containing the Pianola are the WEBER, STECK, AEOLIAN, STUYVESANT and WEELOCK Pianos. No other instruments have the METROSTYLE THEMOMODIST ATTACHMENTS. There are \$60,000 worth of these instruments in the homes of the best people of this city. A list of these customers can be seen at our store.

A select variety of Pianola, Metrostyle and Themodist music will be on exhibit at our wareroom. THE CHRISTOPHER-CHAMP PIANO COMPANY, 1009 Houston Street.

EVERETT PIANOS—This Artistic Piano is preferred by the World's Greatest Artists. Warranty unlimited. Sold on easy terms of payment if desired. For prices and terms apply to THE JOHN CHURCH CO. of Dallas, Texas, 338 Elm Street.

FOR SALE—New and first-class pianos; will take horse in exchange on any piano in stock. S. D. Chestnut, 303 Houston street. Both phones 1505.

UNEEDA Phonograph in your home to entertain your family and friends. Write us for latest catalogue, etc. Cummings, Shepherd & Co., 700 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

FINANCIAL

LONG TIME LOANS on cattle or land. If you can give good security and will pay 10 per cent interest, you can obtain long-time loans from an old-established private bank; large loans a specialty; will buy vendor liens netting 10 per cent.

Address Box 557, Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

MUTUAL HOME ASSOCIATION (Incorporated 1894), pays 5 per cent on demand deposits, 6 to 8 per cent on time deposits. Deposits Jan. 1, 1905, \$61,598.44; deposits Jan. 1, 1906, \$85,541.49; deposits Jan. 1, 1907, \$118,950.81. Loans made on Real Estate only. A. Arneson, Secretary and Manager, Sixth and Main.

WM. REEVES buys vendor's lien notes and lends money anywhere in Texas on real estate, collateral or personal indorsement. Rooms 406-407 Fort Worth National Bank Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

POULTRY PET STOCK

WE are state agents for Cyphers' celebrated incubators and brooders and carry the most complete assortment of poultry supplies in the south. Write for catalogue and prices. Texas Seed and Floral Co., Dallas, Texas.

ABSTRACTS

THE TEXAS TITLE CO. makes abstracts to country and city property. Also abstracts to ranches in South or West Texas. Work guaranteed. Robt. G. Johnson, Pres.; W. Morris, Secy. Office, Fort Worth Nat'l. Bank Bldg.

ABSTRACTS to any lands in Fort Worth and Tarrant county. Guaranty Abstract and Title Co., John Tarlton, manager. Both phones 433.

AMUSEMENTS

THE Emperor Billiard Hall, a first-class, well-ordered place of amusement; no rowdyism; large hall, electric fans, well lighted. Gentlemen invited. 1006 Main street, Fort Worth.

DENTISTS

GARRISON BROS., modern dentistry. All manner of filling of the highest degree of perfection. 501 1/2 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas.

INVESTMENTS

FOSTER-EPES CO., Real Estate and Investments, 808 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

VEHICLES

IF IT IS A BABCOCK vehicle it is the one you are after. For sale by

WOOD & WOOD

401-403 Houston Street.

COLUMBIA

The old reliable buggy. We have them at all times. We also have other good new and second-hand buggies.

PIPE & MILLER,
312 Houston St.

W. J. Tackaberry, Manager.

Died from Fright.

A Texas steer died from fright, abuse and exhaustion recently at Third avenue and Eighteenth street after a wild flight from Schwarzschild & Sulzberger's slaughter pen at Forty-Fourth street and First avenue. No one was hurt. Many persons were frightened but no one so much as the steer.

When the longhorn broke away from the herders he started through Forty-fourth street, head down and tail up, and was on Lexington avenue before a team could be hitched up to go in pursuit. There he swung south for a block or so and then hustled over toward Fifth avenue. This was filled as usual with carriages and automobiles, but the steer threaded his way through the mixed vehicles for a mile, all rushing out of the way to give him a clear course. Women, men and children got to shelter with wonderful celerity. There were some mounted policemen in his way, but there wasn't a cowboy among them.

At Madison Square the steer cut across the park, then doubled back up Twenty-fourth street and then east to Third avenue. As he ran through Twenty-fourth street a wagon shaft tore out his left eye. He was now exhausted and a rabble of boys and men pelted the animal with stones or pounded him with clubs. At Eighteenth street and Third avenue he was running unsteadily and was unable to shake off his tormenters. Then the steer lurched against a lamp post, breaking his left horn. The wagon from the slaughter house caught up with him at Eighteenth street and the herders jabbed and prodded him with pitchforks. A saloon keeper saw the animal's plight. Two pails full of water he gave to the steer. Then the longhorn moaned, his head drooped and he fell dead. The wagon took the carcass to the slaughter pen.—New York Tribune.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

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

Beginning at Texico and running south along the state line between New Mexico and Texas to the southwest corner of Yoakum county, thence east along the south lines of Yoakum and Terry counties to southeast corner of Terry county, thence north along the east lines of Terry, Hockley and Lamb counties to the northeast corner of the Elwood 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 Spring Lake pasture of the W. E. Halsell ranch, thence north and west along the old original lines of the capitol syndicate ranch to the Pecos Valley railway.

It is mutually agreed that parties driving cattle to Bovina shall have only a reasonable length of time to drive thru pastures of the undersigned, and two days for shipping at Bovina. For any further time required 2 cents per day per head shall be charged.

W. E. HALSELL,
PHELPS WHITE,
C. K. WARREN,
GEO. M. SLAUGHTER,
JOHN W. JONES,
WALLACE GODDE,
W. D. JOHNSON,
H. S. BOICE,
W. L. ELLWOOD.

Weekly Review Livestock Market

Supplies of beef steers have been comparatively light on the local market, offerings of this class giving way, as is customary at this season of the year, to the movement of cow stuff and calves. Southern grassers were in very small receipt and partly fed cattle from North Texas formed a good share of the steer offerings, with some few loads of Territory grassers and several shipments of heavy fed beefs from this and neighboring counties. The trade has had a slow tone, with most cattle grading under the thick fat heavy class selling weak to lower. Demand for the medium and cheaper grades of steers has been by no means as broad as a few weeks ago, a condition for which several reasons are attributed. Butcher stuff has been in increased supply and worked in by packers to good advantage on orders which have recently been filled with light and medium weight steers. Liberal supplies of Territory grass cattle at northern markets curtailed the shipping demand at this point, and good local cattle supplies in the southwestern states, a territory supplied chiefly from this market, is given by packers as another factor to lessen the wants of local houses. Northern points were more moderately supplied, and showed considerable improvement on Wednesday and Thursday, a condition which was not reflected in the trade here. Good to choice thickfat heavy beefs sold generally steady, while weakness was shown on most steers selling from \$4.50 down, other than good feeders, with numerous spots in the market a dime lower.

Stockers and Feeders

Prospective buyers of stock and feeding cattle have been quite numerous on the market and the demand sufficient to cause a firm to strong market, though many feeders have gone away empty handed, considering prices too high to make the purchase of feeding cattle suiting their requirements a safe investment. A few loads of steers of a very desirable feeder class sold for slaughter, but country and order buyers absorbed a fair supply, paying up to \$3.85 for an extra good class of 902-pound feeders, and a number selling around \$3.50 and \$3.65, while fair quality \$36-pound southern steers went at \$3.45, to be shipped to Territory grass.

Butcher Stock

Trade on cows and heifers has shown a much better tone than has the steer market, the demand for good butcher stuff having been active and canners and medium killing grades having moved generally in a fairly active manner. Receipts have included a fair quota of good grass cows from the Midland and Stanton countries, some from the Panhandle and a large number from the Territory. The top for the week on car lots was \$3.25.

The bull market remains without quotable change.

Calves and Yearlings

The calf market has shown slight fluctuations both way on most every day this week, closing with good to choice veals selling strong with a week ago, and the medium to thin-fleshed kinds of a dull sale on slow to lower basis.

Hogs

The hog market closes the week on a 10c lower basis than a week ago, after a 5c advance on Tuesday, which carried tops up to \$6.40. Thursday's trade showed a decline at the close of 5 to 10c in sympathy with sharp breaks north, and another nickel was tacked on to the decline Friday, utting top prices for choice light butchers down to \$6.25.

Sheep

Sheep and lamb values showed little or no change. Good killing 85 to 89-pound grass wethers sold during the week around \$4.85@5, and some of 81 pounds average at \$4.75. A few heavy native sheep reached \$5.50, and good lambs sold from \$5.50@5.75.

Prices for the Week

Steers—	Top.	Bulk.
Tuesday	\$4.40	\$3.50@3.95
Wednesday	5.25	3.60@4.40
Thursday	5.25	3.75@5.25
Friday	4.25	3.40@4.00
Saturday	4.15
Monday	4.70	3.65@4.45
Cows—		
Tuesday	3.10	2.40@2.85

HOTEL MARSEILLES

1309 1/2 Jennings Avenue

Was opened July 4, with nicely furnished rooms and best of board. Only best custom solicited. Reasonable rates. Mrs. Maud Mobley, Proprietress

Wednesday	3.35	2.50@2.85
Thursday	3.10	2.50@2.75
Friday	3.35	2.55@2.75
Saturday	3.00
Monday	2.85	2.40@2.65
Calves—		
Tuesday	4.50	3.75@4.25
Wednesday	4.35	3.65@4.00
Thursday	4.50	3.75@4.25
Friday	4.50
Monday	4.50	6.20@.....
Hogs—		
Tuesday	\$6.40	\$6.35 @6.37 1/2
Wednesday	6.40	6.35 @6.37 1/2
Thursday	6.35	6.22 @6.32 1/2
Friday	6.25	6.20 @6.22 1/2
Saturday	6.25	6.20 @.....
Monday	6.25	6.20 @.....

RANGE REPORTS WET AND DRY

Worms Are Reported Bad in Dickens County

Reports of inspectors of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association received for the past week at the headquarters of the association in this city, show a variety of weather and conditions.

In some parts of the range good rains were reported last week, while at other points the range is stated to be burning up.

Report from Dickens county is to the effect that worms are pretty bad among the stock there.

Shortage of cars is another complaint received from Oklahoma, Inspector F. M. Canton of Fairfax reporting that along the Santa Fe there are few cars to be had.

Reports are as follows: Cuero and Karnes City—Range is burning up on account of lack of rain. Cattle, however, are holding up fairly well. Eight cars of cattle were shipped from Atascosa to St. Louis.

W. M. CHOATE, Inspector.

Refugio, Kingsville and Berclair—Weather hot and dry. Seven cars of cattle were shipped to New Orleans and Fort Worth.

W. B. SHELTON, Inspector.

Beeville and Mathis—Weather has been dry. Rain is needed badly, altho stock is doing well. Seven cars of cattle were shipped to Beaumont, Sealy and New Orleans.

JOHN E. RIGBY, Inspector.

Blessing, Edna, Victoria and Inez—Weather has been hot and dry. Twenty-eight cars of cattle were shipped, six to Fort Worth, eleven to Houston, five to Algiers and seven to Cotulla.

CHARLES E. MARTIN, Inspector.

Dickens County—Good rains fell last week over the range. Country is in fine shape. Worms are pretty bad among stock.

J. D. HARKEY, Inspector.

Alice, Benavido, San Diego and Hebronville—Range short. Weather is very warm and dry. Nine cars of cattle were shipped, six to Fort Worth and the remainder to Victoria.

JAMES GIBSON, Inspector.

Pecos—A good rain occurred over part of the country Monday, but the rest of the week was clear and dry.

C. BROWN, Inspector.

Fairfax and Powhuska—Weather is hot and dry, suffering for want of rain. Shortage of cars on the Santa Fe. Twenty-seven cars of cattle were shipped to Kansas City.

F. M. CANTON, Inspector.

San Angelo—During the week have been over most of Tom Green and adjoining counties and range is fairly good. With August rains the range here will be O. K. Sixteen cars of cattle were shipped from San Angelo to Fort Worth and St. Louis, three going to Fort Worth and remainder to St. Louis.

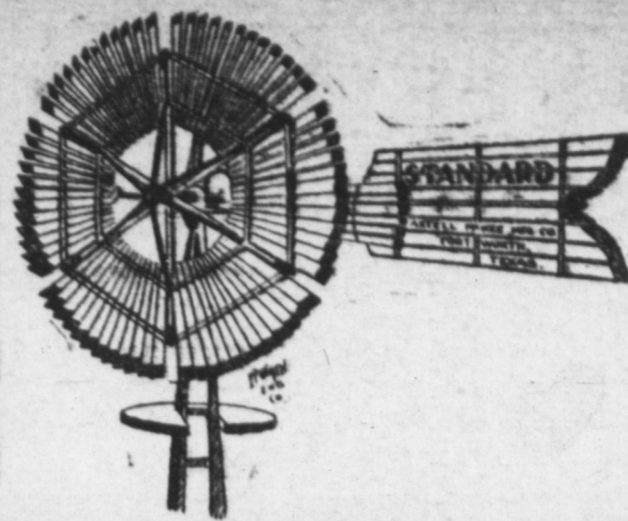
J. R. HEWITT, Inspector.

Lawton—Weather dry and hot. Everything is looking good. One car of cattle was shipped to Kansas City.

W. F. SMITH, Inspector.

Minerva and Darwin—Stock of all kinds is in fine condition. Range is also fine.

JOSEPH TOUMLINSON, Inspector.



PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

The Standard Windmill

manufactured in the first and only windmill factory in the South.

BUY THE BEST.

AXTELL CO.

Successors to Axtell-KcKee Mfg. Co., FORT WORTH, TEX.

HOUSEHOLD

"WHAT IS BEING DONE TO DISCOVER OUR BEST VARIETIES OF NUTS?"

(By H. P. Attwater, Industrial Agent, Sunset Lines, Houston, Texas, to the Second Annual Meeting of Texas Nut Growers' Association, Farmers' Congress, July 23, 24 and 25, 1907.)

A more general knowledge of the merits of the pecan during recent years and a better appreciation of its value as a wholesome and nutritious food, has naturally stimulated the desire, especially among pecan buyers or dealers and nurserymen, to find the most valuable varieties. The increased demand compared with former years and high prices now paid for large sized, thin shelled pecans, with finely flavored kernels or meat, and the reasonable probability that pecans will sooner or later take the place of all other nuts, together with the possibility of eventually being used for oil for illuminating purposes and table use, have also been causes for the increased desire to find the best kinds. Another cause which might be mentioned is the rapidly growing public sentiment in favor of the pecan for a shade tree around the home, with numerous desirable points in its favor for this purpose. Numerous other reasons could be given, but probably the most important reason why there is a widespread inquiry and desire to discover what are the best varieties is the fact that people are gradually becoming to realize that the planting of pecan trees will prove a paying proposition. It is, therefore, natural that those who contemplate setting out pecan trees, either in small or large quantities, from the single tree in the yard, that will some day shade the home porch and rattle down on the roof its rich and generous crop to those who intend to plant more extensive groves for commercial purposes, should desire to procure the very best pecans, those that will produce the grandest trees, the most abundant and regular bearers of the best flavored nuts, with the least shell and the most meat, easily cracked and taken from the shell.

"What is being done to discover the best varieties of nuts?" is the subject allotted to me in this program, and while I presume that the same efforts in this direction have been made in other pecan states that have been made in Texas, I apprehend that as this is a meeting of the Texas Nut Growers' Association, it will be consistent and expected that I confine my remarks chiefly to what has been done in this state.

A certain amount of rivalry among the hundreds of white people, Mexicans and negroes who make up the great host of those annually engaged in the industry of nut gathering, stimulated by the receipt of a better price for pecans of extra size, has undoubtedly been the cause of active search and discovery of most of our finest pecans, and while the whereabouts of some unusually fine trees has been kept a secret by the finder for a certain length of time, sooner or later the localities become known to others.

Encouraged by some of our prominent Texas nurserymen and well-known horticulturists, who have offered liberal special cash rewards, some very valuable varieties have been brought to notice during the last few years. Much valuable assistance has been rendered through the National Nut Growers' Association and the nut growing journals and horticultural publication and so great is the interest now taken by the general public in pecan culture that an article on pecans in any paper is sure to attract the attention of the reader and will invariably be carefully read with interest and profit. Among the many inquiries for information that have been received at our Sunset Industrial Department for several years past from home seekers and prospective settlers in other states in regard to our natural products resources and opportunities for profitable investment in Texas, a large proportion are from people who desire in-

formation about pecan growing. Displays of pecans at fairs and expositions and competition for prizes on these occasions is doing much to encourage a search for superior nuts. The visit of Prof. Wm. A. Taylor, entomologist in charge of field investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, in 1903 for the special purpose of investigating the pecan trees of Texas and his subsequent reports on this subject were also important means of promoting the industry. It was my pleasure to accompany Prof. Taylor during a part of this trip and I well know the stimulus given to the search for fine pecans, which was caused by his tour through the most celebrated pecan growing sections of this state.

Besides the many valuable publications on this subject issued at different times by the United States Department of Agriculture, the horticulturists of our Texas State Agricultural and Mechanical College have published much valuable information on the subjects of pecans and pecan culture, and by their displays and lectures have rendered valuable assistance on numerous occasions in connection with this work.

I will not take up valuable time on this occasion by referring to less important efforts to discover the best pecans, many of which could be mentioned, and we must not forget that nature has also taken her part in the good work, and if time would permit, I could easily show that birds, squirrels and even the shy and despised mice and rats of the "wild" are justly entitled to a certain amount of credit for the share they have taken in the discovery and the distribution over immense areas of many of the fine pecans of which we are so proud, and that wild animals and birds not only planted but protect the trees while they are growing.

In conclusion, I do not hesitate to state that of all the means that have been taken to discover our best pecans, including those I have referred to, I firmly believe that through the organization of your Texas Nut Growers' Association and the earnest and untiring efforts of your officers, who have kept the association alive till it is now a power for good in the Texas horticultural world, has been and will be found the best means that could be devised to discover the fine varieties of pecan in Texas, and I am further of the opinion that through this association and the distribution of its annual reports and other publications, the world will eventually be informed in no uncertain manner that the best pecans grown on the face of the earth in any of the states are to be found in the Lone Star State.

Prof. Attwater illustrated his address by showing samples of Texas pecans of all varieties, size and shape, from his well known collection, including some interesting and curious hybrids. The talk was most interesting and encouraged those who heard it to believe that pecan growing in Texas will become a good paying proposition.

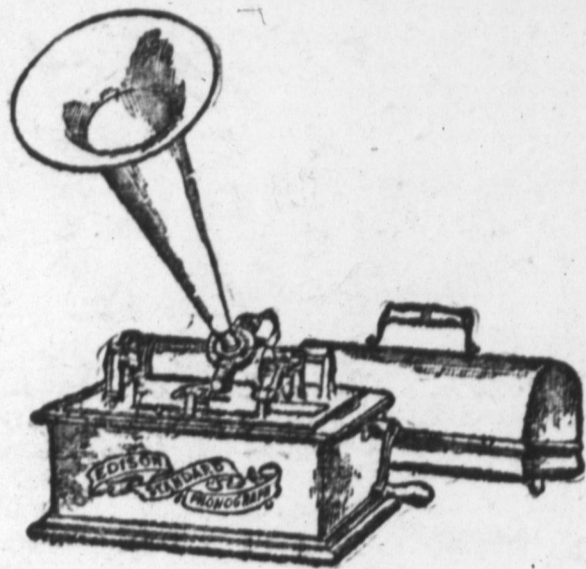
Stratford Hotel

(European Plan)
Chicago, Ills.

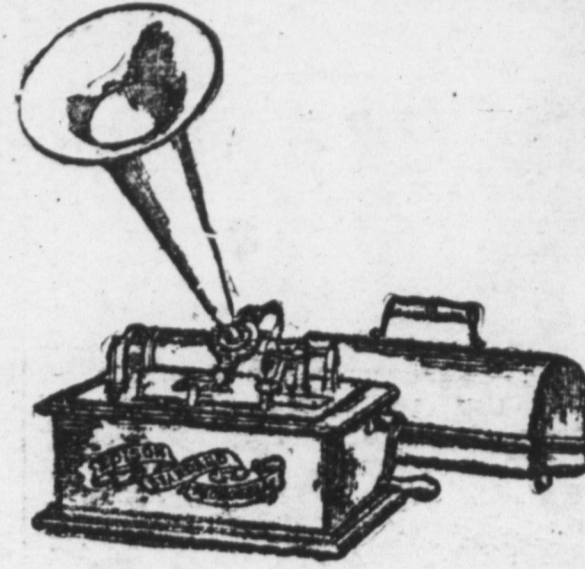


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This cut represents the Standard Edison Phonograph, which sells the world over for \$20. No dealer is allowed to sell them for **MORE** nor **LESS**. We will actually give this Phonograph, horn and one dozen records to anyone sending in twenty-five new subscribers for one year at the regular subscription price of \$1.50 a year. The Phonograph, horn and records will be shipped to your nearest express or freight office, **PREPAID**.

This is positively the most valuable premium ever offered by any newspaper in any country. You can't buy the phonograph at retail anywhere in the United States for less than \$20. One dozen records cost \$4.20—making a total cash cost of \$24.20, and you get both for twenty-five new subscribers to The Stockman-Journal for one year.

GET UP A CLUB

You can get up a club in your neighborhood—in your school district. Get the phonograph for your home; it is the greatest entertainer one ever possessed. Get it for the Sunday school, church or singing school. They can be used and are used any place where people gather for amusement or worship; everybody likes them—old and young.

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REMEMBER, we give you the Edison Standard Phonograph, horn and one dozen records—all for twenty-five new subscribers to The Stockman-Journal one year at the regular subscription price of \$1.50. Phonograph and records will be send prepaid to your nearest express or freight office. Write at once, or begin work at once, and then write.

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN JOURNAL

Circulation Department.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

The Loco Weed is Harmful

"Texas Charlie," a cowboy on the ranges of Dakota, barely escaped a horrible death by a vicious attack of his favorite cow pony, Patsy, which had become fatally locoed. Early in the summer Charlie noticed something was wrong with the pony and from the symptoms suspected loco, as the weed has again made its appearance in the Slim Buttes country this year. The pony was nervous, irritable and at the same time stupid. Once or twice he had even appeared like a horse with the blind staggers, but Charlie was unwilling to give him up and did his best to keep the horse away from the fatal weed, for which horses after they have once eaten it acquire an uncontrollable appetite.

Pony Shows Signs of Madness

But a few days ago when about to mount the man noted with apprehension that the pony's eyes had turned white, one of the surest signs of approaching madness in a locoed horse. They were then a good twenty miles from a ranch house and the cowboy decided to try for home. It was too late, however, and they had not gone a mile before the horse rose in the air with a tremendous leap and fell to the ground. The cowboy escaped injury from the fall, but the pony scrambled to his feet and instantly charged ferociously at the man, who had been his best friend.

It was not alone the frenzy of pain that attacked the horse; it was the desire to kill. The man dodged, the horse sprang at him, but the battle lasted only until the cowboy could get his gun and then the horse's sufferings were quickly ended.

First Case in Twenty Years

This is the first season in over twenty years that the loco weed has caused any trouble in this section. Wet weather seems especially favorable to the growth of the weed and this time of the year, after the cotton comes out, it is more quickly fatal than earlier in the season. Not only horses, but also cattle and sometimes sheep form the fatal habit.

After an animal has tasted it he becomes mad for it, will eat nothing else

and hunts his range over to find it, even as a "dope fiend" in human form will try to obtain his favorite drug. After eating it the animal is practically intoxicated, unreasonable, unreliable and senseless. Some stockmen even go so far as to say that animals crave it, not because they like the taste of it, but because they desire the peculiar effect which it produces.

The most alarming characteristics of the habit are that it is almost impossible to break and also that if a horse is broken of it he is seldom good for anything afterward. The only hope is to change his range, but even this expedient often fails, as, if he cannot obtain the weed, the animal may refuse to eat and ultimately die of starvation. Horsemen and cowboys driving stock over the country in a season when loco is abundant will send an outrider to look up a place to camp and he scans the ground carefully to be sure that there is none of the weed around. The plant itself is a harmless looking bit of vegetation, resembling the old-fashioned tansy in looks. It is a stout, silky-haired plant, with oblong leaves, and grows from eight inches to a foot high. The state of Colorado alone spent nearly a quarter of a million dollars trying to find a cure for the habit, but thus far none has been found.

BRITISH TO BUY AUSTRALIAN MEAT

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 1.—Major O. Long, sent to Australia and New Zealand by the British army council to inspect the packing houses of the antipodes, with a view of securing a supply of tinned meats for the British army, arrived yesterday on his way to Chicago, where he will look over the packing houses.

He says the supplies in the future will be taken in greater quantities from Australia, where now about one-third of the total supply is bought.

ROADS WITHDRAW ALL CORRECTIONS

Commission Men Meet Action With Refusal to Pay

Angered by summary withdrawal of all weight corrections by railroads, the live stock commission men are refusing the payment of freight charges in cases where they deem the weights excessive. Reprisals by railroads in the way of withholding live stock shipments consigned to firms taking this action, has been forecast and the situation is becoming acute.

The position of the railroads is that under the Hepburn act, freight must be charged on live stock shipments on a basis of actual weight and that adoption of any schedule of allowances would be a violation of that law.

On the other hand, the commission men claim that a regular scale of allowance for fills, would be more reliable and accurate than the track weighing. According to the commission men, track scales are notoriously inaccurate and experience of years shows that the schedule of allowance urged by the live stock interests is a fair basis. The claim is made for the commission men that all they ask is correction of evident errors of over-weight.

The joint committees appointed July 8 to agree on an equitable basis was still at work on the problem when the railroads withdrew all existing concessions in the way of corrections and announced that all freight charges must be paid on a basis of track weight.

This action has aroused the ire of the commission men, and they inform The Telegram that the conference is off until such time as the roads restore the former schedule. Until that time, no meeting of the conference committee will be held.

Meanwhile, commission houses are refusing the payment of freight when the freight charges are deemed excessive. As the live stock must be turned over to the stock yards company for weighage and is then out of the hands of the hauling road, that identical stock

cannot well be held for the charges. The railroads' lien for charges applies only to the particular consignment in question, therefore subsequent shipments to the same firm cannot be held up for the freight bill unpaid on the previous shipment.

The commission men appear to hold the whip hand of the situation. They state with emphasis that no agreement for similar action exists among them, but that each is acting independently and just as any business man would do if a common carrier would attempt collection of excessive charges.

Rothschild Honored

PARIS, Aug. 5.—A decoration, the Legion of Honor, was conferred upon Baron Edward Rothschild, the banker.

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