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HAGENBARTH WRITES OF REORGANIZATION

To the Stockman-Journal.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 18.—In discussing the matter of the so-called "Reorganization of the National Live Stock Association," it may be well to briefly recapitulate the condition of the treasury of that institution, as well as to briefly consider the membership going to make it up at the time of the last annual convention at Denver.

It is not comfortable or pleasant to acknowledge that the great association, which we all love so well, was on the verge of bankruptcy. After the death of Charles Martin, the question of selecting a new secretary came up. The principal reason why a new secretary was not selected at that time was the fact that the association was not in a condition, financially, to pay for the services of a competent person. This state of affairs existed notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts during the past year on the part of Mr. Martin, the writer, and many of the executive committee to arouse the range live stock interests to the necessity of supporting their organization financially. Five thousand personal letters were written on the subject and barely enough received in reply to cover the cost of postage and stationery. This state of affairs certainly does not commend itself to business men, and please remember that this all occurred under the financial scheme presented by the old constitution.

As to membership, those familiar with the inside workings of the association for the past two or three years must confess with regret that there seemed to be a considerable lack of interest in the organization and a tendency for the cattle and sheep range interests to separate and draw apart. This was plainly evidenced by the attempted organization of the American Cattle Growers' Association, shortly after the Salt Lake City convention, and, later, the organization of the Interstate Cattle Growers' Executive Committee. Whereas it has been denied that the latter body was at all antagonistic to the National, yet a number of cattlemen very plainly expressed themselves to the effect that the National Live Stock Association had become too "woolly," and that it was necessary for them to organize an association strictly for cattlemen, who could carry on their own affairs regardless of the National Association. Under the stress of these movements, the Montana, Colorado and Dakota cattlemen, to a large extent, withdrew from the parent organization. The National Association felt especially the weakened alliance of the Texas Cattle Growers' Association. This magnificent body of organized cattlemen were kept in touch with the National Association only by the most persistent labor on the part of Secretary Martin. These premises established the following conditions:

FINANCIALLY BANKRUPT

The National Live Stock Association, as constituted, was finally bankrupt; its membership was not representative—not only not representative in a national manner—as contemplated by its constitution, but not even representative as to the great range industries of cattle raising and sheep growing.

Early in the fall the writer called a meeting of the board of control at Denver, at which meeting were present ex-President John W. Springer, Treasurer George L. Goulding, George W. Ballantine and President F. J. Hagenbarth, being four out of five of the board of control, Secretary Martin being the fifth member. The writer, at that time, laid before the board of control the actual state of affairs and submitted to them verbally his plans for injecting some life and virility into our well-nigh defunct organization.

The board of control concurred in the plans outlined and commissioned the president of the association to go east and endeavor to arouse interest among the allied branches of the industry east of the Missouri river, that is, the railroads, packers, stock yards people, live stock exchanges and pure-bred record associations, and also among others where our arguments could be consistently used.

Later on the president appointed a committee of five, consisting of Murdo MacKenzie of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, W. A. Harris, general manager of the Shorn Horn Breeders' Association; Alvin Sanders, editor of the Breeders' Gazette; Fred P. Johnson, secretary of the Interstate Cattle Growers' Committee, and F. J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Live Stock Association, for the pur-

pose of formulating or revising and amending the constitution and by-laws, looking toward the strengthening of the finances and making the delegate convention thoroughly representative of every national live stock interest, including the grower, the transporter, the feeder and the manufacturer. This committee met in Chicago and seemed to be all in thorough accord with the principles laid out, except that Messrs. MacKenzie and Sanders strongly objected to an alliance with the railroads, expressing themselves, however, as not being averse to acting in harmony with the packing interests of the country. I herewith quote from a letter written by Mr. Mackenzie, member of the committee on amended constitution, under date of Dec. 23: "You will remember in the stand I took in Chicago I did not wish to exclude the packer and I am still of the same opinion. I am perfectly willing to include every phase of the business upon which the cattle business is dependent, but I am not willing to include those who I know to be entirely opposed to us." Continuing in the same letter, after showing that the railroads, in his opinion, were, and would always be detrimental to the live stock interests, and that we could not under any circumstances work in harmony with them, he used the following words: "The packer, on the other hand, is a different proposition. He can give up business any time he wants to and then we would surely be up against it. He is as necessary to our business as grass and water, and without him we would have to quit. While I do not wish to commit myself at the present writing, I cannot see that I would have any objection to the packer coming into the association. I am perfectly willing to have all parties who are directly interested in the cattle business members of this association, but I am not willing to take parties in, who tell us beforehand that our business to them is a detriment."

The call for the annual convention of the National Live Stock Association invited all national live stock interests to meet with the association in Denver for the purpose of considering the amended constitution. In conference with the National Live Stock Association this was done. Copies of the proposed constitution and by-laws were printed in Denver (not in Chicago, as has been stated) and distributed for general criticism and comparison. Strong representative conference committees of three were represented by each of the following interests: Cattle growers, sheep growers, horse growers, swine growers, stock feeders, pure bred record associations, live stock exchanges, stock yards, packers and railroads. These conference committees met with a committee of five, appointed by the executive committee of the National Live Stock Association. After thorough discussion, railroads were eliminated and the constitution favorably voted upon by the general conference committee and unanimously reported back favorably by the National Live Stock Association committee of five.

MISUNDERSTANDING OVER CONSTITUTION

In open convention, the opportunity was afforded to strike out or amend any part or all of the proposed constitution. In the heat of argument, feelings arose which were not well grounded on fact, and the minority refused to give any consideration whatever to the report of the committee. They did not even remain in the hall to vote finally upon it; had they done so, the amended constitution could never have been adopted, as two-thirds majority was necessary in order to carry it.

I have above attempted to give you a faithful outline of the actual procedure from start to finish, of the adoption of the amended constitution of the National Live Stock Association, omitting personalities as far as possible.

I send you herewith copies of the old and new constitution, with comparison and analysis and trust that you will find space for them, in order that your readers may draw their own conclusions.

In defense of the amended constitution, I wish to state that, using words from Wallace's Farmer, it does not provide "Simply for an annual gathering of those interested in the live stock industry—a sort of a love feast," but that it provides for a thorough, effective, centralized method of doing business. Its preamble reads as follows:

"Through the general government, to

secure the enlargement and extension of our foreign trade, through the removal of restrictions imposed by foreign governments, and the doing away of prejudice excited in foreign markets against our product; to secure more liberal regulations concerning time limit on the transportation of live stock; to secure through the department of commerce and labor, provision for an annual census of live stock and full and accurate statistics covering the movement to market and the final destination and consumption of products; through the department of agriculture to secure active assistance along educational lines in the breeding and feeding of live stock of the country; and the proper sanitary regulations which will provide for the uniform control and eradication of all diseases affecting the live stock interest; to secure the protection of range interests in the conditions which seem imminent; to secure from the transportation interests of the country adequate and proper service at reasonable and equitable rates, based as far as possible upon the actual cost of the service; to secure from the great interests manufacturing our products stable and regular markets in response to a legitimate and regular demand by the public, and the avoidance of market manipulation; to secure the education of the public in the economic value and use of the coarsest parts of the carcass of slaughtered animals; to furnish to all concerned, the most complete and reliable information concerning the condition and requirements of the market from time to time, and to provide generally for a bureau of information, on all matters concerning the general interests."

PACKERS SHOULD SHARE EXPENSE

I think you will concede that the above constitutes a rather formidable program, and further, that it is in line with the betterment of live stock conditions. It will take brains and active, constant, hard work by more than one man to carry out its provisions. It will take money to hire the brains that must do this work, and money can only be had by making the organization broad and strong enough to take in every source of revenue that will be benefited by the work done. Do the live stock men—the range cattle and sheep men—propose to expend their hard earned dollars in order that they may open the foreign markets for, at least the partial, benefit of the packing interests, without asking them to pay their proportionate share of this expense, or would sound business sense dictate that we use every honorable effort to induce them to assist us financially in the work?

The same article says that "the cunning powers who have fattened on the support of the stockmen, of the country, have dictated this constitution." I am sorry that the facts have been misstated, but let that go. Is it right that these "cunning powers who have fattened on the support of the live stock men" should still continue to so fatten, without contributing their quota toward the upbuilding, safeguarding and development of that industry? Is it consistent that the pure bred people—the short horn, the Hereford, Angus, Shropshire, Cotswold and Rambouillet people—should go scot free of expense, when it is expended partially to open up a market for them for their products in the range states, in the way of improvement and better breeding of flocks and herds? Is it not right that these "cunning powers who have fattened upon the support of the live stock men"—the stock yards companies and live stock exchanges—who derive whatever profit there may be in their own business from the live stock industry, that they should contribute their proportion of expenses and labor in the upbuilding of the industry on which they depend?

The business interests of the National Live Stock Association will be best served not by prejudice, nor by pre-judging a movement which will bear careful and logical analysis. The promoters of this

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VIENNA, Feb. 22.—Consular and cable reports officially verify the wonderful cures that are being effected in America by the new Austrian drug, ascatco, in cases of both asthma and catarrh. This is but additional evidence of the marvelous cures resulting from the use of the new discovery in Europe, where many thousands of obstinate cases have been radically cured by 500 drops. Ascatco is an innovation, dose being only seven drops, and no derangement of stomach possible.

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work, whom Wallace's Farmer characterizes as "under the influence of a beautiful vision or a power which has blinded their eyes to the true situation," are perfectly willing to stand solely on the merits of the proposition advanced.

In May next the cattlemen propose to hold a meeting in Denver, at that gathering the central committee of the National Live Stock Association will be present, and with the help of cool, conservative judgment, it is to be hoped that all differences can be eliminated. There is no difference in aim. We all seek the same object. The difference lies in a misunderstanding, which will be made clear.

In closing, I cannot refrain from taking issue with Wallace's Farmer again, on one statement. While it is true that I "made a strong plea for harmony with the railroads, packers, etc." it is not true that I even intimated that "all that was necessary to secure redress for poor service and high rates, was to present the matter in the proper spirit to the railroad managements." Here are my exact words: "Those who have properly bred and properly fed their animals, rejoicing that their labors were done and the golden harvest about to be gathered, have consigned their stuff to the tender mercies of the common carrier, time and again have they seen the fruits of their labor destroyed and the profits shrunken and sacrificed on the countless side tracks of a careless and indifferent corporation. Though believing that many and knowing that some railroad rates are unjust, yet I maintain that inefficient and many times negligent railroad service has cost the live stock shippers dollars, where the excess in freight rates has cost them cents. There may be some excuse for high rates, but gross ignorance and criminal negligence alone can account for much of the bad railroad service which we have suffered." And again, "The fearful power held by corporations must be regulated. It will save us, and it will save them. The power to confiscate property, either directly or indirectly, belongs to the government alone, and then only under certain contingencies. Yet this power is possessed by railroads and other corporations. It is but a step from such a condition to socialism or anarchy. The interstate commerce commission must be given proper powers and interstate commerce court created, of equal dignity with the United States supreme court. Such action, in the long run, will prove as beneficial to the corporate interests as to the public."

I made the following statement in regard to the packers: "Then again has our friend the packer, too, fallen in the way of error? In the scientific development of his branch of the industry, in the economical marketing of his wares, the packer stands unique and alone. He has converted the waste of the slaughtered animal into gold. He, like the railroad, has been a great force in the upbuilding of the commercial world, yet, and we presume just to prove that after all he is but human, the packer sometimes errs, mistakes, perhaps of the head and not of the heart, but none the less expensive to others. Has he established the two-day market, whereby surplus shipments of one day are used to bear the price of supplies of the next? Others more competent will answer. The packer claims he wants a steady market, fed by steady supplies. Market manipulations such as have been practiced in the past are not conducive to steadiness. Is it a square deal when feeder prices are paid for second cuts off fat stuff, when such stuff is bought to be killed and not to feed? Does this treatment encourage the breeding and feeding of first-class animals? The great traders in meat supplies must not stifle competition. It is dangerous to thus arouse public sentiment. The packer's profit is secure and fixed and great enough without resorting to the manipulations of markets. A five-day market must obtain."

In Mr. Cowan's publication in your valued journal he puts these words into my mouth: "It was not expected ready that it (referring to money to be paid by live stock interests) would ever be collected; that arrangements had already been made with the stock yards, railroads and packing houses to pay money sufficient to support the organization." The sense of my statement, as is well understood, was this, and the speaker made it very clear subsequent to the original remark which brought about the discussion: We all know that the live stock interests, with the exception of the cattlemen of Texas and the sheepmen of Idaho, and perhaps a very few others, were not at the present time in a position to pay their proportion of the assessment, and it was proposed, through the use of a part of the funds obtained from the already organized interests, such as packers, stock yards,

etc., to so organize our scattered live stock battalions, as to enable them after a while to pay their proportion. This phase of the question was fully explained to the packers and stock yards people. No one fully conversant with live stock organization among range interests will doubt or deny that in their present unorganized condition, it is an extremely difficult matter to raise funds. A large part of the work to be carried on under our amended constitution is the better organization of the purely live stock interests.

This can only be done by the individual efforts of men paid for the purpose of organization; it takes money to pay these men, and, therefore, money must be forthcoming before the work of thorough organization can be accomplished.

COWAN ARTICLE ANSWERED

Much stress was laid in Mr. Cowan's article on the fact that the general aggregation at Denver was not allowed to vote on a constitutional matter which affected the organization of the National Live Stock Association. To any sensible man it would commend itself as ridiculous to allow the miscellaneous gathering which we had at Denver to vote on such a proposition. There was a way entirely open for them to have done so, and that was by showing their interest in the association by joining it. If certain parties felt desirous of voting, they should have likewise felt enough interest to have joined the association and paid their dues.

In section 2 of Mr. Cowan's summary, headed "Strong Points of the Cattlemen," he states: "The constitution as proposed left the live stock producer in an insignificant minority." This is a bald mis-statement. In the delegate convention, the purely live stock men have at least ten votes to one, as against all others combined; on the central or executive committee the purely live stock interests have seven to three on the part of all other interests. I will take this matter up more fully in conclusion.

In section 3 of the same summary, Mr. Cowan states "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." In reply to this I will state that this objection was well taken and the objectionable feature unánimously removed from the amended constitution subsequent to the withdrawal of the minority from the convention hall. Moreover, in regard to this same matter, ample opportunity was given at all times for amendment of each and every detail embodied in the amended constitution, but such opportunity was not taken advantage of by the opponents of the measure. Under the heat of argument, passion ran so high in Denver, that careful consideration was refused.

If the live stock interests could but be brought to realize how seriously they are being injured by being almost entirely deprived of an outlet for their surplus products in the European markets, they would readily understand why themselves and the packers are equally interested in the National Live Stock Association. They have the money and we have the moral weight which counts with congress. The live stock interests are losing annually nearly one hundred millions of foreign trade which can be theirs eventually, by a united effort on the part of these two interests, viz: The grower and the packer. The commissary department of the United States army in the Philippines is today purchasing millions of pounds of mutton and beef in South America and Australia and none whatever in the United States. Is this not a field in which the packer and the grower can again work together?

CONSTITUTIONS COMPARED

In conclusion, allow me to present a brief analysis in comparison of the representation, financial and executive powers under the old, and the amended constitutions:

Under the old constitution the purely live stock interests in the delegate conventions could simply be swamped by the delegates other than those representing such interests. Section 6, for instance, provides: "Each railway and transportation company shall be entitled to one delegate." This article provides that all state boards of agriculture, agricultural colleges, live stock commission exchanges, stock yards companies, railroads, chambers of commerce, dairymen's associations, irrigating organizations and delegates at large appointed by county commissioners. The amended constitution includes the following only: Cattle growers, sheep growers, goat raisers, horse growers, swine growers, stock feeders, Pure Bred Record Associations, live stock exchanges, stock yards, packers and official live stock boards. The aggregate voting power of the packing, stock yards and live stock exchange interests cannot exceed 90 votes, whereas the purely live stock interests, from any two states, say for instance, Wyoming and Colorado, provides for 100 votes.

The old constitution provides for the raising of funds entirely through the membership dues paid by the various associations and the annual delegate fees paid by members in attendance at the conventions. Past experience has demonstrated that the funds derived from these sources are insufficient to meet the ordinary office and necessary traveling expenses of the secretary and

president of the association. No salary has ever been drawn by any officer of the association, except the secretary, who was allowed \$200 per month. It has been the custom, heretofore, at the annual conventions, to open a voluntary subscription list for the purpose of securing funds for the necessary business requirements of the association. Does this commend itself to anyone as proper business or sound finance?

The amended constitution provides that each delegate to the annual convention shall pay a uniform fee of \$10, in addition to the sum derived from these sources, and there is a further provision for the levying by the central committee of an assessment on each branch of the interest represented. A maximum levy is named which this assessment may not exceed. In this manner the varying financial requirements of the association can be met in a business-like manner.

The old constitution provides that the affairs of the association shall be conducted and managed by an executive committee, one member of which, together with an alternate, shall be selected by the delegate conventions of each interest in the association—United States. This has been proved a cumbersome and unsatisfactory method. There has never been a quorum of the committee present at a meeting. "What is everybody's business is nobody's business."

The amended constitution provides that the central or executive committee shall consist of one representative of each interest in the association—that is, one representative each, for the following interests: Cattle growers, sheep growers, goat raisers, horse growers, swine growers, stock feeders, pure bred record associations, live stock exchanges, stock yards and packers, making in all ten, seven of which are representatives of the pure live stock interests, and three of which represent allied industries, namely, stock yards, live stock exchanges and packers. This gives the purely live stock interests a preponderate vote of four on any subject at issue.

This committee is small enough to constitute an effective working body and yet large enough to be thoroughly representative of the interest involved.

A careful analysis of the amended constitution will disclose the fact that it not only provides an effective business machine with thorough provisions, tation and sound financial provisions, but that neither in the delegate conventions, nor in the central committee is there any danger that the power and control of the affairs of the National Live Stock Association of the United States shall ever pass from the hands of the bona fide and strictly so-called live stock interests.

FRANK J. HAGENBARTH.

CAR COMPLAINTS AND DAMAGE SUITS CAUSED ABROGATION OF RATES

General Agent Zurn of Texas
and Pacific Explains Crit-
icised Cattle Ruling

SEEKS TRAFFIC IN STATE

Recent increase of California cattle shipments from this city has resulted in complaint from El Paso that the Texas and Pacific road will not accept shipments beyond that point.

About one year ago the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company abrogated the interstate live stock rates and refused to accept interstate cattle shipments for the reason that the suits filed against the company by stockmen, alleging damages from one cause or another would have cost the company much more than the revenue it would have received from such shipments. Therefore, the Texas and Pacific decided to discontinue accepting shipments of live stock to points outside the state, or to make bills of lading beyond the jurisdiction of the company.

General Agent J. F. Zurn stated Saturday that the object for such action on the part of the company was to reduce the damages arising from such causes to the minimum, and that thus far the plan has worked admirably.

Concerning the El Paso complaint, the Herald of that city says cattlemen are making their shipments from Fort Worth via San Antonio and the Southern Pacific to California points. These California shipments are beginning to be very heavy and on this account the stockmen, says the Herald, are complaining of having to ship over such a round-about route.

General Agent Zurn, discussing this feature, stated Saturday that the Texas and Pacific is ready to handle cattle over its line to El Paso and will give first-class service, but under the company's decision of a year ago it is not willing to bill stock through to points beyond the state.

Additional cause for this action of the Texas and Pacific, he says, was to reduce complaints that the Texas and Pacific was not able to supply empty cars when needed, because of the fact that they were scattered all over the country and

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not obtainable. Since the abrogation of the interstate live stock shipments the Texas and Pacific, Mr. Zurn says, is in position to supply cars when needed in Texas, which was not the case before.

Mr. Zurn also says the Texas and Pacific is friendly to the cattlemen of Texas and stands ready to accommodate them to the extent of carrying their stock anywhere in Texas over its lines, and that there is no occasion for boycotting the road because it took steps to protect its interests. He says previous to the abrogation of the interstate live stock rates it was often the case that claims were brought against his company jointly with other lines, when in fact the damages, if they really existed, occurred on the connecting line and not on the Texas and Pacific. Just such troubles as these, says

Mr. Zurn, is the reason why the Texas and Pacific is not now handling live stock beyond its own domain.

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AMERICAN STOCK GROWERS' ASSOCIATION TO ISSUE CALL FOR CONVENTION AT DENVER

DENVER, Col., Feb. 21.—The following statement is issued by the newly organized American Stock Growers' Association:

"At this time it is proper that the executive committee of the American Stock Growers' Association should make a statement explaining the reasons for the formation of this association.

"At the meeting of the National Live Stock Association in Denver on Jan. 10, 1905, the proposition of reorganization was submitted. Prior to that meeting the officers of that association widely advertised this convention, stating that it was intended to reorganize its basis of representation, membership, etc. We quote herewith from some of their letters sent to stockmen throughout the country, for example:

"As this convention is to be a sort of general conference between the various branches of the industry, we shall not draw the line of membership very close, and will be glad to have as many representatives from your association present as you can send; and will see that all have seats and a voice in the convention."

"We desire to have you represented whether you are members of this organization at present or not."

"And again:
"The details of this reorganization plan are to be arranged by a special committee, and the whole to be acted upon by the convention."

"Without quoting further from their literature, we desire to state that quite a large attendance of stockmen from many sections reached Denver and attended the convention.

Committees were formed, many of them containing men who were in no way connected with the National Live Stock Association, which committees were requested to consider the proposed plan of reorganization, which, briefly, was that the entire business of the National Live Stock Association should be put in the hands of a board of control, which board of control was to be composed as follows: One member representing the cattlemen, one member the sheepmen, one member the horsemen, one member the swine breeders, one member the live stock exchanges, one member the stock yards companies, one member the railway companies, one member the packers.

Debate in the above convention developed the fact that a very large number of the stock growers present were absolutely opposed to this proposition, claiming that as stock producers they could not afford to belong to an association in which the great corporations had such big interest and strong representation on the board of control. In fact, it was declared that under no circumstances could the stock growers as producers organize along with the great corporations, whose interests were so different from those of the producers.

It was stated by the stockmen that at the present time great effort was being made in congress to secure legislation to protect the producers both in railroad rates, and in the manner of governing the interstate transactions of the packers and other great corporations; and that at this time should the stock growers join in an association with these corporations, the public, or the consumers, would be led to believe that a combination of the stock-growers, the packers, railways, etc., had been made, that there was no necessity for legislation; and that all the task by the people of the west, and their demands for relief were groundless; for their combination together would look like there was no issue.

"After much debate and long conferences in committees the matter was

finally brought before the convention, and facing the defeat of their plans in the event of all stockmen present voting the officers of the National Live Stock Association ruled that only members of the association could vote, based on roll call; this regardless of the invitations and strong solicitations asking others to come and participate, as evidenced from the above extracts.

"When the stockmen who formed this, the American Stock Growers' Association, saw the trend of affairs, and what was to take place, they withdrew, and left the convention, feeling that they as producers could not consistently continue in a body in which the packers, railways and other corporation interests had so much voice on the board of control.

The stockmen who have formed this new association recognize that there are certain elements connected with the live stock business in which the railways, the packers and the stock growers have mutual interests, but they believe that the live stock producer stands absolutely alone in his relations with the packers, railways, stock yards and commission men in the matter of marketing his product.

"We feel that the country is with us in our stand; we have not organized to fight any other association nor any particular interest, but to protect ourselves on every hand where it is necessary so to do; and to co-operate with every one wherever there is mutual interest.

"All stockmen who agree to the stand taken by this new association will find it to their interest to correspond with the American Stock Growers' Association at its headquarters, Union Stock Yards, Denver, Colo.

"The call for the convention of the new American Stock Growers' Association, to be held in Denver, Colo., May 9, 1905, will be issued shortly.

"By order Executive Committee."

THE RECENT DENVER FIGHT

Now that it is all over, the wounded gathered from the field and the dead buried, most of the stockmen who participated in the little racket in Denver the other day are asking each other "What was it all about, anyhow?" All agree that it was a bully good scrap, that the meeting was a complete success and that the stockmen won out. The outside public and press are as much at sea as some of the stockmen. The day the convention adjourned the papers announced that the organized stockmen had split into fragments and the next day as gravely declared that a committee had gathered up the fragments, cemented them together and that everything was all right again. The truth of the matter is that all the riot and racket was simply incident to the stock interests getting together. In the good old days when the boys got together they "shot up the town," and the more effectually this was done, the more successful the meeting. In these modern times the shooting is done in the modern way, with our mouths.

In the old times there was no particular reason for shooting up the town, but it seemed to make the boys feel better and the modern method has the same effect. But aside from the fireworks, there are other reasons why the Denver meeting of January, 1905, will go down in history as one of the greatest meetings ever held. In the first place it demonstrated very effectively that the stockmen have reached the point where they propose to straighten out a few things. There may be a difference of opinion as to the methods, but they are all united in the main issue, that the producer must have a fair show. This point was made so plain that it could not be mistaken even by the onlookers and there were quite a number here who were impressed with this fact. That there will be good results grow out of the meeting, those most familiar with the inside of the situation have every reason to believe. There was plenty of good, strong, honest, face-to-face talk, and it has cleared the atmosphere wonderfully. While a new organization has been started, it was not organized to fight stockmen, but to fight for their interests, and in the end it will be found that the rank and file are closer together than ever. Neither is it the intention to fight the new national organization, but on the contrary, it will be regulated, controlled and made to do its share towards bringing prosperity to the industry.

Stockmen believe in fair play. They are willing to treat all interests fairly and demand the same treatment for themselves. They are not fighting the packers, nor the railroad men, but they are opposed to certain unjust methods that have been in vogue which they believe have been against their interests, and



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they simply insist upon having their position perfectly understood.

With the new American Stock Growers' Association firmly organized to safeguard the interests of the producer, there will be no objection to meeting the railroads, the packer or any other interest on mutual ground, and where it is found that co-operation will bring mutual benefit, it will be had.

The feature of the meeting that overshadowed everything else, however, was the firm determination on the part of the stockmen to have it understood that the time has come when the railroads must yield to public control in the matter of rates and service. The organized cattlemen have gone to the very root of this trouble and in demanding that the interstate commerce commission be given power to regulate these matters, they are asking what they believe to be the only real remedy for conditions that have become unbearable. Nothing will be permitted to interpose in the fight for this legislation and the determination to win this fight has for the time being sidetracked everything else. With the president and congress commencing to feel the same way, success is already practically assured.—Arizona Range News.

work for several years directly in the interest of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. In pursuance of his interest along this line he is on his way to Sioux City.

After the reorganization of the National Live Stock Association at Denver he was made general manager under the new constitution. — Des Moines Register Leader.

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NEW MEXICO CONDITIONS

ROSWELL, N. M., Feb. 16.—Twenty-nine degrees below zero was the official report of United States Observer Wright on the temperature this morning at 7 o'clock. That was the coldest point in the present freeze. This shatters all records in Roswell and this part of the Pecos valley.

It was the greatest natural "accident" of the age in this part of the world. It was something unthought of, something hard to believe. The nearest approach to this fall in temperature occurred just ten years ago last night, when the temperature registered just 14 below. The cold wave was preceded by a fall of snow. According to official report the snow was four and four-tenths inches deep.

The sky is clear today and gives promise of an early cessation of the cold snap. The thermometers on Military Heights registered 31 degrees below zero at 7 o'clock this morning. The cold spell will not damage the fruit, as the buds have not had a chance to become swollen in the least.

It is thought that many thousand cattle on the ranges will be killed by the cold and snow.

OKLAHOMA ASSOCIATION

GUTHRIE, Okla., Feb. 16.—The Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association today elected R. M. Bressie of Ponca City president, Joseph Miller of Bliss, vice president, and re-elected W. E. Bolton of Woodward secretary. Oklahoma City was chosen over Ponca City and Enid for the next convention place. Resolutions were adopted today petitioning congress to speedily enact legislation empowering the interstate commerce commission to fix railway rates, requesting the Oklahoma legislature to increase the territorial force of cattle inspectors to ten, and thanking President Roosevelt, Attorney General Moody and the department of commerce for their efforts in investigating and publishing the facts concerning the beef combine.

SENATOR HARRIS TURNED DOWN

Ex-Senator Harris of Chicago, the prime mover in the reorganization of the National Live Stock Association, in its recent sensational meeting in Denver, and one of its leading officers, met defeat last night at the hands of the Corn Belt Meat Producers of Iowa in his effort to secure affiliation. At a meeting of the executive committee, held in the Kirkwood last evening, the former senator was informed that the Iowa association could not at the present time affiliate with his organization. The reason, as politely offered by the Iowa men, was that under the present perturbed situation among live stock organizations they did not wish to become entangled in anybody else's troubles.

Senator Harris, it was said, was on his way to Sioux City to attend a big meeting of live stock men there. He "just happened in" on the Iowa convention. He wished very much that the "great, influential, intelligent body, the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association of Iowa," would name a representative on the executive committee of the National Live Stock Association. But the body declined the proffered honor diplomatically. The senator has been in Washington for many months, directing his efforts to the extension of the foreign live stock markets.

As is well known, Senator Harris was the prime mover in the reorganization of the National Live Stock Association in Denver, which practically put the control of that body in the hands of the railroads, the packers, the commission men and the stock yards men. It ended in the disruption of the organization, and the men representing the shippers and feeders organizing a new association, the American Cattle Growers' Association, of which A. E. de Rieques of Denver, connected with one of the largest live stock concerns in the entire west, is secretary. Secretary de Rieques was to arrive in the city from the west last night on No. 6 of the Rock Island, but up to a late hour he had failed to reach the city.

Members of the Iowa association stated last evening that Secretary de Rieques comes at the invitation of the officers of the Iowa association. He is considered the best informed man in the entire west on shipping conditions and other features of the live stock business, and his advice is eagerly sought for. He will probably address the convention informally today.

HARRIS NOT FOR TROUBLE

Senator Harris refutes, to friends, the assertion that he was here with a view to interfering with the meat producers' convention in any way.

Mr. Harris was two terms representative of the state of Kansas in the United States senate, retiring only last year. He now resides in Chicago. For many years he was one of the leading shorthorn breeders in the country, and was also at

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I do not ask any sufferer to take my unsupported word for this, so will send you some of the medicine free. If you will send me your name and address I will mail you a trial package absolutely free, which will show you that you can be cured. Do not suffer another day. Write me for it right now. Sit down and write me for it right now. Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box 523 Kokomo, Ind.

COWAN URGES SUPPORT OF NEW ASSOCIATION

Texas Cattle Raisers' Association Attorney Says Unity of Interests Is Necessary to Make Stockmen's Organization a Success

In response to a request by The Telegram for a statement relative to a letter from President Frank J. Hagenbarth of the National Live Stock Association, published in Sunday's Telegram, regarding the split in organization at the recent convention in Denver, Judge S. H. Cowan, attorney for the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, who led the fight against the reorganization scheme proposed by President Hagenbarth, said today:

"You request that I answer Mr. Hagenbarth's article published in your paper of Sunday. I do not care for a newspaper controversy. The executive committee of the American Stock Growers' Association has issued a statement to the press and a copy has been sent you, that doubtless you will publish. The only thing I care to say in addition to that is in response to the statement in the article of Mr. Hagenbarth that I made a misstatement when I said that the stock producers of the country were left in an insignificant minority on the central committee under the new constitution, which they adopted at Denver for the National Live Stock Association. You see that Mr. Hagenbarth states the different interests that are each accorded one committeeman on the central committee. Those interests are (1) cattle growers, (2) sheep growers, (3) goat raisers, (4) horse growers, (5) swine growers, (6) stock feeders, (7) pure bred record associations, (8) live stock exchanges, (9) stock yards, and (10) packers.

"In the old National Live Stock Association cattle growers and sheep growers had an enormous majority and from a practical standpoint it was organized by them and maintained by them. The goat raisers and swine breeders and packers were not members as such. Horse growers had a few representatives; swine raisers none, goat raisers none and the others had such insignificant representation and voice in the affairs of the association that they were greatly in the minority. The cattle raisers and sheep raisers of the range country are the principal stock producers, aside from swine growers. There is little, if any, identity of interest between most of those above enumerated interests, except each would like to see the other do well and hopes he may do so. It is by no means certain that the horse growers, goat raisers, swine growers, stock feeders, pure bred record associations would vote with the cattlemen or sheepmen on a given proposition. Live stock exchanges and stock yards and packers are as apt to do so. If such an organization as that doesn't leave the cattle growers and sheep growers, who were the principal part of the National Live Stock Association, in an insignificant minority for all practical purposes, then I am mistaken in saying it did and I leave it to the cattle growers and sheep growers themselves to decide on that point. The majority of the stock yards belong to the packing houses and naturally they will be expected to vote with them. Live stock exchanges are in a position where they cannot very well antagonize the packers and it would depend on what the proposition was as to how they should vote. I don't know what point could come up in which the goat raisers would have common interest in voting with the cattle raisers. Horse growers would be likely to vote with the cattle raisers because some of them do business to a large extent in the same locality and oftentimes the same men are engaged in both branches of the business. The swine growers are engaged in business in a different part of the country to the range cattle growers and sheep growers and their identity of interest with that of the range men is certainly very slight.

"A live stock organization for live stock men who have a unity of interest and common purpose may be worth something, and of the cattle producer the question may be asked: Does it appeal to your judgment to undertake to go into an organization with these ten different interests in which, on the business end of it, you have one vote?

"It all depends on how you look at it as to whether the live stock producer is in an insignificant minority. Certainly those who had composed the National Live Stock Association were left in an insignificant minority, as I stated, but you can figure it for yourself from the facts stated.

"I hope every live stock producer in Texas will send his name and \$5 to A. E. deRigles at Denver and become a member of the American Stock Growers' Association, and meet there on the 9th of May and then form the right sort of a live stock organization of and for live stock men. I have not the least doubt that Mr. Hagenbarth's intentions have been and are good; we disagreed on the plan, and I think it plain that no agreement on that can be reached, because I believe it is demonstrated that an association of associations will not be a complete success because each component association has a hole in which to put every dollar that it can get for its own purpose. I do not think that in order to

supply the deficiency live stock men will be willing to take in all these interests or to look to others to put up the money to run their live stock association. You can see that the sound "financial system" proposed by Mr. Hagenbarth involved the doing of that, all because associations composing the National didn't put up the money, leaving it in a bad way. The failure to have the money to work upon was the cause of its distress. So it would be in the future. If you organize an association of men so as to get 2,000 or 2,500 members in the American Cattle Growers' Association, an average of \$20 each, and on a basis of \$5 up to \$50 will produce that average, you have \$40,000 to \$50,000 per year, and that will enable the association to do something, and it can act as a unit of its own, and Mr. Hagenbarth will be right along with you doing his part and more."

A FLOURISHING ENTERPRISE

A business career of nineteen successful years is something any firm may look back upon with pardonable pride. And when to the achievements of the past is added the more progressive methods of the present, the outlook for the future assumes a most promising prospect. Nineteen years is certainly a sufficient length of time in which to test public sentiment and appreciation, so much so that the proprietor of the "The German Nurseries," Mr. Carl Sonderegger of Beatrice, Neb., may reasonably expect a continuation and steady growth of the patronage which has enabled him to not only carry on a successful business, but to so increase his facilities as to be able to handle a much larger trade than heretofore.

Mr. Sonderegger is not an advocate of the "something for nothing" policy. He believes that value received merits fair compensation, and that it is better to build the reputation of his nurseries on the integrity of his stock rather than the amount offered at a certain price. Consequently, Mr. Sonderegger's new 1905 catalogue contains no offers of cheap seeds to equalize the quality and price. He does, however, make special prices and inducements to patrons, which are worth considering by any who need nursery stock. His guarantee goes with his stock and every precaution is taken to insure arrival at destination in perfect condition. It will be well to note the prices and features of his 1905 spring and fall announcement before ordering.

PASSING OF THE FESTIVE COWBOY

The passing of the cowboy from the western ranges is an inevitable part of our national development. With the restriction of pasturage and the introduction of fences, the necessity for guardians of our grazing lands is fast disappearing, and the erstwhile fantastic figure of the cowboy immortalized in art and literature must go forever.

Those pioneers who have lived in the west for many years have vivid recollections of the cowboy in his pristine glory. He was a picturesque personage, a terror of the frontier and at the same time a paragon of bravery and gallantry. Humanity has never had a more striking or higher exponent of knight errantry than is represented in those men who rode the ranges and guarded the herds. In the storm which invited stampede; in the silent night beneath the stars, and during the burning heat of the day the men who sat in their saddles for many hours and faithfully kept their lonely vigil were heroes who may well be immortalized in verse and story.

The great west, especially that portion which is given over to the cattle raising industry, owes its development largely to the cowboy. As a spectacular and at the same time faithful and necessary adjunct of live stock production, this type of man stands out in scenic interest. One cannot contemplate the old-time cattle business without including in the retrospection the "cow puncher" now fast disappearing. The civilizing tendencies of tranquility and progress have rung down the curtain upon the dauntless men who for half a century earned sustenance upon the ranges and lived under the patronage of the ranchmen. The man of the chaps and quirt is no longer the king of the prairie. All tribute to his personal trustworthiness and his indomitable courage. The wreck of storm, the fever of heat, and the romantic associations of his employment has cast the cowboy in heroic mold. With the disappearance of the primitive conditions of the newer west goes the picturesque figure of the cowboy. Fearless, generous, and almost always admirable, the cowboy must take his place

in the silent procession of the passing and his occupation must yield to those who sow the seed and reap the harvest in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture.—David Henery McGregor, in Needles Eye.

board will be approved by the department and the governor of that territory, and that the question of getting Texas cattle into that country has virtually been settled.

TO DIP CATTLE AT DESTINATION

New Arrangement Suggested for Securing Pasturage in Oklahoma

SANITARY BOARD APPROVES

Final Decision Withheld Pending Attitude of Secretary Hitchcock

A meeting that is of vast importance to the cattle industry of Texas was held Monday at Guthrie, Okla., by the live stock representatives of the different railroads and the Oklahoma sanitary board. This meeting was held for the purpose of arriving at a definite understanding as to what may be expected in regard to the movement of Texas cattle into the pastures of Oklahoma, and the results of the conference, according to Live Stock Agent John I. Conway of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, are eminently satisfactory.

The efforts of the Oklahoma legislature to place the pastures of that territory above the quarantine line have occasioned much concern among the stockmen of this state, who have in the past placed thousands of cattle in Territory pastures.

The conference Monday resulted in an understanding as to just what is to be done. The live stock representatives of the railroads succeeded in getting the Oklahoma sanitary board to agree to recommend to Governor Ferguson of that territory the admission of southern cattle from below the line into the Osage and other Indian reservations by first being dipped once and then released into the pastures. The board will not admit southern cattle into Territory pastures that are dipped at any other point, except at destination. Mr. Conway stated today that Texas cattle when dipped at the yards in Fort Worth will not be admitted into the Oklahoma pastures.

This recommendation, which was agreed to by the sanitary board of Oklahoma, was not signed by Governor Ferguson, as he desires to first submit it to Secretary Hitchcock of the interior department for his ratification before the governor of Oklahoma approves the action.

Mr. Conway says it is generally understood that the secretary of the interior will sanction the recommendations of the sanitary board and that the governor of that territory will then sign them, which will settle the question.

He says that the board has assurances from the governor of Oklahoma that the recommendations will be approved, and in the event the secretary of the interior rules that the recent quarantine bill is not operative he will insist on cattle being dipped once at the unloading point.

Those who represented the railroads in the conference at Guthrie were: Live Stock Agent J. I. Conway of the Santa Fe, Live Stock Agent L. B. Comer of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Assistant Live Stock Agent W. A. Combs of the Santa Fe, Kansas City, and Ben F. Davis of the Rock Island. Among some of the interested cattlemen in the conference were Joe and Zach Miller and Tomk Smith, all of Oklahoma.

Mr. Conway is very much elated over the prospects that the recommendations to be made by the Oklahoma sanitary

SUMMONS OUT FOR CHICAGO PACKERS

First Step in Enforcing Supreme Court's Beef Trust Decision Is Taken

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The first step leading to the possible indictment of the members of the alleged "beef trust" was taken here today. A special Federal grand jury venire was ordered drawn and Deputy United States marshals sent out with subpoenas for various members of the alleged trust. Indictments will be sought on charges of direct violation of the injunction issued some time ago by Judge Grosscup of the United States circuit court restraining the members of the alleged trust from illegally combining in restraint of interstate commerce.

The decision of Judge Grosscup was recently sustained by the United States supreme court. Much secrecy is maintained concerning the affair.

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

LOSS 15 PER CENT

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 17.—The blizzard has left the great Panhandle of Texas and ranchmen are feeling natural again. According to dispatches from Amarillo, Texas, received yesterday morning by Eli Titus, general live stock agent of the Santa Fe, the thermometer in the Panhandle averaged about 40 above all day Wednesday and the sky was clear, though a strong north wind was blowing.

The mild atmosphere has about melted the snow and ranchmen will soon be able to trust their range cattle to the prairie, with the knowledge that the animals will find plenty to eat. Conservative estimates place the losses incidental to the blizzard at 15 per cent of the total number of cattle in the district. A large number were calves and poor cattle. This class of live stock, causes most of the losses on the ranges every winter.

The Panhandle expects no more blizzards during the present winter. Stockmen say it has had more than its share already.

Why suffer with female disease or piles? I will send free to every sufferer my simple vegetable cure. Write Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 523, Kokomo, Ind.

RANGE NEEDS WIND

Wind storms are not acceptable to Wyoming people as a rule, but just at present stockmen in this section are very anxious for the advent of a strong wind, says the Cheyenne Tribune.

The snow storm north of here was much more severe than in the immediate vicinity of Cheyenne and all our northern Laramie county snow is piled up to a depth of almost two feet on the level. This practically shuts out all grazing of sheep and it is feared that losses will occur unless the snow melts very rapidly or a strong wind clears the ground of the snow in places. The weather is not cold and no apprehension is felt by those having feed for their stock.

ROSES

FINEST EVERBLOOMERS—Our list cannot be excelled for this climate. New and standard fruits, shade, ornamentals, garden seeds, field seeds, flower seeds, Cyphers' Incubators, poultry supplies. Catalogue free. Baker Bros., Fort Worth, Texas.

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WANT TO LEASE A RANCH

of 8,000 to 15,000 acres for 3 to 5 years, well watered, with good winter protection. Would like to be within 75 miles of southern branch of S. F. R. R. Would buy steer cattle with ranch.—Address J. W. Smith, Lampasas, Texas. R. F. D. No. 1.

"STAY ALIVE AND GET YOUR RIGHTS"

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 16.—When Governors Van Sant and Cummins assured the meat producers of Iowa last night, in their speeches to the association whose members crowded the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, that the bill pending in congress to vitalize the interstate commerce commission is going to pass, the big audience cheered itself hoarse, and when they emphasized the fact that the voice of the people expressed in petition or at the polls will inevitably drown the din of the lobby at Washington or at any point where the representatives of the people convene, the meat producers applauded with a spirit which indicated that they proposed to follow the advice of Governor Cummins to "stay alive."

Iowa's governor, despite the illness which made public speaking last night almost out of the question, touched the very heart of his audience when he explained the reason that the meat producer of Iowa must ship his cattle and hogs out of the state to be manufactured into meat to be shipped back again. "Why are there not packing houses everywhere over the land where conditions are favorable and where markets can be found?" asked Governor Cummins. He answered:

I will tell you why. The man who wants to go into the business of buying cattle and hogs can not do so upon even terms with those who are already in the business. And I say that this desire, as old as humanity itself, to make money, would speedily dissolve the iniquitous combination among buyers of live stock were it not for the unholy, unlawful, unjust partnership between the packers and the railways. (Applause.)

I choose my words deliberately when I say that it is unfair to allow any packer to own his own cars. (Applause.) It is an outrage now suffered long enough to permit any industrial combination or company to enter into the business of the common carrier, whether through the private or side tracks or any other pretense or device.

If a man wants to start a packing house in Des Moines, he ought to know that he not only can reach the ultimate market with his product as cheaply as the packer in Chicago, but he ought to know that the railway will furnish the same facilities for moving his product that it furnishes to the packers in Chicago or elsewhere.

COMPETITION IS NECESSARY

This he conveyed to be the kernel of the difficulty. What the Iowa meat producer wants and should have is the competing buyer visiting him instead of being compelled to ship his stock to a far distant market, subject to shrinkage and be forced into a market where there is but a single buyer.

Monopoly is intolerable to a free and intelligent people. The meat producers, the farmers of the nation, have no combination. There is the keenest competition among them. And they have a right to demand competition among those to whom they sell their products. The safety and security of the producer is in competition among those who buy his crop. Present conditions among buyers approach a monopoly; already it is a semi-monopoly and soon all vestige of competition will disappear unless it is limited and curbed and the buyer will absolutely fix the price of the product for the seller. Such a condition will be industrial slavery.

But the governor would not impugn the motives of the railroad partners in this iniquitous combination. He believes them powerless and he is praying and working as much for their deliverance as for the people.

The men who control the great industrial and railroad enterprises of the nation have come to an intimate footing. The men who control most of the railway mileage can get together in thirty minutes; all of the managers of the great industrial enterprises can meet in twenty-four hours. They stand together. They have a direct interest in the government and its policies and the legislation which the representatives of the people propose. They are affected by these laws, therefore, their keen interest. And the people may expect that they will ever be alert, keen, eager to mould policies to conform to their own interests.

He said that argument it is proper to advance and it is the right of these enormous interests to be heard by the representatives of all the people in proper protection of themselves. As long as the people are quiescent and imagine that the government, once started, can run without their care, the interests referred to will have their opportunity. But when the people are awake they have weapons incomparably stronger than those of their opponents. They have voices which can reach Washington (or any other center where their representatives meet) and will be heard above the din of any lobbyist feast. The voice of votes can be heard above every other sound, and heard, will be obeyed. "But you will not be heard if you do not lift up your voices," said the governor. "Your

representatives at Washington ought not to be permitted to forget that way back here in Iowa is a great constituency which will call them to strict accounting." And he hoped that the movement here started would not be temporary.

NEW BILL NOT VERY GOOD

Governor Cummins said that the Townsend-Esch bill now pending in congress is better than none, though unsatisfactory in the feature of creating a new court especially. He predicted its passage. He said that he wished that the farmers of the state could read the report of the hearing before the commerce committee on the bill and see the interruptions by members of the committee, the scorn and sneers heaped on the heads of innocent witnesses standing for a piece of legislation which is right, and then contrast that atmosphere with the air which seems now to be circulating about the capitol at Washington. The change has been brought about by the mighty voice of the people.

In closing the governor said: Gentlemen, I congratulate the members of your association because you have taken up the greatest, the most sacred duty of life. I want to felicitate you because you are coming into your own. It is only once in a long time that the people do come into their own. Hitherto they have not held their kingdom long. I hope we are entering an era in which the people will in truth rule and govern themselves.

You are alive. Stay alive. Suppose that this power you ask is given to the interstate commerce commission. It will not do you any good unless the interstate commerce commission is composed of the right kind of men. (Applause.) And if you, having accomplished an important object that you have had in view, retire within yourselves and allow your private business to absorb all your energies and all your thoughts it will not be long until the interstate commerce commission will be as harmless as a dove.

CATTLE LOSSES VERY HEAVY

GUTHRIE, Okla., Feb. 16.—The first session of the tenth annual meeting of the Oklahoma Live Stock association is being held here today. It is the saddest meeting of the Oklahoma association the territory ever knew. So far there are no arrivals from the western counties, but reports from there indicate that the cattle losses in the storm during the two first days of this week are far greater than were at first estimated.

Estimates of different members here from the northeast section place the losses of cattle for the last week between 30,000 and 50,000 head. No estimates are below the former figure and the indications are that the number may more nearly reach the latter. It is estimated here that 100,000 cattle have perished in the western part of the United States. West of the central portions conditions are still critical.

The ground is covered with snow and the snow frozen over with sleet. While the temperature has risen in the last two days, it has not been warm enough to thaw the snow so cattle can reach the grass underneath, the only feed which cattle in the west have. The streams are frozen over, and it is with difficulty that the ranchmen can keep them supplied with water.

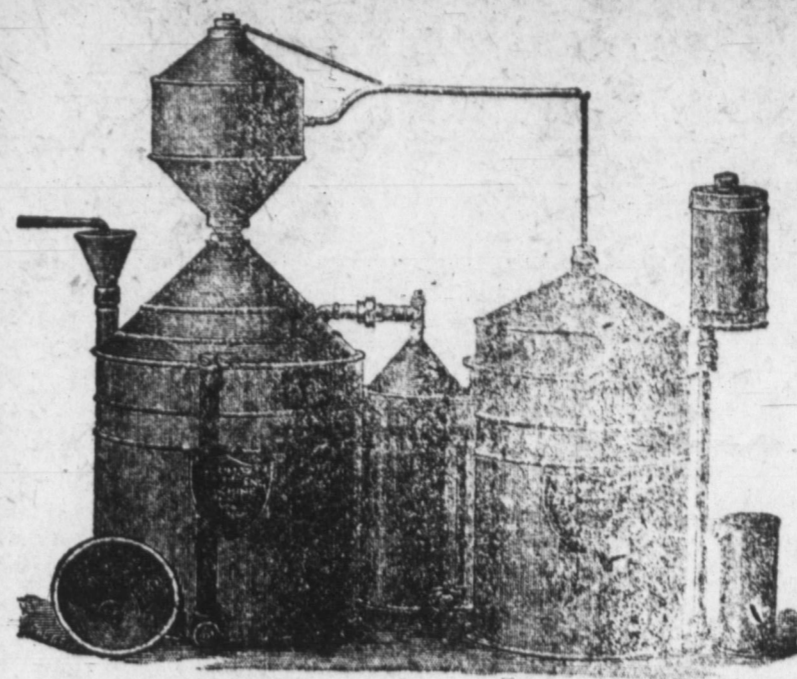
W. H. Codair, a cattleman from northern Texas, attended the convention here today. He left Texas before the first part of the storm, but said that all through southwestern Oklahoma dead and frozen cattle could be seen lying along fences. At one point along the Frisco, near the line between Greer and Comanche counties, there were long rows of dead cattle along the railroad.

"In places," he said, "I saw cattle that could scarcely walk. Their legs were frozen and there was nothing left for them to do but die. They were without food or water. The conditions must be the same in northern Texas."

W. F. Bolton, president of the association, arrived here this afternoon to attend the convention. He said hundreds of cattle had perished in his section. He said no estimate had been placed and the cattle loss might run up in the thousands in that county alone.

There were less than 100 members of the Cattlemen's association at the convention. Those who were here from the northeast and east section sat about headquarters and hoped the reports from the west were not true. An attempt was made this morning to hold a meeting, but after an address of welcome and the reading of a report by Thomas Morris, secretary of the live stock sanitary commission, on "Quarantine Legislation," the meeting adjourned until tonight.

There are fewer than 400 persons here, brought by the Cattlemen's convention. Ordinarily the event is the largest during the year in Oklahoma and is attended by from 5,000 to 8,000 people. It was at first proposed that the meetings be postponed, but many commission men are here from Kansas



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New Process Steel & Wire Co.

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DALLAS, TEXAS.

Down By The Rio Grande

Some years since the citizens of Laredo, Texas, and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, conceived the idea of fittingly celebrating George Washington's birthday (Feb. 22) by suitable "Mexican-American" fiestas and parades, and from a small source this has grown to a magnificent Annual Event unsurpassed in its splendid surroundings and interesting particulars by anything of a similar nature. International in its character, located on the border line between the Great Republics, occurring at a season of the year when business cares press lightly, and at a time when weather conditions in that locality are ideal, this event offers unsurpassed inducements to the pleasure-seeker.

This year the festivities will consist of four days' continuous festivities, February 21, 22, 23 and 24, and the program, which is very elaborate, will comprise many new and interesting features, among which may be mentioned Famous Spanish Bull Fights, Grand Cattle Roping Contest, Football, Baseball, Cocking Main; Torchlight Parades, embodying typical Mexican and Indian features; Naval Fireworks on Rio Grande River; a Spectacular Reproduction of General Washington Crossing the Delaware River; Military Drills and Display Evolutions; Historical Pageants and Trades Display; Flower Carnival; United States and Mexican Troops and Bands.

For this occasion Low Excursion Rates will be in effect to Laredo, also for the benefit of those who desire to see more of Mexican life and customs, arrangements have been made for the sale of excursion tickets to MONTEREY, MEXICO, with ten (10) days' limit, permitting stop-over at LAREDO in order to witness the International Celebration.

For further particulars call on ticket agents, or write

D. J. PRICE, Gen. Pass and Ticket Agent I. and G. N. R. R. Palestine, Tex.

LAND LAW SIMPLIFIED BY CARSWELL MEASURE

Mr. Carswell of Wise county has introduced a general land bill in the house. He has taken the present law as a foundation and retained the main features of it. There are no radical changes in it. The purpose is to simplify the present complicated statute and to bring the whole into one act. Practically every change is for the benefit of the settler without interfering with lessees any more than is under the present law. The principal changes as compared with the present law are these:

NO FILING FEE.

1. The present law requires applicants to file with the county clerks and pay a filing fee of \$1 for every application, while this bill provides for the applications to be filed in the land office by mail and without charge. Some county clerks may object to this, but it is in the interest of the settler.

2. The present law provides one shall be a settler on the land before he files, which is a hardship on him because he may not get the land, while the present bill allows him ninety days to settle on the land after it is awarded to him.

3. The present law provides that a settler must live for three years on the tract designated as a home, while this bill allows the settler to live on any tract he purchases, that is, if for any reason one tract should be found more desirable for a home than the one he first settles on he can change at his own pleasure. This is often desirable on account of water or schools.

4. If ones claim under this bill is attacked for any cause and the land

commissioner passes on the attack and declines to cancel it, he is, after proof of occupancy is filed, required to issue his certificate of the sufficiency of such proof and it is conclusive, while under the present law the commissioner may not issue the certificate.

SCHOOL LAND CHEAPENED

5. Under this bill it is less expensive for school communities to obtain school land for school purposes than it is under the present law because it provides for no patent fee and fixes the price of unsold land at \$1 per acre for school purposes.

6. The present law makes no provision for a lessee who owns improvements on the land he has had leased to obtain any compensation for such improvements if the land is sold to another, while this bill provides that the lessee shall be compensated for improvements.

7. This bill makes no material change in the law as it now is relative to leasing land, but only simplifies it, and retains the present preference right to lessees and extends the same right to the assignee of an entire leasehold.

8. This bill makes no change whatever in the price of land, either for sale or lease.

From a careful reading of this bill it seems to have been drawn in line with the conditions existing in the school land country, but without in any way interfering with the well-established policy of disposing of these lands to actual settlers and without detriment to the school fund. On the whole it is believed by those who have considered it to be the fairest measure on this subject presented to the house in many years, and if enacted into law, will give general satisfaction both to the state and the settler and lessees.

HEAVY LOSSES IN TEXAS

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 16.—From all parts of south Texas come reports of a heavy loss of cattle. The live stock were put in poor condition by the previous cold weather, and the second spell has caused a loss of thousands of head. The prairies are dotted with carcasses, while hundreds of cows are bogged in the miry lands of the bottoms, where they sought shelter from the wind.

Echoes of the Range

IN HARTLEY COUNTY

Channing Courier.

The Matador people continue buying fine stock. Their last selection was made from the handsome herd of W. B. Thompson, purchasing sixteen head, nine bulls and seven heifers, all Herefords.

Walter Farwell and George Findlay, the Chicago representatives of the KIT Company, are now in the Panhandle making a tour of inspection. We learn from them that the local officers of the company have been somewhat changed, but that their method of operation will be the same.

Mr. Joe Frazier, formerly with the Prairie Cattle Company, is now superintendent. H. E. Patterson, formerly of John V. Farwell Company, Chicago, is purchasing agent. A. G. Boyce, formerly their general manager, become general advisor to the company, beside being associated with it in land and other contracts.

IN CROCKETT COUNTY

Ozona Texan.

Roy Hudspeth came up from his ranch Monday. He reports everything all right down his way.

Clay Montgomery was in town Monday. He says stock down his way are standing the cold spell remarkably well, and that the deep canons with good protection in them are worth a great deal to the ranchman during this severe spell.

IN HOWARD COUNTY

Big Springs Enterprise.

W. H. Brennard sold to different parties last week nine head of registered Hereford bull yearlings at \$100 around.

For one week this country was covered with a coating of ice, sleet and snow. The heaviest fall of snow was Tuesday, when about three inches fell, making a total fall of something like five inches. The weather for one week was the coldest this country has experienced in six years. The lowest temperature reached was 7 degrees above zero, but there was very little wind, which made the weather more endurable. Stock that were on the range without feed are reported to have suffered a great deal in different localities, and especially where the grass is short. It is feared that losses will be heavy where cattle are not fed, but most of the ranchmen in this locality are provided with feed, and, so far, there is no loss to speak of. For eight days the sun was hid but came out bright Wednesday morning and the snow soon began to disappear and at this writing there is but very little to be found.

The snow, while doing some damage to cattle, will be of great benefit to the country in bringing early grass and also putting a fine season in the ground for the crops that will be planted in the spring, and those farmers who had their land plowed before the cold snap will reap the benefit of their labor when the harvest time rolls around.

J. D. Earnest returned Wednesday from his Dawson county ranch and says his cattle went through the blizzards without loss.

D. W. Christian came in Monday from his ranch and said his cattle went through the recent blizzards with no loss whatever.

Reports from our local stockmen say that the loss of cattle during the recent cold weather is very slight, as all of the cattlemen were provided with feed and took care of the weak ones.

L. S. McDowell came in Monday from his Glascock county ranch and says he has no loss of cattle from the recent severe weather.

Mart Ellis, of Tahoka was down after coal for Lynn county the middle of the week. He says the loss of cattle in that locality during the cold weather will not be so great as reports would indicate.

A. S. Garnett, who is ranching in Garza county, spent two days here this week. He reported the cattle losses as very light from the late blizzards.

R. L. Slaughter was here Wednesday from his ranch on Buffalo. He reports considerable loss among his cattle as a result of the blizzards of last week.

R. C. Sanderson came in Wednesday from his Glascock county ranch and says his cattle were drawn considerably by the cold weather, but he suffered no loss.

IN MIDLAND COUNTY

Midland Reporter.

Forty-one bulls were counted dead in the Quinsabe pasture south this week. The report is not exactly authentic, but is a general rumor.

B. N. Aycock has just returned from Kansas City, where he purchased a carload of fine bulls, all registered, of prominent breeders of Missouri.

Roll and Dell Dublin are in this week from their ranches northwest. They report no serious losses from the recent cold and snow storms.

S. H. Purcell was in this week from the "J. C." range northwest and reports no particular damage to cattle during the cold spell.

Rev. J. C. Burkett spent most of the week on his ranch near Odessa, and reports that cattle stood the cold weather in good shape.

From the Slaughter range—the "Long S"—comes the report that from 500 to 1,000 cattle have perished from the cold weather during the days since the first of February. Such loss as this is not at all general.

Judge Jesse Wright and W. A. Weakly of Fisher county were here yesterday on

their way to Roby from the range northwest. Judge Wright has just purchased a place near the head of Monument Draugh and Mr. Weakly is on a deal for a place near. They report the country in first-class condition, considering the severe weather, and but little loss.

Writing Friday before noon the editor of the Reporter voices it as the universal opinion of stockmen that the weather conditions of February have been the most severe ever known before in West Texas. Cowmen of large experience, men who have been in the Midland country from fifteen to twenty-five years, say they never before saw such destructive propensities of the elements. And yet the destructiveness is not so great as might reasonably be expected. From a range standpoint, a consideration of grass supply, the Midland range was never before so well conditioned at this season as now. In our last issue we spoke of this fact, and our reiteration is not inconsistent, even though the weather seems to be surcharged with all the intense cold possible to the elements.

THE ALPINE COUNTY

ALPINE, Texas, Feb. 16.—U. J. McIntyre has purchased forty fine black muley bulls for his ranch north of Marathon. They were purchased from Midland parties.

The carload of cows sold by Ben and Jesse Pruett in Fort Worth last week, averaged 820 pounds and brought \$2.25 per hundred.

Beau McCutcheon sold four carloads of fat cows to Ed Farr for the Albuquerque markets.

Joe Jackson bought 180 head of cows and a few calves from Judge W. W. Bogel.

Ed Myers and Lee Chastain were down from Marfa Friday to ship out the Gage steers for Murphy & Co., which O. R. Slavins recently purchased.

Baylor Shannon of Clifton, Ariz., is out on the Brite ranch in Presidio county to buy some fat stuff from the Clifton markets.

Luther Yarbro has bought Joe Lindley's four sections in the U. B. pasture in the eastern part of the county.

Willis Hunter, manager for Turney's OZ ranch, reports snow to the depth of four inches, but cattle seem to be doing fairly well.

There has been very little suffering reported among cattle so far from the recent blizzard.

Land values have made great strides in Brewster county the past week, according to the appraisal and classification received by the county clerk. Four hundred and sixty-eight sections have been reappraised and many of them reclassified by the land commissioner.

NEW MEXICO RANGE

DEMING, N. M., Feb. 21.—Two good snows in the last ten days, after the repeated winter rains, cause the stockmen to anticipate unprecedented range condition the coming spring, and prices will, perhaps, steadily stiffen. Few sales have so far been made, the softened sod making it impossible to gather the stuff already sold. A firm demand exists for aged stuff for feeding purposes, with but few offerings. All grades are in fine condition, with no losses reported. Each succeeding year's experience demonstrates that Southern New Mexico is the coming breeding ground of the entire range country. The blizzards which have wrought such havoc on most of the western ranges have failed to reach us here, the mercury having never approached the zero mark. The ranges abound with green pasturage, and prospects are simply unprecedented in the history of the country.

Messrs. Brock, Biggs and others of the Cambrey region put up about 1,800 head of yearlings on an early order from Denver parties. Billy Birchfield put up a bunch of threes for the same parties, but failed to make good on a portion of the order, in consequence of weather conditions. The Brock-Watkins company offers 5,000 head of one and two-year-old steers for spring delivery. Inquiries will reach them at Deming. This firm reports two recent ranch deals and a steady demand for both ranches and she-stuff. The ranges of this section show the wisdom of breeding to good bulls. Buyers everywhere already know that the products of the Deming ranges class A1, and top prices are invariably obtained. There are more thoroughbred bulls in the country contiguous to Deming than in any similar area in the southwest, and every one says it pays. California feeders are beating the brush for any and everything that will do to feed. A firm demand will undoubtedly come from the middle west for stockers later in the season.

Horses will come through the winter in better condition than for years before. Considerable inquiry for work grades already exists, with ample offerings.

Sheep and goats are in prime condition, with an excess of range reported. Many mountain ranges adapted to their needs are offered for sale and lease. This is one of the coming industries of Southern New Mexico, the mild climate



If you want the best thing ever made for watering stock on the range, buy the OKLAHOMA STEEL STOCK-WATER POOL. It is not a tank; but simply a POND, with a SUBSTANTIAL STEEL WALL, which is made in sections and bolted together after being landed at the place where the pool is to be used. Like other ponds it has a dirt or clay bottom which will never rust, rot or wear out. We solicit trial orders and invite correspondence. HUDSON & COOK, Oklahoma City, Ok.

affording ideal conditions for their care and propagation.

Alpine Avalanche:

W. J. McIntyre went over to Midland last week and purchased a carload of fine black muley bulls for his ranch just north of Marathon. Mr. McIntyre says it was cold over there then, and no doubt the weather has been extremely severe there since then.

Oliver Billingsley bought of J. B. Irving two cars of cows and sold them to Cromb & Shannon of Clifton, Arizona, to which place they were shipped Wednesday.

The carload of cows Jesse and Ben Pruett shipped to San Antonio a few days ago weighed 820 pounds and sold at \$2.25.

J. B. Irving sold to Oliver Billingsley two cars of cows and eight calves. Oliver went with them to El Paso Friday.

Sunday evening late, a regular blizzard struck Alpine and that night, Monday and Monday night was the coldest weather experienced in Alpine in a long time, and no doubt poor stock have suffered considerably.

Monday it was too cold to snow and sleet fell nearly all day, but yesterday about daylight it began to snow and continued for a greater part of the day. This morning about 3 o'clock a very strong wind sprang up from the west and up to 10 o'clock the snow was drifting in sheets, in places the ground being almost bare and in other places the snow was banked several feet deep. This no doubt will put an abundance of water in the draws and as the sun has been shining all day it will be worth much to stock, after such extremely severe days as Monday and Tuesday.

Judging from all accounts the rain and snow has been general and early grass is assured.

IN NOLAN COUNTY

Sweetwater Reporter:

F. M. Long came in from Fort Worth Tuesday morning and went out to the ranch to see how his cattle are standing the cold weather.

W. W. Beall returned Tuesday from Odessa. He says the cold weather has been very bad on cattle out there, a number having frozen to death.

John R. Lewis came in Wednesday from his ranch in the southern part of the county, after having been snow-bound for a week. He says his cattle stood the cold spell remarkably well.

IN DEAF SMITH COUNTY

Hereford Brand:

A. H. Morris, while in town Monday, informed a Brand representative that cattle are standing the snow and cold

weather exceedingly well and that there would be no losses at all where ample food and shelter were provided.

L. R. Bradly this week sold to George Cloyd two of his registered cows which attracted considerable attention when driven through the streets both animals were registered Herefords and were as fat as feed and attention could make them. They weighed 1425 pounds and 1525 pounds respectively and furnish another instance of successful feeding in the Panhandle.

The snow which visited this part of the country the first of the week could not have come in better style. The temperature was not low at any time and the gentle fall, unaccompanied by wind, prevented drifting and hence practically no damage was done to stock. The total fall amounted to about eight inches, which, with the snows which had previously fallen, will put an excellent season in the ground and benefit all classes alike. The farmer, because the present moisture will insure early spring grass. As for the business man, he is rejoicing over the flattering prospects which the future holds in store for the country.

THE OKLAHOMA CHANGE

GUTHRIE, Okla., Feb. 17.—The change of the Oklahoma quarantine line by the legislature throws a line all around the territory including the Osage Nation and prohibits the entry of cattle from Texas or other quarantine territory unless dipped. Carrying the measure over the veto of Governor Ferguson was not a surprise. Speaker Norton says the governor was not opposed to the measure, but on account of the opposition of Secretary Hitchcock felt compelled to veto it. Originally, the governor was actively in favor of it, but the secretary claimed that the Osage Nation could not be included as leases had been given to Texas cattlemen and it was not possible to abrogate them. The action virtually puts all Oklahoma above the line.

The ticky cattle already in will be dipped and infection eliminated. Cattlemen estimate that all of Oklahoma will be free of infection in about a year.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 17.—Governor Lanham has approved a bill making it a felony to steal any sheep, hog or goat.

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.

FARM LANDS

—ALONG—

"THE DENVER ROAD"

—IN—

NORTHWEST TEXAS

(THE PANHANDLE)

Are advancing in value at rate of 20 per cent per annum.



Do You Know

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As our assistance may be of great value toward securing what you need or wish, as regards either Agricultural Properties or Business Opportunities, and will cost nothing, why not use us? Drop us a postal.

A. A. GLISSON, Gen. Pass. Agt.
Fort Worth, Texas.

CONDITIONS IN PARKER COUNTY

Editor Stockman-Journal.

After the long, cold blizzard, Old Sol has come out bright and the prospects are flattering for some old-fashioned, good Texas weather once more. I will be thankful for the same. Still the ground is frozen. Wheat and oats are looking sickly. However, farmers in this vicinity claim the wheat will be all right, but the fall oats are done for.

This town, Aledo, is just a wide place in the road on the Texas and Pacific railroad. The merchants here carry good stocks and do a rushing business. There was seventy-two cars of wheat shipped last year from this station, 800 bushels to the car, and brought on an average of \$1 per bushel. A little over 500 bales of cotton were also shipped.

I presume that one-half of the farmers are holding their cotton yet, and that nothing less than 8 cents will buy it. The cotton acreage in this locality will be cut short one-third this season. The farmers are beginning to see the fallacy of buying high-priced bacon and lard on low-priced cotton, and in the future will raise more corn and hogs and less cotton, which I consider is a move in the right direction.

As a rule farmers work longer hours and get less for their labor than any other class of people. Yet, it is their own fault.

Aledo supports a first-class school, with 165 pupils in daily attendance. Professor James W. Watson is superintendent, and Miss Lena Mathis and Miss Vena Mathews are assistants. The above teachers are good ones and rank high as educators; always at their post of duty with smiling faces. When a man or woman has done their whole duty in any avocation in life they have a right to smile and make the balance of humanity happy with their smiles. I have met some men and women who looked like they were bled down to a pint and then sowered, which always makes want to hide out of their presence as quickly as possible. It strikes me very forcibly that all life is worth living for is the pleasure we can get out of it. Yes, I do love to be with people who can smile and make the sun shine around their fellow man. However, I often get the blues myself; but I try to not let any one else know it, and I smile just the same.

There is a big string of steers being fed near Aledo. Judge Charles McFarland, who lives four miles south of here, has 1,100 in his lots, doing nicely; notwithstanding the terrible weather. Hay McFarland has 700 head; J. N. Markham & Sons have on feed 225 cows and steers; W. H. Faine 200 big steers; Bob Farmer 150 steers and seventy cows; Captain E. D. Farmer 1,200 steers, all doing nicely.

Last Saturday I dropped in on my friend and neighbors, Captain and Mrs. V. O. Hildreth, who live three miles east of Aledo. I always know where to go for a first-class dinner, and Mrs. Hildreth always has it, and I did ample justice to it. If there is anything I love better than apple dumplings it is more apple dumplings, and I will say Mrs. Hildreth is a world-beater on apple dumplings. I spent several hours looking over Mr. Hildreth's splendid shorthorn cattle. He has some as fine blooded stock as there is in the United States, including several registered bulls old enough for service, the majority of them sired by King Lavender, a 2,500-pound bull of remarkable constitution and feeding qualities, and probably as good a sire as can be found in all Texas. An inspection of his calves affords ample evidence of the rare breeding powers of this great bull. I was very much impressed with the two-year-old bull, The Secretary, who has been doing assistant service in the herd. He is not only a very richly bred animal, but looks like the making of a coming show yard champion. He carries the blood of many champions, and it is my opinion that Captain Hildreth is making a mistake to consign this grand young bull to the March sale at Fort Worth. In the herd I found wide-backed, thick Scotch heifers and cows of exceptional finish and refinement, as well as great flesh carriers. Several of these are pure bred Cruickshanks, showing roan Gauntlet, Pride of the Isles and Champion of England, Mr. Cruickshanks' three greatest bulls, right at the top of their pedigrees. I was also pleased with the high quality of some Scotch topped Seraphiner and Rose of Shaws. These are perfect pictures, and would be ornaments to any man's herd. Blood will tell. The captain is combining farming with his herd. He has something over 200 acres in a fine state of cultivation, raising last year an immense amount of feed stuff, cane and corn, and raised a little the rise of twenty-five bales of cotton from thirty acres sod land. He is also feeding 200 steers and seventy cows for the market, and has 4,000 acres in his pastures, all patented land.

If you want first-class shorthorns call on Hildreth. C. C. POOLE.
Aledo, Texas, Feb. 16, 1905.

CATTLEMAN AGAINST TICK EXTERMINATION

J. P. Anderson of San Angelo Says All Calves Should Be Infected While Young

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Feb. 18.—J. P. Anderson of this place is a friend of the Texas tick. He says that the tick serves

a good purpose and he follows out his theorizing by actual practice on his fine stock farm six miles below San Angelo, on the Main Concho river. He sees that all his calves have ticks on them just as soon as they are able to wobble around. If they don't acquire the ticks themselves, Mr. Anderson puts them on the calves. He says that the young calf while sucking has but a slight fever and is then rendered immune. While on the other hand if the calf does not take the fever before it becomes 12 months old when it does fever it dies. Mr. Anderson has been reading an article in the Breeder's Gazette by a Mr. Beavers of South Carolina, who advocates a policy of extermination of the tick. Mr. Anderson contends that this is what would be a bad idea and that it is impossible. What is needed is a cure for the fever and not any method of getting rid of the ticks. Mr. Anderson raises registered Herefords and has acquired a big reputation for his fine stock. He states that he has "a private grave yard in the branch back of the big barn," where he has some \$5,000 worth of fine stock which took the Texas fever after they were calves from 12 months to 2 years old and died. The tick question, or rather the fever question, is one that means millions of dollars to the stockmen of the southwest, and it is to be hoped that a rational remedy and a sure one for the fever may yet be found.

Stockmen say that a dipping vat will certainly have to be established here if the Osage Nation is quarantined against Texas cattle this year, which seems quite probable at this time. While the dipping vat at Water Valley will enable stockmen to drive their cattle across the line, there would necessarily need to be one here to enable them to ship their stuff from this point. It is assumed that it will unquestionably be established here as soon as the quarantine ruling goes into effect. There is a fine opening for a company to establish this dipping vat here, as there is believed to be big profits in its operation. The cattlemen in this as in every other enterprise not strictly a transaction involving the buying and selling of cattle or the raising of cattle, are slow to see the prospects of profits and averse to starting the company off.

SERIOUS CATTLE LOSS FROM STORM

Hundreds of Animals Said to Have Perished in Territory and Panhandle

DENISON, Texas, Feb. 15.—George Reed and Con Eckert, prominent stockmen of the Indian Territory, state the cold weather resulted in the loss of hundreds of cattle. In one herd of beef cattle seventy-two head perished. The ranges are covered with dead cattle. Letters to Dr. Gurland from the Panhandle report enormous loss of cattle.

TERRIBLE STOCK LOSSES REPORTED

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Not during the last six years has the equal of the present cold weather been experienced in the west, and in many places no such low temperatures have been recorded since the establishment of the weather bureau.

The area of the cold wave extends from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Rocky mountains to the Atlantic. The line of zero weather is about in the latitude of Memphis, but all through the south freezing weather is reported. In the north the mercury has registered anywhere from zero to 45 degrees below, the latter mark being recorded at Richland Center, Wis.

Trains everywhere in the west and northwest are from two to twelve hours late, and because of the packing of the fine snow in the cuts, it is expected that it will be several days before the roads are able to restore the schedule time, even if the weather moderates. Although details are lacking, it is estimated that about a score of people have lost their lives, the majority of the fatalities being in the southwest, where distances between houses and towns are great and shelter hard to find.

The loss of cattle on the ranges, particularly on those lying in the northern part of the southern tier of states will be very heavy. W. E. Bolton, secretary of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association, declared that the live stock losses in the present cold weather will be the greatest since the great blizzard of 1896. He places the number of head lost on the range in western Kansas, western Oklahoma and the Panhandle of Texas at 50,000 head. Further north in Nebraska and the Dakotas and Montana the stockmen are better prepared to shelter their stock, their cattle are better inured to cold, and it is not expected that their losses will be anything near as heavy as those on the ranges further to the south.

Officially speaking, this was the coldest day in Chicago since Feb. 9, 1899, when the mercury registered 23 degrees below zero, which stands as the record for cold weather in the records of the local weather bureau. The official record was 19 below zero.

INVITATIONS TO CATTLEMEN OUT

Two Thousand Letters Calling Attention to Fort Worth Mailed Today

Invitations are being sent out today from the office of the Cattle Raisers' Association in this city inviting cattlemen and others to attend the twenty-ninth annual cattle raisers' convention to be held here on March 21 to 23 inclusive. The invitations will be sent to cattlemen throughout the southwest and prospects are for the biggest attendance in the history of the association. Two thousand invitations will be sent out.

The executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' Association for 1904-05 is: W. W. Turney, I. T. Pryor, Richard Walsh, A. G. Boyce, S. B. Burnett, J. D. Jackson, Dr. E. B. Frayser, D. B. Gardner, R. J. Kleberg, T. A. Coleman, M. C. Campbell, H. E. Crowley, John T. Lytle, J. H. P. Davis, John N. Simpson, Murdo MacKenzie, D. H. Lucas, George T. Reynolds, M. E. Pulliam.

AN EFFECTIVE LAW IS NEEDED

"Given a law which, without question, prevents the introduction of Texas fever ticks into Oklahoma, a law which will stand the test of the courts and do business, and an appropriation sufficient to provide for the proper enforcement of such a law, and the future of the cattle industry in Oklahoma rests entirely with the men who own cattle. If these men adopt and intelligently follow the well-known methods of destroying ticks and do it earnestly and faithfully, or are made to do it when they will not voluntarily do so, very soon the Texas line will be the federal quarantine line. And until this is accomplished, the future of the cattle industry in Oklahoma will be no different from the past."

TREES THAT GROW
Hardy varieties; yield big crops. Grafted Apple, 45c; Budded Peach, 55c; Black Locust Seed, 5c per bushel.
GERMAN NURSERY, Box 26, Seaside, Cal.

Shorthorn Bulls

Sixty coming 2 and 3-year-olds, full bloods, but not entitled to registration. Four registered yearling bulls, coming 2s. For prices, address W. P. Stewart, Jacksboro, Texas.

CONVENIENT HOURS PLEASE



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THE METEOR Leaves FORT WORTH every day At 10:48 a. m., arriving ST. LOUIS NEXT MORNING At 11:30.

THROUGH SLEEPER To ST. LOUIS and KANSAS CITY.

Meals served in OBSERVATION DINING CARS Service second to none

W. A. TULEY, Genl. Pass. Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

P. S.—Try the new double track line from St. Louis to Chicago. No other just as good. W. A. T.



Making History

During the year 1904, the Pecos Valley Lines and Southern Kansas Railway of Texas have been making railroad history in the Southwest.

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Houston, Texas.

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

HEC. A. McEACHIN.....Editor

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

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STOCKMAN PUBLISHING CO.

A PLAIN STATEMENT

Will C. Barnes, secretary of the New Mexico Cattle Growers' association, makes a very plain statement of facts in commenting on an article which recently appeared in the Breeders' Gazette concerning the Denver convention, which will meet with the unqualified approval of all Texas stockmen. Mr. Barnes says:

The Gazette takes the side of the National Live Stock association as it is now organized, composed of stock raisers, commission men, packers, stock yards men and about everything else that comes in touch with the live stock industry. When I say "touch" in connection with some of these parties I use the word very advisedly indeed. I propose to tell, if you will allow me, why a lot of us western range men declined to line up with this very Falstaffian army.

To begin with, for the past five years this country has seen a most unprecedented wave of prosperity roll across it from ocean to ocean. The entire country was overwhelmed with good times, money was plenty, crops enormous and there was but one dark spot on the whole scene. While every industry in the country was in a most satisfactory condition, the cattle business alone did not participate in this era of prosperity. With grain, wool, cotton, feedstuffs and every article of manufacture rising daily in value, cattle continued to go down. There seemed to be no bottom to the market. Did there come a slight rise it was followed by a still deeper drop in prices.

I can give no better example of this drop than to quote prices on New Mexican calves, which in 1899 sold delivered on the cars at my loading station for \$16 per head. In 1900, \$15; in 1901 and 1902, \$10; in 1903, \$8, and in 1904 the self-same calves, although possibly not quite as heavy, only brought \$6 per head and some even less. In 1899 and 1900 native cows here in New Mexico sold readily at \$35 per head; in 1904 they were a drug at \$10. Yet against all this we saw wool steadily increase in value till today in New Mexico sheepmen are getting 19 and 20 cents a pound for wool that a few years ago went begging at 7 and 8 cents. Oats here sold in 1900 at 65 and 75 cents a hundred; today and for a year past they have ruled around \$1.50. Everything the cattle raiser used on his ranch was from fifty to one hundred per cent higher than ever before. Wages were higher (and men did less), harness, wagons, tools, clothing, food, sugar and everything but whisky went skyward. His hides he sold for less than ever, yet his boots cost more. Still his product went lower and lower.

The cowman at length got to a point where he was like some old one-eyed range cow, that after being hazed about in the round-up all day finally gets cut off into some corner by herself and gets "on the prod." She knows neither friend nor foe, but whether a football on the blind side or a figure on the good side, she charges head down and tail up on all alike. This is much the condition of the cowman of today. He has had so much misery dealt him that he scarcely knows whom to trust, who is really his friend.

But out of all the ruck of discord and disaster, trouble and gloom, a few points seem to him to be so well established as to admit of no doubt as to their responsibility, in part at least, for his present condition; and they are that all of the industries and interests that thrive and live upon the cattleman have gone on steadily improving and growing in wealth, while

he has gone as fast toward the bankruptcy court.

The commission man gets the same old price for selling his calves at \$6 as for \$16, the stock yards charge the same old yardage as of yore, the railroad rates are on an average 20 to 25 per cent higher than ever before and the service fifty times worse. He goes to market, sits on the fence and sees his cattle fairly given away, goes up and gets his little old check from his commission man in an office fitted up in palatial style, sees new packing houses going up on every hand, reads of the packers worth hundreds of millions who a few years ago were as poor as he himself is, reads of railroad presidents getting salaries higher than the president of the United States, and then when he goes home they want to make him pay his fare back. Is it any wonder then that he gets back to the ranch pretty sore on a lot of things and eager for some relief?

Out of all the various causes that seem to him to be the most cogent for this state of affairs he easily distinguishes two principal ones: First, the extortionate railroad rates and wretched service; second, the combination of packers which, in his poor opinion at any rate, has served to kill off all competition and stifled every chance for a legitimate business rivalry in his products. He does not soon forget the stock yards with \$20 hay and \$2 corn, or the commission man with his same old commission whether he sells canners or export steers, or the live stock agent who promised him cars tomorrow when he knew there was not a car on his whole division. So then, when the aforesaid cowman comes to a stockman's convention and finds that the very men to whom he has entrusted his leadership propose to turn him over, bound hand and foot, to these very elements that he has so deeply learned to distrust, is it, I say, any wonder that he rebels?

I have been a member of the National Association ever since it was organized. Did I not walk up to the tables at that famous barbecue at Denver with John Springer and eat of the elk, the buffalo, the 'possum and all the other good things they had there? Is not that a proof of my blue blood? Yet I am forced to admit that for real results the Interstate Cattle committee that we organized at Denver last spring has in its short life really accomplished more for the cattlemen than has the National in all the years it has existed, and at an expense ridiculously small compared with the cost of running the National Association. Sure, we had good times at the meetings, but mask balls, barbecues and theater parties after all do not aid in the work you go there to do. Nor do they get much in the way of results.

The Gazette is not right in saying that we "refused to affiliate in any manner with the railroads and packing houses." Affiliation in our eyes is one thing and annihilation is quite another. We were and are perfectly willing to meet these gentlemen and discuss and argue over our troubles and grievances with them in the very best of temper, but to take them into our counsels, to ask them to give us money to fight them at Washington, seemed to us simply preposterous. The Gazette "points with pride," as the political platforms say, to the fact that "these interests" (meaning the packers, stock yards and kindred forces that prey upon us), "propose to raise a fund of \$20,000 or \$25,000." For what? To fight the beef trust? To fight for better railroad rates? To fight for enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce committee? Well, hardly. In the whole article we find not one word as to what this new hermaphrodite body proposes to do except assist Nels Morris in getting Congress to open up foreign markets for our agricultural products.

But is there any guarantee that goes with this proposition that if this is accomplished we the producers will be in any way benefited? How will such an extension of trade serve to decrease the rapaciousness of the packers? How much of this \$25,000 will be spent in aiding our strenuous president in his fight against the combine for lower railroad rates, or for increasing the powers of the interstate commerce commission? How much of it do they propose to spend in upholding his hands in the beef trust inquiry? The interstate cattle committee has today two good men at Washington working along these lines, Judge Cowan and Murdo Mackenzie, doing all they can to back up these questions. Has the national association any one there doing work to this end? Shall we therefore sell our birthrights for this pitiful mess of pottage—this twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars a year?

It is not so many years ago that the stockmen generally were memorializing congress to assist us in opening the French and German markets to our meat products. The government responded; a rigid system of Federal inspection at all packing houses of all meat products was inaugurated which met the requirements of these foreign governments. Now who has benefited by this? The producer? The market reports for the past few years do not show it that way. Who then? Why Messrs. Morris, Swift and their fellow brigands who are now around again asking the live stock raisers of the United States once more to become a modern "Wooden Horse of Troy" and enable these bold warriors to get within our lines unsuspected and unopposed.

The new organization is practically one of cattlemen. The wool growers as a general thing stayed with the old association. But with wool selling all

over the west at the highest prices in thirty years, with New Mexican lambs scarce at \$2.75, why on earth should the sheepmen want any changes? On the contrary, were I a sheep owner I would oppose going into anything new or revolutionary for fear I would disturb the present altitudinous conditions of the wool industry.

The Gazette called us "bolters." In my opinion we made the mistake of the whole fight right there, and I take pride in calling attention to the fact that we of New Mexico were about the only ones in the whole house that did not bolt but stayed the roll call through. We realized that if all would stay and vote we had the thing beaten to a stand still, for to amend the constitution it required a two-thirds vote and the men who were for making the changes did not have at any time more than a bare majority. We vainly tried to stay the stampede but it was too late, and the vote carried, as too many had already left the hall. Had all the opposition stayed we would have beaten the proposed change in the constitution and there would have been no need of any one "bolting." It was a great pity that Mr. Springer's straightforward talk and motion to carry the whole thing over for a year could not have come sooner. It would have cleared up the atmosphere most splendidly and in a year things would have shaped themselves up right.

Personally my great regret was that we who left did not form a strictly Cattlemen's National Association on lines similar to the National Wool Growers' Association. The cattlemen need a national association made up of cattle raisers only. We have many things in common with the sheep men, the goat men, the horse men and even the swine men, but we should have one national association of our very own. Then if the National Live Stock Association would be so constituted that we could consistently join it as the wool growers have, all well and good. I believe the cattlemen will loyally support a national association, one that will fight the battles of the cowman. We need it badly and it is my earnest hope that at the May meeting the Interstate Cattle Committee will be merged into the American Live Stock Association and that it will then be renamed the American Cattle Raisers National Association. And under its banner every cattle raiser from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Medicine Hat to San Angelo, can join hands to fight for our rights without stultifying ourselves by accepting money from the very men and interests whom in our present state of darkness we are forced to consider tacitly, at least, as "our friends the enemy."

As for Mr. Hagenbarth, there is not a single cattleman who for a moment doubts his sincerity and honesty in this matter. It certainly is a real tribute to his standing to say this for it is true, and on every hand at Denver he was given full credit for advocating what in his opinion was right and wise. Mr. Hagenbarth's sincerity and honesty of purpose were admitted by all, but his judgment and perspicacity were, in the minds of a lot of us, far from right.

WILL C. BARNES.

San Miguel County, N. M.

AN EXPENSIVE LESSON

Stockmen of the southwest have learned some valuable lessons from their own and their neighbors' experiences during the recent severe storm. To many it has been a costly lesson, for their losses have ranged from a few dollars to thousands of dollars. The lesson is that it pays to provide feed and shelter for live stock. The reports from the range southwest country all read alike. Where stockmen had rough feed with which to carry their stock along while the grass was covered with ice and snow they had light losses; those who had no feed had heavy losses. Stockmen who had both feed and shelter had no losses at all.

Of course it is impossible for the stockman who operates on a large scale to provide against every possible emergency—as impossible as it is for the residents of the Kaw valley to provide against loss from a repetition of the flood of 1903. It is possible that there could come such seasons of severe weather as will occasion heavy loss notwithstanding provision has been made for ordinary contingencies. The recent storm was an exceptionally severe one, but not a record-breaking one for severity by any means. Every cowman who has been operating in the southwest for a couple of decades has passed through storms that were more severe. This one has been, however, severe enough to occasion much loss to stockmen, and severe enough to emphasize the necessity for providing feed and shelter for stock. During the past few years there has been much forage grown in the southwest in districts where formerly it was believed nothing but grass would grow. The forage crop the past season was a good one, and the men who had the foresight to raise Kaffir corn, cane, millet, alfalfa and the like, succeeded in weathering the storm with but comparatively small loss. Not only have they avoided heavy mortality among their herds, but they have kept their stock in better condition, and it will be in shape to flourish on the abundance of pasture which the heavy snowfall has insured. Stock that had little or no feed, but still managed to pull through the storm and live, will be in poor flesh and a good part of the grazing season will be required to get it in condition, which means so much time and so many pounds in weight lost.—Kansas City Drivers Telegram.

The trouble with a great many stockmen is that they do not learn the lessons well that should be acquired as a result of these disasters. They simply draw long faces and deplore the state of weather

er that made the great losses possible, the next bad spell of weather will find the majority of them in the very same condition. Many stockmen in the southwest were lulled into a state of fancied security by the two mild winters just ahead of the present one. The fact that those winters were mild was accepted as something of an indication that the present one would follow the same lines. When the first of the winter came and passed without any very bad weather it caused these ranchmen to feel but the more secure, and when February came with its blizzards, its sleet and its snow, which lay upon the ground for more than a week, they could not understand just why such a visitation should be sent upon them. But it came and it brought with it a state of affairs that could have been very largely remedied if the proper precautions had been taken.

There are few ranches in west Texas which make any pretensions to providing shelter for cattle. There is more disposition to provide feed to be used in case of emergency than there is to shelter the cattle from the inclemency of the elements. One-half the cattle lost during such times as the February blizzards would be sufficient if sold at fair prices to provide an abundance of shelter for the remainder. But no shelter is needed when the weather is good, and we have so much good weather in Texas that it almost seems a useless expense to provide our cattle with winter shelter. The fact of the business is that we have adopted the feeding idea only under protest. The old longhorn stock was permitted to rustle for its provender and make its bed under the broad blue canopy of heaven. It seems hard now to come to the idea of feeding our stock during the winter months, but having put so much good blood in them we are compelled to do so to avoid severe pecuniary losses. But we would prefer to let 'em rustle.

It has not yet fully dawned upon our stockmen that they are losing big money by leaving the cattle to shift for themselves during the winter. The situation is that in the summer and fall cattle get fat on the range, and then are permitted to get poor on the range during the winter months. Those living through the winter require all the spring and part of the next summer to get back to the point where they were at the beginning of winter, and all this time when they should be growing and putting on additional flesh is totally lost. Kansas, Iowa and Missouri stockmen have found this fact out for themselves and remedy it by heavy winter feeding, keeping the cattle in a thrifty growing condition the year around. But out here in Texas, the greatest cattle country on earth, we stick to the old ruts. Perhaps a few more years will bring the proper and necessary change. Perhaps a few more blizzards and heavy losses will bring the situation home to us in such manner we will make haste to get out of the old rut. It may not be possible to build shelter for all the western range cattle, but wind breaks of some kind can be provided, and feed can be raised and purchased sufficient to keep them in proper condition during all the winter months.

Texas cattlemen as a rule are very progressive people, but they have not yet adopted the progressive ideas that dominate those engaged in the same line of business in less favored localities. But Texas ranchmen will learn.

SOME CATTLE HAVE DIED

Since the first of February the weather has been very unfavorable for the live stock interests of this state. The blizzard which came the first of the month was followed by another which brought the coldest weather of the entire season, but which fortunately only lasted for about two days. The cattle of the country were in good shape when the first spell of bad weather came, but its close found them much run down in flesh and very badly weakened. The last spell caused the thermometer to go down below the zero mark, and as a consequence many of these weak and thin cattle have died. Some portions of the range country seem to have escaped with less fatality than others. In the Colorado City country but few deaths are reported, and it is said the majority of these were occasioned by the lack of water. Losses are reported light in the Midland country, and west of that point the estimate is about 15 per cent. The Panhandle country has lost a considerable number of cattle, some estimates ranging as high as 25 per cent, but this is generally believed to be somewhat excessive. Down in the Concho country the reported losses are light, and according to general reports South Texas seems to have suffered perhaps greater than other sections of the state. Down in Brazoria county the cattle seem to have chilled to death. A report from Angleton says:

The firm of Sharpe & Smith of Angleton today shipped out 6,000 pounds of hides, which have been taken from carcasses on the prairie around town since last Monday. Other firms have shipped 5,000 pounds in the same time. This indicates the fatality among cattle caused by the recent bad weather.

While there may exist something of a determination on the part of cattlemen to suppress the facts, the sale of hides always tells the story, and the indications are that the hide business is going to be pretty good in Texas for some weeks to come. Of course, it is very unfortunate that these losses have occurred, but under the circumstances there was no way by which they could have been avoided. The great majority of the cattlemen have been feeding heavily, and if March is a bad month they will continue to feed very liberally. If March is cold and raw, as many seem to think the month will be, there will be further losses, the amount

of which will depend wholly on the severity of the weather. Illustrative of conditions out on the larger ranches of West Texas, it may be mentioned that Colonel C. C. Slaughter of Dallas has been advised that about 500 cows have died on his Buffalo ranch, north of Big Springs. In discussing the situation Colonel Slaughter says:

"The loss is not heavy, everything considered. There are between 10,000 and 15,000 head of cattle on that ranch. As the result of the previous blizzards we lost only 100 or 150 head of cattle, and I do not believe the losses would have been as heavy this time if the cattle had not been weakened by the previous spells of weather.

"I have yet to hear from my northern ranch, the one on Running Water, in Hale and Lamb counties, nor from the other ranch in Hockley and Cochran counties. On these ranches my men have not returned from their trips of investigation.

"The period beginning Saturday night at 10 o'clock and ending Sunday night at 10 o'clock furnished the severest weather that we have ever experienced in Texas, because the blizzard was the third within the last thirty days. I mean by this that it was because the cattle were in very bad shape to stand this storm, having been weakened by the cold and wind of the other two. It is the wind that kills them. My cattle were frozen to death.

"In December the cattle on the western ranges were probably in the best condition that they have been in for years. But they could not be expected to pass safely through three such blizzards.

"However, the temperatures during these blizzards were not so low, comparatively speaking, except near the Texas-New Mexico line. The mercury went down to more than 20 degrees below zero.

"I am really surprised to be able to report such a small loss of cattle. I don't mean by that that I consider 500 cattle a small loss, but it is small, comparatively speaking, and when all the circumstances are considered. When this latter blizzard struck Texas I expected to receive reports of losses reaching 25 or 30 per cent. Therefore I am very well satisfied with this report, for it shows a loss of only about 10 per cent. However, if we have more bad weather I am afraid that many a steer will perish on the range, for the animals are not now in condition to endure more hardships of the kind.

"It is probable that the snowfall was the heaviest in the history of Western Texas. From my ranch north of Big Springs, which is in Dawson, Martin, Howard and Lynn counties, I have received reports to the effect that the fall was about eight inches on the level. This will put a quantity of moisture in the ground which we have not usually had in February. The snow melts slowly, you know, and all the water goes into the ground. The moisture has been retained and it will probably make early weeds and grass, which we have not usually had early in the spring. Last year we had to wait until June for good grass.

"I am looking for news from my northern ranches within a day or two."

Colonel Slaughter is evidently not one of the cattlemen who believe in suppressing facts, but is willing that the truth should be known in order that idle speculation and hurtful rumors may be properly discounted. It is a good idea, and should be emulated by other stockmen. It is always best to let facts be known rather than rumor be permitted to get in its deadly work.

The fact that the salaries of district judges only amount to \$2,500 per annum has no terrors for a number of very able Fort Worth attorneys who are willing to accept a new prospective judgeship at these figures.

The big packers are still insisting that they know nothing of any beef trust, and if that is the case they can evidently learn something to their advantage by applying directly to the supreme court of the United States.

When the state legislature passed a resolution commending Judge Sam H. Cowan of this city for his work in behalf of the interstate commerce law, that honorable body paid tribute where tribute was due. No other man has done so much in this direction as Judge Cowan.

Arrangements have been perfected for the display of cattle from above the state quarantine line at the Fat Stock show in this city next month, and this will insure a much more representative display of all the best stuff the state is producing. Last year the situation was different and there was considerable complaint, and the management of the show is to be congratulated upon its wisdom in making the

necessary provisions so that every section of the state may be represented.

The cattle market has shown some very gratifying indications of strength during the past week, and now that the run of cheap and inferior stuff is over for the season, the improvement made ought to be permanent. Cattlemen are generally quite hopeful that this year will witness a return to the prosperous conditions attached to former years.

"I look for the best cattle market soon that we have had in ten years," says a leading buyer now operating on the Fort Worth market. Is it possible that there is to no longer be a beef trust, or, has the supply of available cattle in the country so dwindled that the shortage can no longer be concealed? The latter suggestion seems the most probable.

The annual convention of the Oklahoma Live Stock association was a failure on account of bad weather and the necessity of cattlemen remaining at home to look after their perishing stock. It is estimated that 50,000 cattle have died in that territory during the past few days as a result of the recent blizzard. While Texas was not so hard hit, it may be set down as a fact that a great many cattle have died on our ranges.

Piles and female diseases can be cured. To prove it I send free a package of my vegetable cure. Write Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 523, Kokomo, Ind.

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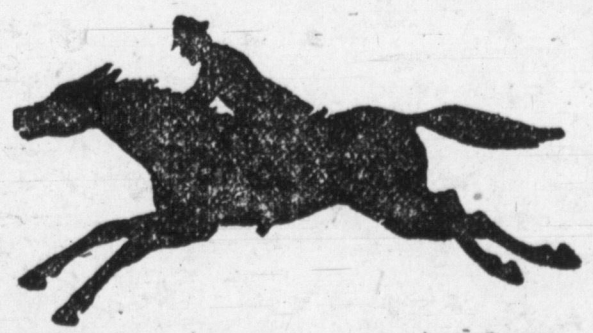
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CONDITIONS IN MEXICO

J. C. McComb of Cameron, Mo., has just returned from a trip to the City of Mexico with thirty-eight head of milch cows. Mr. McCombs has been following the occupation of shipping cows to dairymen and ranchmen in that country for some time, and will start back with two carloads in the near future. Mr. McCombs has traveled thorough that country so much in making these shipments of cattle to the various points that he has decided that it is a good place to invest and intends to purchase a tract of land there this spring.

"As land can be bought there at 25 cents an acre, I think I can make a very fair showing on a small investment," he said. "But that country is full of great resources," continued Mr. McCombs, "and it is filling up very fast with people from the United States. All along the railroads and in the cities the ancient customs are being thrown off and the people are becoming modernized very fast. But in the rural districts they still use the wooden plows and wooden-wheeled wagons, and do other things in about that manner. The ranchmen are beginning to raise alfalfa, and it grows there all the year around, and can be cut winter and summer. The dairymen in and around the cities are making an effort to better the quality of their cattle, and on the ranches they are breeding up and improving their herds. Milk and all kinds of pork products are high there. There are no hogs in that country, and cured meats are used but very little. But living expenses are very low there as compared with this country. Farm hands can be had at \$12 per month or less and fruits are plentiful and cheap."

In making these shipments Mr. McCombs loads up and takes along a sufficient amount of hay to last till he gets through and does not unload till he reaches the end of his journey of about 2,300 miles. The run generally takes about twelve days, and the cows get through in very fair shape.



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When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take. You or some one of your family are sure to need this remedy sooner or later and when that time comes you will need it badly; you will need it quickly. Why not buy it now and be prepared for such an emergency. Price, 25c.; large size, 50c.

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More than a million are in daily use the world over. What do you suppose is the secret of this wonderful success? It isn't "luck"; it didn't "just happen." It is just this—**Carefulness Thoroughness.** From the start it has been the Studebaker idea to build the very best vehicle that expert skill and the best workmanship can produce from the best obtainable materials.

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A dealer may make more by selling you some other, but you will make the most by buying a Studebaker.

TEXAS ASKING GOOD PRICES

A South Dakota man in Chicago showed a list of prices quoted by Texas breeders at which they are ready to deliver stock. For yearlings \$16 is asked, while twos are quoted at \$18, and fours at \$24.

A CHINOOK IN MONTANA

Advices from the Montana range today state that the beneficent influence of a chinook is felt over the greater part of the state and that losses on account of the recent cold snap will not be severe.

WHEN TIMES GET GOOD

J. C. MURRAY OF MAQUOKETA, IOWA,

Will advertise in this space four car loads of registered Red Polled Cattle, half bulls and half heifers, for sale.

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A permanent, quick and lasting cure guaranteed. No cutting, no pain and no detention from business. Consultation and examination free. Call or send for free book, which tells all about rupture or hernia, with testimonials.
Dr. Ernest Henderson, 103 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo. N. B.—I am also an expert truss fitter.

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PROSPECT GOOD FOR EARLY GRASS

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 18.—Cattlemen say that prospects are for more and earlier grass than there has been for the past twenty years. There is more moisture in the ground, and it is expected that there will be plenty of grass to carry all of the cattle in this part of the country.

The general price asked for West Texas and South New Mexico steers is \$11 for yearlings and \$15 for 2-year-olds, with a few exceptions at \$16.

Some buyers who have been in the field lately have declared emphatically that the cowmen are holding out for too high a figure. They say they can buy to better advantage in the Panhandle, and have gone there. John H. Riley and J. R. Stinson, both of Colorado, have expressed themselves to this effect.

In Mexico, across the Rio Grande, conditions are somewhat similar to West Texas. The prices asked for 2-year-olds is \$12 gold, which is regarded as practically prohibitive for importation. With the freight and the duty into the United States added, the total price mounts so far above the price originally asked that buyers find it cheaper to make their purchases on this side of the line.

SOME RECENT SALES

Among recent sales are the following: Three thousand heifers, 1s and 2s, from the Double Triangle herd of H. B. Urnstson of the San Pedro ranch, have been sold to Woods, Hagenbarth & Co. for spring delivery.

A. S. Gage of Brewster county sold 4,600 steers to Kilpatrick Brothers & Collins of Beatrice, Neb., for \$15. They were 2-year-olds.

W. W. Turney has disposed of about fifteen hundred yearling steers at \$10.50, Stevens of Hutchinson, Kan., acting as middleman.

Murphy & Walker of Marfa sold 2,000 steers to J. R. Stinson of Colorado at \$14.50 for 2-year-olds.

George Chessman of Denver purchased 3,500 yearling steers between El Paso and Deming, N. M., at \$11. They were principally the Kerr, Brock & Burchfield steers.

ASKS \$2,548.80 DAMAGES

Lord Beresford has brought suit against the Santa Fe for alleged damages to a cattle shipment from the Gitos ranch, in Mexico, to Bazaar, Kan. He declares that the shipment of 407 cattle in fifteen cars was improperly handled, and he claims damages in the sum of \$2,548.80. He says that in May, 1903, when the shipment was made, the cattle were not fed and watered between El Paso and Bazaar, with the result that many died. The suit is filed in the district court in this city.

Upon the return of President Diaz from a trip to the Isthmus, the International Packing Company will open a large new slaughter house in the City of Mexico, according to advices received in this city.

J. D. Woods of the Woods-Hagenbarth Company, in Northern Chihuahua, has been in the city much of the past week, superintending the transferral of a lot of 3,000 heifers to the company's ranch.

For the season of the year cattle in this vicinity are in better condition than ever before. The storms of the past week, unusually severe for this section, prac-

tically did not cause a single death. The loss is placed at zero by the cowmen who have been over the ground. There has been a shrinkage, but no damage, as the result of the heavy weather.

In the arrest of three Mexicans about six miles down the valley from El Paso, the police authorities of this city believe they have solved the mysterious disappearance of many cattle on the ranges near the border. When captured the men, who gave their names as Jesus Sanchez, Jose de la Luz Garcia and Jose Garcia, were driving ten head of cattle. The Newman, Coles and Nations ranches have been heavy sufferers from cattle thieves for several months past. The thieves were in the habit, it is supposed, of driving the stolen cattle to Mexico, slaughtering them and disposing of the hides and smuggling the meat back to this side of the river, to be sold in the local markets.

T. AND P. CATTLE SHIPMENTS

In reply to some cattlemen who remonstrated against the attitude of the Texas and Pacific in regard to cattle shipments, a local representative of the road declared that the damages which the road had paid on claims made by shippers who had sent stock over the Texas and Pacific and connecting roads had been so disproportionate to the amount of the traffic that the road had no desire to handle through shipments, to connect with other roads, and had refused to make through rates.

"As common carriers, of course, we cannot refuse to take cattle for shipment anywhere on our lines," he said, "but we can refuse to enter into any agreement to ship cattle over other lines in connection with our own. If a man wishes to ship his cattle to St. Louis, for example, we will carry them as far as the terminal of our line. There he must make a new shipment. Our interest will extend no farther."

"When suits for damages have been brought against several roads for alleged cattle damages, and the Texas and Pacific has been one of them, the suit being filed in this state, the judgment has invariably been against the Texas and Pacific since that is the company in this state."

"When shipments are made now over our line we see that they are turned over to the shippers in our own yards, and we assume no responsibility farther than that point, so that we can not be forced to pay for damages sustained by cattle in the hands of other companies."

"Another thing: Since the rate commission fixed the cattle rates, there has been so little profit in this business that the Texas and Pacific is not at all anxious to bid for it."

UNCLE SAM YIELDS

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 18.—The contest between Uncle Sam and the territory of Oklahoma over the quarantine regulations in the Osage Indian Nation is at an end. The Osage Nation is a part of Oklahoma, and unlike any other part of the Indian lands, it does not belong to the Indian Territory. Heretofore, however, the federal regulations respecting quarantine have applied to the Osage Nation exactly as they have to the rest of the Indian Territory. Southern cattle could come to the Osage Nation without being dipped or otherwise inspected by Oklahoma.

Oklahoma cattlemen objected to this policy, and the legislature of that state passed a bill a few days ago, over the protest of the secretary of the interior and over the veto of Governor Ferguson, providing that the same quarantine regula-

tions be applied to the Osage National as prevailed to other parts of Oklahoma. Consequently the following rule is now applicable to all cattle shipped to the Osage country from the Texas fever district for pasturage:

"Cattle in said district (Texas fever district) may be shipped after having been properly dipped in Beaumont crude petroleum, under the supervision of an inspector of the bureau of animal industry, without further restrictions, excepting such as may be enforced by local authorities at point of destination, provided that application be first made to this department, and permission granted to establish dipping stations, and that after being dipped the cattle are examined and certified by an inspector of the bureau of animal industry; and further provided that the cattle when dipped be shipped in clean cars and not driven through the infected district or unloaded therein, except at such point as may be duly designated in regulations of this department."

Inasmuch as the secretary was known to be opposed to the bill as passed by the Oklahoma legislature, stockmen in Kansas City were undecided as to what the state of affairs in the Osage Nation would be during the coming pasture season. Consequently, one firm here, greatly interested in the question, yesterday wired the Indian commissioner and asked him if the Oklahoma law was to be recognized by that department this year. The answer was prompt and clear. It said the Oklahoma law must be obeyed to the letter.

WINTER LOSSES CERTAIN

DENVER, Col., Feb. 18.—Reports reaching Denver from all sections of the range country show considerable apprehension among the stockmen at the weather conditions. There has been now five weeks of continued cold weather and snow, and cattle are already commencing to die of weakness except where they are being fed. In the mountain districts conditions are most favorable, as stock are fed anyhow and there is plenty of feed. In the eastern part of this state, however, many cattle are out on the range, which is covered with snow and crusted so that nothing but warm weather will do any good to the open feed. There are a few small areas where very little snow has fallen and in such places cattle are still doing very well, but stockmen are keeping their cattle well gathered in case of further storm.

In Wyoming there is more snow than in Colorado and stockmen are forced to feed everything. There have been a few losses thus far, but a warm wave within a week will bring things out all right. The worst of the situation is that cattle are getting weak and will be in bad shape to stand a severe March.

The intense cold is doing the most damage, as it is sapping the strength of the cattle. There have already been several losses in localities and complaint is made that the grass seems to have little sustenance in it. Cattle all need grain this kind of weather and it is a difficult matter to reach them with food. A warm wave or an old-fashioned chinook would do more good now than anything else.

WHAT OKLAHOMA WANTS

GUTHRIE, Okla., Feb. 18.—"In the business of cattle raising in Oklahoma the past has been covered with the Texas fever ticks, the present is not entirely free from the infection, and the future depends in a great measure on the way that we handle the quarantine problem," said Director John Fields of the territorial experiment station before the Oklahoma Live Stock Breeders' Association, in discussing "Past, Present and Future of Cattle Raising in Oklahoma."

"To be sure, other factors affect the profit and loss which is to come to the cattleman," continued Professor Fields, "but the one fixed factor that has always been present is Texas fever. Wherever two owners of cattle in Oklahoma come together, especially in August and September, Texas fever is sure to be discussed. And so I want, very briefly, to present the facts about Texas fever with reference to the cattle industry of Oklahoma in the past, present and future, other matters touching this important industry having been discussed at your morning session."

COW SENSE CUTS TICK LOSSES

"Trouble and loss from Texas fever diminish as knowledge of the cause of the disease and of the reasons and necessity for quarantine regulations increase among the owners of cattle. And at the present time knowledge and cow sense are on the increase and infection is diminishing. The freezing weather of this winter, if followed up by the enforcement of quarantine regulations such as will absolutely prevent the introduction of a fresh supply of ticks, and suitable provisions for local quarantine or infected areas which will make you clean up your herds where infection exists, will result in great benefit to the cattle industry of Oklahoma in the future."

It does no good to meet and resolve and urge your representatives in the legislature to make little local modifications of the quarantine line. Quarantine regulations, while they may work to your individual detriment for a little while, are for the benefit of all of you collectively. And no matter what the law, unless every individual who owns cattle takes hold and honestly works to rid the territory of ticks, the future has in store for the cattleman the same troubles that the past has brought.

\$360 NET PROFIT

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This movement is fitted in gold-filled case DUST and WATER PROOF, which will retain the color and wear a lifetime. It is a strong durable watch and has the appearance of the finest railway watch made which sells from \$75.00 to \$100.00. Send us \$5.65 and we will send to your home or express office. If not exactly as we represent it, we will gladly refund money; or, if you prefer, we will send C. O. D. \$5.65 and express charges for examination. For the next 30 days we will also give a fine gold-filled chain FREE OF CHARGE. Give post office and express office. ORDER AT ONCE. Ladies or gentlemen. Address

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The Texas Stockman-Journal

Great Free Trip Contest Opens Today With Thirty Contestants Entered from Various Towns Throughout Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory

A number of friends of the contestants have learned of their being in the contest and have sent in subscriptions to start them off. Mr. E. Todd Buck, asst. postmaster, Abilene, Texas, holds first place with ten subscriptions to his credit. Eurma M. Drake, asst. postmaster, Hill, Texas, is in second place with nine subscriptions; Manor, Texas, postmaster is third with eight subscription; Myrtle A. Ham, asst. postmaster, Jennings, O. T., is fourth with seven subscriptions, and M. L. Addington, asst. postmaster, Yukon, O. T., is in fifth place with six subscriptions. The contestants holding these places at the end of the contest will receive these trips. These trips are worth trying for. Hustle some subscriptions; you may win.

Read the conditions very carefully, fill out the enclosed postal card, hand it back to The Stockman-Journal and your name will be published as a contestant in this contest, beginning Feb. 15.

The standing of contestants will be published in each issue of The Stockman-Journal, giving the number of subscriptions each one has and the five contestants who secure the largest number of subscriptions between Feb. 15 and April 15 will secure the awards.

To the Postmaster—If you do not wish to enter this contest, please hand this circular to your assistant or one of your clerks. This is a good opportunity for one to get a trip without expense to themselves and also to make very easy money.

Sample copies of The Stockman-Journal will be sent to each one of the contestants who enters this contest each week. Only one contestants will be allowed from each town.

The Conditions

Each subscription must be paid for a period of one year in order to count in this contest. A renewal for one year of an old subscription will also count the same as a new subscription. A commission of 25 cents will be allowed on each year's subscription to The Stockman-Journal, either new or old, and in order to make the proposition more attractive the management will give a year's subscription to The Stockman-Journal and a year's subscription to the Pilgrim Magazine all for the price of The Stockman-Journal, which is \$1.50.

The Awards

First—To the Postmaster, Assistant Postmaster or Clerk who secures the largest number of subscriptions to The Stockman-Journal between Feb. 15 and April 15 the award will be one round trip ticket from your home town to Colorado Springs.

Second—To the Postmaster, Assistant Postmaster or Clerk who secures the next largest number of subscriptions to The Stockman-Journal between Feb. 15 and April 15 the award will be one round trip ticket from your home town to Colorado Springs.

Third—To the Postmaster, Assistant Postmaster or Clerk who secures the next largest number of subscriptions to The Stockman-Journal between Feb. 15 and April 15 the award will be one round trip ticket from your home town to Denver.

Fourth—To the Postmaster, Assistant Postmaster or Clerk who secures the next largest number of subscriptions to The Stockman-Journal between Feb. 15 and April 15 the award will be one round trip ticket from your home town to New Orleans.

Fifth—To the Postmaster, Assistant Postmaster or Clerk who secures the next largest number of subscriptions to The Stockman-Journal between Feb. 15 and April 15, the award will be one round trip ticket from your home town to St. Louis.

STANDING OF CONTESTANTS

E. Todd Buck, Asst. P. M., Abilene, Texas	10	I. T.	3	Texas	1	J. M. Barnes, Asst. P. M., Duster, Texas	1
Irma M. Drake, Asst. P. M., Hill, Texas	9	J. C. Eakin, P. M., Chilton, Texas	2	D. C. Dodge, P. M., Claude, Texas	1	M. B. Donnagan, P. M., Talloga, Okla.	1
Postmaster, Manor, Texas	8	C. O. Pollard, Asst. P. M., Acme, Texas	1	J. M. Willerford, P. M. Abbe, Texas	1	B. A. Gibson, Clerk, Greenwall, Texas	1
Myrtle A. Ham, Asst. P. M., Jennings, Okla.	7	Fred W. Nelson, Asst. P. M., Clifton, Texas	1	Postmaster, Benavies, Texas	1	W. A. Little, P. M., Karnes City, Texas	0
M. L. Addington, Asst. P. M., Yukon, Okla.	6	Juliet Harcastle, Asst. P. M., Bridgeport, Texas	1	John B. Baker, P. M., Haskell, Texas	1	Florence Sheasby, P. M., Elgin, Texas	0
R. J. Lephart, Clerk, Coyle, Okla.	5	C. C. Lewis, Asst. P. M., Decatur, Texas	1	V. O. Nabors, Clerk, Stamford, Texas	1	A. C. Mitchell, P. M., Higgins, Texas	0
T. B. Vandament, P. M., Glencoe, Okla.	4	E. V. Stolz, Asst. P. M., Marlow, I. T.	1	M. S. Bradford, P. M., Pontotoc, I. T.	1	A. Mayor, Clerk, Gordon, Tex.	0
W. A. Cairr, P. M., Okatha,		Joe Vergera, Asst. P. M., Ygnacio, Texas	1	Chas. Real, P. M., Kerrville,	1	Y. A. Orr, P. M., Putnam, Tex.	0

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WHV BREEDS LOSE POPULARITY

It is a common experience we believe in all countries that when a breed of live stock is introduced it is usually by wealthy men who have a strong liking for the breed and so long as the large proportion of the breed remains in the hands of strong, capable men, the breed enjoys great popularity. When, however, it passes into the hands of the many, some attracted by the superior individual merits of the animals and imagining that "blood tells all" and that they can reproduce it, and others who from one cause or another become careless, the breed is very likely to decline in merit and in popularity.

The Aberdeen Free Press, published at the very home and fountain head of the Aberdeen Angus cattle, had recently a rather significant article. After stating that the prices secured for Aberdeen Angus cattle at public auctions were lower in 1903 than in 1902 and that they have still further declined this year, it says: "Judging by the number of those who at any rate in the home country—are breeding Aberdeen-Angus cattle, one can scarcely suggest that the breed is becoming unpopular. At the Perth sales alone some six hundred head of bulls, cows and heifers were entered for sale, over one thousand head being put on the market for that week alone. In these figures alone can one not find some suggestion of a reason for a falling off in the demand? In the old days when remunerative prices were going for black polled stock, the breeding of Aberdeen-Angus cattle was in the hands of comparatively few, and these knew their business. They bred up to a certain standard of perfection which demanded attention. Now the number of polled herds all over the country has grown enormously, and breeding is not being carried on with that good judgment which the continued success of the trade demands. The utility of the Aberdeen-Angus sire for crossing purposes is an asset the value of which cannot be over-estimated in the world of commercial cattle breeding and it behooves those interested in the welfare of the breed to exercise reasonable care so as to prevent the overloading of the market with an inferior class of stock. This over-production of the wrong sort has been going on for long. Dozens of young bulls which ought to be relegated to the breeding buyer as steers have been sent to the pure-bred sales, to the serious detriment of trade, for the ill-bred, undersized sire is a bad investment for anyone, and the fact that bad though the year's trade generally was, there was all through a reasonably sound demand for the best, points clearly the direction in which breeders should move if a substantial improvement is to be effected in the polled cattle trade. Breeders cannot do better than take to heart the advice given them in August of this year by that veteran in the business, Sir George Macpherson Grant. It will be remembered that Sir George was on that occasion the recipient of a handsome testimonial from Aberdeen-Angus cattle breeders, in recognition of his valuable service to the cause, and addressing the deputation which waited upon him, he offered the sound advice—"Breed right and there can be no fear for the future."

This is perfectly natural and what should be expected. The Shorn Horn was the oldest breed of beef cattle introduced into the United States; it had become widely scattered; all kinds of breeders with all kinds of ideas of breeding and cross-breeding had tried their hands on it, and the competition was of the sharpest character when it had to contend in later years with the breeders of the Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus. So long as these breeds were in the hands of men of wealth, or whether wealthy or not of men who understood their business, the Short Horns had exceedingly sharp competition. In recent years the breeding of both Aberdeen-Angus and Herefords has passed into many hands and these breeds are now passing through the same line of experience as the Short Horns.

Any of these breeds of cattle are good enough and we call attention to this matter to emphasize the quotation from Sir George Macpherson Grant, who has tood at the very front of Aberdeen-Angus breeders; namely, "Breed right and there can be no fear for the future." We would move an amendment to this, namely, breed right and feed right, breed well and food rations appropriate to each stage of the animal's development, and no matter whether you are breeding Shorn Horns, Aberdeen-Angus or Herefords or any

other breed, you need have no fear for the future.

There is a great deal in breeding and there is a great deal in blood, but there is quite as much in care and feed as in either, and when the type of animal begins to depreciate do not blame it on the breed, whatever breed you may have, but come to the sensible conclusion either that the breed is not adapted to your soil or that you are not adapted to the breed. The older a breed becomes in any given country and the more popular it is for a time, the wider will be its distribution and the larger per cent of poor breeders will be engaged in it and then the breed must necessarily lose popularity and the average price secured at sales decrease.—Wallace's Farmer.

CATTLE LOSSES AT CLARENDON LIGHT

Stockmen Say Another Blizzard Would Produce Serious Results—Twenty-Six Head of Fifty Frozen

CLARENDON, Texas, Feb. 16.—The long continued cold snap is at last being felt by the cattlemen of this section. Several prominent ranch owners, in speaking of the situation, unhesitatingly affirmed that another severe blizzard coming on top of the one that swept over the country Sunday would mean a loss to the cowmen that would take years to outgrow and would probably put some of them out of business entirely. Death losses to date have been extremely small, and, strange to say, most of the loss has been sustained by the stock farmer. Among the heaviest losses reported so far is that of J. P. Devine, living near Rowe, who lost twenty-six out of a bunch of fifty head of cattle Monday night.

Alfred Rowe, owner of the RO ranch in Donley and Gray counties, has returned from a business visit to Chicago, and is elated over the fine condition of the cattle on the RO range, only thirty head out of a total of several hundred succumbing to the ill effects of the blizzard. All cattle on this ranch will be put on heavy feed unless it is found that they can go through the winter on hay.

Warren Blackburn, an Amarillo cowman, spent a good portion of this week in Clarendon, purchasing rough feed for his stock. He bought one car and contracted for more for immediate delivery. The following cattle shipments will be made from this point to the Kansas City market Saturday or Sunday: Robert Sawyer, three cars; T. S. Bugbee, three cars, and J. T. Sims one car. A. V. Lyre and J. H. Roberts will make a shipment of one car each of sheep at the same time for the Kansas City market.

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If there is no agent within reach then any two (or more) parties may combine and send in their orders together at \$1 each—thus starting a new subscription center at the cut rate mentioned.

Why not have the best when it can be had at the price of an inferior periodical?

CATTLE LOSSES STILL UNKNOWN

Reports to Cattle Raisers' Association Give Only Meager Details

No definite reports as yet in regard to cattle losses caused by the recent blizzard have been received in this city. Reports from a few of the inspectors of the Cattle Raisers' association have been received here, but few of them make mention of losses though all reports tell of the terrible weather.

The report from Purcell, I. T., for the week ending Sunday, Feb. 12, states that the weather during the last week was hard on cattle and that some had died as a result of breaking through the ice and being chilled.

Under date of Feb. 12 the inspector at Victoria, Texas, writes: "There has been some loss caused by the storm, but it is impossible to determine just how much as yet."

The inspector at Chickasha states that it was four degrees below zero there on Sunday morning, but that up to that time the loss had been small. He did not say what effect the terrible weather Sunday had.

From Coleman county the inspector says: "Range bad, stock doing badly."

The report from Beville, Bee county, tells of cold weather prevailing from Feb. 6 to 12 inclusive, but mentions no losses to stockmen.

No losses are reported from west Texas, around Midland and Big Springs, up to Sunday. Reports of the aftermath of Sunday, the coldest day, have not been received.

According to the report of the inspector from Pecos, Reeves county, the range is good there, weather cold, but no losses reported up to Sunday.

From Oklahoma and Indian Territory comes the report of the most severe

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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THE ARGENTINE CATTLE DIP

Is the only satisfactory dip. "Once Used, Always Used."
J. B. GOODLETT, Sole Agent, Quanah, Texas.

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JOSEPH HELLEN,
A. G. P. A.

storm with zero. The inspector, however, tells of no losses.

INDIAN TERRITORY LOSSES

A correspondent writing from Antlers, I. T., says:

The extremely cold weather that has prevailed over this part of the territory for the past week has caused a great loss to the cattlemen in this part of the nation. The roads are almost impassable

and on account of the hardships in getting feed stuffs out to the ranches the cattle in a number of instances have suffered. If this weather continues a week longer there will be a loss of something like 25 per cent in range cattle.

I cure female diseases and piles. To prove that you can be cured I will send package medicine free. Write Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 523, Kokomo, Ind.

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Several hundred thousand farmers say that the best investment they ever made was when they bought an
Electric Handy Wagon
Low wheels, wide tires; easy work, light draft. We'll sell you a set of the best steel wheels made for your old wagon. Spoke united with hub, guaranteed not to break nor work loose. Send for our catalogue and save money.
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LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. CHICAGO. KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.
SOUTH OMAHA, NEB. FORT WORTH, TEXAS. SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Stock Yards Station, Fort Worth, Texas. February 21, 1905

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS:

Monday's receipts were exceedingly light, in view of the liberal runs of last week. Cows made up the major portion of the supply, although there were several loads of medium to good steers. There was a keen demand for good fat cows, and all offerings of this class sold at good strong prices. The fair to medium kinds, while not in as good request as the fatter grades, sold fully steady with last Friday. Cannery were slow, but about steady.

The bidding on steers showed an easier feeling, as the runs at the Northern markets forecasted lower prices here, but those on offer here changed hands at prices not more than 10 cents lower than last week. Best heavy calves, and good light calves, were strong; medium kinds, steady.

The receipts on Tuesday, while more liberal than on Monday, were still lighter than were expected, there being very few steers included in the supply. The tone of the market was fully steady with Monday on cows, steers and calves.

We quote prices, as compared with last Friday, as follows:

STEERS—Fat, easy to 10 cents lower, with receipts very light. Feeders scarce and prices strong.

COWS—Good, fully steady; fair to medium, steady; cannery, steady.

BULLS—Fat, steady; feeders, strong to 15 cents higher.

CALVES—Good, fat, steady and demand good; medium and thin yearling, slow.

The hog market opened this week from 5 to 15 cents lower on all grades of hogs, but was about steady this morning with yesterday's close. The top today is \$4.87; mixed packers and medium weights, \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt.; lights, \$4.00 to \$4.50; pigs, \$3.50 to \$4.00. We hardly know how to advise you in regard to the hog market, as it has been so uncertain in the last few weeks.

SHEEP—Sheep receipts continue to be light—scarcely anything at all coming to market, and the packers are very anxious for them at a good price. Good muttons are selling from \$4.50 to \$5.50; ewes \$4.00 to \$5.00; lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.00. Some good feeders would sell well, while there is very little demand for stockers at any price.

Trusting that we may have the pleasure of hearing from you at any time, we can be of service, we remain,

Very truly yours,

GREER, MILLS & CO.

MARKET REVIEW

The feature of the market for the week has been its increased receipts. Cattle, hogs, sheep and horses have come in in increased numbers, and sales on the market have also grown larger.

The cattle market closes the week a little better in the matter of good cows and well conditioned yearlings. These are higher. Steers are steady for the week with an inclination to strength. A part of this disposition towards higher prices may be due to the presence of an outside buyer, who has taken from here several train loads of short-fat and well conditioned steers for the California market. With the greatest run of the year on steers the market remains steady. Medium cows and thin calves are lower. Cannery made a sharp recovery on Thursday, only to lose it on the following day. Extra good veal calves still sell strong and there appears on the surface no indication of a reaction on these. Thin and heavy calves, verging on yearlings, have suffered a relapse for the week and heavy fat calves are not selling as strong as a week ago. The market on these appears less active. Bulls go on the even tenor of their way, never departing from the usual steady tone. Fat bulls are not in strong demand as a steady proposition, fat feeders can find buyers any day, particularly if they show good blood.

When it comes to hogs, the porkers have had their ups and downs the past week. It was a see-saw proposition, with the "saw" in the lead at the week's close. The opening of the week saw a slight advance, that continued the next day. Steadiness prevailed in mid-week, and then declines set in for the last three days that brought heavy hogs back to the figures of Saturday a week ago and light hogs in worse plight. Pigs, for some unaccountable reason, have more than held their own, and close the week to 10 cents to 15 cents better than when they entered it. Sheep remain steady with a tendency to strength. Late sales would indicate a lowering of market, but some of these were common stuff and others light in weight.

WEDNESDAY'S SHIPPERS

CATTLE	
M. Guera, Hebronville	55
J. L. Dorsett, Caldwell	26
D. Huffaker, Pecan Gap	34
Isaac Hart & Son, Cleburne	45
J. W. Craig, Burton	99
W. B. Blackburn, Burton	94

Bigham & Russell, Markel	44	1.....1,010	2.60
G. W. Moore, Merkel	41	4.....792	2.00
National L. S. C. Co., Paradise	29	5.....674	1.40
Shepard & Willis, Plano	28	15.....806	2.40
C. P. A., Hillsboro	47	2.....585	1.50
Jim Gage, Cleburne	12	8.....895	2.85
S. H. & T., Hillsboro	56	6.....776	2.25
Cunningham, Cisco	349	4.....777	1.75
G. J. Burley, Benbrook	65	1.....810	1.85
Ball & Young, Bowie	52	8.....765	1.90
Henry Jackson, Boyd	3		
R. L. Mc., Trenton	28	No. Ave. Price.	
L. H. Sansom, West	83	3.....620	\$2.50
D. M. Trammell, West	49		
J. E. M. C., Trenton	65	No. Ave. Price.	
J. B. C., Trenton	56	1.....550	\$2.00
L. O. Blanton, St. Joe	80	1.....1,932	2.25
Ditto & Casstevan, Arlington	151	1.....1,090	1.75
T. J. Weir, Italy	41	1.....1,500	2.25
Bridges Bros., Bartlett	7	1.....1,270	2.25
J. E. Pace, Bartlett	44	2.....1,190	1.90
Hollin & Jernigan, Commerce	79		
Mars & Marshall, Commerce	66	No. Ave. Price.	
Cage Cattle Co., Stephenville	155	1.....120	\$3.00
G. W. Jordan, Granbury	24	1.....130	5.00
Globe & Shaw, Ballinger	65	9.....392	2.75
H. Gurke, Ballinger	50	12.....133	3.50
Higgenbotham & Co., Dublin	33	2.....190	4.25
G. E. Toliver, Stephenville	43	40.....309	2.40
Blackwell, Thomas & Tedley, Ella	59	1.....370	3.25
L. S. Carter, Flatonia	33	4.....130	3.50
J. C. Sneed, Rosebud	25	9.....154	3.50
W. L. Buchman, Petty	74	8.....337	2.50
	11.....436	1.60	
	2.....350	2.50	
	4.....195	3.00	

REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS			COWS		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1.....	650	\$1.75	216.....	917	\$3.35
32.....	996	3.21	2.....	1,090	3.25
1.....	550	1.50	9.....	973	3.00
74.....	1,200	4.00	37.....	1,137	4.00
40.....	1,150	4.00	41.....	1,072	3.85
2.....	1,010	3.50	41.....	692	2.55
65.....	1,145	3.75	1.....	900	3.00
1.....	1,340	3.50	55.....	858	3.00

HEIFERS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1.....	100	\$5.00	6.....	500	\$2.00
1.....	860	\$3.00	1.....	970	1.75
			2.....	1,070	2.35
			3.....	1,066	1.85
			1.....	1,440	2.25
			4.....	610	1.50

BULLS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1.....	100	\$5.00	6.....	281	2.00
3.....	300	2.75	5.....	464	1.50
4.....	155	5.25	1.....	130	5.00
9.....	212	4.00	9.....	347	2.25
4.....	285	3.00	1.....	200	1.00
4.....	137	4.00	8.....	375	3.00
12.....	265	5.00			

CALVES

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
80.....	232	\$5.15			
16.....	182	4.35			
66.....	278	5.15			
40.....	256	5.10			
17.....	195	5.05			
26.....	282	5.15			
38.....	165	4.40			

PIGS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
12.....	125	\$4.50	23.....	98	\$4.30
2.....	125	4.25	5.....	112	4.00
69.....	125	4.00	81.....	108	3.90

THURSDAY'S SHIPPERS

CATTLE	
J. L. Ely, Temple	81
L. Howard, Roscoe	31
Magee & Hunter, Abilene	27
Huster & Reed, Cisco	91
Starr & Wall, Grapevine	32
E. S. Hunter, Abilene	58
C. Warde, Sanger	7
P. S. Banner, Cleburne	35
D. C. Brant, Weatherford	84
Mobley Bros. & P., Italy	66
Smith Corkell, Hebronville	114
J. W. Mathews, Hillsboro	52
Mansfield G. & S. Co., Mansfield	27
Joe Elliott, Mansfield	25
Teams & Stephen, Mansfield	67
H. D. Stephens, Mansfield	33
— Brigham, Celina	47
Biggs & Peters, Waxahachie	169
— Gresenberry, Fort Worth	34

REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS			COWS		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
25.....	886	\$3.10	1.....	1,040	\$3.00
49.....	933	3.50	49.....	942	3.40
3.....	1,240	2.75	26.....	876	3.15
18.....	1,110	2.50	21.....	952	3.40
21.....	952	3.40	48.....	919	3.00
31.....	707	2.80	15.....	668	2.50

HEIFERS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
5.....	785	\$1.40	4.....	836	\$2.40
9.....	699	1.40	2.....	975	2.40
7.....	640	2.25	6.....	935	2.40
6.....	951	2.50	1.....	560	1.00
5.....	992	2.25	2.....	745	2.25
4.....	787	2.25	12.....	734	1.40
3.....	803	2.50	1.....	910	2.25
1.....	750	3.15	3.....	833	1.75
2.....	775	1.25	1.....	990	2.40
1.....	1,150	2.40	1.....	1,070	2.00
4.....	947	2.25	11.....	683	1.50
1.....	1,020	2.50	1.....	890	3.00
31.....	774	2.30	6.....	781	2.20
24.....	954	2.60	13.....	745	2.40
1.....	950	2.00	8.....	728	2.30
69.....	768	2.40	68.....	773	2.40
3.....	882	2.30	1.....	1,060	3.00
6.....	848	1.40	6.....	965	2.70

HEIFERS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1.....	710	\$2.40	1.....	500	\$1.00

BULLS			COWS		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1.....	1,120	\$1.75	1.....	1,180	\$1.90
5.....	1,252	2.25	1.....	800	1.65
58.....	1,022	2.25	1.....	1,110	2.35

CALVES			HOGS		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1.....	90	\$2.00	1.....	210	\$3.50
1.....	100	4.00	3.....	233	2.35
7.....	287	2.35	24.....	330	2.50

PIGS			BULLS		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
72.....	127	\$4.40	1.....	80	\$4.00
11.....	120	4.00	13.....	111	4.25
22.....	112	4.25	16.....	108	4.25

FRIDAY'S SHIPPERS

CATTLE

Hanna & H., Alvord	28
Taylor & Watts, Alvord	47
W. T. George, Wolf City	1
Schultz & Co., Alvarado	31
N. B. Pullman, Uvalde	40
J. J. Bailey, Nacona	49
Rag & Davenport, Pecos	49
Kaufman, Dallas	49
Gilberstein, Dallas	34
Cisco Oil Mill, Cisco	195
L. C. Downtain, Eastland	49
C. W. Comene, Eastland	36
R. S. Rogers, Terrell	20
A. A. Merry, Willis Point	30
J. P. Miller, Commerce	70
H. M. Gregg, Sulphur Springs	68
R. L. Parsons, Santa Anna	27
Ed Blue, Comanche	55
W. L. Stephens, Dublin	47
W. F. Warren, Dublin	82

HOGS

B. A. Hooks, Vantone	107
W. D. Turner, Rockdale	85
D. N. O., Dallas	79
Arnold & Co., Henderson	55
Hanna & H., Alvord	31
T. P. Tillery, Grapevine	109
W. J. Robbins, Plano	81
J. H. Weaver, Claude	78
Shultz & Co., Alvarado	34
J. J. Bailey, Nacona	82
D. H. Brownway, Hillsboro	90
A. B. Hanna, Willis Point	74
C. J. Bates, Crescent, Okla.	61
A. M. Anderson, Guthrie	70
Mulhall, Okla.	97

STEERS

13.....	938	\$3.25	27.....	624	\$2.50
66.....	883	3.45	55.....	863	3.45
46.....	860	3.45	28.....	892	3.45
6.....	730	3.15	1.....	420	2.50
51.....	722	3.00	1.....	730	3.25
25.....	950	3.40			

COWS

15.....	696	\$1.85	17.....	917	\$2.65
22.....	865	2.50	1.....	770	1.50
1.....	1,000	2.25	4.....	870	2.50
1.....	960	1.75	28.....	850	2.40
1.....	990	1.75	27.....	800	2.40
2.....	570	1.50	27.....	790	2.75
3.....	856	2.00	1.....	820	2.00
1.....	1,270	3.25	6.....	753	1.50
1.....	1,090	3.10	1.....	1,000	3.10
1.....	1,140	3.10	14.....	820	2.15
1.....	600	1.50	2.....	685	1.50
1.....	570	1.50	18.....	788	2.50

HEIFERS

1.....	510	\$2.00	3.....	640	\$2.00
2.....	575	2.25	1.....	690	2.75

BULLS

1.....	620	\$2.00	1.....	1,210	\$2.25
1.....	80	\$3.00	4.....	205	\$3.50

CALVES

2.....	250	3.50	23.....	172	5.25
4.....	137	3.00	2.....	175	4.00
3.....	200	2.25	1.....	90	5.50
2.....	240	2.00	1.....	340	1.50
1.....	270	4.00	22.....	313	2.50
10.....	459	1.75	1.....	120	5.00
18.....	326	2.50	18.....	300	2.35
8.....	400	1.50	1.....	380	2.50

MONDAY'S SHIPPERS

CATTLE

E. G. P. Kellum, Valley Mills	6
Foncher Bros., Seymour	57
Dillard & Loury, Dilley	50
J. H. Bray, Valley View	42
J. E. Langford, Commerce	50
Mrs. S. K. Kendall, Toyah	117
J. O. Landrey, Terrell	43
H. M. Lightfoot, Eastland	46
Satchell & Co., Waxahachie	66
J. B. Chilton, Comanche	42
Myers & Robinson, Dublin	37
W. F. Warner, Dublin	50

HOGS

E. G. P. Kellum, Valley Mills	83
J. S. Drehn, Singleton	124
W. W. W., Grand Saline	117
A. L. McDonald, Garcho, Okla.	88
J. C. Petree, El Reno, Okla.	78
W. G. Fowler, New Baden	119
A. Miller, Franklin	115
S. King, Mexia	135
A. Miller, Jewett	164
E. B. Smith, Shepard	284
C. C. Carroll, Madill, I. T.	117
J. Tosyde, Tulsa, I. T.	85
A. E. Stephenson, Ringwood	78
Adams & Lacy, Weatherford, Okla.	89
J. H. Bray, Valley View	1
B. F. Bartholomew, Norman, Okla.	80
F. S. Patton, Edmond, Okla.	151
Page & Chambry, Perkins, Okla.	74
Donohue Bros., Mulhall, Okla.	82
B. & B., Franklin	109
Morris Cartwright & Co., Atlanta	106
C. M. Hass, Ralston, Okla.	161
Riddle & Son, Caddo, I. T.	82

SATURDAY'S SHIPPERS

CATTLE

Henry Ford, Wichita Falls	25
W. L. Card, Argyte	34
A. M. A., Hillsboro	26
D. & H., Alice	67
C. F. P. Co., Taft	83
D. M. Howard, Mineral Wells	43
B. C. Smith, Dundee	85
Huster & Reid, Cisco	48
C. H. Fee, Cisco	32
Woody & Co., Santo	59
B. & R., Collinsville	48
Satchell & Co., Waxahachie	73
Martin Bros., Morgan	49
A. A. R., Royse	57
Blossingaine & Hughes, Eldorado	85
Richardson, Boyd	14
D. K. Worthington, Temple	32

HOGS

First National Bank, Wapanucka, I. T.	87
C. D. Shelton, Vernon	88
Cado Lake Live Stock Co., Karnock	76
Satchell & Co., Waxahachie	50
S. R. Nail, Seymour	83

REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
3.....	1,103	\$3.25	9.....	726	\$2.75
20.....	794	2.85	24.....	692	2.85
4.....	2935	3.40	9.....	795	3.00

COWS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
19.....	750	\$2.40	1.....	1,010	\$3.25
2.....	900	1.75	1.....	1,120	2.25
1.....	890	3.00	6.....	900	2.65
2.....	840	2.25	29.....	844	2.75
5.....	710	3.00	3.....	903	2.75
2.....	730	2.75	6.....	600	2.15
7.....	811	2.15	3.....	706	1.75
4.....	682	2.35	65.....	796	2.75
65.....	796	2.75	30.....	691	2.65
20.....	823	2.45	1.....	1,040	2.00
15.....	642	1.35	31.....	779	2.00
1.....	940	2.00	24.....	718	2.50
1.....	820	1.50	1.....	1,100	3.25
1.....	870	3.00	11.....	840	2.90
2.....	816	2.00	15.....	806	2.50
2.....	880	2.10	1.....	990	3.00
2.....	850	2.60			

HEIFERS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
6.....	520	\$2.00	1.....	600	\$2.25
3.....	690	2.50			

BULLS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1s.....	600	\$1.50	1.....	1,480	\$2.75
2.....	1,140	2.25	1.....	1,600	2.60
1.....	580	1.75	1.....	1,480	2.40
19.....	1,120	2.50	1.....	1,360	2.25

CALVES

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
4.....	215	\$4.00	1.....	210	\$3.50
8.....	145	5.00	1.....	180	5.00
1.....	490	1.50	2.....	420	1.50
23.....	301	2.50	3.....	440	1.60
1.....	333	2.75	3.....	210	3.25
4.....	420	2.00	17.....	460	1.50
6.....	400	1.65	3.....	816	1.65
1.....	370	2.75	1.....	190	3.25
1.....	300	2.50	2.....	375	2.10
2.....	400	2.50	4.....	290	2.35
2.....	355	2.85	8.....	262	2.25
1.....	370	2.75	5.....	158	5.25
15.....	262	2.85	10.....	271	1.35
2.....	460	2.25	1.....	110	4.00
1.....	440	1.65	1.....	250	2.00
1.....	310	2.50	8.....	393	1.65
1.....	420	2.50	1.....	590	2.85

HOGS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
49.....	233	\$4.97 1/2	5.....	383	\$5.15
1.....	310	4.00	5.....	172	4.60
9.....	182	4.60	15.....	213	4.65
48.....	201	4.90	22.....	203	4.85
44.....	218	4.95	8.....	132	4.25
40.....	152	4.50	8.....	291	5.05
26.....	140	4.50	9.....	132	3.85
1.....	210	4.10	54.....	190	4.85
1.....	310	5.00	91.....	199	4.95
45.....	208	5.00			

PIGS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
25.....	110	\$4.37 1/2	8.....	115	\$4.25
48.....	108	4.25	8.....	131	4.25

REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
50.....	1,002	\$3.40	1.....	1,320	\$5.00

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210 Wheat Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

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The A. P. Norman Live Stock Co.

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Write for booklet, telling what we have done to gladden other parents' hearts, by our methods of home treatment. Our opinion of your child's individual case FREE.

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CAN EXTERMINATE TICKS

"When all join for that common purpose and stand hitched, the federal quarantine line will go to the Texas line on the south and to the Arkansas line on the east, instead of being moved farther north, as it was last year. Clean up your own cattle and your own pastures and talk your neighbors into doing the same. Do it earnestly and honestly; it means money to you. The federal inspectors, the Oklahoma live stock sanitary commission and its inspectors, and the Oklahoma agricultural experiment station not only stand ready, but they follow you up to give all of the help they can to enable the cattle industry of Oklahoma, instead of being compelled to sell its produce in a restricted market, to enjoy the same opportunities as our friends north of us. But the final issue rests with the individual owners of cattle.

"It is up to you to do what has to be done to settle this quarantine question. Even if you don't believe the 'tick theory,' you might as well act as though you did, for it is only in that direction that freedom from troublesome restrictions lie. Let death to the ticks be your motto, and crude petroleum, lard, cottonseed oil, or some other kind of grease, be your weapon.

Severe on Cattle

MEMPHIS, Texas, Feb. 13.—The blizzard which swept over this section Saturday and Sunday was the worst this country has experienced in many years. The storm began Saturday morning, the wind coming from the northeast and rising gradually until it became a perfect gale, bringing with it blinding sheets of falling and drifting snow.

Sunday morning the blizzard was at its height and the thermometer registered 8 below zero. The storm continued all day, but abated somewhat about nightfall.

Monday morning was clear, with a sharp breeze still blowing, and the thermometer registering 11 below zero.

It is feared that this blizzard will cause much damage to stock, as it followed so closely upon the heels of last week's storm. The snow lies from five to eight inches deep on the ranges and in the stalk fields, and cattle have been unable to graze at all for ten days or more, and very little in the past three or four weeks, as there has been more or less snow and sleet on the ground for that length of time, and zero weather has prevailed most of the time. The ground is frozen nearly two feet.

COTTON SEED HULLS, CAKE AND MEAL!

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WIND MILLS Famous for durability and pumping capacity. This is its 52d year.

PUMPS Every kind of hand and power pump. Manufactured by the Temple Pump Co., Canal street, 15 Street and 15 Place, Chicago, Ill.

TANKS Steel tanks shipped in knock down that can be set up by any one. T. R. FLEMING, MGR.

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UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," A two-cylinder gasoline engine superior to all one-cylinder engines. Costs less to buy and less to run. Quicker and easier started; has a wider sphere of usefulness. Has no vibration, can be mounted on any light wagon as a portable or traction. Weighs less than half of one-cylinder engines. Give size of engine required. Especially adapted for irrigation in connection with our centrifugal force pumps. (Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 16 Horse Power.) High-grade Gasoline Engines, 3 to 6 horse power—adapted for Electric Lighting, Marine and Pumping purposes. Mention this paper. Send for catalogue. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Manfrs., Meagher and 15th Streets, CHICAGO, ILL. This is our 50th year.

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HEREFORD BULLS—Fifty head of registered and full-blood unregistered, 10 to 14 months old. Good heavy bone and in fine shape for service this season. Also a few extra good heifers. Terms and prices to correspond with the depressed condition of the cattle trade. Refer to parties who have bred from bulls from my herd: J. M. Dougherty, F. M. Long, C. W. Merchant, Francis Albeny, C. W. Willingham and T. J. Coggins. Meet parties by appointment at Abilene or Merkel, T. & P., or address Wm. Cranston & Son, Hodges, Jones Co., Texas.

A. B. JONES, Big Springs, Texas, choice registered Herefords, cheap. Pure barred Plymouth Rock eggs, \$1.50 for 15.

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

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One, two and three-year-olds, improved, 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.

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

FOR SALE—Johnson grass seed 2 1/2 cents pound, car load; 3 cents pound job lots; F. O. B. Cleburne. B. E. Houston.

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.

NOTICE—We have for sale at a bargain, seventy full blood Hereford heifer yearlings; also 300 of the same breed of heifer and bull calves; will sell in lots to suit purchasers. Address, Elkins & Henly, Snyder, Texas.

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THE J. W. BURGESS COMPANY
Breeders 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.

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

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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.

MISCELLANEOUS

POLLED DURHAM and Polled Angus, young stock of both sexes, for sale. Dick Sellman, Rochelle, McCulloch county, Texas.

THREE pounds firm butter from one, no drugs used, 52 others, a fortune to you. 40c. W. W. Spradling, Stephenville, Tex.

WANTED—5,000 cattle to pasture in Indian Territory. Prices reasonable. Will take large or small herds. T. J. Jordan, Collinsville, I. T.

JULE GUNTER, Gainesville, Texas,
I have 300 strictly pure bred registered bulls for sale. Write me your wants.

FOR SALE

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

ANGORA CATS—Thoroughbred English Bull Terriers, White Silk French poodles. Woodlawn Kennels, Louisville, Kentucky.

FOK LEASE
Typesetting machine. We have in our possession a Simplex typesetting machine formerly used on the West Texas Stockman at Colorado, Texas, for which we have no use. This machine is complete with all necessary type, leads, etc., and is in the very best condition. It is the very thing for an up-to-date country office. It can be obtained on very favorable terms. Stockman Publishing Company, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

FOR SALE—Cattle and ranches in southwest New Mexico. J. C. Cureton, Silver City, N. M.

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

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GOATS BOUGHT AND SOLD by H. T. Fuchs, Marble Falls, Texas.

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From 1000 to 1500 high grade Hereford and Shorthorn calves. Bred and located above quarantine line. For prices address

BERT SIMPSON,
MONAHANS, TEX.

POULTRY

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys and pure bred barred Plymouth Rock chickens, fine lot of cockerels and pullets for sale. Mrs. W. S. Ikard, Henrietta, Texas.

RED POLLED

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

RED POLLS—Four cars, two of each sex, for fall delivery. Address, J. C. Murray, Maquoketa, Iowa.

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

TO EXCHANGE—Two Hereford bulls, one registered, 6 years old; the other, subject to registration, 4 years old. Both very fine individuals. Will exchange for either Hereford or Durham. J. W. Stovall, Hico, Texas.

FOR EXCHANGE or sale very cheap, on account of having used them long enough, several finely bred Registered 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.

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Of the best English breeds America; 48 years' experience breeding these fine breeds on my own spot; I now have 400 for sale. Send stamp for catalog. T. E. HUDSPETH, Wiley, Jackson Co., Mo.

FARMERS LOSE MONEY

Most of the successes in agriculture are only partial. Farmers as a rule do not realize maximum returns for their work and time. They lose money through lack of technical information. Technical knowledge, coupled with industry and prudence, compels success. The Breeder's Gazette is a 48 to 60-page illustrated live stock and farm journal which brings every week to the farmer's home the latest and most usable information along these basic lines. It tells him how, why and when. It teaches economy through improved methods and better live stock. It helps the farmer to solve all the problems which beset him in his work. Its regular perusal will enable him to convert losses into profits. With its profusion of beautiful pictures of live stock and farm scenes, and its columns of practical information, it stimulates larger interest in and love for the country, indicating its pecuniary possibilities and emphasizing the wholesomeness and independence of rural life. For \$2 we will send you both The Stockman-Journal and The Breeder's Gazette for one year. The Gazette invariably stops when the time is up, so that at the end of the year, unless you renew your subscription, it will be discontinued to your address.

CONDITIONS IN COLORADO

TRINIDAD, Col., Feb. 16.—The serious storm which has been raging over this section of Colorado and New Mexico since Saturday broke this morning, and it has moderated considerably. The thermometer registered 15 degrees below zero here at daylight, but after the sun came up the weather moderated, and it is 10 degrees above zero tonight and getting warmer. The suffering and loss of stock on the Apishapa range is said by cattlemen to be enormous. Several stockmen went out from Trinidad this morning to the Apishapa ranges, and telephoned late this evening that the loss of stock will probably be 50 per cent. Had the storm continued forty-eight hours longer whole herds of cattle and sheep would have been wiped out entirely.

The dispatcher's office of the Colorado and Southern reports tonight that the storm has spent its fury on that line as far south as Amarillo, Texas. There was considerable snowfall there, and the passenger train that should have reached here at 8 o'clock this morning is scheduled to arrive at midnight tonight. It encountered huge snowdrifts in the vicinity of Amarillo.

They also report that the suffering by stock along the line of the Colorado and Southern in the vicinity of Clayton and Folsom, N. M., and through the Panhandle country in Texas was something frightful. Thousands of head of sheep around Clayton and Folsom succumbed to the cold. No word has been received from the outlying ranges at Folsom and Clayton, where there are large herds of cattle and sheep. It is expected that the loss there probably will be 60 per cent.

There was a heavy fall of snow and a blizzard raging in that section from Saturday night until this morning, and nearly all the streams and waterholes were frozen solid.

HOUSE COMMENDS ATTORNEY COWAN

Praise for His Work Included in Resolution Endorsing President's Rate Ideas

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 15.—Judge Terrell of Travis county introduced the following resolution in the house yesterday, the second reading of which was called for and the same was adopted without dissent or objection:

"Whereas, Texas is a long distance from the manufacturing and market centers of the United States and the high interstate rates now being charged to Texas on common points make any amendment to the interstate commerce commission increasing the powers of the interstate commerce commission so as to enable said commission to ascertain and enforce reasonable rates is one of deep concern to our people; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the legislature of the state of Texas, the senate concurring, That we indorse the action of our members in congress in voting for a bill to increase the powers of the interstate commerce commission, and we invoke the assistance of our senators in securing the passage of such needed legislation through the senate of the United States; and we express our gratification and approval of the firm and courageous course of the president of the United States, and also commend the splendid presentation of the necessity for granting of more power to the interstate commerce commission, made by a distinguished citizen of Texas, the Hon. Sam H. Cowan of Fort Worth.

Judge Terrell in addressing himself to the resolution said: "Yesterday afternoon we passed by a unanimous vote a resolution inviting the president of the United States to visit the capital of this state. By his firm stand in enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce commission, so as more effectually to control the transportation companies of the country in the interests of the people, and check their exactions, he has shown a courage far in advance of the party that elevated him.

"While instructing our senators to sustain him, it is our privilege to express our admiration of this courage thus shown by the president, which we do, from the standpoint of patriotism, regardless of party affiliation.

Witherspoon Bill Opposed

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 15.—The Witherspoon bill to regulate patent medicines is stirring up things among the patent medicine houses and the newspapers of Texas. It is not likely to pass both houses and some members of both houses say it will pass neither. The bill if passed would compel the patent medicine manufacturer to print the formula of his preparation on the bottle. It is more than likely that every patent medicine house would pass up the Texas field rather than comply with such a law. Their stock in trade is the patent they have on their preparation and the business that has been built up, which, they claim, would be killed if every practicing physician and druggist were thus given the opportunity of substituting for their own preparations. Said one member of the house this morning: "I think the people can safely judge what they want to buy. A patent medicine that is harmful won't last long and a great many of the leading articles have been sold in Texas for years and years and users of the same will take the same preparation year in and year out. The proposed bill seems to be aimed at some particular point that I am unable to figure out. Such a bill would be all right for perhaps one or two particular instances, but it is not right to say that all are bad because one might be. I will vote against the bill, as it is not in concordance with the probable views of my constituents."

CALL FOR WARRANTS

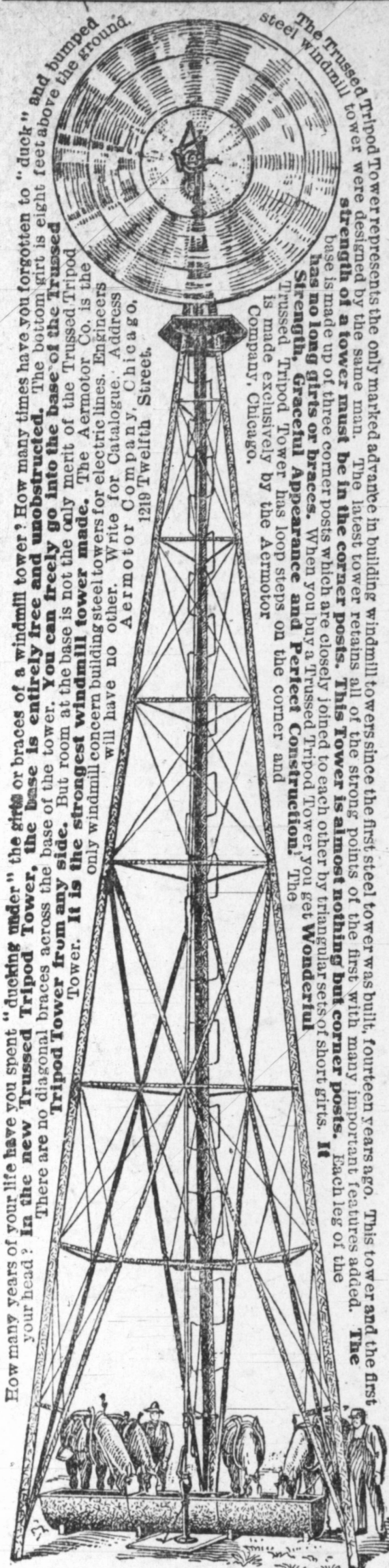
AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 15.—The state treasurer issued the sixteenth call for registered warrants yesterday. The call embraces all numbers up to and including 23,304 and amounts to \$142,916.54, which reduces the present deficit to \$415,088.13.

CATTLEMAN TO BUILD FINE RESIDENCE HERE

J. H. Nail Purchases Lot on Hill Street From S. B. Burnett for \$12,500

A big real estate deal, whereby J. H. Nail purchases from S. B. Burnett a lot on Hill street, 100x600 feet, has just been made. The consideration was \$12,500.

Mr. Nail is a prominent cattleman and will erect an elegant residence on the property. The lot is part of the old Hoxie place and joins the Burnett place on the north.



HEAD ROOM
PUMP ROOM
TANK ROOM
STOCK ROOM
STOCK PROOF

BUYING HORSES IN CHICAGO
A recent Chicago dispatch says:
To help the demand for prime coach horses, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Hayes has purchased in this city for the horse breeding experiment station at Greeley, Col., the famous stallion, Thundercloud, eleven mares and a number of fine range horses. The Greeley institution is under the direction of the agricultural department at Washington, and the government recently appropriated \$50,000 for the purpose of experimenting in breeding an ideal type of an American coach horse. This new move upon the part of the government is said to be likely to lead to requests from other live stock interests to branch out further and establish farms for the purpose of breeding other types of horses, as well as for breeding different types of cattle, hogs and sheep. With the rapid development of the country in wealth, the demand for prime coach horses has become greatly increased, and there is also a large demand for such horses to export.

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ROAD WILL SHIP TO OSAGE NATION

Live Stock Agents Declare Oklahoma Measure Will Have But Inferior Authority

BILL IS DECLARED INVALID

Says Renewal of Government Leases Will Make Regulation Inoperative

"The railroads will take cattle into the Osage nation regardless of the action of the Oklahoma legislature," said a live stock agent today in referring to the efforts of both branches of the Oklahoma legislature to pass a bill placing that nation above the Federal quarantine line.

The bill Wednesday became a law over the veto of Governor Ferguson, and also against the protests of the interior department by a vote of 20 to 5.

"There will be no trouble," he said, "in getting cattle from Texas into the Osage country, because the Federal government has prior authority in such cases, and the law just passed will be inoperative and can not be enforced. The interior department has already called for bids for the lease of pastures in that country, which represents the largest unoccupied pastures in the country. Texans, more than any other class of people, are interested in this proposition. The Texas cattlemen annually graze about 150,000 head of cattle in the Osage country. In former years, however, the number reached as many as 300,000. The movement of cattle from this state to that section of Oklahoma will begin early in April."

A representative of one of the leading lines that runs through the nation said today that his company would be ready to take cattle into the Osage nation regardless of the action of the Oklahoma legislature, beginning about the first of April.

The government has called for bids for pasturage in that country six weeks earlier than usual for the purpose of arriving at an understanding regarding the situation and in order that the cattlemen may understand just where they are. Bids are to be opened by the interior department Feb. 23.

If the law is operative no cattle from Oklahoma proper can be taken into the Osage nation and ever returned to Oklahoma thereafter. The cattle, so transferred to that nation from Oklahoma, must remain there or be shipped direct to the market as infected cattle.

The bill also kills off the oil mill feeding industry, so far as any but native cattle are concerned. There are no open seasons by which cattle may be brought from Texas and other points and fed during the winter at the oil mills in Chandler, Shawnee, Guthrie, Oklahoma City and other points.

Governor Ferguson said after the passage of the bill over his veto: "The law, if the departments at Washington insist in their contention, will be entirely inoperative regarding the Osage nation. Whether that part of it being void will kill the remainder of the bill, I can not say. I fear it will. I believe the department at Washington will insist, for I understand the leases have been renewed and some of the cattle are already on the leased lands. As the bill does away with all open seasons the provisions can not do the eastern Oklahoma counties one iota of good, for the reason that no infection ever came to them, with the possible exception of Pawnee county, from the Osage nation, and heretofore the cattlemen in those counties could pasture cattle during the open season. With the exception of embracing the Osage nation, the only thing the present bill provides in addition to the old law is that it also embraces the Ponca and Otoe country and does away with open seasons."

HEAVY LOSSES IN SOUTHWEST TEXAS

Complete Reports of Damage to Cattle From Recent Blizzard Not Yet Received

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Feb. 16.—Reports are received of heavy losses throughout the stock country in the recent blizzards which prevailed over this western part of Texas. In the first blizzard, which came along about Feb. 4, sixty head of cattle were frozen to death in a pasture ten miles from San Angelo. These cattle had the creeps, however, it is said, and were poor and the owner had been feeding them on cotton seed meal

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and hulls for some time trying to get them in shape.

A man named Pelps lost fifteen head of cattle in Schleicher county, and another cattleman living near Eldorado had an 8-year-old bull to freeze to death, "froze as stiff as a board," he said. The first instance of the sort on record, old cattlemen say.

S. Roach of Paint Rock lost a few head in the first blizzard and many other stockmen in this section fared badly. Full reports have not been received, even of the first blizzard, and probably never will be, for the stockmen do not like to let their losses become known. But it is learned that there were heavy losses all over the stock country in this part of Texas.

J. S. Todd and Moore Bros. of Muskogee, I. T., have ordered fifty cars for Monday, and will ship some 1,600 head of steers to the Indian Territory, Osage country, likely. They bought these big steers, coming four now, at this place last fall and took them to the Howard Wells country to winter. They are in a hurry to get them to the territory now, it is said, because of the reported action of the Oklahoma legislature in quarantining the Osage Nation against Texas cattle, and they, in common with the other stockmen who are shipping out their big steers, desire to get them into the territory before the quarantine regulations take effect.

S. J. Blocker bought of Sauls Bros. in Coke county 200 steers, coming twos, at \$15 around.

M. B. Pulliam bought of Sauls Bros. 200 yearlings at \$10 around.

There were no shipments during the past week except the one carload of horses shipped by S. A. Overton to Tyler. He stayed here two weeks looking for two carloads of horses, but was unable to get but one carload, and paid prices ranging from \$20 to \$50 a head for these and shipped the carload to Tyler, Texas, where he hopes to dispose of them at a considerable advance over the prices paid.

Fat stock shipments will slacken off, or, rather, have stopped entirely now that the cold weather has drawn the stock so. There is not expected to be much fat stock shipped until the spring markets open up and the fat muttons begin to go out.

MEXICAN CATTLE IMPORTS

According to report of the federal inspector, only 917 cattle were imported into the United States from the republic of Mexico in January, 1905. This number stands the smallest for importations during the first month of the year since 1899, and fell 1,397 head under that of December, 1904. In October last only 128 head were brought over, which shows the light volume since July, 1904, when the total fell down to 36—the second smallest importation in over five years, exceeding only by six head the lightest in the above period, which was in July, 1904, only 30 being recorded in that month.

Following shows the number of cattle coming in through each gateway and the classification of the stock:

Through El Paso, Texas, aged steers, 260; 3-year-old steers, 179; 2-year-old steers, 53; stage, 90. Total, 591.

Through Nogales, N. M.—Aged steers, 16; 3-year-old steers, 234. Total, 250.

Of the cattle imported 591 were consigned to California to graze and the remainder to Arizona for feeding purposes.

COMPELS RETURN PASSES

A Nebraska man who has something to do with the legislature down there has taken the bull by the horns by introducing a bill to provide for return passes for stockmen. The measure commands the railroads to issue transportation to and from the point of shipment and provides that an agent of the shipper shall be on each section of the train. Conveniences and comfortable cabooses must also be provided for the stockmen. Should a railroad fracture the provisions of the bill, the fine may reach \$100, and the attorney fee of the plaintiff must be paid by the corporation.

CATTLE MUST PERISH

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 16.—It was 3 degrees below zero at Santa Fe this morning, the coldest in many years.

"Cattle are certain to perish unless given shelter, if they must go through another night like this," said W. C. Barnes, secretary of the cattle sanitary boards.

Snowdrifts have again closed the Denver and Rio Grande railroad to Antonito and Durango, although opened only on last Saturday. The Santa Central is fighting snowdrifts and the Santa Fe trains are from fifteen to thirty hours late. However, the weather moderated considerably today.

QUARANTINE WILL NOT AFFECT SHOW

Cattle From Above Line Will Be Exhibited on Equal Terms With Others

Cattle from above the quarantine line will be exhibited on equal terms with those below the line at the coming Fat Stock Show, arrangements having been completed for their appearance in the rings with other stock.

J. F. Hovenkamp announced Friday that Messrs. Hicks and Anderson have donated the use of the east side of their horse and mule barns for the benefit of cattle above the quarantine line. W. B. King, he announced, has arranged with the quarantine officials to permit the exhibition. Under the arrangements the cattle will come out in the show ring beside the southern cattle, be shown in the arena and go back at once to their respective places.

Announcement of definite arrangements has been awaited by the cattlemen in the proscribed section, many of whom have declared that unless definite arrangements were made within a short time they would abandon all plans of exhibiting at the show. The announcement as made by Mr. Hovenkamp is official and puts at an end all doubt as to the eligibility of cattle above the line.

All preparations for the show, it is announced, are making good progress and an exhibition on a better scale than ever before is confidently predicted by the committeemen.

ANNOUNCE LAND LEASES

Notices have been received at the Federal building to the effect that sealed proposals for the leasing of the tribal pastures on the Rosebud Indian reservation in South Dakota will be received at the office of secretary of Indian affairs at Washington for grazing of horses and cattle, but not sheep, until 2 o'clock p. m., Thursday, March 23. The proposals must be addressed to the commissioner of Indian affairs at Washington.

For the information of bidders it is stated that there are thirty-three pastures, varying in size from 11,500 acres to 46,098 acres and aggregating a total acreage of 650,000. The lessee of each pasture will be required to fence the same not later than Dec. 1, 1905.

Maps and plats describing the land have been sent out with the notices, which have been distributed over the country.

The notice further includes rules regulating the overstocking of the pastures. The rents must be paid in semi-annual installments on June 1 and Dec. 1 of each year.

PROBABLE KANSAS LOSSES

Much suffering and more or less losses of stock from the severe cold is reported from all over the west and southwest. Chalk Beeson of Dodge City, Kan., in talking of the situation at Topeka said: "Unless the snow leaves and the cattle get some grass within the next ten days there is no way of estimating the loss that will result. For eleven days now my men have been hauling feed on sleds. It is the longest stretch of sledging we have ever had in western Kansas."

"The year '88 was the most disastrous on cattle. The four days' blizzard killed them by the thousands. This is the worst since then and unless the weather loosens up before long the losses are liable to be almost as heavy this winter. Feed will not hold out much longer. What cattle do survive the winter will have a hard time in the spring on account of their weakened condition. While the snow is hard on cattle it is saving the crop in the wheat belt."

Similar reports come from other sections and while many of them will be overdrawn as to fatalities among stock there is no longer any room to doubt that this will prove a costly spell of weather to the live stock interests.

STOCK FROZEN TO DEATH

ROLLA, Mo., Feb. 16.—Last night the thermometer registered 22 degrees below zero. Passenger and freight trains on the Frisco are all delayed over five hours. Much damage has been done and some stock frozen to death. Telegraph wires have been down nearly all day.