

# THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

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## COWAN TELLS STORY OF FIGHT AT DENVER

S. H. Cowan of Fort Worth, who led the fight at Denver against reorganization of the National Live Stock Association along the lines proposed by President Hagenbarth, has returned from the national convention and in a statement to the Stockman-Journal tells the story of the difficulty at the convention which finally led to a split between the Texas and other cattle interests and the national organization. Mr. Cowan's letter to the Stockman-Journal and statement are as follows:

FORT WORTH, Texas, Jan. 16.—Texas Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.—Dear Sirs: I inclose you herewith a statement of the history of the action of the cattlemen last week at Denver, which undoubtedly will be of interest to your readers and I hope that you will publish same in full.

Will say further of the plan of the national organization, the American Stock Growers' Association further takes in stock growers and feeders and the membership is individual, and for the purpose of temporary organization the charge is only \$10, and we hope you will earnestly advocate that strong support be given to it from Texas. Texas is very much interested in having the influence of the north and northwest cattle states to aid in any measure before congress having for its purpose the benefitting of the live stock industry. Yours truly,

S. H. COWAN.

The newspapers of Texas have published such garbled reports with reference to the Denver live stock convention and made so many errors, some of them of the most outrageous character, that I feel called upon to state the facts with reference to it.

The National Live Stock Association was composed principally of organizations of sheepmen at the time President Hagenbarth gave out the proposition looking to its reorganization some months ago. I heard a committee of the sheepmen from Oregon, Utah and Idaho state that the wool growers had paid during the last year over 90 per cent of all the dues, and the previous year over 80 per cent. Admittedly the association had been short of funds and had done very little active work during the past year, and it was President Hagenbarth's earnest and honest desire to reorganize entirely on a different plan and falling in that drop the old organization. For this purpose these propositions were sent out, inviting the cattlemen and their various organizations to attend for the purpose of reorganizing the National Live Stock Association. So far as I know no invitation had been extended to any cattle organization to ascertain, first, whether they desired to reorganize the National Live Stock Association; second, if they did, what sort of a reorganization they preferred and who they would be willing to join with in such reorganization. All invited stockmen who went to Denver, and others who were invited, came with the understanding, as I believe, that they would be permitted to participate not only in formulating a constitution and by-laws for the new organization, but in voting upon the same or any provision thereof, and were astonished when the proposition was made that they would not be permitted to vote upon it unless they became members of the National Live Stock Association under the old constitution and by-laws. The proposition for the basis of reorganization which had been sent out by President Hagenbarth involved the idea that there would be a central committee to control and arrange the business of the concern, composed of so-called units, viz: A unit of cattlemen, a unit of sheepmen, a unit of horsemen, a unit of hogmen, a unit of pure-bredmen, a unit of the railroads, a unit of the packing houses, a unit of the stock yards companies, a unit of commission men, and that this central committee would only undertake such matters as they unite upon and not undertake the performance of duties with respect to matters which pertained to the business or grievances of any particular unit, and each so-called unit, in case it had grievances against any one of the others, would look after the matter for itself.

Without argument it is perfectly apparent that the great cattle industry of this country could not ally itself with any such proposition and had no intention of doing so. But the proposition as sent out suggested that if the plan which was pro-

posed was not acceptable, then some other feasible plan should be adopted.

The National Wool Growers' Association had a meeting on Monday. The Cattle Growers' Interstate Executive Commission, which in name was invited to participate, had its meeting on Monday. The general meeting of everybody invited was called to order on Tuesday morning and it was announced by the president that arrangements had been made for a conference committee to consider constitution and by-laws for the reorganization, and that the National Live Stock Association's executive committee had appointed a committee of five to represent it and had drawn up and presented a resolution to the effect that that committee get in conference with a committee of three from each so-called unit to consider the matter. Sheepmen announced their committee; the cattlemen their committee; the various other interests, including packing houses, stock yards companies, railroads, commission men, etc., announced their committees. No individual representation was suggested or permitted, but only representations of organizations, and each so-called unit selected its own committeemen.

There were no representatives of any swine breeders' association or organization present as far as announced, but after the meeting adjourned names of some gentlemen were handed in who did not belong to any association and they participated in the conference committee meeting with the same voice as the great cattle interest of the country from Canada to the Gulf.

### RAILROADS LEFT OUT

When the conference committee met in the afternoon of Tuesday each one of them was handed an already-printed constitution and by-laws, and the consideration thereof was taken up section by section, but when the first section or two of it was read a motion was made to reconsider the matter of taking it up section by section and discuss general principles of the reorganization and see what might be done. This motion to reconsider was defeated by a majority of one or two. When the section was read out providing the method of raising money, among other things to levy one-tenth of 1 mill on the assessed valuation of all live stock in each state, Murdo Mackenzie asked how they expected to collect that. President Hagenbarth stated it was not expected really that it would ever be collected, that arrangements had been made with the stock yards, packing houses and the railroads to collect it. He said that they made an impression on the minds of the stockmen, and he said that he had a list of names of stockmen, and he said that Mr. Mackenzie was able to defeat that part of it admitting the railroads, but the majority voted to admit the packers and stock yards, etc. Each committee representing each interest it was understood had to report back to its particular interest whatever might have been decided upon by the conference committee, but no interest was in any sense bound by the action of its committee in conference. That was specially understood.

On the second day thereafter, Thursday morning, the general meeting came to order again in the opera house and a motion was made and carried almost unanimously to require the conference committee to report by 1:30 o'clock or stand dissolved, the intention being to discharge the committee, as everybody understood that they could not agree. The president had not been presiding over the meeting either on Wednesday or Thursday. Serious criticism of that fact was made on the floor, but none of the Texas men indulged in it. When the convention came to order in the afternoon of Thursday, before many of the delegates arrived, a motion was made and carried to extend the time of the committee to report.

When it was ascertained that such motion had been made after the invited cattlemen and delegates arrived, the report of the committee was called for as an order of business and the chairman admitted that the motion was out of order which had extended the time. An effort was made to reconsider, but no one who voted for the motion to have the committee report at 1:30 would move a reconsideration and Senator Harris, who has been elected vice president and general manager of the old association, moved a reconsideration but admitted that he was not present. Finally that was held out of order. In the meantime I announced to the convention that it was perfectly well known

that the committee of conference could not agree; that the motion to require them to report at 1:30 was intended for the purpose of dissolving the conference committee, but I believed the cattlemen and sheep men could get together and agree upon some plan of organization. I had a conference with one or two of the sheepmen and so understood it from them, and one of the representatives of the sheepmen and myself joined in a motion to the effect that the conference committee be allowed until Friday morning at 9:30 o'clock to report and that the cattle interest, sheep interest and other live stock interests get together and prepare such plans for the continuance of the national association as they deemed proper and that the convention suspend business except the reading of some papers, until the next morning and then pass upon the reports to be made to it. The cattle men had seven persons appointed, the sheepmen seven and one man from the feeders of Nebraska, who got together and after wrangling until midnight were entirely unable to make any agreement about it, the sheepmen standing squarely on one side and the cattlemen and the horsemen and feeders' representative standing squarely on the other, but the point on which the whole dispute arose was who should be permitted to vote and whether packers be admitted. Cattlemen and sheepmen contended that all persons who had been invited there by the call of the president should be permitted to vote on the question of reorganization or amendment to the constitution if they would promise to become members and support the association. This was manifestly just. So they passed a resolution by a majority of one in that conference between the live stockmen themselves to the effect that the packers should not be admitted to membership and that all persons invited under the call of the president be permitted to vote. The sheepmen presented a minority report. At 9:30 Friday morning the majority report was read and the minority report. After slight discussion the question was put on the adoption of the majority report and carried with a most overwhelming majority. Thereupon the president announced he would call the National Live Stock association to order and have the roll called upon the theory that the National Live Stock association strictly speaking had not been called to order yet. Mind you this was Friday noon, and we had been there all week. They claimed that nobody would have a vote upon that report except those who were already members of the old National Live Stock association. A number of speeches were made against the adoption of the report of the committee of five as mentioned herein proposing a new organization. Finally John W. Springer, formerly president of the old association, made a ringing speech against it and proposed as a substitute that the old constitution and the new constitution be referred to the executive committee of the old association and that it prepare such new constitution as might be thought proper and have it printed and submitted to each association composing the national within six months prior to the next annual meeting and that the whole matter be acted upon at the next annual meeting. We were agreeable to this and we seconded the motion, and Mr. Springer and everybody on our side of the house supposed that it would go through. But they called the roll of the old association members and the sheep organizations of Utah, Idaho and Oregon and the Live Stock exchange at Chicago cast the large vote against Springer's proposition. We regarded this as a test vote and declined to participate further in the meeting.

### CATTELMEN SHUT OUT

There were practically no cattle organizations members of the National Live Stock association. Those which were members were very insignificant compared to the whole. So that the cattlemen were practically shut out from any voice in the matter, and announcing that they would not ally themselves with packing houses and in no event could join in the association which had the control in the hands of others than the live stock producers, as is shown in the foregoing analysis of the proposition, the cattlemen simply retired, taking four-fifths of the audience with them and held a meeting in the Brown Palace hotel and perfected a temporary organization under the name of American Cattle Growers' association, an organization of individuals, firms and corporations engaged in the business of producing live stock, electing a temporary president and secretary and appointing an executive committee composed of J. E. Milner of Montana, Robert Taylor of Wyoming, Richard Walsh of Texas, Mr. O'Donald of the Bell ranch of New Mexico and A. E. deRiquoles of Denver, and provided for a convention at Denver May 2, 1905. At this late hour Friday evening many cattlemen had gone home, but sufficient men representing large interests had remained to make a very substantial and enthusiastic temporary organization. The fee was fixed at \$10 for the temporary organization. The permanent organization will be had May 2.

The strong points of the cattlemen therefore are:

1. They were refused any vote in the making of the constitution of the new organization to which they were expected to belong, unless they became members of the old organization which was to be-

(Continued on page 4.)

## BILL REGULATES STOCK SHIPMENTS

### Texas Congressman Proposes Stringent Interstate Commerce Rules

Congressman W. R. Smith of the Jumbo district of Texas, has just introduced in the house of representatives a bill which, if passed by congress, will facilitate the shipments and furnishing of cars by railroads for the shipment of carloads of live stock from points in one state or territory of the United States into or through any other state or territory in this country, and to also provide for such through shipments at reasonable rates of freight.

The bill has been referred to the committee on interstate and foreign commerce and ordered printed.

### CARS WITHIN SIX DAYS

By the terms of the bill all railroads will be compelled to furnish the cars required at loading places designated within six days from the time the order for the cars has been filed with the agent, and upon the failure of such common carrier to furnish the cars ordered, the railroad shall be liable to the shipper for treble the damages which he may thereby sustain, together with all costs and reasonable attorneys' fees, to be recovered in any circuit court of the United States for the proper district. Such jurisdiction is conferred upon the circuit courts of the United States regardless of the amount in controversy. Nothing in the act affects any right or remedy the shipper may have by statute or common law to recover any damages he may sustain in consequence of the failure of any carrier to furnish cars for any such shipment.

If cattle are to be shipped over two or more lines of railroad notice from the shipper for cars may designate the junction point at which such live stock is to be turned over to a connecting line to be carried on to destination, and the route which the shipper may also desire the stock to be carried.

It shall be the duty of the first road to which the shipment is tendered to notify such connecting line forming a part of such route. One-fourth of the freight charges from origin to destination shall be tendered the receiving agent for the railroad company.

Should the shipper fail to have his stock ready for loading at the prescribed time he shall be liable to the railroad company for damages sustained, to be recovered in the same manner as provided for the suits of the shipper.

It shall also be the duty of the railroad to furnish the shipper a through bill of lading showing the route to destination. The carrier shall also furnish a bill of lading to such connecting line.

The bill provides that stock shall not be transferred to other cars at junction points merely for the purpose of changing cars, except it be necessary to unload the stock for some other reason, provided, however, that such connecting carrier shall not be required to receive any car so defective that it is not in fit or suitable condition to be safely transported over its own line or in such unsuitable condition that such live stock cannot be safely transported therein, and in such case it shall itself furnish suitable cars for such continuous transportation.

Should the route selected by the shipper be impracticable the carrier may designate the most direct route and the provisions of this act shall be applicable in the same manner and to the same effect as if the shipper had designated the route.

The measure also provides a penalty of \$25 per day for every day that any connecting line refuses to furnish the desired number of cars for the line which originates the shipment, the penalty going to the latter road.

(Continued on page 4.)



## BIG SALES ARE EXPECTED

The spring cattle sales in Grant county and southern New Mexico will undoubtedly be very large, as last year the cattle shipped from the southern end of New Mexico was the smallest for many seasons. Although the stockmen lost a large portion of the calf crop this year on account of the drouth they will be able to deliver good big bunches of ones, twos and threes, if buyers will pay a fair price.

During the past few days several contracts for delivery at the Silver City pens have been made. The largest of these was with the Crowfoot Cattle Company, which got \$11 for ones. This price is considered by some cattlemen to be a little low for first-class cattle and it is thought there will soon be a number of cattle in first-class shape for sale this spring and well-posted buyers know that this section raises some exceptionally fine herds, and are usually willing to pay a little more for them.

A. E. Kimball of Hachita, N. M., manager of the Wood-Hagenbarth Cattle Company's ranch, one of the largest cattle outfits in that territory, was in the Kansas City market last week with twenty-three carloads of steers. This company, which located in Grant county two years ago, now owns 2,500,000 acres of land lying alongside of the Old Mexico line. The ranch is 180 miles in length and is about half fenced, and is being improved right along. F. J. Hagenbarth, a member of the firm, is president of the National Live Stock Association, and is one of the most prominent cattlemen in the West. Since coming into possession of this vast stretch of land, the company has put up 200 miles of barbed wire fence. It uses cedar posts and four wires, and during the coming year expects to put up 140 miles of this fence. The run from the loading place to this market is about 1200 miles, and requires a whole week to make the trip. This was the first shipment the company has made to the Kansas City market.

"That is strictly a cattle company," says Mr. Kimball, "and will no doubt remain such, owing to the nature of the climate. We have a dry spell in the spring of the year, and that is what keeps the sheepmen out, as they cannot stand dry weather and a shortage of grass just at the lambing time. A year ago we bought our first carload of registered bulls, and during

# \$5,000

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This reward is offered because certain unscrupulous persons make false statements about these remedies. It is understood that this reward applies only to goods purchased in the open market, which have not been tampered with in any way.

Dr. Miles' remedies cure by their soothing, nourishing, strengthening and invigorating effects upon the nervous system, and not by paralyzing and weakening the nerves as would be the case if these drugs were used.

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the next year we expect to put in about 300 registered heifers and some more bulls, as it is our intention to breed up and improve our herds as fast as possible. We are also making improvements on the ranch by establishing water tanks and windmills, and boring wells. That is our way of watering the ranch, and so far as we have gone we have a splendid water supply. We brand twice a year in that country, April and November, and round up about twice a year. We intend to market our cattle but once a year, taking December as the most favorable month to move them. At the present time the stock is in good shape and we expect to winter 10,000 head of cattle."

## CATTLE RAISING MERE GAMBLING

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—"Cattle raising under prevailing conditions is a mere gamble. It has been reduced now, through the meat trust, to a game where the farmer takes his chances of cashing in five years after he puts up an 'ante.' Most of the feeders throughout the country now are simply optimistic speculators. They gamble on the chance of the market going up between the time they buy and the time they sell the cattle."

Such is the declaration of Prof. William Hill of the University of Chicago, the authority on economics, in an article on "Conditions in the Cattle Industry," in the current number of the Journal of Political Economy, which appeared from the University press recently.

"All feeders are in position to be squeezed by the combination of packers," writes Prof. Hill. "The conservative farmer, who strives to maintain soil fertility, will not quit steer feeding until the price of cattle drops so low as to leave him much less than the market price of corn. The speculator, who is by far in the majority in the United States, keeps coming back with the gambler's hope and optimism until his cash and his credit are both exhausted.

"Range cattle production is also carried on under conditions which make manipulation highly profitable to the manipulators. Cattle production on the ranch is nothing more than a mere gambling game. Maybe you will cash in five years after you put up your 'ante.'"

"The farmers cannot be fooled by such a game forever. There are indications now that many of the farmers who have lost heavily on the operations of the past two years will stay out of the market this year. But there is enough uncertainty in the business, enough doubt about the extent of the combination control to cause many to venture. But as soon as it becomes apparent, as it undoubtedly very soon will, that the prices are to be fixed by the packer in his own interest, intelligent farmers will quit the game where the other man holds all the trumps."

Prof. Hill advises government regulation of the prices of meat, and urges the establishment of a federal bureau of statistics of the cattle industry.

"Cattle conditions in the Panhandle are ideal but for the shortage of she stuff," said William Penn Anderson, live stock agent of the Pecos Valley lines of the Santa Fe system to the Drovers' Telegram.

"With plenty of grass and water and an abundance of feed and forage, things could not be better for cattle. So far cattle have never wintered better. The demand from Kansas pasturemen is as great this winter as last, although there are less cattle to satisfy the demand this season. I have seen and heard of a number of Kansans looking for winter feeders and spring stuff for pasturage, but this demand cannot be supplied. The cattle held under herd are not in sufficient numbers to warrant an estimate of the supply. The inquiries from the Northwest will be less than usual.

"There will be more high-grade cows shipped into the Panhandle this spring than ever before. The cattlemen can't buy the branded cows from the big ranchmen and can't wait for the unbranded heifer calves to grow into breeding cows. The small cattlemen are hunting high-grade she stuff for breeding purposes and they will have to secure these supplies from other countries than ours. The Amarillo Cattlemen's convention will afford many of these breeders oppor-

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tunities to secure their breeding cattle, however, as several breeders of high-grade stuff will be at the sales during the convention with offerings to supply the demand.

"It is an unfortunate and lamentable fact that many of the small cattlemen were forced to sell their cattle last fall. This was necessary in order to meet their financial obligations. I regard this as particularly unfortunate in view of the fact that the outlook for well-bred cattle never looked brighter in the history of the cattle industry.

"Practically since 1902 no steer calves have been saved for beef raising east of the Missouri river valley. The time has almost arrived when the cessation of breeding will be felt in the steer market. All of the cattle that will go out of the Panhandle next spring will average a year younger than three years ago. There are fewer 3 and 4 year steers in sight in the whole West than at any time during the past decade or so. By the time the present stock steers have been finished next year and in 1906, the shortage will be so apparent as to amount almost to a famine for prime beef."

### SALE OF STEERS

M. D. Bennett of Cuero, buyer for the Houston Packing company, has bought the Jack Mangum steers, about 1,000 head in number, and also a large number of calves and cows. The first shipment will probably be made to the Uvalde pens today or tomorrow. The cattle are in fine shape and many of them are good.

A lot of cattle have been in the market for some time, but have not been looking at the various herds about Uvalde. He told us that the Ike West big steers were as fine as could be, in fact, there was a great many cattle in this part that were in fine shape for the market.—Uvalde Leader-News.

### SWIFT'S LARGE BUSINESS

Swift & Co. have issued in Boston a statement of the company's business, which shows that distributive sales exceeded \$200,000,000 last year, and that the distribution of this product averaged 350 cars for each working day.

In one single day there were slaughtered in the seven packing plants of the company 11,785 head of cattle, 16,553 head of sheep and 34,562 hogs, and during the last year over 8,250,000 head of live stock were slaughtered. The company employs 25,000 people. Its distributive houses are located in over 300 cities and towns in the United States. The company last year sent and received 1,388,100 telegrams, and received and sent 4,279,080 letters.

### TEXAS SANITARY REPORT

The following is the report of the state live stock sanitary commission:

We respectfully submit herewith report of this commission from August 31, 1902, to August 31, 1904. The appropriation for this department by the legislature for the years 1903 and 1904 was \$10,000 for each year, and \$3,000 for experimental work of the state veterinarian, and \$10,000 per year has been found insufficient for each year by practically \$400. Of the amount set aside for experimental purposes there remains unexpended \$1,452.35.

There were examined, and certificates given during the two years, 211,

710 head of cattle. This does not include cattle examined for interstate shipment.

The regulations for this department as they become familiar to the people have been observed very generally, and we are glad to say that the conditions now existing cause but little friction in their enforcement.

The diseases which ordinarily attack cattle, and reported in our report heretofore, have greatly decreased except the scabies, which has increased considerably in the northwestern part of the state.

Under regulations adopted by the various live stock commissions of other states, the cattle of Texas find a market or breeding ground in any other state, to which our people desire to go by conforming to the regulations adopted.

The dipping of cattle in crude petroleum has been very generally practiced and is giving good satisfaction, and by this means cattle can go across the quarantine line, or to any state or territory during any season of the year.

### LAND AS GOOD AS YOURS

For Sale at \$4 to \$8 Per Acre on Easy Terms

The well known lands of the Loving Cattle Company are being sub-divided and sold out. Fuel near by and plentiful; good water near the surface; Graham, a fine market close by, for what you raise. Let me tell you about it.  
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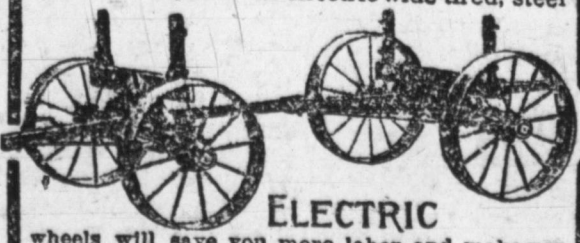
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## COWAN FIGHTING REORGANIZATION

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 12.—Not this year will the railroads become members of the National Live Stock Association. It is now certain that so much of the reorganization plan of President Hagenbarth as relates to the railroads is foredoomed to failure. The greatest opposition to admission of railroads has so far come from S. H. Cowan of Fort Worth, the legal adviser of the association, and Mr. Mackenzie of Trinidad, Colo. The western cattlemen are a unit behind them.

The Texas delegates are particularly strong against the admission of the railroads and threatened yesterday to withdraw from the association if the railroads are allowed to come in.

President Hagenbarth's plan, which involves representation on the board of control of industries allied to the live stock interests, may be carried. President Hagenbarth declared that he would continue the fight before the convention of next year if his plan failed to carry this time.

There will be two reports submitted to the convention on the plan of reorganization, the majority being against the plan as far as it applies to the railroad, the minority favoring their admission.

### COWAN'S ADDRESS

At yesterday's session Hon. S. H. Cowan of Fort Worth, attorney for the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas and counsel for the cattle growers' interstate executive committee, spoke as follows:

It may be assumed that this intelligent audience needs no argument to show that it is quite within the exclusive power as it is the duty of congress to appropriately regulate interstate commerce so as to produce justice and equality, and since the arteries of that commerce are the railroads, to regulate both the rates which they may charge and the service which they should render. I shall waste no time to convince those who are of contrary mind of the imperative necessity that this be done.

The government has not hesitated to exercise its power and to perform its duty in regulating interstate commerce to the end of spreading contagious diseases among persons and animals and in various other ways.

Probably not less than 65 per cent of all traffic on railroads is interstate, and a still larger proportion of the freight charges and passenger fares collected which make up the \$2,000,000,000 of railway earnings of this country annually come from interstate traffic. You being bound to pay it, shall they charge what they may? If it might be disastrous to the railroads for you to fix the rates, may it not be so to the public if the railroads may without restrictions fix the charges?

The speaker then gave a synopsis of the act to regulate commerce.

That the act has been of inestimable value, no one familiar with the facts can doubt. The accumulated information contained in annual reports of railways and the records and statistical data, covering, as they do, sixteen years of the marvelous railway development of the country in construction, consolidation and operation of railroads, as well as their financial operations comprises a history which otherwise it would be practically impossible to obtain. Its value, therefore, can not be overestimated, because we would be groping in the dark in any attempt at railway regulation without it. It has been, therefore, equally valuable to the railways themselves and to the public. The same may be said of the tariffs on file with the commission for the same period, comprising a history of rates otherwise unobtainable.

In addition to this, volumes of testimony and findings of the commission in the many important hearings which it has held, in which opinions have been rendered, often by very able men, furnish an encyclopedia of learning upon the subject to which any one may resort who desires to become educated upon the subject, but for which we, the public, would be like a schoolboy starting in the primer, so far as this subject is concerned.

So, therefore, to him who says that the act to regulate commerce has been a failure or a worthless enactment, let it be said, he has not fairly measured it.

And again, it must not be lost sight of that for ten years for the most part, the railroads, to a great degree, complied with the commission's orders, and the law did in fact operate as it was supposed by the public and its framers that it was intended, and offered a valuable remedy in many cases. Many of the commission's decisions are complied with, and the fact that it may be resorted to with a fair show of success, after protracted litigation, has no doubt some beneficial restraining effect. On the whole it may fairly be said to have been of very great benefit to the public.

### LAW SHOULD BE RETAINED

You will observe from the foregoing that the machinery of the law seems complete. In fact, its provisions have been put into working order and a system of operation thereunder has become established; the country has become familiar with it and the proceedings under it. The decisions under it may be used as precedents and the machinery kept in working

order without the dangers which would surely follow a new system.

Therefore, considering the comprehensive character of the act, its many wise and salutary provisions, it certainly seems to me that when we approach the all important and complex problem of railway regulation, we should profit by experience, holding fast to that which is good, discarding that which is bad, and render perfect that which is imperfect. My object, therefore, is to point out these features and to show, if I can, what ought to be done, as well as the danger which may follow the enactment of a new and untried complex system, thereby possibly destroying what we have and leave us with a law more imperfect.

### IMPERFECTIONS OF THE LAW

The fourth section, commonly known as the long and short haul clause, it was supposed was intended to prevent discrimination between localities and persons in transporting over the same line in the same direction at a less rate for the longer than shorter haul. The qualifying words "under substantially similar circumstances and conditions," it was supposed, and the commission so held, would apply in case of water competition, but not competition by railroads with each other. But the supreme court held otherwise, and now the act as construed means that if there is competition at the further distanced point with other railroads, the section does not apply, because in such case the carriage would not be under substantially similar circumstances and conditions.

The undue preference clause of the third section has fallen by the same criticism wherever the preference arises from the same cause; and it has been expressly held that the qualifying words of the fourth section just quoted gives the right to the carriers to make such discrimination or preference in cases of dissimilarity existing alone from railroad competition. So from practical effect, so far as I can see, sections 3 and 4 might as well be repealed insofar as they apply as bases of rate making to commercial centers or railroad crossings. Under the interpretation of the act by the supreme court, which all must admit to be correct, whether we think so or not, it is for the court to say what are similar and what are not substantially similar circumstances and conditions, so that you can never know in advance what it will consider dissimilar—the term is so comprehensive. You can see from this how disastrous to this feature of the law it was for its framers to have used such inapt yet comprehensive and flexible terms as "under substantially similar circumstances and conditions." This illustrates how the whole purpose of an enactment may be defeated by nullifying exceptions and qualifications. I am therefore always afraid to have an instrument or bill drawn by one who is opposed to its purpose or enforcement.

The second section prohibiting discriminations between persons is of little effect, aside from the long and short haul clause, and the anti-rebate and discrimination feature of the Elkins act, but as an independent clause it contains its own death sentence in the qualifying words, like the fourth section.

These defects can be cured by simply striking out the qualifying words and leaving it to the commission to determine, as the fourth section now does, the circumstances and conditions which will make it reasonable that a greater charge for the shorter haul than the longer haul be allowed. If any one suffers from such amendment, it will arise from the just application of a beneficent rule. This section should either be thus amended or repealed.

### REASONABLENESS OF RATES

For ten years the commission, acting under the advice of able counsel, themselves for the most part lawyers of eminence, and with the concurrence of the railroads themselves, believed that when they made an investigation into a given rate or charge and found it to be unjust and unreasonable as prohibited by the first section of the act, or otherwise unlawful, the provision of the twelfth section, requiring the commission to "enforce the provisions of the act" and to order any carrier to cease and desist such violations, clearly authorized the commission to decide how much too high such rate was found to be. It looked senseless to say that the commission might simply compel the carrier to cease and desist from charging, say \$1, leaving the carrier free to charge 99.9c, when 90c was found to be the correct rate. So we all think. But the joke is on the senators and congressmen who drew the law, and the commission which mistakenly enforced it, while the public holds the bag. It needs no argument to show that the law being in this state is very imperfect; while it prohibits unjust, unreasonable and discriminatory rates, the machinery provided for its enforcement has proven inadequate. It was found to be defective in that it did not specifically empower the commission to name the rate to be substituted for the unlawful one. This emasculated the law as it was previously supposed to exist.

It is this imperfection which leaves the public with no adequate or speedy remedy to obtain redress in cases of unreasonable rates. It is this imperfection which has caused the entire shipping interest of the country, except the favored ones, to demand the amendments of the act, and largely induced the president to strongly recommend it.

### NO DANGER OF RATES BEING UNPROFITABLE TO ROADS

The over-solicitous railroad representative conjures up in his mind a scheme of confiscation by the commission being granted the power to name a proper rate

## Short Horn Bulls!

60 coming two and three-year-olds, full-bloods, but not entitled to registration. Four registered yearling bulls, coming twos.

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JACKSBORO, TEXAS



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We have brought to the Panhandle of Texas and Pecos Valley more than our share of the great army of homeseekers now attracted to this part of the world, where there still remains opportunity to acquire cheap and productive lands.

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Seed, the kind that gives the best results in this climate. All fresh and reliable. New Chinese Sorghum Seed, Send for catalogue. Drumm Seed and Floral Co., 507 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

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to be substituted for an unlawful one, and with elongated countenances deploring the prospect and thinks he faces ruin. Such is a mere figment of the imagination. When the commission did exercise that power no such result happened, and it will not happen. The proposition is that when the commission decides that the rate is unjust, the shipper must continue to pay until some court decides that the commission's decision is right. And all of this because of an unholy fear that the commission will rob the railroad. In other words, the railroad must be permitted to rob the public in order to prevent the commission robbing the railroad. In the former case there is the motive of gain, in the latter no motive except justice.

### REIMBURSEMENT PROPOSITION UNSOUND

The proposition that the railroad can and will reimburse the shipper, upon the commission's decision being found correct, while, if the commission's decision is found to be incorrect, the railroad can not be reimbursed, and, therefore, that the commission's order should not become effective till final determination by the courts, presupposes (1) that reparation can be made to the really injured person, and (2) that by the commission's order reducing a rate will operate as a loss to the carrier. Neither of these suppositions are maintainable; in fact, are impossible. The matter must be considered from the standpoint of a given case, from which a rule for the many may be deduced.

As to the commission's order resulting in loss to the carrier, it by no means follows that a reduction in a rate will produce less earnings; that depends on whether the movement of traffic is stimulated over the given line. Railroads have frequently reduced rates for the purpose of making more out of the business. It is well known that a high rate may earn less than a low one on a given line of railway on a particular traffic.

Any attempt, therefore, to so frame a law as to permit a railroad to continue an unlawful charge on the condition of making reparation to the injured party is a mere delusion and must result in the railroads retaining the principal part of the unlawful booty. There is never any danger of the commission requiring that traffic be carried at a loss, but, if it does so, it will be enjoined.

If a given shipper is dissatisfied with a rate of freight or any advance in it, he will not generally enter into litigation with half a dozen railroads because the contest is entirely unequal. He can not afford the expense; he can not get the witnesses; he can not take the time which would be necessary, and hence any remedy which does not provide for the government to take up the contest will be of little practical benefit.

Hence, I say that all the law should require is a specific complaint which the

shipper makes, and if upon investigation it appears proper to do so, the commission should institute an investigation and the government bear the expense of it, and any remedy that falls short of that will not be adequate. The machinery of the law already provides for this except that the case proceeds before the commission upon complaint at the expense of the shipper, except in cases where on its own motion the commission institutes an inquiry.

### THE COMMISSION SHOULD DETERMINE

It has been repeatedly decided by the courts that fixing a rate for the future is a legislative act, whether done by the legislature or by a commission authorized to do so, and that the power to fix a rate for the future can not be delegated to the judicial branch of the government. The court can only determine whether the commission has violated the law in the manner of performing its functions or violated constitutional rights in fixing such rates. In my opinion, there is no argument against leaving to the commission every power which it now has, and extending the same so that it may be adequately and speedily enforce the provisions of the act without unnecessary interference from the courts. Mark it that those who oppose these simple amendments are not looking for railway regulation for the public good.

Mr. Cowan then discussed the traffic men as judges of reasonable rates, saying in the course of his remarks:

His service, valuable as it is to his line, has been one having for its prime object the making of money for his employer; and in this he is most competent as we all admit. They are usually men of great ability, and some of them are quite capable of being qualified commissioners, if divorced from their employment completely; but they have not been engaged in the business of making only reasonable rates, except as competition and circumstances compelled it; and for the most part they have advanced rates in pursuance of a financial policy dictated in New York, regardless of the question of the reasonableness of rates. Is that the source to which you must look for reasonable rates?

He discussed the proposition to establish an interstate commerce court and concluded by saying:

The only excuse for an interstate commerce court is to provide an appropriate and speedy opportunity to have passed upon the questions pertaining to the lawfulness of the commission's decision and protection of constitutional property rights; if it goes beyond that it will be a snare and a pitfall.

The courts as they exist now can afford to parties complaining of the commission's decision respecting a future rate as proposed, adequate protection. Certainly until the new part of the proposition, that



is the establishing of a special court, can be deliberately planned and carried out. There is no haste necessary, so let that part of it rest until you ascertain how much it is needed. How foolish it would be to establish a new court in a hasty and imperfect way.

**THE PROPOSITION TO ALLOW POOLING**

The present law prohibits pooling; that is, it prohibits two or more lines of railroad leading from one commercial center to another from agreeing that they will divide their earnings or traffic. That provision of the law was no doubt inserted so as to preserve competition, both in respect to the matter of rates and quality and character of service. It looks to me that it will be a step backward to now legalize pooling and destroy competition.

Let the power be given the commission to operate under the present law and the public will have as simple remedy as possible and the railroads knowing that the remedy exists will adjust most of the disputes with shippers without compelling a resort to the commission.

**ACTION BY CONGRESS IMPERATIVE**

Complaints from shippers all over the land cry out to congress to grant immediate relief. Bill after bill has been brought forth for five years to simply empower the commission to act; hearing after hearing has been held by committees of the senate and house; the means of full knowledge on that matter is at hand, it therefore looks like obstructive tactics to longer delay it. The simple amendments to give the commission the power demanded can be passed without in any way interfering with the consideration or adoption of a law establishing an interstate commerce court, or one legalizing pooling, or for any other special purpose.

Shall the public be forestalled by a coterie of senators and congressmen more interested in serving the wishes of the railroads than performing a public duty?

**BEWARE OF COMPLICATED SYSTEMS**

If you were desiring a contract or law drafted which you desired to be enforced would you turn it over to one to draft who had always been opposed to its enforcement, but seeing that it must be made, suddenly steps to the front advocating it and asking that he be permitted to draft it? I think not. Now, I do not say that there is any wrong in these railway men stepping in to aid in framing a proper law, but they are not looking after the shipper's interest where it conflicts with that of the railroads. You must look out for defeat either by the power of the railroads to defeat any legislation or in so shaping it as to destroy its usefulness or destroy the beneficial features of the present law.

**RAILWAY AND PUBLIC INTEREST NOT IDENTICAL**

The claim that the interest of the railroads and the public is identical is not true with respect to the rates of freight or the regulation of those rates. That both are indirectly interested in the prosperity of the other goes without saying, but that unity of interest ceases the moment the one is to be made more or less prosperous by taking or requiring from the other more than is just for a quasi-public service. Thus it is that there must be always a conflict of interest upon the question of the amount a railway may charge, and this fact presents the supreme necessity of a tribunal which may, at least in all cases of disagreement, determine what is fair and just under all the circumstances. The railroads being opposed to giving up its prerogative to itself fix the amount is naturally in a position of antagonism to any adequate limitation of that privilege, and it will happen, as it must, that unless the voice of your representatives rather than that of the railroads is reflected in the provisions of any measure which provides such

remedy, such remedy will prove fatally defective.

**WHAT GOVERNMENTAL REGULATION MEANS**

Governmental regulation is a necessity.

It means greater equality in rates.

It means a nearer approach to reasonable rates.

It means to limit advances in rates every time the financial heads of railroads want more money.

It means the development of greater economy in operation as the means of greater net income, rather than advances of rates to reach into your pockets for it.

It means that the railroads may not have the power to build up one locality at the expense of another at will.

It means that the natural advantages of locality shall not upon mere caprice be destroyed.

It means equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

It means, in the language of our president, a "square deal" to every interest.

Our president has called the attention of congress to its duty in the premises and we thank him for it; the people indorse it, except those who are adversely interested, and some of them have stepped to the front and said, let us do it. But it remains for all interested shippers throughout the land to see to it that their congressmen perform their duty. Speak plainly, but speak!

While the president may recommend, you, the sovereign people, have the right to command of your representatives obedience to duty. Will you do it?

**COWAN TELLS STORY**

(Continued from page 1.)

come defunct. That is, they were invited there to make a constitution on new lines in the making of which they were to have no vote.

2. The constitution as proposed left the live stock producer in such insignificant minority that it would have been foolish for the cattlemen to join and expect any benefit from it.

3. The cattlemen spurned the idea of belonging to an association in which the money to support it is proposed to be paid by some interests which are supposed to be antagonistic. While it is true that the railroads were struck out, yet the organization of a central committee as indicated in the first part of this statement, was of such character that they could be let in at any time. I believe that the great majority of the cattlemen of this country and members of the association of Texas were in favor of preventing at this time a combination between cowmen and packing houses, which when given to the press throughout the east would undoubtedly create the impression in congress that the cattlemen had nothing to complain of as against the packer and that the claim made by the attorney general of the United States in his recent argument before the supreme court and the claim that is almost universally made of a beef trust, was in fact unfounded and that they would point to such an organization as proof of that fact. We, therefore, stood pat upon the proposition that we wanted a live stock association and not an association in which those interests which lived off the producer put up the money and control an organization called a live stock association. We simply know we were right and we hope that every cattleman of Texas who feels that we have done right about it will support it by writing a letter to A. E. deRiqules of Denver and send him \$10 and ask to become a member of the American Cattle Growers' association.

We want for the purpose of carrying on a united fight on the part of the cattle producer of the country, to secure needed legislation in congress and action on the part of the executive department of the government in behalf of the live stock interests.

**NO PERSONAL CONTROVERSY**

All reports to the effect that there was any personal controversy, personal threats, personal taunting, charges of corruption between President Hagenbarth and any of the Texas representatives is entirely untrue and unfounded. On the contrary we announced it most plainly that we did not challenge his honesty but that we would not agree with his judgment. Any statements which have been made to the effect that we criticized the commission men, the packers or stock yards, such is entirely untrue. We simply didn't want to go in partnership with them under these circumstances and we think it was no more to be expected that they would properly be members of the live stock association than that the live stock exchange or of a meeting of the stock yards officials or the traffic managers of the railroads in fixing rates.

We had the pleasure of having a statement from Mr. Herbert, vice president and general manager of the Colorado Southern and Fort Worth and Denver railway companies to the effect that he did not believe in the railroads undertaking to be in the cattlemen's convention; that he was not a party to it if it was being done; that he didn't believe that stock yards companies and packing houses and others not engaged in producing live stock ought to be members of such an organization and that if he was in the cattle business he would stand entirely with us.

I want to say that the cattlemen were practically united to a man upon this subject according to my best information. The idea that Texas cattlemen or any other cattlemen booted the convention is incorrect; we simply could not subscribe to the character of organization which we were expected to join and in which we were given no voice in organizing. The representative cattlemen from Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, New Mexico and Texas stood as a unit upon the proposition according to

my understanding, and therefore formed the new organization to look after interstate matters and other matters which are of common interest to the whole. This organization is based upon individual membership and individual responsibility of any producer of live stock and some of the strongest sheepmen in Wyoming stand squarely with us. I hope the time has not yet come when the cattlemen can be induced under the name of harmony to surrender strong fight which the government is making under the leadership of President Roosevelt for a "square deal."

**BILL REGULATES**

(Continued from page 1.)

**PROPORTIONAL RATES**

The bill further provides that the proportional rates of freight for such shipments by the connecting carrier shall be just and fair, unless they shall file and publish joint or through rates of freight as applied thereto as provided by the act to regulate commerce. In case such rates have not been published the interstate commerce commission upon the application of any person, firm, corporation or association interested or of any state railway commission, or of any such connecting carrier as may form a part of a line over which such shipments might be made, may designate what the rate of freight shall be on such shipment and the divisions thereof between the connecting carriers, or the proportional rates which each or either of such carriers may charge therefor.

For violation of the provisions of this act any railroad is subject to a fine of \$500 for each day such violation may continue, to be recovered by the United States at the suit of the district attorney of the district in the circuit court of the United States where such violation may have occurred in whole or in part, and in addition to such penalty shall be liable to any person, firm, or corporation injured thereby to treble the damages suffered by reason thereof.

Any circuit court of the United States is given jurisdiction both in law and in equity, to enforce the provisions of this act.

**ALMANAC FREE**

A postal card will bring you one of Studebaker's beautiful and useful almanacs free of charge. Address Studebaker, Wagon Dept., Dallas, Texas.

**SWEETWATER NEWS**

SWEETWATER, Texas, Jan. 17.—This country has recently undergone a siege of very cold weather, the ground having been frozen hard for about a week. A good rain accompanied the norther, which turned into sleet, and left a very good plowing season in the ground. The farmers of this section are well up with their work and they will go to work in earnest as soon as the weather will permit. There is considerable new land being put into farms this year. The cotton acreage in Nolan county will be reduced at least 25 per cent of last year's crop.

Stock in this county is wintering very satisfactorily to the owners, there having been a sufficient quantity of feed raised to tide them over bad spells.

There are over three thousand head of cattle on feed at the oil mill pens here at present, and there are quite a number of others who are contemplating placing cattle there soon, and those that already have cattle there will increase the number before spring.

J. K. Adair of the Double Mountain country shipped two cars of mares to Shreveport, La., Monday, to be placed on the market there.

The Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway Company is preparing to begin operations here in a few days, three cars of building material was unloaded here today and many more cars are on the road. The construction train is expected to arrive here this week, having left Topeka, Kan., on the 13th inst. Mr. Sargent, paymaster of the road, and Mr. Webster, division engineer, have arrived in the city and are having office rooms fitted up on the west side of town.

**NELSON AND DRAUGHON BUSINESS COLLEGE**

Fort Worth, Texas, guarantees to teach you Bookkeeping and Banking in from eight to twelve weeks, and Shorthand in as short time as any first-class college, telegraphy in four months. For catalogue address J. W. Draughon, President, Nelson and Draughon Business College, 6th and Main Sts., Fort Worth, Texas. SHIPPING BILL FAVORED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The house committee on merchant marine and fisheries today authorized a favorable report on the shipping bill reported to congress by the merchant marine commission.

DENTON, Texas, Jan. 17.—J. S. Lee, one of the promoters of the Bonham and McKinney interurban car line, is in town investigating the outlook for an interurban line to this city.

A large tank belonging to H. S. Moot burst today, flooding his premises.

**STOCK YARDS NOTES**

C. E. Sweeney of Llano was at the stock yards Wednesday with cattle, which sold at high prices.

E. B. Harrison and J. M. Cunningham of Callahan county were among Wednesday's shippers. They say the rain arrived just in time to help grass, which had been very poor in their locality during the fall.

B. Finckle of Corsicana, a well known cattle feeder, business man and politician, visited the stock yards Wednesday. He reports everything prosperous at Corsicana; business good; stock cattle feeding finely and putting on considerable fat. Farmers, merchants and all are well pleased, he declares.

Dr. Couch of the firm of Couch & Taylor at Pittsburg, Texas, was at the stock yards with cattle Wednesday and reports an abundance of cattle in his part of the country. He also stated he had never before realized the magnitude of the stock pens at this place nor the capacity of the packing houses. He made a visit to both plants, taking them in from cellar to roof, and after his visit he commented upon the system of each plant and stated he had learned more in a business way by the trip than he had for many days before.

F. Hoffman of Canyon City was at the stock yards with two cars of hogs Wednesday. He reports everything prosperous, and announced he was well pleased with the market.

C. M. Clingman, a new shipper to the local market, of Lawton, Okla., was in North Fort Worth with a car of hogs Wednesday. He has been shipping to Kansas City, but finds he makes better time and has less shrinkage with as good results on the Fort Worth market.

Lucas & Co. sold a load of steers, averaging 928 pounds, Wednesday at \$3.25.

Tom Shaw of Runnels county was at the stock yards with a car of steers Wednesday.

J. S. Miller of Commerce, Texas, who was at the yards Wednesday with stock, was pleased with the market and reports everything progressing nicely in his neighborhood.

G. B. Bader of Thornton was at the stock yards Wednesday. He reports conditions encouraging and was in good spirits over the rain.

C. M. Crawford of Addington, I. T., who was at the yards with a car of hogs, had Henry Hensley of the same place with him as a visitor. Reports from that section are not quite so flattering, although both men were in good spirits over the rain.

All shippers report range conditions good.

J. T. Caseman and C. E. Taylor of Brownwood were visitors at the stock yards Thursday. They stated that quite a number of cattle were on feed, but were afraid the norther would take off some weight on range cattle.

Cattle market was light Thursday, there not being much stuff of good quality offered.

P. Burnett of Calvert was in Thursday with two cars of rough steers.

Z. Bell of Wharton was in Thursday with two cars of rough steers, which sold at \$2.65.



H. W. MUMFORD.

Professor of animal husbandry, Illinois experiment station. Author of bulletin on Market Classes and Grades of Cattle.

The farmer who desires to destroy a portion of his cotton crop can do so without violating any state law in the operation. All he has to do is to invoke the presence and assistance of the boll weevil.

**OLD TRUSTY**  
In First Rank the First Year.  
Incubator Johnson's 12 years making 50,000 other incubators put it there.  
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The Incubator Man has new patents. He'll tell you in a personal letter what "Old Trusty" is. His big Catalog and Advice Book handles poultry raising in a practical way. And it shows what Johnson has done to high incubator prices. Ask for it. It's Free.  
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more painful than  
**Rheumatism**  
and  
**Neuralgia**  
but there is nothing surer to cure than  
**St. Jacobs Oil**  
The old monk cure. It is penetrating, prompt and unfailing.  
Price 25c. and 50c.



## Little Mavericks

### FEWER TEXAS CATTLE

C. T. McCoun, a Kansas City commission man, who has been down in Texas, says cattle never looked better this time of year than now. That the range was good all fall and the grass has cured well and the cattle are in good condition for this time of year. There are, however, fewer cattle in the country, and this gives more range to the head, which also helps those there.

### MONEY IN FEEDING

Wm. T. Way is down from Fort Worth for a few days. He is a resident of the North Texas cattle center, but still owns his residence on Laurel Heights in this city. Wm. T. Way, Jr. has accepted a position with Swift & Co. at Fort Worth, and as the senior Way's headquarters are in that city, it was thought best to take his family to that city, where he could have an opportunity of getting on more intimate terms with the members thereof than when it was here.

"There are very few cattle on feed throughout the feeding districts of the country," said Mr. Way, "and while no money has been made on fed cattle up to this time, I believe that there is going to be some good money for the man who feeds judiciously from this time on. I am confident that there are fewer cattle on feed than there has been in ten years, and the supply of grass cattle and warmed-up stuff that has been going to market has prevented any scramble for the real good cattle. The run of grass cattle is over and the timid ones who were afraid of the prices of corn have about relieved themselves of suspense by marketing their stuff for what they could get for it. The supply for the next few months at least must come from the feed lots, and I believe that the next three or four weeks will bear me out in the assertion that better prices must come if the question of supply and demand enters into the proposition at all."—San Antonio Express.

### SOME PANHANDLE CHANGES

W. C. Rynearson of Higgins, Tex., an old time cowman, was in the city recently with cattle. Mr. Rynearson was an operator in the Panhandle country before the railroads were there, and at a time when all the cattle in that part of the country had to be driven overland to Dodge City, Kan., for shipment. At that time all the land in that country outside of a few big pastures, was wide open, and cattle grazing was carried on in a very different way from what it is at the present day.

"And the man who would have predicted then that at some future day we would be raising cotton in Lipscomb county, would have been in great danger of being mobbed," said Mr. Rynearson. "But it has come, and it is there to stay, and that is bound to be a great cotton producing country. We are still raising cattle, and a great deal better ones than we

### MIGHT HAVE SAVED IT

#### A Lot of Trouble From Too Much Starchy Food

A little boy of eight years whose parents did not feed him on the right kind of food, was always nervous and suffered from a weak condition of the stomach and bowels. Finally he was taken down with appendicitis and after the operation the doctor, knowing that his intestinal digestion was very weak, put him on Grape-Nuts twice a day.

He rapidly recovered and about two months thereafter, his father states, "He has grown to be strong, muscular, and sleeps soundly, weighs 62 pounds and his whole system is in a fine condition of health." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

It is plain that if he had been put on Grape-Nuts at an earlier period in his life, and kept from the use of food that he could not digest, he never would have had appendicitis. That disease is caused by undigested food decaying in the stomach and bowels, causing irritation and making for the growth of all kinds of microbes, setting up a diseased condition which is the active cause of appendicitis, and this is more marked with people who do not properly digest white bread.

Grape-Nuts is made of the selected parts of wheat and barley and by the peculiar processes of the cooking at the factory, all of the starch is turned into sugar ready for immediate digestion and the more perfect nourishment of all parts of the body, particularly the brain and nerve centers.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," found in each pkg.

did twenty years ago, but the land owners are making money out of other products besides cattle, and they are not depending wholly on them. Cotton is a great crop in more ways than one. It has furnished more cattle feed in Texas than all the other feeds combined. This is made from the cottonseed. But a few years ago the owners of the cotton gins had a rule that when the farmer brought cotton to be ginned he had to haul away the seed or his cotton would not be ginned. And the most of the seed in those days was burned or dumped into the river. Today it is worth millions of dollars to the people of Texas, and the stockmen get more out of it than any one else."—Kansas City Drovers' Telegram.

### FEEDING IN KANSAS

"We will feed a good many cattle in Phillips county, Kan., this season," said Ewing & Landes of Kirkwood, to a Kansas City Journal man. "When the wheat started to make its growth in the spring, some of it looked so poorly the farmers plowed it up and planted corn in its stead. This gives us a big lot of corn for feed. Our county is a good cattle country and cattle are on feed in all parts of it. Last winter 21,000 head of cattle were fed in the territory tributary to Kirkwood. This year we estimate close to 25,000 on feed. Many of these cattle were put on feed late, but they will be fed out and will come to market from March to June of next spring. We have a fair number of stock cattle on hand, but are not handling as near the usual number of stockers as we are of feeders. Stock hogs are plentiful now, but the fat kinds are scarce."

### SMALL QUARANTINE MOVEMENT

Dr. T. A. Bray, inspector in charge of the El Paso district for the United States bureau of animal industry, has noticed a peculiar and unprecedented condition during the present open season for cattle from below the quarantine line, in that none have been brought above it in his division.

The "open season" is the months of November, December and January, and as a general case, as soon as the season opens there is a rapid movement of cattle across the line to get into the market, which is closed to them the rest of the year under ordinary circumstances. This year, however, two months of the season have passed and there has not been a shipment from below the line in this section, something that has never before happened during the incumbency of Dr. Bray in his present office, the past seven years.

Dr. Bray can only account for it through the fact that the cattle have either all been shipped north while the season was closed, by the Fort Worth route, as the dipping pens are in that city (and the dipping pens have been established since the last "open season"); that there is no demand above the line for such cattle or that they are all consumed at home. Anyhow, it is strange and is something that never happened before that any one can remember.

The cattle below the line are supposed to have fever and ticks which will prove fatal to cattle further north and the quarantine is the result. The quarantine line cuts off the Panhandle of Texas and a big portion of the western section of the state, of which El Paso is the shipping center.

### STERLING COUNTY HEREFORDS

J. L. Glass returned from Rhome this week with another consignment of registered Hereford bulls. These, added to what he already has, makes one of the finest herds of Herefords in West Texas. Every one of them is a prince of the royal house of Herefords, picked without regard to price. Instead of using a barbed wire fence for a wind brake and the skies for a roof, Mr. Glass has nice warm stables for these animals, and they are fed and groomed with as much care as if they were livery horses. Aside from a few Durhams, there are very few of the several hundreds of cattle on Mr. Glass' ranch that are not of the best grade of the "clabber face" type.—Sterling News-Record.

President W. W. Turney will have an interesting time holding another election to the presidency of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas next March. Not that there are not good men to take his place, but there is a general feeling among the membership that he should serve at least two years longer. The constitution only provides for the president holding office two years, but that can be remedied in the twinkling of an eye. Mr. Turney has impressed the rank and file with his peculiar fitness for the place. He is not only a leader, but he knows when to act and what to do. There is no disposition to consult him with reference to his wishes in the matter, and perhaps this is well enough. He would say that there are other equally as capable as he and that he has other interests that require his attention. He has inaugurated some reforms that have won the approbation of the entire membership and the only hope he can have of escaping the lightning is to resort to an injunction.—San Antonio Express.

# Clean Cattle

Winter better than those covered with ticks and lice. This is the season of the year in which your cattle should be cleaned for the winter. There is but one way to do this, and that is by dipping them.

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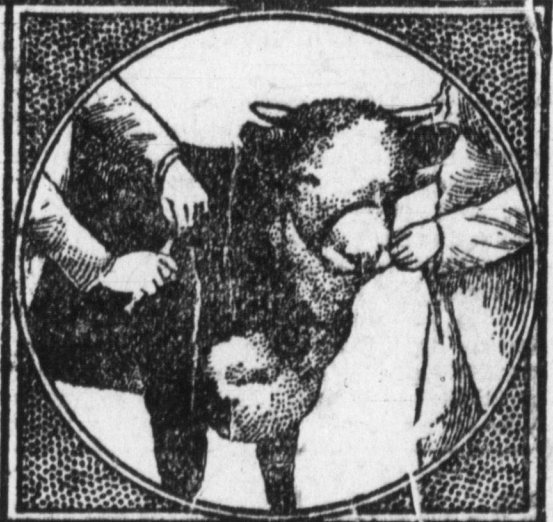
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# STOCKMEN SEEK TO HEAL BREACH

National Live Stock Association to Make Overtures to the Dissenters"

## WILL MEET NEXT SPRING

President Hagenbarth Applies for Membership in New Organization

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 16.—Negotiations have been opened by the officers of the National Live Stock Association with the American Cattle Growers' Association, which was organized in this city last Friday by cattlemen who seceded from the stockmen's convention, with a view to establishing harmonious relations between the two organizations.

The National Live Stock Association's board of control has decided to meet in this city on May 9, next, on which day the American Cattle Growers' Association will hold its convention here. Meantime the executive committees of both organizations will make efforts to harmonize their interests. It is proposed to have the new association of cattle growers affiliate with the parent organization exactly as does the National Wool Growers' Association.

President F. J. Hagenbarth and several members of the executive committee of the National Live Stock Association have applied for membership in the Cattle Growers' Association, believing that it can be made of benefit to the united live stock interests of the country.

### STORY OF THE SPLIT

The cattlemen, horse and swine growers, together with representatives of some of the affiliated industries, refused to agree to the new constitution, proposed for the new organization of the National Live Stock Association and withdrew when they considered its adoption probable, and formed a new organization under the name American Cattle Growers' Association, whose aim will be to wield a dominant influence in the interest of the cattle grower.

The sheep growers, commission men and stock yards interests remain with the National Live Stock Association, and the actual growers of all other animals for the market have gone with the new association.

The cattlemen have, from the first, strongly opposed the admission into their organization of the packers, and especially of the railroads. They claimed that these two influences would ultimately dominate the cattle growing industry of the country to the detriment of the individual grower, and they refused to remain in an organization which included their representatives among the members of its central body.

The scheme outlined by Mr. Hagenbarth has failed so far as present organization is concerned. The western cattlemen would make no concession whatever and, the Denver meeting

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broke up in a split. But, Mr. Hagenbarth had been no more honest and sincere in an effort to bring about an organization that would harmonize and unify live stock interests than were the western range men who withdrew from the convention and organized the new American Stock Growers' Association. They feel, and have felt for years, that they have not been getting a square deal and naturally look with suspicion upon any proposition that has for its object the bringing of elements into the fold to which they have been antagonized for years.

### DENVER IS CHOSEN

Denver was unanimously chosen as the meeting place for next year's convention of the National Live Stock Association.

C. W. Coe, the representative of the Nelson Morris felt much aggrieved at the action of the cattlemen in withdrawing from the other convention on account of the packers and proposed that an invitation be extended to him to attend this meeting and address them.

This was frankly opposed by S. H. Cowan of Texas and others, who took the position that as Mr. Morris was a cattleman as well as a packer, and a member of the national organization, he was welcome to attend, but he did not see that it was necessary to extend him a special invitation if he cared to be present. It was now a time for business and not for addresses. If Mr. Morris wanted to come he would be treated courteously as any other gentleman.

### MORRIS DID NOT COME

This sentiment was concurred in by all present, but Mr. Morris did not appear to participate in the deliberations.

The resolutions committee of the cattlemen who withdrew consisted of S. H. Cowan of Texas, Murdo Mackenzie of Colorado, M. L. Milner of Montana, M. M. Sherman of Kansas, J. T. Craig of South Dakota, W. G. Comstock of Nebraska, Richard Walsh of Texas, H. S. Boice of Oklahoma, Charles O'Donnell of New Mexico, W. E. Hughes of Denver, Ora Haley of Wyoming, Conrad Schaefer of Colorado, A. J. Bothwell of Wyoming and M. K. Parsons of Utah.

When the committee went into session they subdivided, one section to take up the matter of constitution and by-laws, the other to draft a resolution looking to a temporary organization and to suggest an appropriate name therefor. The resolutions committee reported as follows:

### THE NEW BY-LAWS

"We, your committee, appointed to draft resolutions looking to a temporary organization of breeders and owners of live stock only, beg leave to make the following report of our work, in obedience to the motion under which we were constituted a committee:

"For the purpose of maintaining such organization, and looking to the permanent organization, we would recommend the following resolutions as expressive of the principles of said organization:

"First—The name of this organization shall be the American Stock Growers' Association.

"Second—That this shall be an organization for the breeders and growers of horses, cattle, sheep and swine only.

"Third—The membership of this association shall be persons, firms and corporations engaged in the business recited in the foregoing paragraph, and the membership fees and annual dues shall be for the temporary organization up to May 1, 1905, \$10.

"Fourth—There shall be appointed by this meeting a president and a secretary of the temporary organization, whose duty it shall be to communicate in such manner as they may deem proper, through the press and otherwise, to the breeders and growers of cattle, horses, sheep and swine the fact that this organization has been formed, and secure membership thereto and jointly to carry out the purposes of this organization.

### CARE OF FUNDS

"Fifth—All funds of the association shall be in charge of the president and secretary, to be paid out in such vouchers as they may deem proper for the purposes of this organization.

"Sixth—Any one engaged in the live stock business as a producer or feeder thereof shall be eligible to membership upon application to the president or secretary of this temporary organization, upon payment of the dues, \$10, as hereinabove mentioned.

"Seventh—The office of said association shall be kept in the city of Denver and shall be provided by the president and secretary.

"Eighth—There shall be appointed a committee at this meeting which shall draft a constitution and by-laws which shall be printed by the president and secretary and submitted to the members of this association thirty days prior to the first day of May, 1905.

"Ninth—That said constitution and by-laws be prepared on the idea that the association will be an association of persons, firms and corporations, and not an association of associations, and in the preparation thereof that, insofar as the same is applicable, that regard be paid to the constitution and by-laws of the National Live Stock Association, as shown in the national report for the year 1904.

"Tenth—That a meeting of the members of this organization, together with invited stockmen engaged in the business, which would make them eligible as members, be called at Denver, May 2, 1905, to perfect a permanent organization along the lines indicated in these resolutions.

### PRESIDENT INDORSED

W. G. Comstock of Nebraska presented a resolution commending the attitude of President Roosevelt in attempting to se-

cure an extension of the powers of the interstate commerce commission in the regulation of discriminating rates by railroads, to destroy the evil thereof, and indorsing his message to congress on the subject.

The resolution was adopted and a copy ordered sent to the president.

### COLORADO MAN PRESIDENT

Conrad Schaefer of Deuel, Colo., was finally elected temporary president, to serve until May 2, when the permanent organization will be perfected.

On motion of J. M. Boardman of Montana the chairman was empowered to appoint an executive committee of five members, with power to select secretary, and in case of a vacancy in either the office of president or secretary to fill that position, and this committee to act in connection with the board of managers of the Cattle Growers' Interstate Executive Committee where it may be deemed advisable, and to draft the by-laws and constitution for permanent organization in May.

There was a rush to pay the membership fee of \$10 to the secretary of the meeting, forty stockmen immediately joining the new organization and paying the fee.

### THE MEMBERS

The members are:  
E. J. Bell of Montana, Murdo Mackenzie of Colorado, John H. Howry of Denver, M. K. Parsons of Montana, C. H. Harris of Carbondale, Colo.; J. R. Walsh of Clarendon, Neb.; W. H. Kilpatrick of Denver, J. M. Kilpatrick of Beatrice, Neb.; J. N. Pierce of Leadville, Haley Cattle Company of Rifle, Colo.; C. E. Wetzel of Delta, A. J. Bothwell of Independence, Wyo.; Boice Cattle Company of Kansas City; Hadley & Sanders of Laramie, Wyo.; Robert Taylor of Abbot, Neb.; C. M. O'Donnell of Nebraska; M. E. Milner of Fort Benton, Mont.; Fred F. Hee of Trencera, N. M.; S. N. Mitchell of Folsom, N. M.; James T. Craig of Bellefontaine, S. D.; James Cushing of Frowers, Colo.; D. E. Wyatt of Greeley, Colo.; Watkins' Mercantile Company of Denver, Field Bohart of Limon, Colo.; J. R. Smith of Lamar, Colo.; Ed L. Patrick of Patrick, Wyo.; William Green of Trinidad, H. Von Hagen of Ridgeway, Colo.; Ira F. Collins of Sabatha, Kan.; Conrad Schaefer of Deuel, Colo.; F. E. Valentine of Scott's Bluff, Neb.; J. F. Snow of Torrington, Wyo.; John E. Painter of Roggen, Colo.; W. E. Hughes of Denver, W. C. Barnes of Las Vegas, N. M.; J. A. Stimson of Springfield, Colo.; W. S. Hopwell of Santa Fe, Modessett Brothers of Rushville, Neb.; D. C. Wyatt of Denver, Hicks & Jones of Las Vegas, Charles Irwin of Wyoming.

### THE ARIZONA RANGE

The following extract pertaining to range conditions throughout Arizona is from the regular report of the weather bureau service for the month of December:

The ranges are generally well supplied with feed. Ranges and stock are in fair to good condition in Apache, Coconino and Santa Cruz counties, and very good conditions in Cochise, Gila, Graham, Yavapai and Yuma counties. In some parts of Maricopa county pasturage is somewhat limited, but is sufficient for present needs, while in other sections it is abundant.

The water supply is more plentiful for irrigation and stock purposes, except in the northern section of the territory where water for stock is scarce. In Coconino county cattle are driven long distances for water. In Graham county the precipitation for the month amounted to about two inches, being very helpful to stock interests.

Stock of all kinds are generally in good condition. Range cattle are doing well; ranges in central and southern counties are sufficiently supplied with feed and water, and even in the few northern localities where scarcity of water continues, feed is plentiful and cattle are doing well. The correspondent at Columbia, Yavapai county reports that the cool dry weather and occasional dry winds have injured the ranges, and that stock are failing; but generally in Apache, Navajo and Yavapai counties stock and ranges are in good condition, while in some localities stock are fat, and the range is better than it has been for the past several years.

### VALUED TOO HIGH

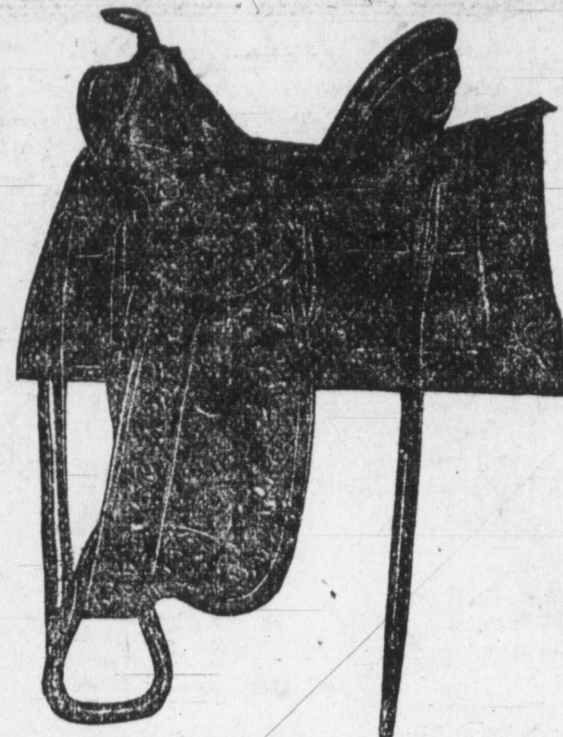
W. C. McDonald of the New Mexico Cattle Growers' Association and Secretary Will C. Barnes will go to Santa Fe to appear before the territorial board of equalization to appeal for a reduction of the valuation of cattle. Cattle are now taxed at \$12 a head. The members of the association claim that cattle are not worth that on the market. They point to the valuation of sheep, which is \$1 a head, although sheep can't be bought for twice that sum.

The cattlemen are going in considerable force from all other the territory, hoping to help along a reorganization of the association on lines that will prove more beneficial to cattlemen.

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## Echoes of the Range

### IN TOM GREEN COUNTY

San Angelo Standard.  
M. B. Pulliam has placed 1,000 head of 3-year-old steers with Winfield Scott at Brownwood for feeding.

Lee Brothers sold to Mrs. J. J. Wilson of Junction City three graded Hereford bulls at \$50 per head.

J. R. Hamilton and Arthur Evans went out from San Antonio to Laredo Wednesday to inspect 10,000 head of wethers which are offered at \$1.75 per head.

J. D. Sugg, the big cattleman, has purchased through Jackson & Murrah, from J. E. Murrah, 1,500 head of bred ewes at \$3.25 per head and has sold the wool, future delivery, to A. W. Littlehale, at 20 cents per pound.

### IN HALL COUNTY

Memphis Herald.  
Cattle have not suffered but the farmers have been piling out the feed to them. Range cattle drifted to the sand hills and sage grass.

John Gist struck a good market with his shipment to Kansas City this week. Cutting out ten the balance sold at 6 cents all around. This lacked considerable of being bad.

The snow and sleet extended down the road as far as Quanah, beyond which point it was a mist of rain and a freeze. At Wichita Falls it is believed a fair season was put in the ground. Going the other way the snow is considerable deeper at Clarendon, and about five inches on the ground at Amarillo.

### IN DONLEY COUNTY

Clarendon Banner-Stockman.

A report is prevalent that the R. O. ranch, owned by Alfred Rowe, has been sold. While only a rumor, still it is a well-defined one, and is the talk of this section just now. We are unable to give facts as to price or terms, but we learn that Mr. Rowe has sold his entire land holdings in Donley, Gray, Wheeler and Collingsworth counties to the Rock Island Immigration agency, who will partition the land and sell to farmers. The Rowe ranch comprises something like 190,000 acres of land, and is one of the oldest ranches in the Panhandle. By the terms of sale we understand that Mr. Rowe is given four years to wind up his cattle business, turning over to the purchasers a certain amount of the land each year until final delivery is made at the end of the fourth year.

Slowly but surely the big ranches are melting away before the oncoming of the man with the hoe. Much of this land lies contiguous to Clarendon and in time, when settled by a thrifty class of small ranchmen and farmers, great benefit will accrue to our city.

Last week we gave the news of the sale by Adair & Walsh of a string of Lazy J stuff, but not feeling at liberty to give the prices we quoted them at p. t. We received yesterday from Mr. Walsh, who is attending the cattlemen's meeting in Denver, the following letter which makes the price public:

Denver, Colo., Jan. 11.—Banner-Stockman, Clarendon, Texas, Dear Sirs: I intended giving you particulars of some sales that I made last week, but did not see you in Clarendon. The cattle sold were all Adair & Walsh Lazy J, and were as follows: Twenty-seven hundred 2-year-old steers to Price, Hyde & Patton, of Kansas, at \$20. Twelve hundred 4-year-old speyed heifers to go to Genesee, New York state; price private. Eight hundred and fifty 4-year-old steers to Landergan of Kansas at \$30. It won't hurt the business generally to publish these prices, and it may set the ball to rolling. Yours truly,

RICHARD WALSH.

### IN PRESIDIO COUNTY

Marfa New Era.

Saturday afternoon another roping contest was pulled off, the boys not being satisfied with Friday's sport. There were ten entries, and prizes of \$50, \$30 and \$20 were given. Newt Gourley won first money in 32 seconds, Ike Gourley second in 36 seconds and Woodworth Bogel third in 42½ seconds.

Wiley Moore shipped two cars of calves Monday—one car going to Colorado and the other to San Antonio, bought from Booth and Tigner; also a car load of cows Thursday to El Paso, bought from Walter Wilcox and Tigner; also a car load of calves to E. A. Tovrea, Bisbee, who also wants another car load of the same sort of stuff.

Lon Oden and Jack Kane lost a small bunch of horses out of Murphy & Walker's pasture, and they were supposed to have been stolen. However, after cards had been sent out all over the country and efforts made to locate the horses and thieves, they were found in A. M. Porter's pasture, having got through the fence.

Edmund Pauls this week bought Charley Jones' calves, 10 per cent cut back, at \$10.25, to be shipped at once.

### IN TOM GREEN COUNTY

San Angelo Press.

J. E. Henderson bought 200 steers from R. W. Foster of Sterling county and will ship them to the territory to feed. Jim and Loftin Henderson went to Sterling county last week and received them. They returned through San Angelo Friday.

Joe Montague sold to L. B. Morledge of Osage, L. T., 110 3-year-old steers at \$23 around.

Lee Brothers sold to J. Knight of

Schleicher county one graded Hereford bull at \$50, also to Mrs. J. J. Wilson of Kimbley county three of the same grade and at the same price.

Jackson & Murrah hold for J. B. Murrah to W. L. Locklin 1,700 sheep at \$3.25 per head, also to J. D. Sugg 1,500 sheep at the same price.

J. E. Henderson Jr. bought 515 3-year-old and 4-year-old steers from R. W. Foster of Sterling last week.

Uvalde Leader-News.

C. H. Pickford of Sabin has disposed of 3,500 acres of his ranch to Charles Johnson of Hondo. Mr. Pickford reserved his house and six hundred acres in the deal.

J. M. Kincaid of San Antonio, we understand, has sold 1,000 acres of his land near Sabin to a party from north Texas for \$10,000. Ross R. Kennedy has also sold 200 acres to Arthur Worden for \$2,000 and Arthur Worden disposed of his house and three acres at Sabin to a party from Nacogdoches county for \$1,000.

### IN REEVES COUNTY

Pecos Times.

Al Popham came in from the U ranch Monday and went to his home at Amarillo. He says the ranch house now being built will soon be completed and that he will move down from Amarillo as soon as it is finished.

Fat Sweeney, a prominent Panhandle cowman of Silverton, came down several days ago and is here with a view to purchasing a ranch and went out Tuesday with W. D. Hudson to look at a ranch southwest of town.

Felix Franklin of Amarillo and a prominent Panhandle cowman has been in the city several days looking into live stock conditions generally and the steer proposition in particular. He went up to W. D. Hudson's New Mexico ranch today with Mr. Hudson to look at his steers.

R. A. Haley, manager of the U ranch, came in Saturday and went up to Sid Kyle's ranch, where he has bought 300 2 and 3-year-old steers for Wilson & Popham. Sid brought the steers down and delivered them Tuesday at the Pecos Valley pens, where they were branded and started for the ranch the next day.

R. A. Haley was in the office this afternoon and informed us of a movement to buy the Bunting pasture, just south of town, to be used exclusively as a free-holding ground for cattle shippers. The pasture contains five or six sections, is convenient to both the shipping pens and will induce shipments from the south to come to Pecos instead of other points, where a number of them go for the sole reason that there is no place to hold herds awaiting shipment. The first party approached by Mr. Haley subscribed over one-sixth of the necessary money.

### IN KINNEY COUNTY

Brackett News.

Judge E. A. Jones sold to George Petty of Live Oak 300 head of Angora goats at \$2 per head, also 100 head of sheep at \$2. He bought of Mr. Petty sixty-five head of stock cattle at \$10 per head.

Jim Clamp came in Friday morning from San Antonio and brought in a car load of steers that were in the roping contest in San Antonio last week. Jim says he has the steer in his pasture that Carroll roped and won the world's championship. The steer is said to be very wild.

### IN BRISCOE COUNTY

Silverton Enterprise.

A. P. Donnell & Sons have sold their yearling steers for \$16 per head, and also D. W. Mayfield for \$15 to R. D. Doak of Washburn.

J. W. Cowart of Silverton sold his entire calf crop, no cutback, to eastern buyers this week for \$11 around. So far as we are able to learn this sale tops the price on young stuff in this section this year.

A prominent stockman said the other day that cattle were in a better shape for the winter than at any time in the history of this country. Feed is plentiful and cattle started into the winter in good shape. With the proper care in feeding we see no reason why cattle will not come out in the spring in good condition.

### IN DEAF SMITH COUNTY

Hereford Brand.

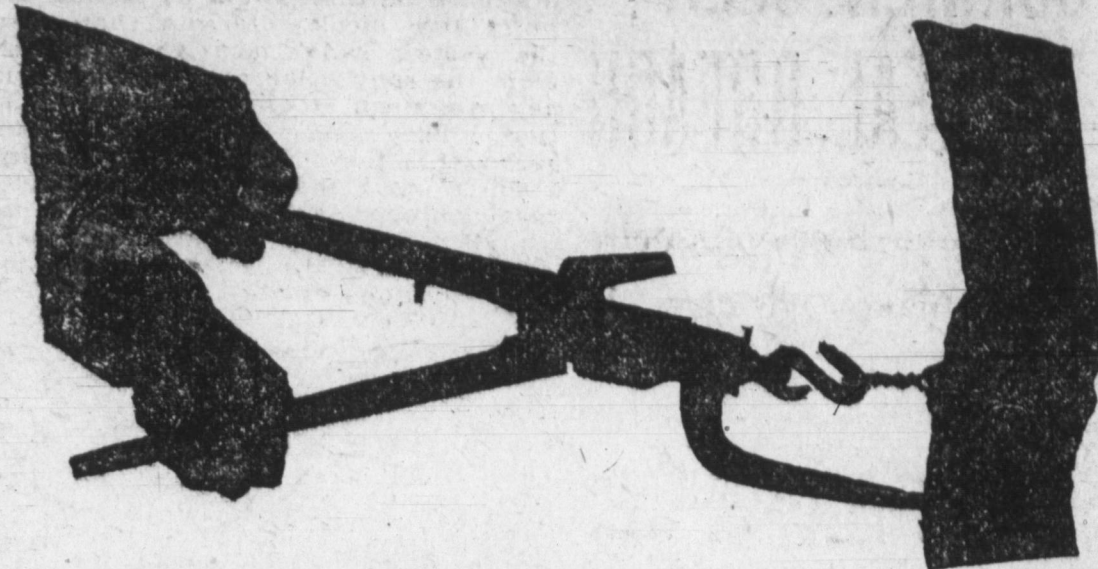
J. C. Gardner has been out a few days buying calves and 2-year-old steers. He succeeded in buying about one hundred and fifty.

A. H. Norton and L. R. Bradley this week sold J. H. Kelley one and Judge C. G. Witherspoon three of their registered yearling Hereford bulls at fancy prices.

This portion of the Panhandle was treated to an excellent snow on Monday night, which will be of great benefit to the growing wheat crop, which now promises an abundant yield. The snow fell gently and was not accompanied by the usual severe north wind, which, with the mild temperature, failed to do any damage to cattle and other live stock.

We are again reminded that it is not always summer on the plains. It has been raining, sleeting and snowing ever since Monday night. The old cows, especially those that are poor, are almost perfect rainbows. Every stock-farmer and ranchman should provide shelter for every head of stock on the farm. It would save so much feed and help in keeping up the animal heat that is so

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Fort Worth, Texas.

much needed these cold, sleety days and nights. Most of our people have plenty of feed and know how to feed it.

### IN HOWARD COUNTY

Big Springs Herald.

F. M. Weaver passed through here the first of the week on his way home from Fort Worth to his ranch in Dawson county.

The cattle in this section are in better condition now than they have been for years at this time of the year and grass is good nearly everywhere. With no more cold weather than we have had up to the present time they will be fat and fine when spring comes.

It is rumored that C. C. Slaughter has a force of Mexicans grubbing 1,000 acres of land in his rattlesnake pasture north of here. This vast tract of land will be put in cultivation and if this experiment is successful Mr. Slaughter will no doubt next year convert many more tracts of his vast pasture land into farms.

There has been so many calves sold, shipped and killed at home, so much young stock of all kinds shipped out, that there is in many parts of our west a shortage in young stuff and there is bound to come a decided rise in the price of cattle; if the price of cows gets down as low, on an average, as cotton, you won't see any burning of the surplus among stockmen as among the farmers.

### IN REEVES COUNTY

Pecos News.

Colonel Rush, foreman of the X ranch, shipped out three cars of big steers to the feeding pens at Cisco yesterday, where they will be finished. The colonel went through with them himself.

Bob Haley informs us that he has purchased for the Wilson-Popham Cattle Company from Sid Kyle 275 head of 2-year-old steers, paying \$16 around for the bunch. Bob and his boys received them here yesterday and they are now being branded before moving down to the U ranch.

W. E. Washington, who owns a large cattle ranch at Hagerman, recently shipped twenty-one cars of cows and heifers to Kansas City. He also has another string which he placed on the same market last week. He states that all stuff is wintering in good shape so far as winter feed on the range is concerned.

Walter Blount, who has been working for the Riverton Cattle Company

over in Old Mexico south of Sierra Blanca, was on last Sunday at 8 o'clock in the morning, murdered by a trapper known as Old Joe. What the trouble was that led to the shooting we were unable to learn. The body was brought in to Sierra Blanca and shipped to Toyah for burial, E. L. Collings being notified to furnish the casket. Blount used to work for Mrs. Kelley Kendall and on the Duncan ranch and was well known to many Pecos people.

### IN CHILDRESS COUNTY

Childress Index.

Jim Savage, ranch boss, was in town Wednesday to receive forty head of registered Hereford bulls shipped to Luther Clark from Missouri. The bulls will be driven to the ranch in Ford county.

C. E. Crews has so far recovered that he will leave for the ranch some time next week. He says his side is still a little sore but that he is nearly as stout as ever. He will try horseback riding around town before he goes to the ranch.

### IN BREWSTER COUNTY

Alpine Times.

W. B. Hancock sold to Guy Borden one car of cows.

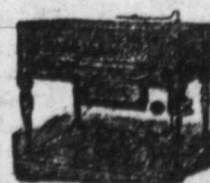
H. L. Lackey sold to Guy Borden of San Antonio two carloads of cows.

Russell, Ellis & Corder of Henard county have bought the Dull ranch and cattle in Pecos county for \$300,000.

J. D. Jackson bought of P. H. Pruett and Joe Espey 220 head of cows. Two cars went to New Orleans and the rest to St. Louis.

In a roping contest at San Antonio last week Ellison Carroll roped and tied three steers in 75 seconds. His best time on one steer was 21 4-4 seconds.

Dr. Ray, Osteopath, Fort Worth National bank building, Fort Worth, Texas.



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FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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HEC. A. McEACHIN.....Editor

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### Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

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First Vice Pres.—Ike T. Pryor.....

.....San Antonio

Second Vice Pres.—Richard Walsh

.....Palodura

Secretary—John T. Lytle..Fort Worth

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STOCKMAN PUBLISHING CO.

### THE DENVER CONVENTION

Information that has come from Denver relative to the big convention held for the purpose of re-organizing the National Live Stock Association along broader and more liberal lines, tell an interesting story of a warm fight and the parting of the ways between rival interests. Mention has been made in these columns heretofore of the suspicion that existed in the minds of the Texas delegation to that convention that there was a hen on. This particular hen was believed to be a determination on the part of the men who were engineering the proposed re-organization to turn the control of the organization over to interests that are believed to be detrimental to the interests of the cattlemen, and the Texas delegation went to the convention cocked and primed to combat the proposition.

Investigation of conditions at Denver only seems to have added fuel to the flames of the Texas delegation's discontent. After its arrival in the convention city suspicion seems to have been supplanted by conviction, and when conviction settled absolutely upon the minds of these leaders they took off their coats and went determinedly to work to defeat the project. The fight seems to have been led by Judge Sam H. Cowan of this city, and the victory won in withdrawing the cattle interests from the old organization is but another laurel added to the wreath of fame and renown he has acquired in fighting the battles of the cattlemen of Texas and the southwest to a successful issue. He went after the enemy in his usual vigorous and effective style, and in a very short time he had the cattlemen coming his way in such a manner as to carry consternation into the camp of the conspirators, if conspirators they were.

It is surprising that the men who were engaged in the re-organizing of the association did not see the contingency that arose and provide for it. The cattlemen of the southwest, led by the cattlemen of Texas, are making a very determined fight against the packers, the stock yards companies and the railways. They allege that they are continually being mulcted by each and all of these great interests, and when the re-organizers at Denver undertook to bring all these inharmonious interests together and blend them into one beautiful and harmonious whole, they evidently did not take into consideration the fact that oil and water will not mix.

It is alleged that the railway interests of the country agreed to put up the sum of \$40,000 per annum for the expenses of the national association if they would be allowed membership and the right to dictate its policies. But the Texas cattlemen said no, and they swung the cattlemen of the convention with them. It was thus the threatened danger was averted, and it was about as warm a fight as has been seen in convention centers for a decade, and that fact but adds to the honor and glory achieved by the victors.

President Hagenbarth, of the national association, bitterly resented any and all imputations upon his character and integrity in connection with the proposed alleged surrender of control to the railways, and in justice to that gentleman it should be stated that the idea was not prevalent that he was on the point of doing so wittingly. It was believed that out of the zeal of Mr. Hagenbarth to encompass the

welding together of all interests affecting the great live stock industry, he lost sight of the very dangers that presented themselves and which occasioned such a bitter row in the convention. It is believed that his error was one of the head and not of the heart, and he was bent on doing what he honestly believed was for the best interest of the great organization of which he was the official head.

The National Live Stock Association has been in disrepute with Texas cattlemen for a number of years. They have retained their membership in the organization only under protest, for the reason that they have labored under the impression that its real purposes were being prostituted through the deliverance of its control to other interests. The principal objection made has been that the affairs of the association were dominated by the sheep interests, and cattlemen generally have too much pride to take the hind seat when the sheepmen are doing business with the frontal members. The cattlemen insist on the right of leading, and they are going to lead the procession or know the reason why. If they are to affiliate with the national organization it must be upon a basis of control. They are willing to treat the other interests with the respect and deference due, but they are not willing to play second fiddle, hence the organization of the American Stock Growers' Association.

It is to be hoped that the fight at Denver will not be without its reward. It has at least served notice on the entire country that the cattlemen of Texas and the southwest constitute a live proposition, and one that cannot be overrun with impunity. They know their rights and are prepared to support and maintain them at all hazards. The sleeping lion has awakened and proposes to still be the king of beasts in the range jungle.

### WORK THAT HAS BEEN DONE

There was a meeting of the cattlemen's Interstate executive committee at Denver last week, which was well attended. It will be remembered that this organization was perfected at Denver last May, in response to invitations sent out for a general conference by President Turney of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas and the organization is in reality a national combination of cattlemen. The fact that necessity arose for its organization has constituted a serious reflection on the National Live Stock association, as it was compelled to take up work that should have been done within that organization had it paid the proper attention to the demands of the situation from the standpoint of the cattlemen. While the organization is yet young, it has already accomplished a great work for the cattlemen. It has secured a marked reduction in live stock freight rates and has compelled the railways of the country to give cattle shippers better service. It has stirred up a general awakening all along the line in live stock circles, and much of the interest that is now being manifested in the movement to amend the interstate commerce law is directly attributable to its efforts.

At the Denver meeting last week it was unanimously determined to keep up the organization as originally planned, and to send a strong delegation to Washington to work for the passage of the proposed amendment to the interstate commerce law.

Murdo Mackenzie asserted that the committee had secured reductions in live stock rates since its organization sufficient in the aggregate to save live stock growers between \$50,000 and \$75,000. He cited as an instance a reduction of 3½ cents between Cheyenne and Omaha.

John M. Boardman of Montana said that as a result of the Chicago conference last January, St. Paul-Chicago runs had been reduced to twenty hours from twenty-four to thirty hours. He declared, however, that in Montana the tonnage system was still enforced, railroads declining to move shipments of fifteen cars or less, holding them until a train load of engine capacity had been secured and causing heavy loss by shrinkage. He also denounced arbitrary routing between St. Paul and Chicago, but said that as a result of the efforts of the committee the 1904 service had been much better than that of 1903.

Judge S. H. Cowan declared that live stock shippers owed a duty to the public that could only be discharged by prosecuting claims for damages on account of delays in transit. Only by this policy could the desired service be obtained. In the investigation before the Interstate commerce commission railroads had claimed to load live stock trains twenty to twenty-five per cent below tonnage capacity and to run them at eighteen to twenty miles an hour and as compensation taxed this traffic higher rates than dead freight. Officials of the Union Pacific had stated that live stock was charged for a twenty mile an hour speed and to this shippers were entitled. If they did not secure it they must pursue the damage claims. By adhering to this policy railroads would ultimately be forced to give improved service. In Montana and on northwestern roads generally, he asserted that damage claims had been much lighter recently, a fact due to improvement in equipment.

By natural limitation the existence of this committee, which is practically a national cattlemen's organization, will expire May 1, next, but it has been decided to carry on the work with renewed energy. To this end each state will be asked to contribute. About \$6,000 will be needed up to May 1. The work of the past nine

months has been replete with results. It has demonstrated:

That railroad managers contemplate a further advance in the stock rates as soon as they can reach an agreement.

That a remedy is needed for existing evils and also measures for prevention in the future.

That railroad managers have only flimsy excuses to offer for advancing rates and at the same time increasing service.

That extraordinary measures are needed to secure remedial legislation now that public sentiment has been aroused.

Members of the committee are not worrying about the so-called "beef trust." They have offered their assistance to the department of agriculture, but are satisfied with the scope of the work as it is now being carried on and are convinced that if the existence of a trust is proved remedial legislation will be assured.

The problem now before those who are conducting this propaganda is to raise the funds necessary to carry it on. So far a few men have borne the brunt of the expense. Sam Cowan says he has gone to Washington repeatedly at his own expense, in this work, and presumably others are doing the same. The success of this committee shows what can be done by effective organization and well planned work. If maximum benefits are to accrue the cattlemen must supply the necessary financial ammunition.

It is gratifying to note that the money necessary to keep up the work of this great organization has been promised, and the cattlemen of the country clearly appreciate the necessity of keeping it in existence. Its work has not been near finished and there yet remains much to be done. President W. W. Turney of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas should be kept at the head of it, for he has an intimate knowledge of the work in hand and can keep it going without any delay.

Cattlemen all over the country should take the necessary steps to ascertain what additional money, if any, is necessary, and furnish it promptly. It is a situation where a few should not be permitted to carry on the fight for the benefit of the many, but the burdens of the situation should be so distributed as to be onerous on none. It is true that cattlemen generally feel that they have no money to throw at the birds at this time, but in this instance they are spending their coin wisely and well, from the fact that it is being used in the protection of their interests.

### LAND LEGISLATION

Commissioner Terrell of the general land office, in his annual report to the governor, makes the following recommendations regarding the enactment of a new land law:

Simplicity.  
Some point of finality and conclusiveness for official action.

Sever all connection of local officers except the present duty of the county surveyors with the acquisition of any rights to public land.

Provide adequate means whereby the fair market value of the land may be realized by sale or lease.

Equalize the privilege to buy scrap land in different portions of the state by requiring cash payments for small tracts, but require settlement and time purchase of large ones.

Give all purchasers on condition of settlement time in which to settle on the land after acceptance of application.

Require lessees to file application by the time their leases expire for the land they intend to purchase under their preference.

Enact an adequate statute for the protection of the school fund's interest in the minerals. Minerals could be mined under government supervision with a royalty on gross output, or an absolute price could be fixed for the land with cash payment in advance.

The first suggestion made by Mr. Terrell is a very essential one, as the land laws of the state have been amended and patched up until it requires a man of extreme erudition and intimate acquaintance with the general situation to be able to arrive at any very definite conclusions as to what the state actually requires in the process of giving up a piece of her public domain. A plain and simple law is a great public necessity, and it ought to be made so plain that there can be no possibility of a doubt and no necessity for interpretation by the state supreme court. The point as to finality and conclusiveness of action is also well taken. Let the purchaser and the lessee of the school land realize that when they enter into a contract with the state that the terms of the contract must be carried out to the letter on both sides. That the state proposes to abide by the literal terms of her contract and will compel the party of the second part to do the very same thing. The severance of local officers except county surveyors with the acquisition of any rights to public lands is also a timely suggestion and should be heeded by the legislature in the framing of a new land law.

Mr. Terrell favors the adoption of adequate measures whereby the fair market value of the land may be obtained from the purchaser or the lessee, as the case may be, and that suggestion is also a proper one. But those who are best informed as to the conditions which prevail in that section of the state in which the great bulk of the state's school land is located, say the land commissioner has rather an exalted opinion of land values, and is disposed to demand too much in fixing the valuation of this land. There has been much complaint from both purchasers and lessees of the arbitrary action taken by the commissioner in fixing prices beyond what they claim is just and proper, and while such action is but the natural result of the steps taken by

Mr. Terrell, the state should not be placed in the position of demanding more than the land is worth. Land in West Texas will never be as valuable as it is in the agricultural portion of the state, and its value should be placed on a reasonable basis and the land sold to the actual settler at a price he can afford to pay. The price should be fixed at a point where it will cause the land to sell, and the state should get out of the land business as soon as possible.

The other recommendations made by Mr. Terrell are good and should have attention. Being the head of the state's great land department, he is in position to judge clearly as to the demands of the situation, and his recommendations should carry weight and have effect in the framing of new land legislation. And when the legislature takes hold of this matter it should bear in mind that perhaps the greatest duty it owes to the people in the enactment of a new land law is the incorporation of features that will put a summary quietus upon the present methods of filing. The land rushes that have taken place in West Texas under the provisions of the existing law are a disgrace to modern civilization, and have been productive of much trouble and bad blood. The fathers of Texas did not intend that the purchasers of this land should have to scrap a whole community and wrestle with the people of an entire county before they can enjoy the privilege of filing an application to purchase school land. There is land enough in Texas to answer all the present demands, and the sales that are made should be conducted in decency and good order. The present state legislature can confer no greater boon upon the people of West Texas than to give them a sane and proper land law which will put an end to many of the disgraceful practices that have prevailed in that section under the provisions of the existing law.

A good law for the next legislature to pass will be one prohibiting roping contests. They are brutal as well as dangerous. If a cowboy sees fit to endanger his own life and limbs it is his right to do so, but he should not be allowed to torture and maim helpless beasts for his sport. A good addendum to the same law would be the prohibition of live pigeon shooting by gun clubs.—Comanche Chief.

The stockmen of the state will make a strong effort to have a law passed during the present session of the state legislature prohibiting roping contests. The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas has declared against the custom, and that is pretty conclusive evidence of its lack of popularity.

There is not much being said concerning land legislation at Austin, but that is no sign that there is not a hen on. Some step that will result in the abrogation of land rushes is an imperative public necessity.

### THE CATTLE SITUATION

The last issue of Denver Field and Farm sizes up the cattle situation as follows:

Stock cows and heifers a few years ago were very active, but now a good deal of spaying is going on all over the country. In those days every one in the business wanted to increase his holdings and every one out of the business wanted to get into it. No similar period in cattle history has been marked by so many radical influences as during the last ten years. During this period we have seen a vigorous culling of the stuff and heavy range losses from winter and drouth with great mortality in cows, the fencing of large areas to the exclusion of smaller stockmen, the establishment of forest reserves, the further advent of the man with the hoe and his inroads upon the range, decreased breeding in the corn belt for stock purposes, the increased marketing of vealers, the production of baby beef and sales of calves and yearlings. If these things continue for the next decade no man is wise enough to foretell whether the cow business will land on top of the heap or under it.

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It should be borne in mind that every cold weakens the lungs, lowers the vitality and prepares the system for the more serious diseases, among which are the two greatest destroyers of human life, pneumonia and consumption.

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# ROPING STEERS IN THIS STATE

What is believed to be the world's record on steers was made by J. E. Carroll of Oklahoma at the San Angelo baseball park in the world's championship roping contest between him and Clay McGonagill. McGonagill is the popular puncher and roper of San Antonio. These two men—acknowledged the best in the business—met in contest before a crowd of 3000 people.

Each man roped ten steers. Carroll made the remarkable time of 6 minutes and 9 seconds. McGonagill, who had hard luck on three of his steers, took 7 minutes and 56 3-5 seconds for his ten. McGonagill made the best time on an individual steer, getting his fifth in 25 seconds. Carroll's best time was on his last steer, which he got in 26 seconds. The world's best time for ten steers is not known, but it is believed Carroll's 6 minutes and 9 seconds reduces it, whatever it is, by many seconds.

Both men were in magnificent form, all the horses used did work which suggested almost human knowledge of the game, the steers, with a few exceptions, were wild enough to suit the most critical, and the immense crowd, which packed the stand and bleachers and leaked out onto the edge of the field, was wildly enthusiastic.

McGonagill used three horses—his ponies Rowdy, Sunflower and Rambler. Carroll used but two horses, Red Ruck and Jack Hill. The latter and Rowdy showed themselves past, pluperfect prestissimo masters of the art of roping, and many an envious eye was cast toward these cow ponies by the hundreds of punchers present who had come off the range to see the contest. More than once Rowdy and Jack Hill prevented a steer getting onto his feet again after the throw by hauling away and backward from the animal, thereby keeping its head down and drawn back, while the agile cowboys twisted the hand rope quickly about the flying legs.

The roping began promptly at 2:30 o'clock and continued to the finish without a hitch. Not a steer was crippled, not a rider was spilled and not a complaint was registered by anyone.

McGonagill and Rambler did pretty work on the Texan's eighth steer, although the time was only 45 2-5 seconds. The steer was a fast one, but Rambler was faster and got alongside before the fence corner was reached. A hard fall resulted and McGonagill was off like lightning and after the steer's leg. Before he could reach them, the steer tried to get up. Quick as a flash the pony swung his weight on the rope and sidestepped to draw the animal's head. McGonagill did the rest.

Mounting his favorite horse Rowdy, a 10-year-old that has helped win near the animal's head. McGonagill did the up for three bad breaks by getting his ninth steer in 26 and 2-5 seconds, and his tenth in 26 and 3-5 seconds. In both the steer was thrown after a hard run to the far corner of the field. The work on both of these was quick and sure and without an instant's delay. On the ninth steer, McGonagill took 9 and 3-5 seconds from the time he quit his horse until he threw up his arms. When the Texan went after his tenth steer a mad race to the fence in the far corner ensued. Just as it looked as if both horse and steer were going to crash bang into the fence, McGonagill threw his rope. He got the steer by one horn. The pony stopped, but the steer did not. He sailed over the fence like an antelope, the rope jerking loose as he landed on the other side. It was ruled that this did not count and another steer was turned out. Mr. McGonagill got him in quick order.

A feature of the work of both men was the rapidity with which they tied their steers. McGonagill cut down his total time in this manner in nearly every instance. While he did the quickest work in this regard on any one steer, his average was not better than Carroll, who made a remarkably quick tie on each steer and on two, took 10 seconds from the moment he dismounted. Neither man broke a rope during the contest, although each had a rope slip off after the steer had been lassoed.

Carroll's record for the day was the subject of much comment and praise. On only one steer did he take over a minute, and in that case, broke over the mark only 2 seconds. One steer took him over 50 seconds to get and

one took him 41 seconds. The other seven he got in less than 40 seconds.

McGonagill began the sport and Carroll followed, after which they alternated. The man from Oklahoma began in whirlwind time, getting his first steer in 26 and 2-5 seconds. He was riding his famous horse "Red Buck," which he used for his first four events. For the last six steers he rode "Jack Hill," another star cattle pony. On his first five steers, Carroll simply did perfect work. He went after the animals like a shot out of a gun, threw them hard, and while his pony held them or dragged them to keep them from getting up, he tied them with lightning-like speed.

Carroll's first falldown from a phenomenal record was his seventh steer, which was somewhat tame and got up twice before he was thrown and held down. The visitor took 56 1-5 seconds for this steer.

On his very next steer Carroll showed that he had not lost his form. He got after a fast runner, but overtook him just before he reached the corner. After being thrown the steer got up, but the heady puncher and his foxy pony galloped around him and turned him over backwards. Carroll made the tie in 10 seconds and took only 32 4-5 seconds for the whole job.

It was on his ninth steer that Carroll broke over one minute. It was a freak case. The steer, a wild little black, broke over the line like a shot and made straight for the timekeepers' table. The crowd around the table made a wild scramble for the gate to the bleachers, but the brave judges stood, or rather, sat their ground. Carroll was almost on top of the steer and it looked like a chance to break ever record on the books. But the steer stopped and peered at the scattering crowd. Carroll almost rode him down, and before his pony could adjust himself to a quick stop, the steer had made a quick turn and was gone. Carroll caught him about the middle of the field, but got his rope on one horn only and it slipped off. The second trial, near the corner, brought down the steer, but the time was 1 minute and 2 seconds.

As if to make up for his break, Carroll got his next steer in 26 seconds flat, as good time as he has ever made. His steer was a wide horned, long coupled, wild, fast animal. Carroll made a beautiful, perfect throw and dropped the steer about two-thirds of the way from the pen to the far corner. Carroll was on the ground with his rope in his hand in an instant. Before he got to the struggling steer the animal tried to get up. Jack Hill came to the rescue then, dragging the steer about five yards. In the meantime Carroll had hog-tied it. It was 14 seconds from the time the flag fell till Carroll quit his horse, and 12 seconds from then until he threw up his arms.—San Antonio Express.

### TURNEY FOR PRESIDENT

Every member of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas is in favor of electing Hon. W. W. Turney, president of that association for a third term. While there is a by-law which limits a president's service to two years, it has no very good reason to support it. It was passed merely in obedience to a sentiment to let the honor pass around, there being no limit then. Now there is a condition which demands that the convention in the exercise of the good sense which it has always shown, should amend that by-law to make it read four years instead of two. The condition is that the association has entered upon an era of progressiveness; seeing that the public is being hurt by the railways exacting rates which are too high, it has set to work to remedy the evil and for that purpose has adopted a policy first of proceeding before the interstate commerce commission for an order against the railroads maintaining the advanced rates; and second, of getting all the cattle associations together by a committee known as the cattle growers' interstate executive committee, to urge that the interstate commerce commission be given the power to fix the rates when they find one unreasonable.—San Antonio Stockman.

Rock Island Said to Have Secured Rowe Holdings Near Clarendon

CLARENDON, Texas, Jan. 12.—A well defined rumor is afloat here to the effect that Alfred Rowe has disposed of his entire land holdings in Donley and Gray counties to the Rock Island Immigration Bureau. The Rowe ranch, of which Alfred Rowe is sole owner, lies in Donley and Gray counties, and consists of 190,000 acres, much of it fine agricultural land. At present this land is well stocked with high-grade cattle and it is understood that the purchasers allow Mr. Rowe four years time in which to get the cattle off the land. A certain per cent of the cattle, it is said, will be sold each year,

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and the land on which they were pastured will be turned over to the new owners.

It is understood that the purchasers of this enormous body of land are not buying it for stock purposes, but intend to use it for settling homeseekers. Used for such a purpose this body of land would be a great thing for the counties in which it lies.

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## STOCK SERVICE TO BE IMPROVED

### Announcement That Freight Managers Are Planning Betterment

As a result of the complaints of the cattlemen that the railroads were not giving stock shipments the proper attention, the International and Great Northern is the first road to announce that special attention is to be given to the movement of live stock from all points along that system hereafter, and to this end the International is making extensive preparations to materially improve this feature of the traffic of the line.

In order to perfect plans for carrying out the new policy regulating the movement of stock trains, Assistant General Manager Noble and General Live Stock Agent Homer Eads have during the past few days held several conferences.

### NELSON MORRIS CALLS MOODY AN AGITATOR

#### Wealthy Packer Roasts Attorney General For Beef Trust Investigations—Cites Lawson

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 14.—"Moody is nothing but an agitator. He may be attorney general for the United States, but he is following in the path of Lawson. He's simply looking for notoriety. We're not paying any attention to him."

That was the way Nelson Morris expressed himself last night after reading the Washington dispatch telling of the argument of Attorney General Moody before the United States supreme court in the beef trust matter.

Mr. Morris is the president and one of the principal owners of the Nelson Morris Packing Company. His company is the principal competitor of Armour and Swift, and it has plants in Chicago, St. Louis, St. Joseph and Kansas City. Besides this, it buys thousands of cattle annually for export, and in this branch of the industry leads all of the other packing companies.

Consequently, Mr. Morris is deeply interested in the action of the United States authorities in seeking to enjoin the packers from combining to regulate and fix the buying as well as the selling prices of both the raw and the manufactured products.

Mr. Morris, accompanied by his principal buyer, George B. Campbell has been in Denver attending the cattlemen's convention. He as well as the other packing magnates is taking a deep interest in this, for the cattlemen may take drastic action to do away with this supposed combination.

When seen at the Brown Palace hotel Mr. Morris said that the hearing of this case in the United States supreme court was considered immaterial by the packers. "The only way it interests us," he declared, "is that it shows the feeling of certain officials. As far as we are concerned the action doesn't amount to the snap of a finger."

"The original action was started a year and a half ago by Attorney General Knox. He secured a temporary injunction from Judge Grosscup of Chicago enjoining us from combining to regulate or fix prices in any way."

"We don't acknowledge that we have such a combination. Rather we have steadfastly denied it; but we didn't want anything like this hanging over our heads, so we appealed the case to the United States supreme court on the ground that the allegations made were not sufficient to warrant the issuance of the injunction."

"It is this question that is now being heard in the supreme court. Even if this man Moody should win, it will only mean that the temporary injunction stands, and then they will have to go before Judge Grosscup and prove their allegations before the injunction is made permanent."

"What we don't like is the stand taken by Moody. Instead of going into the merits of the case he evidently wants to pose as a reformer on horseback. He isn't trying to be fair, but is giving us the worst of it, both in his arguments and the stuff he gives out to the newspapers, as though this was the most important case he ever expected to try."

#### KEROSENE FOR TICKS

W. El Jennings, the well known Texas stockman, was discussing with a few cattlemen the other day the best, simplest and most economical way of ridding cattle of ticks, and his plan was as follows:

Over each sack of salt pour a gallon of kerosene and feed the salt thus soaked with the oil. Mr. Jennings says the cattle will eat the salt as readily thus prepared as before, in fact they seem to like it better. He tried this method on five thousand head of ticky cattle of his own and the result was more than satisfactory. He says that he was first told of this simple remedy to get rid of the ticks by Cal Suggs, who also tried it on many occasions with success.—Texas Stockman.

## TO INVESTIGATE MEXICAN RANCHES

A party composed of some five or six prominent cattlemen in the Panhandle country, arrived here this morning and will leave tonight for Mexico. They go for the purpose of investigating conditions in and around Tampico with a view of establishing an extensive cattle ranch somewhere in that country.

In the party are B. T. Ware of Amarillo, A. G. Boyce of Channing, Mr. Lay of Amarillo and Q. Bone of this city, and others. These gentlemen will leave tonight over the International for San Antonio. From the Mexican border they will go via the National line of Mexico.

The party will be absent for some time, as it is the intention to make a thorough investigation of the country and the climatic conditions, so as to determine the feasibility of the undertaking they have in view. It is understood these gentlemen do not propose to leave this state, but simply intend to increase their holdings, a part of which will be in the republic of Mexico.

#### TRADING AT ANGELO

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Jan. 9.—L. B. Morledge, a cattle buyer from the Indian Territory, has been here buying steers. He purchased from Joe Montague 110, coming in at \$23 around, and from Henderson & Childress 1,800 coming 3s and 4s, and from Pleas Childress 850 coming 3s and 4s. The two latter lots are for delivery Feb. 1, and will be shipped at that time to Fairfax, Okla. The steers purchased from Montague were shipped yesterday to the territory.

Shipments of fat stuff to market have stopped for the present. Cattlemen say there will be no more shipments of fat cattle to amount to anything until along in February, when shipments are expected to open up again in good shape.

J. E. Henderson has purchased 200 steers from R. W. Foster, which have been on feed in Sterling county, and will ship them to the Territory.

#### IN HARDEMAN COUNTY

Quanah Observer.

C. L. Kendall returned from W. Q. Richards' ranch last week and reports cattle in that section doing well. Mr. Richards recently moved a bunch of three thousand to Hall county, where they are doing fine. Grass on the 3 Ds is better than last year, and the general outlook more promising.

The stockmen are determined to give the wolf a run for his veal, and another hunt was pulled off last Saturday, participated in by only those who were out after wolves and could ride a cayuse through a prairie dog town without having a few gray hairs as the result, "one of whom the editor is not which," consequently we had to miss an excellent time. A quarter of beef had been barbecued and other good things proportionate were in abundance. Only one who was there can do justice to the description. After a long chase behind a pack of wolf hounds, with a coyote in the gradually increasing shadow as he puts his fourth leg into action and passes out of sight over the divide in search of a country where cowmen are less strenuous, you gather around a feast bringing an appetite that does justice to the occasion.

#### IN NOLAN COUNTY

Sweetwater Review.

Cattle in the feed pens near the oil mills stamped this week and a number of big steers were killed. The pens were considerably dilapidated and things torn up generally.

Coggin & Demere of Merkel have on feed here about 300 head of cattle and Mr. Coggin was over the first of the week looking after their interests here. He also visited Colorado, having some suits in court there against the Texas and Pacific railway for damages to cattle shipments.

R. M. Harp went up to Colorado the first of this week where he received a bunch of cattle he recently purchased in that country. The cattle were brought down this week and placed in Mr. Harp's pasture which he purchased soon after his arrival in Sweetwater, and which is located a few miles north of Sweetwater.

The announcement has been made in live stock circles that W. E. Washington, of Eddy county, N. M., has disposed of all his cattle and land holdings in that section to Kansas City parties the consideration being \$210,000. Mr. Washington is one of the best known cattlemen in the West, and, while the exact number of cattle that he sold has not been learned, it is known that it runs into the thousands.

#### Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

For Sale. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys are noted for their large size and beautiful plumage. Gobblers when matured weigh 35 to 45 pounds, hens 20 to 30 pounds. They are good foragers, hardy, very docile and not inclined to wander far from home. Price \$5 per pair or a trio of two hens and one gobbler for \$7. Put in strong light coops and delivered to freight office. Address, LOUIS F. STILES, Rochester, N. Y.

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Address all bids or inquiries for further information to

## L. J. WARDLAW

County Judge of Sutton County, Sonora, Texas.

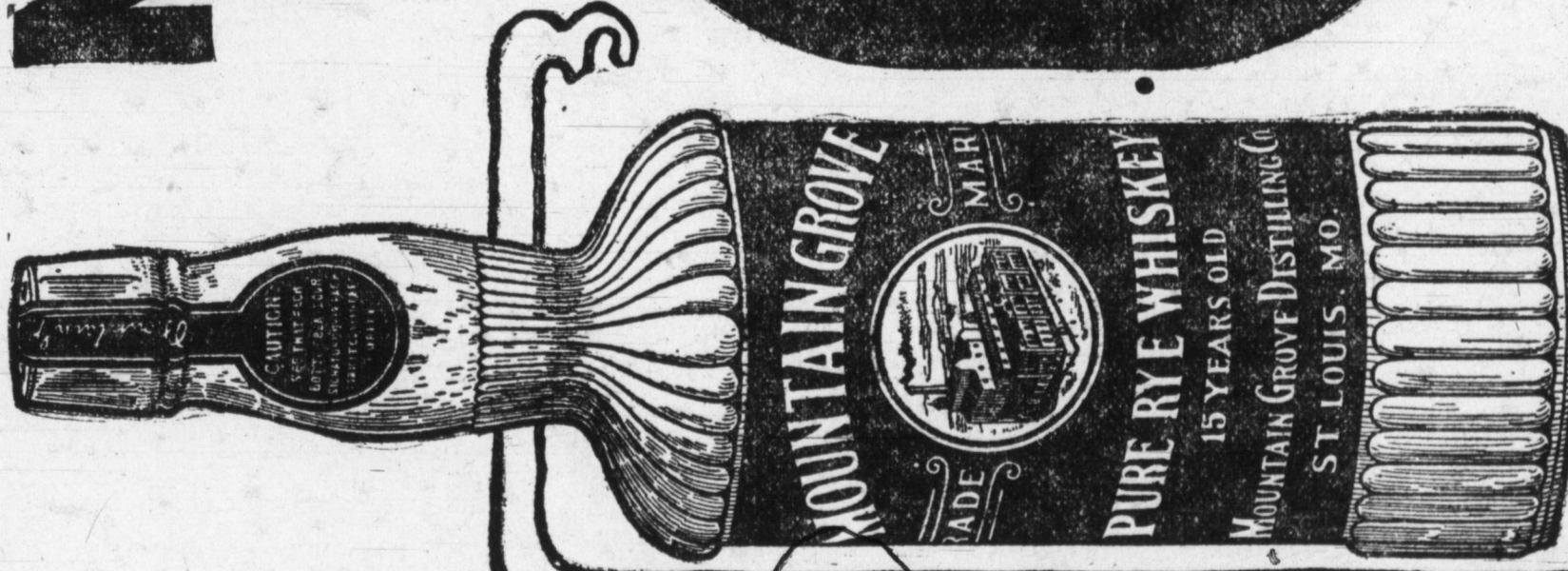
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send us your order for four full quarts of 15 year old Mountain Grove Rye or Bourbon Whiskey, C. O. D. \$3.50. All express charges and charges for returning the money to be paid by us. Then when the whiskey is delivered to you—not before—pay your express agent \$3.50.

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A. BERG, President, St. Louis, Mo. Please deliver to the Express, for me with C. O. D. shipping instructions, four quarts Mountain Grove Rye or Bourbon Whiskey, C. O. D. \$3.50. days after shipment is made duplicate it, and ship me the above amount of liquor every days from date of last shipment until January 1st, 1906, provided, that in every second shipment I shall receive two extra quarts free. SPECIAL, A.

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If you will send us your standing order for a shipment, stating the number of days you desire to intervene between shipping dates, we will give you, in every second shipment, two full quarts of Mountain Grove Whiskey absolutely free. Use following blank for all special orders.

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Signed..... P. O. Address.....

Ship to.....

## A BAD YEAR FOR MONTANA

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 16.—Montana shipped 228,775 cattle during the season of 1904, against 210,753 in 1903, and 230,000 in 1902. The annual report of Secretary W. G. Preuitt of the state board of live stock commissioners, just made public, shows that, despite the increased shipments, the year 1904 was one of the most profitable in the history of the range cattle industry in this state.

The long drouth in the early part of the season, and later the labor war between butchers and packers at the leading market centers of the country, and after the settlement of the strike glutted eastern markets, were, according to Mr. Preuitt, causes for the poor range of prices.

The reason shipments were heavier was due to the fact that rangemen desired to reduce their holdings, the experiences of the last winter causing many to fear heavy losses from

storms again this winter.

### Year Unfavorable to Cattlemen

Referring to the business of the year, Secretary Preuitt's report says:

"The year was considered an exceptionally unfavorable one for the stock interests, and because of market conditions last fall a large number of cattle were held back for the season, and up to the latter part of June of the past year the prospects were exceedingly bright. At that time, however, the packing house strike occurred and the cattle market was paralyzed as a result, while a drouth set in on the ranges, and what promised to be a most favorable year turned out to be one of the most disastrous seasons in the history of the stock industry. When the strike was finally adjusted the market was so glutted with live stock that the prices realized were ruinous, particularly in view of the fact that range cattle were not in first-class condition, and shippers suffered both as to price and weights.

"Notwithstanding this, shipments were reasonably large, the total shipments out of the state aggregating 168,525 head, of which 155,638 head went to eastern markets, 8,940 head went to Pacific coast markets; 2,627 to Canada, and 1,320 to feeding dis-

tricts, making the total output for the year 228,775 head, when the 60,000 head estimated for home markets is included.

### Recover Many Estrays

"Out of these shipments the inspectors recovered 21,316 head of strays, of which number 1,637 cattle and one horse were paid for through the Montana Stock Growers' Association, while the remainder, or 19,678, were remitted for direct to the respective owners from the place of sale. Sixty-six head of stray cattle were found and sold in Canada by the Canadian association and proceeds remitted to Montana owners.

"The shipments of horses during the year 1904 aggregated 37,984 head, all of which were inspected by stock inspectors or sheriffs in the county from which they were shipped. This is a decrease over the previous year of about 20,000 head, and the range horses in Montana are being pretty thoroughly shipped out.

### Values Decrease Sharply

"Cattle values have decreased perhaps 40 per cent during the past two years in sympathy with the decrease in the values of beef cattle on the market, but even at this drop in values, few, if any, cattle have been brought into the state from the out-

side during the past year for range purposes.

"Many southern cattlemen had acquired an exaggerated idea of range conditions in this state, and as a result during 1902 and 1903 large numbers of southern cattle were brought north and turned loose in this state for grazing purposes, the consequence being that the ranges were overstocked with high-priced cattle, so that the past two unfavorable range seasons and the disastrous market conditions have brought immense losses to cattle owners, and particularly those who have been buying at the inflated values of the past few years, and it is undeniably true that the cattle industry must quickly resolve itself into a feeding and pasturage basis rather than on a proposition of open public range.

Cattlemen and sheepmen are reported to be standing side by side in the national association meeting at Denver this week, but it is noticeable that no mention is made of the fact that they are leaning on each other.

The cattlemen of Texas will be with us again in March, and we must not forget that they are to be suitably entertained.



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**BECAUSE**—It prevents disease in Cattle, Horses, Hogs and Sheep.

**BECAUSE**—It develops your animals rapidly, furnishing bone-making material, keeps them healthy and in fine condition.

**BECAUSE**—It keeps your animals free from ticks and lice, the skin healthy, hair sleek, and the digestive organs in perfect condition.

**BECAUSE**—It is a sure preventive of Texas Fever and other Fevers, Scours, and all such troubles, and will absolutely prevent Black Leg.

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## HEAVY RAINFALL BREAKS DROUTH

Nearly an Inch of Water Accompanies First Thunderstorm of New Year

The first thunderstorm of the year started Fort Worth this morning, a generous play of lightning being accompanied by a steady shower succeeding the drizzle of the preceding two days. Rain without intermission continued until noon, varying only in intensity.

The rain has arrived just in time to fill the ponds and waterholes of northern Texas, from which the cattle get their supply of drinking water and just in time to guarantee a crop of wheat.

Snow, sleet and rain are reported from Oklahoma and Indian Territory, northern Texas and all points between Salt Lake City and Philadelphia.

Along the Frisco rains are reported from Sherman to Brady, the fall being just enough to make the ground wet through subsoil.

The Rock Island reports snow from Enid south and a very heavy fall is reported from Waurika, I. T.

At Terral it rained the greater portion of Tuesday and Tuesday night, freezing almost as fast as it fell.

On the Denver snow, sleet and rain are reported from Texline almost to this city. Three inches of snow fell around Quanah and Vernon, while at Wichita Falls it was raining part of the time and snowing the rest. Enough rain is reported along various roads to insure a fine crop of wheat with one or more seasonable rains.

The Texas and Pacific reports rain as far west as Abilene.

The cattle on plains will not suffer much, as it is predicted they have had a very open winter this year and the

grass has been good, leaving them in first-class condition.

Locally, the total rainfall from Sunday night to noon today is 1.18 inches, .84 inches of the amount falling between 7 o'clock this morning and noon.

### FORT WORTH MARKET

The year 1904 was a banner one in the history of the Fort Worth stock yards. The business done there was in excess of any previous year and the indications are this year will be even better. It has been demonstrated that the logical market for the live stock of the Indian Territory and Oklahoma is in Texas. It is the making of a great country, and is simply adding to the wealth of the great southwest, of which the two territories are a part, while the Kansas City and Chicago markets can not assist in the building of the trade territory that will be adjacent to the manufacturing cities of the section.

The two territories are anxious to catch step with the development of the southwest. The natural resources of Indian Territory and the agricultural possibilities of Oklahoma are sufficient to make a manufacturing country. The development of Texas, through the patronizing of its stock market, is but the scattering of bread upon the water. It is making trade territory, that the future institutions of the state of Oklahoma will supply.

This marked increase in receipts is partly due to the fact that Fort Worth is a superior market to the northern markets, and to the further fact that the cattle raisers of the southwestern states have been delayed in finding it out. To assist in developing this southwest market is a duty that natural consequence has assigned to the people of the territory adjacent to the Lone Star State.—Tulsa (I. T.) Democrat.

### SUCCESSFUL SHORTHORN YEAR

Assistant Secretary Cowan of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, sends the following New Year greeting to the Reporter:

"As one who is deeply interested in the success of live stock husbandry, I greatly desire the future success of the live stock journals, which are teaching the doctrine of improved blood and better methods of management and feeding. Any note of improvement from those who are producing and maturing pure bred stock will prove an encouragement to live stock journals.

"For shorthorns, the future is bright and hopeful. While some public sales of the past year were disappointing, they were generally good, and those held under the management of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association were quite successful.

"The demand for shorthorns is good in the central states, and the inquiry for them is constantly increasing from states where improved cattle have not been largely used. With the purpose, of increasing this demand, this association

will hold a sale of pure bred shorthorns at Auburn, Ala., March 30, 1905. Fifty-six head are now at the Alabama experiment station, and are being inoculated to render them immune."

### LIVE STOCK EXPORTS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The president today transmitted to congress the annual report of the bureau of animal industry of the agricultural department. The report shows an increase of 43.7 per cent in the number of American cattle exported, and an increase of 116.5 per cent in sheep exported in 1904 as compared with 1903.

Attention is called to the importance of a rigid enforcement of public regulations looking to the control and the eradication of tuberculosis in cattle. The report after discussing the disease said experiments made were believed to show conclusively that cattle can be infected with human tuberculosis.

### THE TEXAS CALF

The Texas calf has proved very satisfactory in the corn belt thus far because the buyers have taken only those which showed the marks of good breeding. If the grower continues to follow his policy of using pure-bred beef bulls, these calves will be in uniformly good beef quality far ahead of the natives it is possible to buy. They show none of the evils of mixing breeds and purposes which put so many natives in the rear rank as beef cattle. It is the opinion of many experienced men that the quality of native beef cattle is deteriorating and the reason is solely the mixing with dairy blood. Keep this blood for the dairy cow. It is out of place in the steer.—National Stockman.

### CATARRE CONQUERED

Remarkable Cures Follow Introduction of New Drug Ascatco

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Evidence of the wonderful cures effected by the new Austrian discovery, ascatco, in catarrh, asthma and hay fever, continues to pour in from all parts of the country. Catarrh evidently this time has met its master. Consular reports show that obstinate cases have been cured by 500 drops. The dose is minute, being but seven drops twice daily. The Austrian dispensary, No. 6 East Fourteenth street, New York, has been empowered to carry on the work in this country of stamping out these three dreaded diseases, and to this end is sending sample bottles free by mail on application to persons in all parts of the country.

## SAWDUST FIRE DAMAGE \$150,000

Schwarzchild & Sulzberger's Chicago Warehouse Partially Destroyed

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Fire which started in the beef storage warehouse of Schwarzchild & Sulzberger at Forty-First street and Ashland avenue, last night is still burning today, although under control.

Firemen cut holes in the sides and roof of the building, a six-story structure, in their efforts to find the fire and although dense volumes of smoke and ammonia fumes poured out of these apertures, no flames were visible.

The fire is in the sawdust which was packed between the double walls of the building. Fourteen firemen were overcome by ammonia fumes and carried out by their companions. All will recover. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

### CANADIAN CATTLE POOR

Exporters of Canadian ranch cattle are disgusted with their 1904 experience. This is due more to lack of quality in the cattle shipped by Alberta range men than anything else. The hope that Canadian ranges would make better beef than Montana and the Dakotas has been proved fallacious. Montreal experts resent that 30 per cent of the range cattle forwarded to that port were unfit for shipment. Throwing so much inferior stock on British markets had a very depressing effect. When exporters declined to handle their cattle, in consequence of lack of quality, ranchmen undertook to ship them in first hands, being determined to dispose of all the stock possible. The total run of Alberta cattle was about 32,000 head, against 22,000 in 1903 and fully half of them were not even passably fit for the export outlet. If Montreal exporters consent to handle range cattle during the coming season they must be put in much better condition than was the case in 1904. That the Canadian range is to become a keen competitor of the United States feeder in British markets is improbable if not impossible. Lacking home markets for his product, the Canadian grazer is seriously concerned for the future.

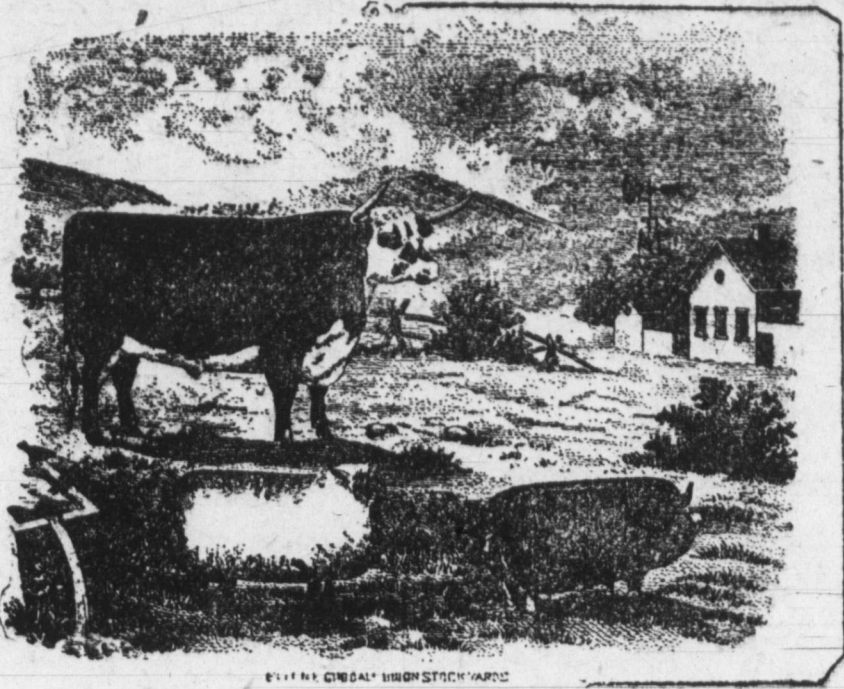
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Stock Yard's Station Fort Worth, Texas, January 17, 1905

#### TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS:

Receipts of cattle on the opening day of the week show a decrease as compared with the same day a week ago. Offerings consisted principally of canners and fair to medium butcher cows. The steer supply was made up almost entirely of "drive-ins" from near-by feed lots, of which there was a liberal supply. There was a good tone to the market, as receipts were lighter than was expected, and all offerings met with an active demand.

**STEERS**—After Wednesday of last week there were very few steers on sale above the fair to medium grades, but the demand was very weak, and prices ruled slow to 15 cents per cwt. lower, as compared with the opening of the week; the bulk of the decline being on the class of steers that had been selling at \$3.00 to \$3.25 per cwt. The sales of steers on the opening day of this week shows the medium to good steers to be about steady with a week ago, while the lower priced kinds are barely steady.

**COWS**—All grades of cows, except canners, met with a decline of fully 10 cents per cwt. on Thursday of last week. Friday and Saturday prices were about steady, and on Monday prices were strong to 10 cents higher, leaving values steady to easy as compared with last Tuesday.

**BULLS**—Receipts have been moderate; bulk of good fat bulls ranging from \$2.25 to \$2.40 per cwt, with fair to medium kinds, \$1.90 to \$2.15.

**CALVES**—Receipts have been fairly liberal. Demand is good for light veal kinds, but heavy calves are selling mainly from \$2.25 to \$2.50.

**HOGS**—The hog market opened this morning about steady with yesterday's close, notwithstanding the Northern markets were 5 to 10 cents per cwt. lower. Extra fine sorted hogs sold here today at \$4.80; mixed and packers, \$4.50 to \$4.75; lights, \$4.25 to \$4.50; pigs, \$3.50 to \$4.25. The run has been very light since the cold spell set in, and we look for the market to be steady to strong the remainder of the week.

**SHEEP**—The packers are very anxious for sheep. They sell very readily just as fast as they come in at the following prices: Good mutton, \$4.00 to \$5.50 per cwt.; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.75. Some good feeders would sell at a very good price—\$2.50 to \$3.50 for feeders that would weigh from 70 to 80 lbs.

Trusting that we may have the pleasure of handling a consignment for you soon, and assuring best service obtainable, we remain,

Yours very truly,

GREER, MILLS & CO.

## MARKET REVIEW

#### WEEK'S MARKET REVIEW

Cattle and hogs scored an increase this week over last. The former are about 1,200 to the good and hogs about 1,000.

#### CATTLE

The cattle market closes the week with but little satisfaction to shippers, except in the matter of good butcher cows these are about a dime high, while steers have lost 10c, other classes standing about steady.

Looked at by days, Monday opened to a good demand, with large receipts. Steers started in steady with cows a trifle higher. Good steers and fat cows held their own on Tuesday, while canners dropped a notch. Wednesday's market had a see-saw time, opening strong, but closing weaker all around, except on calves. Thursday, steers managed to sell steady with cows showing more weakness in spots. Friday the best sort of cows advanced a dime, other cattle classes unchanged. Saturday's market closed the week with steady sales all around.

#### HOGS

Monday saw a strong market and 2,785 hogs to sell. Fat backs were selling 5c higher. No change was noted on Tuesday. Wednesday a little more strength developed. Thursday's sales were on a basis steady to strong. Friday saw more strength on medium packers, and this was increased on Saturday.

#### SHEEP

An uplift in mutton prices began Tuesday. Sheep averaging around ninety pounds found sale at \$4, with lambs and yearlings at \$5. These prices were maintained through the week.

#### SPEAKING GENERALLY

Hogs are higher on all showing quality, from pigs to heavy packers. The advance is from 10c to 15c for the week. On common and light hogs, showing no corn prices are no better than steady. The demand is continuous for fat backs. Mast-fed bacon types are taken, but with reservation.

In the matter of beef steers, count on a loss of a dime. Feeders have not lost as much if anything at all. Fat butcher cows are a dime to the good for the week, with canners selling unchanged. Calves and bulls close the week unchanged, with a decreased demand for the latter.

#### WEDNESDAY'S SHIPPERS

CATTLE		PIGS	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
Starr & Wall, Grapevine	32	29	4.77 1/2
M. G. Buchanan, Monahans	29	25	4.20
Ike Funk, San Angelo	62	4	4.10
J. E. Langford, Commerce	23	4	3.75
J. D. M., Cooper	40	31	3.75
D. K. Worthington, Temple	24	38	3.10
Doughitt & Hughes, Ryan, I. T.	30		
Ball & Young, Bowie	34		
HOGS		SHEEP	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
C. E. B., Madisonville	227	156	86
W. & H., Eastuig	103		
J. B. Bradley, Bradley	55		
H. D. & R., Travis	74		
J. N. Cain, McGregor	84		
W. T. Fry, Kosse	76		
T. R. Ivey, Oakwoods	143		
Terry & McAfee, Buffalo	109		
W. T. Warren, Berwyn	91		
C. M. Hoss, Ralston, Okla.	95		
Newton & Ferrell, Calvert	105		

#### REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS		COWS		HEIFERS		BULLS		CALVES		HOGS	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
3	896	2	569	1	450	18	1,050	24	270	37	186
14	748	1	850	6	450	1	720	3	285	12	4.60
48	630									67	216

CATTLE		PIGS	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
29	4.77 1/2	65	4.75
110	4.20	117	4.00
102	4.10	178	4.65
140	3.75	150	4.35
114	3.75	91	3.50
78	3.10	50	1.70

SHEEP		CATTLE	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
156	86	8	4.75
		41	4.20
		65	4.10
		43	3.75
		83	3.50
		241	3.10

HOGS		SHEEP	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
84	4.80	176	4.00
83	4.75	66	3.75
78	4.50	71	3.50
81	4.25	175	3.25
88	4.10	100	3.00

#### THURSDAY'S SHIPPERS

CATTLE		PIGS	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
29	4.77 1/2	65	4.75
110	4.20	117	4.00
102	4.10	178	4.65
140	3.75	150	4.35
114	3.75	91	3.50
78	3.10	50	1.70

#### REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS		COWS		HEIFERS		BULLS		CALVES		HOGS	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
24	954	4	705	1	450	15	1,050	3	270	57	200
1	930	1	710	1	720	10	837	9	353	81	212
		29	926	4	732			16	366	13	150
		4	732	1	800			54	461	78	204
		1	800	1	920			54	461	57	200
		25	1,070	2	920			27	700	57	200
		23	1,052	2	900			5	754	52	200
		3	816	11	816			1	760	54	157
								1	760	53	160
								1	760	45	150
								1	760	40	145
								1	760	40	145

CATTLE		PIGS	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
2	4.40	54	4.75
111	4.40	238	4.75
210	4.50		
210	4.50		
210	4.50		
210	4.50		

#### FRIDAY'S SHIPPERS

CATTLE		PIGS	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
89	4.80	3	130
89	4.80	27	122
357	4.80	182	110
58	4.80		
14	4.80		
45	4.80		
44	4.80		
43	4.80		
59	4.80		
77	4.80		
39	4.80		
169	4.80		
150	4.80		
52	4.80		
25	4.80		
30	4.80		
31	4.80		
68	4.80		
162	4.80		
83	4.80		
97	4.80		
102	4.80		
78	4.80		
54	4.80		
88	4.80		
85	4.80		
85	4.80		
74	4.80		
68	4.80		

#### REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS		COWS		HEIFERS		BULLS		CALVES		HOGS	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
25	1,070	3	920	1	450	18	1,050	3	270	57	200
40	1,127	1	520	1	720	10	837	9	353	81	212
		31	700	4	732			16	366	13	150
		37	620	1	800			54	461	78	204
		13	629	1	920			54	461	57	200
		18	627	2	920			27	700	57	200
		62	739	2	900			5	754	52	200
		29	720	1	760			1	760	54	157
		1	720	1	760			1	760	53	160
		29	710	10	679			1	760	45	150
		30	771	679	1.25			1	760	40	145
		1	726	762	1.55			1	760	40	145
		16	782	55	746			1	760	40	145
		13	860	2	930			1	760	40	145
		1	720	1	930			1	760	40	145
				1	930			1	760	40	145
				1	930			1	760	40	145



27.....	734	2.00	30.....	814	2.30
30.....	799	2.30	56.....	800	2.30
23.....	800	2.30	29.....	700	2.15
1.....	860	2.40	14.....	754	2.10

**BULLS**

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
4.....	1,380	\$2.30	1.....	1,040	\$2.10
1.....	1,310	2.35	1.....	1,010	1.70
1.....	640	1.25	8.....	956	1.65
17.....	1,102	1.80	2.....	1,025	1.35

**CALVES**

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1.....	210	\$2.00	8.....	321	\$1.50
1.....	160	4.50	1.....	80	4.00
1.....	80	3.00	5.....	214	2.75
10.....	203	2.75	13.....	316	2.50
14.....	215	2.50	2.....	65	2.50
19.....	323	3.25	2.....	115	4.00
1.....	260	3.25	35.....	228	3.25
13.....	200	3.25	12.....	348	3.25
2.....	230	3.00	4.....	325	3.00

**HOGS**

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
56.....	182	\$4.60	79.....	225	\$4.80
58.....	163	4.45	107.....	166	4.47
68.....	229	4.80	8.....	141	4.30
7.....	183	4.67	52.....	211	4.70
69.....	217	4.80	87.....	204	4.75
74.....	213	4.79			

**PIGS**

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
20.....	119	\$4.00	124.....	117	\$3.50
17.....	129	4.00	19.....	127	4.00
26.....	112	3.55	43.....	111	3.65
38.....	105	4.15	6.....	117	4.10

SATURDAY'S SHIPPERS

**CATTLE**

J. M. Tannehill, Decatur	37
W. I. Matkins, Odessa	29
C. W. Piper, Italy	35
J. C. Severton, Nevada	27
R. C. Patterson, Fort Worth	1
B. C. S., Grandview	24
R. P. Edmondson, Itasca	32
Coffin & Stone, Itasca	78
E. B. Norman, Graham	44
W. H. Portwood, Graham	29
L. W. Smith, Graham	51
F. Clark & Co., Kingsville	234
A. S. East, Kingsville	56
Smith & Corkin, Hebronville	85
Peters & Briggs, Waxahachie	102
Hubbard & Wallace, Mansfield	33
C. B. Markham, Aledo	50
N. O. Hildreth, Aledo	18
R. A. Riddle & Son, Caddo, I. T.	21
T. J. Payne, St. Joe	37
R. E. Price, Denison	57
C. C. Riter, Forney	28
H. & H. Cisco	37
L. T. Cunningham, Stamford	57
A. D. English, Stamford	60
J. J. Bond, Santo	34
J. S. Williams, Pecos	52
R. J. Carroll, Pecos	63
R. Carroll, Brady	36
C. M. Thompson, Hico	68
S. E. Tolwer, Stephenville	32
J. M. Bostick, Granbury	23
Thomas Longbottom & Son, Wortham	29
Gray & Hodge, Dodds	57
Hodge & Hodge, Dodds	55
Homer Trout, Honey Grove	84
T. W. Trout, Honey Grove	69
T. T. McGuffey, Hubbard City	23
J. O. Pratt, Big Springs	30
C. M. Clingan, Lawton, Okla.	27

**HOGS**

Charles Splittgarber, Toyah	51
J. C. Leverett, Nevada	55
Roy Lindsay, Jacksboro	99
R. A. Riddle & Son, Caddo, I. T.	64
G. N. Williams, Alba	111
T. A. Campbell, Tuttle, I. T.	64
C. T. Campbell, Dallas	82

**SHEEP**

R. F. B., Lockridge	53
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**STEERS**

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
23.....	1,102	\$3.55	19.....	933	\$3.20
1.....	1,070	2.75	7.....	735	2.75
1.....	1,110	3.25	46.....	914	2.30
4.....	750	2.65			

**COWS**

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
7.....	695	\$2.25	7.....	664	\$1.50
8.....	863	1.85	3.....	890	2.40
16.....	600	1.50	25.....	701	2.05
2.....	1,185	2.50	1.....	690	3.00
22.....	853	2.40	12.....	808	2.40
6.....	603	1.35	8.....	707	1.65
4.....	777	1.50	25.....	904	2.15
27.....	743	2.00	9.....	839	1.75
30.....	813	2.60	30.....	804	2.60
1.....	890	3.00	27.....	811	2.50
46.....	772	2.35	39.....	780	2.35
12.....	695	1.85			

**HEIFERS**

1.....	610	1.85
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**BULLS**

1.....	1,490	2.40
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**CALVES**

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
3.....	213	\$2.60	16.....	326	\$2.60
13.....	251	2.60	23.....	392	2.60
9.....	298	2.75	3.....	136	4.00
27.....	334	2.75	2.....	120	4.00
2.....	485	1.75	10.....	189	3.75
2.....	135	4.00	4.....	117	4.50
11.....	368	2.40	1.....	210	4.75
9.....	210	3.35			

**HOGS**

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
64.....	245	\$4.67 1/2	78.....	291	\$4.75
3.....	250	4.60	61.....	185	4.55
16.....	174	4.40	7.....	240	4.50
40.....	154	4.10	55.....	160	4.45
17.....	154	4.20			

**PIGS**

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
42.....	91	\$3.85	9.....	123	\$4.10
28.....	89	3.45	14.....	127	4.00
64.....	98	3.55			

**SHEEP**

Ave. Wt.	Price.
46 lambs	82 \$5.00
20 lambs	71 5.00
17 yearlings	108 5.00
10 culls	73 3.50
182 sheep	95 4.00
165 sheep	90 4.00

MONDAY'S SHIPPERS

**CATTLE**

J. H. Bray, Valley View	9
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BALTIMORE WHISKEY FOR \$3.50  
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Famous for durability and pumping capacity.	Every kind of hand and power pump. Manufactured by the Temple Pump Co., Canal street, 15 Street and 15 Place, Chicago, Ill.	Steel tanks shipped in knock down that can be set up by any one.
This is its 52d year.		<b>T. R. FLEMING, MGR.</b>

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Write or wire for delivered prices. 216 Wheat Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

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STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON.		Correspondence Solicited.		Prompt Returns.	
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25.....	1,117	3.60	25.....	1,115	3.60	72.....	200	4.55	15.....	133	4.15
33.....	1,121	3.60	1.....	1,370	3.60	45.....	201	4.50	74.....	226	4.75
40.....	698	2.75	33.....	902	3.25	22.....	174	4.25	80.....	232	4.70
41.....	825	2.85									

COWS		PIGS	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
54.....	103 \$4.00	51.....	121 \$4.00
42.....	75 4.00	63.....	97 3.80
17.....	130 4.10	18.....	107 4.15
53.....	114 4.00		

CATTLE	
No.	Ave. Price.
W. E. Wolfe, Decatur	30
B. L. Richardson, Alvord	37
J. F. Dyer, Irene	38
E. F. Dawson, Monahans	35
G. W. Hutchison, Monahans	29
Joe King, Terrell	31
G. & T., Dallas	30
McMillian, Dallas	2
L. O. Blanton, St. oJe	36
R. L. McC., Trenton	40
M. G. Buchanan, Monahans	159
Hudson, Hico	87
W. L. Stevens, Hico	43
Glantor, Stephenville	65
Price, Stephenville	49
J. B. Gordan, Bluffdale	35
W. L. Cherry, Kernes	27

HOGS	
No.	Ave. Price.
Moore & Galt, Winnsboro	65
J. M. McCall, Bridgeport, Okla.	85
J. J. Ward, Bridgeport, Okla.	87
Campbell & Baker, Itasca	66
W. S. McA., Mineola	64
Spiller Bowder, Vaverly	84
T. N. O., Dallas	238
S. B. Williams, Arapaho, Okla.	204
Beeman Bros., Thomas, Okla.	83
A. Brower, Thomas, Okla.	69
Joyce & Hunt, Mt. Vernon	129
A. E. Heoment, Smithville	68

STEERS	
No.	Ave. Price.
1.....	790 \$2.25
25.....	847 \$2.80

COWS	
No.	Ave. Price.
13.....	697 \$2.15
1.....	860 \$1.50
1.....	630 1.25



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REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS.  
One, two and three-year-olds, immuned, natives, good. GEO. W. P. COATES, Abilene, Texas.

PURE BRED Hereford cattle, Shropshire sheep. Nice lot of bulls and heifers for sale. Yearling Shropshire bucks and ewes and this spring's lambs for sale. Prices right. Come and see, or write your wants. B. C. Rhome, Fort Worth, Tex.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS—Patrolman 3d, 133914. Lord Wilton, Grove 3d, Garfield, Anxiety, Sir Richard 2d, and Success Strains, both sexes for sale. W. S. Ikard, Mgr., Henrietta, Texas.

JOHN R. LEWIS, Sweetwater, Texas. Hereford cattle for sale. Choice young registered bulls and high grades of both sexes on hand at all times. Ranch south of quarantine line and stock can go safely to any part of the state.

### FOR SALE

CRESCENT HERD—REGISTERED Shorthorn cattle, young stock; both sexes for sale, highest grades. Chas. Maloney, Haslett, Tex.

FOR EXCHANGE or sale very cheap, on account of having used them long enough, several finely bred Hereford bulls. Young bulls for sale at all times. All range bred and located in Shackelford county, below the line. Address, Geo. Wolf Holstein, Hamby, Taylor county, Texas.

### FOR SALE

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

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JULE GUNTER, Gainesville, Texas, I have 90 strictly pure bred registered bulls for sale. Write me your wants.

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Breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn and double standard Polled Durham cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. W. W. and J. I. BURGESS, managers, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

V. O. HILDRETH  
Breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle. A number of good young bulls for sale. P. O. Aledo, Tex.

ROYALLY BRED POLAND-CHINAS—All ages. Descendants of my \$1,575 sow Anderson's Model. Null's Top Chief Radium and Missouri's Dude head, my herd; nothing better in the herd books. Twenty-five years a breeder. I can please you; write. George W. Null, Odessa, Mo.

IRON ORE HERD—Registered Red Polled cattle, both sexes for sale. Breeder, W. C. Aldredge, route No. 4, Pittsburg, Tex.

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

I WOULD LIKE to correspond with a good looking young lady; must be strong and healthy. I have some of this world's goods and now want a good wife. My age is 25 years. C. W. Jenkins, 1025 South Union avenue, Pueblo, Colo.

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Syrup by this process is the best on the market.

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## A GOOD TIME TO FEED

"Sentiment regarding the feeding of cattle seems plainly to have undergone a change the last month as compared with October and November, and the change is surely of much significance," said Gates A. Ryther, cashier of the National Live Stock Bank when questioned regarding the condition of the money market, and the call for cattle loans as compared with the closing days of last year.

"A comparison of present conditions with the last quarter last year shows a remarkable change," continued Mr. Ryther. "Last year our calls for loans were very heavy during October and the first half of November, shutting off to almost no calls at all during the last month of the year. This year the conditions are completely reversed. Up to December we had almost no inquiries for loans, hardly any at all during October and November, although money has been easy at rates 1 per cent below the rates that were freely paid last year.

### Feeders Sell Their Corn

"All through the months of October and November there seemed a determination on the part of former big farmers and feeders to sell their corn and not engage in cattle feeding this season. This advice came to us from our correspondent bankers all over the cattle regions. Owing to that view of the case the developments of a big and satisfactory demand for loans from cattle feeders right at the end of the last quarter of this year has come as a very agreeable surprise.

### Shortage for Spring Trade

"This late start of the feeders of good cattle seems to indicate very plainly that there is to be a period next spring when choice corn-fed cattle will not be very plentiful, and there should be a time—possibly in April and May—when the feeders who have good fat cattle to turn off should find a very satisfactory market and prices that will mean good profits to them, if fed under the favorable conditions that are now in evidence. Many feeders were discouraged by the results of last year's operations and cannot be induced to get back into the business, and that fact is wholly in favor of the men who are getting back even at this late date. Short-fed cattle are being marketed now that are making some quick money to the feeders, and the outlook for good cattle here during the months when prices were so low the first half of the year seems one that should offer some encouragement to feeders to get some cattle ready for market the coming year."—Chicago Drivers' Journal.

### OUTLOOK FOR FEEDERS

John Dyer is back from a trip as far up as Fort Worth, but stopped at some of the feed lots on his way back. "The season has been a most favorable one for feeders in one respect," said he to The Express Wednesday. "There has been no excessively cold, wet weather and cattle everywhere, so far as my knowledge extends, have taken on flesh rapidly. This will prove a source of profit to the feeder. Muddy feed lots are one of the most exasperating features of feeding for profit. With these eliminated this season and a reasonable advance in the price, which is so ardently hoped for, the feeder should be enabled to declare a fairly satisfactory dividend when he cleans up in the spring. I saw a compilation of the number of cattle on feed in Texas while in Fort Worth, and which I considered entirely reliable. It placed the number at 110,000 head. I may be court-martialed for thus giving aid to the enemy, but I am only repeating what the main buyers of the country know already. I don't know how many were fed in Texas last year, but the number was considerably larger than at present."—San Antonio Express.

### TEXAS SHEEP INDUSTRY

During the past ten years the sheep business in Texas has declined seriously. Those who are in a position to speak authoritatively say that the numbers in the big state have dwindled from 7,000,000 to 1,300,000. The reasons given for this are the series of protracted drouths in western Texas, the low price of wool and the hostile attitude of cattlemen. All of these difficulties have been practically eliminated now and the tide of the sheep industry in Texas is rapidly on the rise. Although the old Merino type is still popular in western Texas, the high price of mutton has stimulated great activity in producing an animal of a larger frame.

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## RANGE CATTLE REVIEW OF 1904

BY A. E. deRICQLES, Denver.

It has been another disappointing year. There were two reasons for it and they are very simple. I think the most serious drawback the range men had this year was the condition of the cattle. It is not necessary to go into detail or explain the conditions of the various sections of the country. In a general way we can safely say that the cattle weighed one hundred pounds less than they should, which means that they lacked the finish and bloom that comes from having the final one hundred pounds. Montana was particularly unfortunate; all over that state was a scarcity of water and the cattle came in showing that strange look which results from lack of water. They killed out yellow and were very unsatisfactory and hard to sell. I know they were hard to sell to the dressed beef trade because one of the head buyers of a big packing house in Chicago took pains to show me certain bunches of cattle that to my certain knowledge they had held in their coolers for a much longer period than an average shipper would believe. In Wyoming some spots shipped good cattle. For example: The best cattle that came to Chicago last year were those shipped in via the Burlington by George A. Keeline. There were no other cattle on the market that commenced to compare with them when their number is considered, and perhaps Mr. Keeline is the only range man who shipped many cattle to Chicago this year who can say that his steers made money. Other cattle from northern Wyoming showed the effects of the previous bad years and setbacks resulting from grasshoppers and drouth. In our own section in South Dakota the cattle were not as fat as they should be, largely on account of the fact that the previous year the grass did not cure and was soft as late as November, as indicated in last year's review. On the top of this green grass in Dakota followed forty days of hard winter on the Belle Fourche river and Moreau country, and in the middle of February they had a very severe blizzard. This resulted in quite a loss in certain herds and the cattle ran down so fast and got so thin and the cold spring hung on so long that the summer season was not long enough to get them back into first-class shape by shipping time. So it was a disappointment from that standpoint.

And then came the stock yards strike, with its interesting conditions and the demoralization of markets and outlets. I think the strike affected the consumption of meat throughout the country more than anything that has ever happened. The "yellow press" continued to howl about the exorbitant prices of meat in all states and the people stopped eating it, and I do not believe they have all gone back to it yet, and it will take some time for them to return to the habit. This must be reckoned on by the beef producers as one of the elements controlling the prices. There has been a good deal of talk to the effect that the packers have made the cattleman stand all the brunt of the decline and that there was no loss on their part. I am not here to champion the cause of the packers, but I would like to say, in all fairness to these men who buy our cattle, that possibly my opportunity to see the actual conditions was better than some of my friends who were not often on the market. During the height of the strike I was permitted to visit several of the packing houses and was astonished to find the packers buying so many cattle as they did under the circumstances. The main trouble in the packing house, besides the ignorance of the men who were given the work of dressing the animals, seemed to come from the complications in the machinery. Any one who has visited a packing house when it is in operation and seen the smoothness in which it was done, can see what a lot of green men would do in such a place where half the time, perhaps, would be spent in trying to get the pulleys back where they belonged in the simple machinery for hoisting cattle and hogs in the killing beds. But I will pass that over, otherwise some of the cattlemen may think I am trying to explain favorably the conditions that I am sure no one suffered from more than ourselves.

I believe the average price received for range cattle this year is possibly not so low as in some of the old days, but in looking over the records it appears that many cattle sold comparatively lower than since 1887. Some herds of cattle that were well bred and well known did not bring so much money this year as other herds of uncertain brands and less weight. I have watched that a good deal in Chicago and how grass conditions affected the sales of certain brands of cattle. It would be unfair of course to pick out these individual cases, but you will see from the list of sales here presented how some of these cattle have sold. Possibly some of you who are interested in these questions have preserved some of the old reviews showing the various figures. It is interesting and a means of following range conditions and the gradual decline in the weights of the cattle all over the range country. Considering this question, it is not wise to confine one's figures entirely to Chicago; and the other big markets that handle range cattle, including Kansas City and Omaha, were of course affected by the conditions that influenced the Chicago

market. Kansas City received a number of northwestern rangers that buyers tried to handle at that market as well as they could. Of course the additional freight rate that is charged from the northwest to Kansas City had to be considered and worked against that market. However, I am glad to say that Kansas City during the strike absorbed a good many of these cattle, much to its credit, and at a time when everybody was at a loss to know what to do.

The Kansas City market this year is about the only one that shows increase in its cattle receipts. I believe this is largely due to the immense numbers of cattle from Kansas, as I understand the receipts both from Texas and New Mexico show a decrease as compared with a year ago. In the big decrease of receipts at Omaha, we simply see a notice of what is liable to follow next year. I believe that in spite of the holdover cattle on the range this year next season the receipts at the three markets, Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago, will show a falling off in the branded cattle. This would naturally follow, on account of the decreased number of steers that were sent to the northwest from the southwest during the year 1903, if nothing else. Then again, there have been a great many pasture steers shipped out of the Sand Hill country and practically none put in. For example: The number of cattle shipped to Nebraska from the southwest inspected by the government in 1902 numbered 29,800, as compared with 6,701 shipped up there during 1903. Dakota, perhaps, shows the greatest increase in the number of range cattle on the ranges, and Montana has perhaps carried over the most. The rangers next year will come from Montana and Dakota, and if they have a good grass year and are able to ship out pretty well, that entire northwestern country will be left with less marketable cattle than in twenty years. Furthermore, the wonderful movement in the sheep business has attracted the attention of many cattlemen and they are making their plans to change their business. I suppose this is all well enough, and perhaps some of my friends in the sheep business would accuse me of being skeptical when I say that a good time to sell a thing is when it is high and to buy when it is low; and never has the proposition been more true in the cattle and sheep business than it is today, when everybody is talking sheep, the highest priced live stock we have, and nobody is paying much attention to cattle that today can be bought on a safer basis than in many years.

Financial matters this year have greatly improved over 1903. The banks seem to have plenty of money and are willing to accommodate their customers and any one who had a legitimate proposition has been taken care of. It is quite certain that great distress would have overtaken the cattleman had the financial situation been as bad this year as it was one year ago. It is a fact that the easy money market, no doubt, saved many men who would have otherwise lost everything they had. There is no doubt but that the money situation will continue in its present condition through the coming year. There is practically nothing to disturb it at present. This matter has been touched upon by various people in your paper and the cattle growers need not be alarmed.

In considering the marketing of these cattle and the run, the details show that the first rangers arrived in Chicago and were sold on July 28. These were some steers from Montana that brought \$4.75, followed by the Stacy cattle on Aug. 1, ninety head of which weighed 1,149 pounds and brought 4 cents. The market this year opened about 50 cents lower than in 1903. One of the features of the run this year has been the number of cattle that came from the northwest in November, and I understand there are even quite a few range cattle on the road to market on the date of the writing of this article. The splendid weather during November has enabled many people to continue shipping. Witness the shipment of 611 head of Harris Franklin on the market Nov. 15 and the Bloom cattle on Nov. 21. Montana sent in a great many cattle in November.

### SCHOOL LAND OUT WEST

Editor Stockman-Journal:

There is considerable strife continually going on in the district courts of Western Texas over school land claims, that is disturbing titles of settlers, that is doing a great deal of harm. Smith, who holds an award from the state of Texas, and who has made improvements on the land sold him by the state, is harassed and brought into court by some attorney employed by Jones, who wants the claim, basing his case on some tech-

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nality or some trumped up claim prior to the settlement of Smith, and Smith must be harassed and bedeviled to death, besides paying out hard-earned money to a lawyer to defend him and save his home.

Unless our legislature makes laws to stop this business, the titles to school lands in Western Texas will not be worth a "barbee." There is a tendency among a great many to take all they can get and take it away from his neighbor, whether it is right or wrong. There is another question that will arise, and when it does there will be many good men go broke, and it is the contracts that are given in the purchase of school lands. The contracts between the state and purchaser is that the purchaser pays one-fortieth and 3 per cent interest on Nov. 1 of each year for forty years, but gives the privilege that at the end of three years from date of purchase he can pay the full amount of purchase money and get a patent to same from the state of Texas.

Now, many, and in fact it is universally so believed, that all the state requires is the interest on this land sale, and there is no danger of forfeiture. The law does not so state, neither does the contract signed by the purchaser. It is only the ruling of the land commissioner, and should there be a commissioner elected who reads the law and the contract just for what it strictly says, that one-fortieth of the principal will have to be paid, and woe be to him who is not on the spot with his cash, if some little attorney wishes a fat fee for a little

advice, or to break up a home for the benefit of a client who was too trifling to come to the West and rough it when it first came into notice that a man could live on these ballies.

The legislature should pass a law or amend the present law to the effect that as long as the interest was paid the settler on the school land should not be disturbed until the end of the forty years, then if the full amount of principal was not paid, to forfeit the lands.

This question will most assuredly arise sooner or later. Look out, honest settler, or you will have an eye-opener. Of course, should the state accept this one-fortieth, the amount so paid would diminish the state school land fund, but unless the legislature makes an amendment to the present law the settler on school lands is in hard shape.

In the opinion of your humble servant, the law should be so amended that the payment of interest would protect the settler and give the state school fund the use of the interest, unless the settler on the land wanted to pay out his indebtedness at the end of three years.

J. B. MOBLEY.

Lubbock, Texas.

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