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AMERICAN LIVE STOCK GROWERS AND THEIR WORK JUST AHEAD

Of unusual importance to the stock industry of the entire west and potent with national political significance is the stock meeting held in Denver. At this meeting the American Stock Growers' Association was formed, an organization made up of individual cattle owners from all over the country. The object of the organization is to perfect a powerful combination which will be of sufficient political strength to bring about legislation for the benefit of the stock industry.

The things which the association will demand are freight regulation, support the Esch-Townsend bill in lieu of anything better; the extension of foreign markets for stockmen by the execution of reciprocity treaties and by tariff revision and the prevention of the use of foreign cattle in supplying beef to American soldiers and sailors in the Philippines.

Without party bias the stockmen, judging from the action taken by smaller associations, in such states as Texas, Wyoming, Montana and others, will express enthusiastic support of President Roosevelt, while the theory of tariff revision advocated by Governor Cummins of Iowa is that of the stock raisers and ranchers.

The movement which has resulted in the organization of this potent association is remarkable in many respects. Enthusiastic in support of President Roosevelt, a republican president, the movement strangely enough originated in the democratic and cattle growing state of Texas. It has received its most enthusiastic support in Montana, a state which also has a democratic governor, and at one time went almost insane in its support of William J. Bryan. Governor Albert B. Cummins is also a name to conjure with among the stockmen and the stock of the Iowa governor is higher throughout the great cattle raising west than that of any other leader—barring the president. Tariff revision and reciprocity are twin measures which the stockmen believe essential to the continued success of their industry.

The missionary of the movement has been Judge S. H. Cowan of Fort Worth, attorney for the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. During the spring cattle associations have been holding meetings throughout the cow regions from Texas to Montana and Judge Cowan, an eloquent and forceful speaker, has attended them, urging tariff revision and reciprocity, arguing for the control of freight regulations by the interstate commerce commission and advising affiliation with the proposed American Stock Growers' Association.

An example of the success which he has had was evidenced by his success in Montana. He attended the Montana Stock Growers' Association at Miles City, an organization of which President Roosevelt was formerly an active and is still an honorary member; and the North Montana Round-Up Association meeting at Helena.

Both of these meetings adopted resolutions in support of President Roosevelt, declaring for tariff revision and reciprocity and advised affiliation with the American Stock Growers' Association.

The organization perfected in Denver is the result indirectly of the missionary work for Texas, and directly of the break up of the National Live Stock Association which met in Denver last winter. This association has been made up of minor stock growers' associations throughout the country. Railway men and commission men had forced themselves into the organization and seemed to be in control. The cattlemen held their interests were inimical, and seceded from the association and perfected the temporary organization of the American Stock Growers' Association, and called the big May meeting to perfect the organization and ratify their action.

The plan is to have the organization made up of individual cattlemen and not of smaller organizations. It is anticipated the leading stockmen of the west, northwest and southwest will become members. The membership dues will be made up on a scale of from \$3 to \$50, depending upon the importance

of the interests represented. It is anticipated an initial membership of 2,500 will be secured without difficulty and this will mean a capital of \$50,000 with which to start out.

The big fight which this gigantic stock organization will immediately make will be that for the regulation of freight rates by the interstate commerce commission. Judge Cowan, the missionary of the gigantic cattle movement, representing the Texas cattlemen before the interstate commerce commission has shown some startling facts concerning freight rates on livestock.

"The rates on cattle from Texas points to their markets and ranges," Judge Cowan holds, "insofar as they have been advanced since January 1, 1899, are too high by the amount of those advances, which will average from \$12 to \$20 per car, dependent upon the amount of advance from different points and the various weights dependent on kind of cattle shipped per car. The same applies to advances in rates from a large part of Indian Territory, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado, while advances affected by changing from dollars per car to cents per hundred pounds are from Colorado points east of the Rocky mountains in Eastern Wyoming and the Black Hills district and some points in South Dakota. While not attempting to point out more particularly these rates which the proofs tend strongly to show, if indeed not conclusively, to be too high, it is conservative to average it at \$15 per car from Texas and \$12 per car from other districts mentioned. There are no statistics obtainable to show precisely the number of cars of cattle moved from Texas on these rates, but it will not fall short of 75,000 cars. On this basis at \$15 per car you have \$1,125,000.

"Probably shipments from other territory and districts mentioned equal two-thirds as much, and on a basis of \$12 per car you have \$600,000. Total, \$1,725,000 more per annum than the average rates actually paid for the period from 1887 up to 1898, if estimated upon the same tonnage. These advanced rates have been in effect a little over two years since the date of the last advance, so you may multiply each total by two and that give you for the Texas estimate, \$2,250,000; outside territory, \$1,200,000, total, \$3,450,000."

Judge Cowan has compiled some interesting statistics as opposed to this showing, concerning the earnings, probable expense and resultant profit on a trainload of cattle from Fort Worth to Kansas City of twenty-five cars at the rate of 36 1-2 cents.

"What is true of twenty-five cars," he explained, "is proportionately true of whatever cars of cattle may be in a train of part cattle and part other freight, except that cattle pay the highest revenue of the whole train earnings, if partly averaged dead freight of average cart and average rates.

"The earnings of a trainload of twenty-five cars of cattle from Fort Worth to Kansas City, based on the 23,000 pound weight, is \$2,098.75. It is 591 miles over the Santa Fe, and that road in its annual report for 1903 showed that the total average operating expenses on the entire system per mile was \$1.25, equivalent to the total operating cost of \$732.84, and this cost per train mile is obtained by dividing the total number of train miles into the total operating expenses, which included every expense incident to the business. In other words, includes the total expenditure for operation. This leaves a profit of \$1,365.91. The cost of receiving and hauling and delivering, actual train service, is only \$325.

"The average rate of freight on all freight, including livestock on twenty-five cars north and east bound freight on that system, if applied between Fort Worth and Kansas City, produces earnings of \$1,173, which is \$325.75 less than the earnings from twenty-five cars of livestock with 2.65 more tons on an average to the car, which has to be carried to earn that. This calculation holds good in substantially the same ratio from all Texas points to Kansas

City, St. Louis, and Chicago. At 30 1-2 cents per hundred pounds twenty-five cars of cattle will produce the same earnings as twenty-five cars average of all east and north bound freight on the system."

It is armed with such arguments as these against the alleged injustices of the railroads in the matter of freight rates that the stockmen will go before the country.

With a compact organization, extending over such a wide area of territory and representing one of the most important industries of the country, the organization is bound to become a potent factor in the fight for freight regulations.

MACKENZIE HEADS NEW ASSOCIATION

American Stock Growers at Denver Elect Officers and Adopt Constitution

DENVER, Colo., May 11.—The American Stock Growers' Association, which was organized on Jan. 15 of this year by seceders from the National Live Stock Association and is now holding its first annual convention here, adopted a constitution and by-laws yesterday. The new association is to be composed of growers and dealers in cattle, sheep and horses. The following officers were elected:

President, Murdo MacKenzie of Trinidad, Colo.; first vice president, E. A. DeRieles of Denver; second vice president, James Boardman of Helena, Mont.

The president was authorized to appoint an executive committee which will appoint a secretary and treasurer.

S. H. Cowan of Fort Worth, Texas, spoke yesterday afternoon on "Legislation Needed by the Live Stock Industry." The greater part of his address was an attack on the railroads. He said the commission advocated by President Roosevelt was the only fair method of securing fair rates.

AFTER THE RAILROADS

"Legislation that will enable us to combat the designs of the railroads, that will make the interstate commerce commission a power instead of what it is now, is what we will seek at our convention after we have perfected a permanent organization," says Murdo MacKenzie of Trinidad, president of the American Stock Growers' Association.

"The trouble that resulted in the disruption of the National Live Stock Association is now ended," said Mr. MacKenzie last night. "We have no war with anyone, but we think that we can run our business without the help of the railroads. We are naturally somewhat antagonistic to them. Both sides are working for themselves, but the railroads do not ask us to help them in their business and we think we need none of them.

"Our greatest work will be the firm support of the Townsend bill, which will make the interstate commerce commission a body of some consequence. If that bill becomes a law and we have a grievance against the railroads, it will not be necessary to carry it into a dozen courts and fight for years before we get a decision. The commission will be able to act its' without resort to the courts.

"Complaints on rates, service and the like will then be aired at once and the producers will have a chance of winning without spending thousands of dollars, and if we do not accomplish things it will be our fault. We are gunning for nobody, but we know what we want and we propose to get it."

SOUTH DAKOTA SNOW

A Deadwood, S. D., dispatch says: The heaviest snowfall of the season occurred in the past thirty-six hours all through the Black Hills district. In many places three feet on the level, completely blocking traffic, and the railroads have their snow plows stuck in many places. They are releasing them by hand shovellers and hope to have the roads open by tomorrow, but it will be several days before the effect of the storm is entirely obliterated. Many think the unusual fall of snow at this season will be apt to be followed by disastrous floods.

NATIONAL DEAD, SAY CATTLEMEN

Stock Growers Now in Denver Declare Old Stockmen's Association Defunct

DENVER, May 10.—The National Live Stock Association is practically a defunct organization, according to the stockmen now in Denver. They say it has admitted its defeat by the new American Stock Growers' Association, which holds its first convention at the Broadway theater yesterday.

The central committee of the National, which agreed to meet the executive committee of the American after the rupture at the January convention of the National, has abandoned the idea of conferring with the new association. The latter is composed of all the cattle interests of the west.

It is said that there is not a stockman, with the exception of President F. J. Hagenbarth, who fathered the scheme of bringing in the railroads and the packers, left in the National. The packers, who have put in \$5,000 to keep the organization alive, are getting cold feet because of the desertion of the cattlemen, and it is understood are ready to drop the movement to amalgamate with the cattlemen if they can get their money back. The only stockmen's organization left in the Oregon Wool Growers, Association, and it has paid in but \$150 to the National.

The American association, which is composed of the individual cattlemen of the west, who bolted the Hagenbarth scheme last January, is to amalgamate with the interstate executive committee, which represents the stock associations of the thirteen states of the west. There is still some doubt as to the wisdom of the movement to abandon the idea of the interstate executive committee remaining as a distinct organization.

There are two propositions which will be decided. If the American Stock Growers' Association will agree to take into its organization the state associations of stockmen as well as the individuals who are now the backbone of the interstate executive committee, which was only created for one year last May, will go out of existence as a body and will merge with the American.

WILL CO-OPERATE

If the state associations are not brought into the American, then the interstate committee will continue as a separate body, but will work in co-operation with the American. By this latter arrangement the state associations will be in a position to act as a body for themselves and the individual stock growers will receive the benefits of their labors through co-operation.

In any event the outcome of the meeting of the interstate committee this afternoon will be the recommendation of a merger with the American association, which is practically the child of the executive committee of the state associations.

The packers, who are the only substantial interests behind the National association at present, the railroads being eliminated before the rupture at the January convention, are going to draw out of a peculiar position as gracefully as possible. The failure of the central committee to meet here for its quarterly meeting and consult with the executive committee of the American, as it had agreed to do, was taken as an admission of defeat.

The central committee of the National is composed of H. A. Jastro, F. J. Hagenbarth, Dr. C. P. Bailey, A. G. Leonard, Nelson Morris, Frank Cooper, W. A. Harris, Jesse M. Smith, H. W. McAfee and A. J. Lovejoy.

The only member of this committee who is expected is President F. J. Hagenbarth. He is a member of the interstate executive committee.

ASK SQUARE DEAL

Added enthusiasm, if such were possible, was given to the plans of the stockmen who are represented at the convention of the American Stock Growers' Association by the presence of President Roosevelt in the city. The

president is the embodiment of the idea which dominates the association and which was responsible for the bitter fight and subsequent disruption of the National Live Stock Association here last January. It is the railroads that the stockmen are after—not in any antagonistic spirit, but for a "square deal," which the president has asked for everyone. The stockmen feel that their interests are not in common with the railroads and the packers, and they are going to fight along lines of elimination. All railroad interests are to be entirely separated from their organization.

While the rupture between the contending interests of the National Live Stock Association has been patched up as far as all outward appearances are concerned, the cause of the break in the ranks of the cattlemen is still the important question for discussion in the new organization.

There is only a tentative organization now in existence. The meetings this week will crystallize the movement which is to be started to benefit the stock interests of the west.

COWAN LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON

Will Argue Railroad Rates Before Senate Committee Friday and Saturday

Sam H. Cowan, who was recently elected as counsel for the American Cattle Growers' Association at the Denver meeting, will leave here tonight for Washington, where he goes to appear before the senate committee appointed some time ago to consider the proposition of railroad rates which has been up some time before the interstate commerce commission and which matter has already been passed upon by the house.

In local live stock circles it is not believed that favorable action can be secured on the measure at this time, but it is the belief that eventually the cattlemen will be victorious in their contention and that congress will grant them the relief that they now earnestly seek, and which they believe is not unjust to the railroads.

While in Denver last week Mr. Cowan received a dispatch from Stephen B. Elkins, chairman of the senate committee, advising him that the previous date on which he (Mr. Cowan) was to speak before the committee—May 22—had been changed to May 19 and 20, and Mr. Elkins asked that Mr. Cowan inform him by wire if he would be able to be in Washington at that time. Mr. Cowan rushed a message, saying that he would be on hand at the appointed time. Probably no other man in the United States is more thoroughly conversant with the rate problem and the stock men of the country feel that their interests will be represented to the fullest extent by Mr. Cowan, who has fought the matter out in the interests of the Texas cattlemen before the interstate commerce commission many times in a masterly manner.

Secretary John T. Lytle of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, who attended the Denver meeting, returned with Mr. Cowan Saturday night. He is very much interested in the outcome of the hearing before the senate committee.

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CATTLE MOVEMENT CONTINUES HEAVY

Railroads Passing Through West Texas Find It Difficult to Get Cars

EL PASO, Texas, May 13.—Cattle shipments are unusually heavy over nearly all railroads centering in El Paso. Many trains of stock pass through the city daily, destined chiefly for points in Colorado, the Dakotas or Kansas, although the regular shipments to the Los Angeles packers are maintained.

So great is the demand for stock cars that some roads find difficulty in providing a sufficient number of cars to handle all the stock that is ready for delivery to them, even though they have a larger number of cars in service than they have had at this season for several years past. Frantic appeals for cars have been sent out by the traffic men.

Never in the history of the road have stock shipments been as heavy on the El Paso and Southwestern as they are at the present time. Colonel W. C. Greene's cattle, from the range in Sonora, are being moved to the Cheyenne reservation in South Dakota, and these shipments make up an important part of the Southwestern shipments.

Both the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Southern Pacific systems are handling cattle with all possible celerity. Daily trains of many cars are passing through the city, and the roads are taxed to their capacity to handle them. The local stock yards are experiencing an unusual rush of business. The Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific road, tapping Colonel Greene's rich properties in the Sierra Madre, has called for more cars to aid them in handling their shipments.

On the Mexican Central road north-bound shipments are few. The Mexican ranchmen find that they cannot sell to advantage in the United States, with the present duties, and in consequence many of the cattlemen have many animals on their hands unsold. The chief cattle movements on the Central are consigned to the City of Mexico, or other southern points. The slaughter houses are purchasing large bunches of cattle.

For the present cattle shipments have been declined by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe on this division. A shortage of cars is given as the reason for the refusal to accept any stock for shipment. In consequence several large shipments from the Pecos country have been diverted to the Rock Island, the cattle being driven overland in some instances.

Everything in Texas west of the Pecos river that is offered for sale has already been sold. A few buyers are unsuccessfully pursuing their search for steers, but in general the contracting has all been done. There are a few bunches which have been declared to be not for sale. The purpose of the stockmen who are holding to their cattle remains to be seen. Some comment point to what they declare to be a significant fact that some three or four of the very largest ranches in Texas have refused to part with any of their cattle.

Following the general denunciation of all stories of stock losses in some sections of New Mexico has come a report to the contrary, intended to indicate that some ranches were heavy sufferers in the most severe storms of the season.

Of all of the storms of the year that of Easter Sunday is said to have been shown by statistics which some cowmen have gathered to have been the most disastrous. Cattle, sheep and other animals were killed in the two days' rain and snow storm that exacted tribute in dead stock. North of Watrous, in Union, Mora and Colfax counties, the loss during the winter is said to have exceeded a third of the total number of cattle, nearly all of which perished in the Easter storm. In the vicinity of Wagon Mound and Springer cattlemen report that the bodies of dead animals lie here and there over the range.

The loss of sheep was great. Out of 2,000 sheep in one flock, 750 succumbed to the chilling rain and snow. Mud and heavy rains are said to have played especial havoc with the ewes in Valencia and Socorro counties, the best of the sheep raising districts.

Two trainloads of the Corralitos Cattle Company's stock, from the Sierra Madre, have been imported into this country this week, and shipped to northern ranges.

Under the direction of J. H. Hicks, superintendent of the T. O. ranch, 4,000 cattle were made to swim the Rio Grande river near Sierra Blanca. They were loaded at Van Horn, on the G. H. and shipped to the Dakotas. Mr. Hicks has been in this city most of the week. To supervise the importation from the T. O. of Riverside ranch, Dr. Eagle arrived from Kansas City, to aid the local bureau of animal industry.

B. Urmatec was bought in a train

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load of horses and cattle which are being taken in bond from his ranch in Mexico to Canada.

There are 5,000 head of cattle in the importation of Colonel Greene's stock this week from his Sonora ranch, for shipment to South Dakota.

Murphy & Company's big shipment from Marfa are being maintained. During the past week about 1,500 cattle have been shipped from their ranch to Kansas and Colorado.

James Kerr has disposed of the cattle on his ranch near Deming at \$11, \$15 and \$18. They were to Chessman.

Gessinger and Getter shipped several carloads of cattle from their ranch at Ancho, N. M., to Leon, Kan. Seb. Gray of Ancho shipped a carload of horses to Augusta, Ga., and two carloads of goats to Kansas City.

Al Roy shipped two carloads of horses purchased from O. M. Lee, to Abilene, Texas, from Alamogordo, N. M.

Allen Hightower has sold his ranch at Ancho, and is about to desert the cattle business. He intends raising alfalfa in Lincoln county, N. M.

THE DENVER MEETING

DENVER, Colo., May 10.—The meeting of the American Stock Growers' Association commenced Monday and will continue up to and including Thursday. The sessions are held at the Broadway theater, instead of at the Taber opera house, as at first arranged. The program includes a meeting of the Interstate Cattle Growers' Executive Committee at the Brown Palace Hotel, and a meeting of the executive committee of the Colorado Horse and Cattle Growers' Association at the Albany hotel. On Tuesday a meeting of the central committee of the National Live Stock Association was held, and in the evening a meeting of the cattlemen of Adams county to organize a local association. Wednesday morning was devoted to a general session of the Stock Growers' Association and Wednesday evening to a meeting of the Hereford breeders to form a state organization. The final meeting of the stockmen will be held Thursday morning.

The American Stock Growers' Association was organized in Denver, Jan. 15 of this year. The organization was temporary and the present meeting is for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. The first organization was effected by individuals who objected to the new plan of the National Live Stock Association and desired an organization for producers alone. The membership is made up of cattlemen, horsemen and sheepmen, and the only proviso of membership that the member must be a producing stockman. The membership fee is \$5. Any producing stockman is entitled to membership by paying this fee and registering.

The principal business at this meeting will be to prepare and adopt a constitution and by-laws, elect permanent officers and make plans for active work. Hon. Conrad Schaefer of Colorado was elected temporary chairman of the organization and A. E. de Riqules of Denver was made secretary and treasurer. The death of Mr.

Schaefer a few weeks ago leaves the association without a president, but a temporary president will be selected by the convention.

In the temporary work of the meeting and the adoption of the constitution and by-laws, the individual members as shown by the membership roll, will alone have a voice. After the adoption of the constitution and by-laws, the meeting will be governed by its own laws so created.

The detailed program of the convention is as follows:

TUESDAY

Convention called to order at 10 a. m. Invocation, Dr. E. O. Aylsworth, president Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

Address of welcome, Hon. J. F. McDonald, governor of Colorado.

Address of welcome, Hon. Robert W. Speer, mayor of Denver.

Address of welcome on behalf of the city of Denver, Hon. John W. Springer, Denver.

Reply to address of welcome, Hon. W. W. Turney, president Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, El Paso, Texas.

Appointment of committee on credentials and order of business; organization, constitution and by-laws, resolutions. Recess.

TUESDAY, 2:30 P. M.

Convention convenes at 2:30 p. m. Reports of executive committee:

Address, "The American Stock Grower—American Ideals and American Monopoly," Colonel W. E. Hughes, president Continental Land and Cattle Company, Denver.

Introduction of resolutions. General business.

WEDNESDAY

Convention called to order at 10 a. m. Report of committee on credentials and organization.

Report of committee on constitution and by-laws.

General business.

Address, "The Benefits of Co-operation," Hon. M. P. Buell, president Live Stock Exchange, Chicago.

Address, "Legislation Needed by the Live Stock Industry," Hon. H. S. Cowan, Fort Worth, Texas.

Recess.

WEDNESDAY, 2:30 P. M.

Reports of committees. General business.

Address, "The Government's Work in Giving American Meats Good Standing," Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of bureau of animal industry, Washington, D. C.

Address, "America's Foreign Trade in Meats," Hon. R. C. McManus, Chicago.

THURSDAY

Convention called to order at 10 a. m. Reports of committees.

Election of officers.

Address, "The Relation of the Agricultural College to the Stock Growers and Farmers," Professor C. F. Curtis, dean of Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa.

Address, "The Grazing Lands," Hon. John P. Irish, San Francisco, Cal. General business.

THE STRATEGY OF A CATTLE RUSTLER

DENVER, Colo., May 15.—Away out in the lava beds beyond the San Luis valley Conan Doyle and his repeater, Sherlock Holmes, have a rival in the strategy of crime, says the Rocky Mountain News.

At the Elk hotel yesterday was Christoval Vallejo, a special deputy of Conejos county, who was highly elated because of a wonderful arrest he had made.

"It is the most remarkable crime that ever came under my observation as an officer," Vallejo declared, "and if I had not caught the villain redhanded I do not believe he would have been detected in a lifetime. It beats all the detective stories I ever read."

Down in the rich San Luis valley, where sheep and peas are the law of the land and the salt thereof, herders have for a long time been missing numbers of their flocks in a manner so strange and weird that there had come to be a half-credited belief that the flocks were under an evil spell, and that the missing ones were caught up to the skies or swallowed by the earth at the will of an evil spirit. "And you couldn't blame the herders for thinking it," said Vallejo, "for I tell you nothing like it ever happened before in Colorado, and we have had some pretty wise ones among the bad men in the painted land before this."

The sheep would disappear at night or from a knoll over which they chanced to stray in the daytime, and that was the end of it. No amount of watching did any good. Some of the sheep owners were disposed to believe that certain unscrupulous shepherds had formed a combine for dishonesty and were bunching the stolen sheep together somewhere for their own ends. This was fast bringing on serious trouble, when something happened.

All the time the sheepmen were bewailing unexplained losses, and the shepherds were talking in whispers over lonely campfires about "spook" thieves, the cattlemen were smiling to themselves at how the shepherds were all going "plumb loco." One day the tune of cattlemen changed. Their own stock began to disappear.

There is no accounting for it, but the fact had to be admitted. There was never a human footprint in the earth about the bunch, nor the hoof of a horse. One day the riders of the range found a freshly slaughtered cow. Every cowboy on the ranch hurried to the spot, but there was not a sign of humanity.

It was clear that in this instance they ought to find a man's tracks, for there had been a late rain and the earth was soft. To kill and dress the beef from a mount was of course absurd. The only evidence of animal life, other than the cattle of the bunch were a few burro tracks, but they gave this no thought for half a dozen burros were at that minute in sight.

It remained for Vallejo to solve the mystery, and that by accident. Vallejo was riding after a stray bunch of cattle in the foothills of the Bar K ranch, where in as he was about to round a small hill he caught sight of the cattle thief at work. The rustler had his beef slain and was whetting an ugly knife, preparatory to dressing it. Vallejo's first impulse was to shoot, but he thought of something better, and the sheepmen of the country are glad he did so.

He watched the fellow work without giving the least warning or offering to interfere. When the beef was dressed and quartered the rustler dragged one quarter away. Vallejo followed, and to his astonishment noted that the trail the fellow left behind was the track of a burro.

"I wanted to shout when I saw it," Vallejo said, "but I held in. What puzzled me was that the burro tracks were all facing me, instead of leading away in the direction of the thief. I followed at a great distance, and the thief carried his load of meat to an obscure camp. I could see that it was only a temporary camp and not the one I wanted. It proved to be the place from which he operated in that community.

"Without attempting to go back for the rest of the stolen beef he cooked and ate his supper, stretched out for two or three hours, and then started back for the range. He went to where a big bunch of Bar K cattle were sleeping and cut out two fine steers. He threw them on a slight trail past his camp, where he had a horse, which he mounted. I followed him, over the Taos country, and I knew what was up. About daylight, half way up to Tres Piedras, we came to deep gorge, which led into a considerable canon.

"It was an isolated spot, and as the gulch broadened I could see why he had selected it. Half a mile beyond his camp there was a considerable valley, perhaps half a mile in width, which was entirely isolated and probably was never before occupied. Here the scoundrel had more than 200 stolen sheep and sixty-seven beaves corralled. He had a half-grown boy herding them. I threw down on him at the right time and he was the worst surprised greaser you ever saw. I wasn't long examining his feet, and I tell you I whistled.

He had killed a burro, cut its feet off and nailed two of them to his shoes, right in the center. He nailed them on backwards, so that when he went forward he would leave a backward trail. He gave his name as Maximiliano Cortez, and he

is safe in jail at Taos at this minute. I arrested him on the New Mexico side and he belongs to the officers there until Sheriff Gracla can get his extradition. They want him in New Mexico as badly as we do, and they may keep him for a while. Anyhow, he is out of our way for good and all."

PROPER BEEF MAKING METHODS

The truth is that little is known, either among butchers or scientists, regarding the matter of toughness in meat, and any explanation of it must be based largely on theory instead of fact, writes Lewis D. Hall of the Illinois experiment station.

A few points may be suggested with the view of encouraging more intelligent observation on the part of those who have opportunities to study the question, and in order to stimulate the further discussion upon this important matter.

Lean meat, which is another name for muscular tissue, is composed of small cells or fibers, microscopical in size, grouped together in bundles. The fiber bundle is a stringy particle of flesh, seen in boiled beef for example; these are bound together into muscles and the muscles into pairs or larger groups.

The material which envelops the bundles of fibers extends between the fibers within the bundles, and also surrounds the entire muscle. It is a tough, fibrous, elastic substance called connective tissue. Beside holding the fibers and the bundles together it acts as a storehouse of fat either about the muscle, between the bundles or among the bundles themselves.

Toughness in meat is largely due to this connective tissue, and depends upon changes in texture of the muscle cell itself, which changes are little understood, as in fact are all changes in the cell substance of animals or plants. The practical question, then, becomes mainly a question of the effect of age, quality and condition of the animal upon the amount and character of this connective tissue and upon the texture of the cell substance.

A mature cow in thin condition has coarser grained meat, that is to say, larger muscle fibers and fiber bundles, than a younger heifer of equal quality—quality referring to fineness of bone, skin, hair and general features, and to smoothness of flesh. Coarseness of grain involves an increased amount of connective tissue, and the increased toughness is the logical result.

Everyone is familiar with the tenderness of veal, and the toughness of beef from a thin old animal. So far, then, as age of the animal is concerned, other things being equal, it would seem to exert an unfavorable influence on tenderness of the meat, up to maturity. After that age no material differences in tenderness due to age would seem probable.

It is commonly believed by butchers that an animal of good quality yields finer grained meat than one lacking in quality. This appears to be borne out by the facts, although scientific evidence is wanting on the point. Upon this suggestion beef from the Jersey-Shorthorn cow should be more tender than that from another cow of equal age and condition, but coarser in quality, no matter what the breed, because of the smaller amount of connective tissue present.

The condition (fatness) of the animal seems to affect tenderness much more than either age or quality. Many will recall instances in which an old cow that has been thin in flesh followed by high feeding and rapid fattening for a short time, has produced the most excellent beef in respect to tenderness, flavor, juiciness and marbling, or the mixture of fat through the lean.

Fat in beef increases tenderness by softening the connective tissue through the lean, and probably to some extent by changing the structure of the substance within the muscle cells or fibers themselves. Now, the meat of a fat animal is sometimes comparatively tough.

In that case examination usually reveals the fact that the meat is not well marbled, but that the fat has been taken on principally as an outside covering or an internal deposit, or both, so that the mass of the lean is little affected. If, then, the Jersey-Shorthorn cow were as well marbled in her flesh as a Shorthorn cow of the same age, quality and condition of fatness, her meat should be equally tender.

If any cow, whether of beef, dairy or scrub breeding, has laid her fat principally about the kidneys and flanks or over the surface, instead of throughout the lean, we are probably justified in expecting a corresponding degree of toughness in the steak or roast.

IN MASON COUNTY

Mason News. R. D. Kiser bought Monday forty head

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tains many other useful and valuable tables. A copy of this useful and practical work should be in the hands of every individual. With this book at hand, every conceivable problem that is likely to occur is easily and readily solved by any one who is familiar with first principles. It is neatly printed and elegantly bound in pocketbook form, thus being convenient for out door use.

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Only Line with Through Sleepers Texas to Chicago

PHIL A. AUER, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

of good yearling steers from Riley Latham at \$10.

Adolph Keller was in Wednesday from his ranch on the river. He is preparing for sheep shearing.

Fritz Kothmann, Jr., was in Saturday from his fine ranch in the Castell country. Mr. K says stock are in the finest condition.

E. B. Kothmann, one of the prominent young stockmen of the Hilda country, was here Saturday to attend the meeting of stockmen.

Walter Schreiner and Jack McCaleb, his ranch foreman, were here with their outfit Saturday, and had several hundred head of 1s and 2s, for which they paid \$10 and \$15.

J. M. Rogers of the Martin ranch was in Tuesday. He had been delivering 300 1s and 2s at the Martin ranch at Hedwigs Hill, which were bought at \$10 and \$15.

Sam Awalt and Frank Simon traded bulls Saturday of the fine red muley stock. The animal Mr. Simon got was 6 years old and weighed 1,500 pounds, while the other animal was a year older and weighed 1,740.

J. G. Hodges was in Wednesday from his fine place near Long Mountain, and reports crop conditions splendid. He says he sheared one of his fine sheep before breakfast that morning and its fleece weighed thirteen pounds. Pretty good sheep.

G. A. Lehmann, the Loyal Valley stockman, was up with his family to visit C. E. Eckert and family a few days last week. Mr. L. recently sold to A. J. Lindsay 150 cows at \$12, ninety-three 2s to Will Rogers at \$15.50. He still has 150 cows and calves for sale and 150 yearlings, but says \$10 will not buy the yearlings.

IN DEAF SMITH COUNTY

Hereford Brand. J. P. Collier last week delivered to Kansas parties 219 two and three-year-old steers, the former being full fed and bringing \$25.50 per head, the latter going at \$23.50.

The cattle shippers from the counties south of this point will be glad to know that the cattle trail through the Spade and Long S pastures has again been opened and Hereford's will continue to maintain her reputation as being the largest shipping point in West Texas. The race, however, is pretty close between this point and Bovina. The management of the above named ranches were induced to keep the trail open by Colonel Avery Turner, vice president of the

Pecos Valley road. Mr. Turner has always manifested a friendly interest in our town and his action in this matter places this section of the Panhandle under additional obligations to him.

BEST PASSENGER SERVICE

IN TEXAS.

4 IMPORTANT GATEWAYS 4



NO TROUBLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

SUPERB PULLMAN VESTIBULED SLEEPERS, HANDSOME RECLINING CHAIR CARS (SEATS FREE) ON ALL THROUGH TRAINS.

ONLY LINE WITH fast morning and evening trains to St. Louis and the East.

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ELEGANT DINING CARS TO ST. LOUIS ON THE

"CANNON BALL" AND "NIGHT EXPRESS"

E. P. TURNER, GENERAL PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENT, DALLAS, TEX.

Wing Praises the Texas College

Joseph E. Wing, the versatile correspondent of the Breeders' Gazette, was in Texas last month and wrote from College Station on live stock and agricultural topics as follows:

"This is the 20th day of March in south Central Texas. I stand on a wide plain, dotted with small oaks. To the westward a few miles flows the mighty Brazos river through a valley of marvelous fertility. The sun shines brightly on the plain; the oaks burst their buds; dew drops sparkle on the grass; birds sing; clovers lift their three-parted leaves in hopeful emblem; there is about to pass the birth of a new season's life. There is hope in the air, there is joy and content. Winter, with its rain and its chilling northers, is past. Trees burst into bloom. Mocking birds try in many languages to give vent to the imprisoned joy of life. Such is Texas amid the post-oaks, where sits the Texas Agricultural college.

"Perhaps this was not a wise choice of location for the college. The post-oak soil is peculiar, a fine clay, becoming very muddy during rains, becoming very hard and dry during dry months, not very fertile, either, but after all, as it is typical of a good part of the state needing most help from experiment stations, perhaps it is as well.

"What a wonderful people is this American people of ours. How soon they take root when transplanted. Dr. Francis, of world fame because of his investigations concerning Texas fever and kindred subjects, is enthusiastic in his praise of Texas, its climate and all. His voice betrays him at once as being a "Buckeye" of the southwestern part of the state. Professor F. S. Johnson, agriculturist, is another Ohio boy, also a lover of Texas. Professor O. M. Ball is a Virginian from Alhambra. Professor F. R. Marshall is from Ontario, and at the head of all is Professor John A. Craig—Craig of Ames, Iowa, of Madison, Wis., of Ontario—Craig who stockmen know and love, the quiet, unassuming, helpful Craig. Perhaps his transplanting to this more genial clime may be for the best. Surely there is work to do in Texas for such a man, there are problems here to solve, there are ideals that need implanting here, there are lads here in troops who need such training as John A. Craig can give. Happy day it was for Texas when it secured the services of such a man, and may it realize it and give him its cordial support.

"What are they doing here? They are teaching about 800 lads, fine, manly boys they are, too—teaching them engineering and the manufacture of textiles and agriculture and stock raising. It is a school managed on military principles, and each morning the bugles blow cheerily and the lads turn promptly out, and each minute is ordered almost as though at West Point. The boys enjoy this, I think, and it has a good effect on their character and bearing. They have a commander whom they respect and thoroughly like, too, which is a big matter. They are a clean, well set up lot of boys with rather high ideals, though pervaded with the natural idea that drudgery is to be performed by servants. I wonder how many of us would think differently if we did not need to do drudgery?

"Recently the agricultural course has been so modified that the most attractive parts of it come in the first year, the stock judging, the corn work, laboratory work and such interesting things. This has had the effect of attracting an increasing number of boys to the agricultural school.

"I was interested in studying Professor Johnson's work. He learns that corn brought from the north does not thrive here. For three years it is inferior, then begins to take hold more kindly. Corn culture here is not simple. There is apt to be deficiency in moisture. That remedied, corn thrives. Planted early in March or possibly February, it comes off in June, and the land may at once be plowed and planted again to Mexican June corn, and a good crop of that harvested if it catches the summer rains just right. They are trying all sorts of catch crops of

legumes here to cover the land and conserve fertility. Cow peas are rampant, burr clover is good, winter vetch will be tried and should prove excellent, alfalfa thrives wonderfully on the river bottoms and some plots show it thrifty on this post-oak soil. Professor Ball is conducting a lot of good experiments with alfalfa in pot cultures, besides the field plots. He has demonstrated that the bacteria of alfalfa thrive here, and that burr clover bacteria serve to inoculate alfalfa roots. Professor Ball is also well persuaded by his experiments that, provided the soil is made right by addition of humus and fertility just as when one provides stable manure, inoculation comes almost as though spontaneously. While he does not deny artificial inoculation he believes great harm may result from a half-understood teaching about bacteria; he believes that inoculating soils with bacteria will not make them fertile unless there is provided also in soils fit conditions to be the home of the bacteria, and that when such fit conditions are provided it is almost impossible to keep the bacteria from in some way finding entrance to the soils.

"Well, it is a good work. It is astonishing how good it is and how like it is to the work of other men in Louisiana, Alabama, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and so on through the great and teeming north and west. These are good men and doing a noble work. Great is their opportunity. Right gladly most of them embrace it. There are some laggards, but they are few. The people most of all need stirring up to embrace their opportunities to take advantage of this work. Texas is an empire. There should be ten times the interest shown in its experiment station and agricultural college. That is the beginning of things. Some day, and that right soon, the mass of commoners who carry this great state upon their sinewy shoulders will awake, will listen to the counsel of their wisest friends, will send their lads to sit at the feet of such men as Craig and Johnson and Ball and all the rest of this little band of devoted men, will learn the joy of knowing, the profit of right doing. That will be a happy day for the college and the farmer alike.

"At the head of all this work is Dr. Houston, a big man, kindly, courteous, earnest Christian gentleman. It is good for the lads to be associated with such men. There is joy in the air down here; there is bounding life in youthful veins; there is contact with right ideals; there is beauty shed all about by sweet nature. It is springtime in Texas, and in the great Yearbook of Texas history."

Again the Stockman-Journal desires to remind the cattlemen of Texas and the southwest that the time has come when the grading up process of the range herds must be resumed. During all the time of the depression in the cattle industry good stuff was selling for good prices, and the lesson of the situation clearly is that there is always an inviting market for the man who produces top stuff. Every animal produced in the Texas range country can be made a topper, and that is the idea that must be generally adopted. Good breeding stock is cheaper now than it has been for several years, and every herd owner in the southwest should take advantage of the opportunity to buy the breeding stock necessary to make market toppers of every animal he markets in the future.

It has not yet been determined whether the Interstate Cattlemen's Executive Committee will be continued in existence or not. The work done by that organization was carefully reviewed at Denver last week, and the result was found to be very encouraging. There has been a maximum of work accomplished at a minimum of expense, and it may be possible that the organization will be continued for another year until much of the important work in which it is engaged is finished. Chairman Turney has been a faithful worker.

BUCHANAN'S Cresylic Ointment,

Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Scow
Worms and will cure Foot Rot

It beats all other remedies. It won

First Premium at Texas State Fair,

Held in Dallas, 1895.

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Digs horns out in an instant, much quicker and deeper than the saw. Every user pronounces it a complete success. Dehors anything from 2 to 10 months of age. Should dehorn at the same time you brand. Price, post-paid, \$3.25. Money refunded if not as represented. Hundreds sold on these terms and not one yet returned. Dehorned stockers and feeders worth from 10c to 20c per cwt. more. Address
THE KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK COM. CO., Agt., Stk. Yds., Kansas City.



IN SUTTON COUNTY

Sonora News.
P. T. in a yearling steer trade may mean \$10 or \$13 per head; pretty tough or private terms.

W. T. Covington sold to Tom Morris thirty-five head of stock cattle at \$12 per head.

J. A. Mayfield sold twenty head of yearling steers to Frank Douglass of Eldorado, at \$12.50 per head.

W. A. Miers was in from the ranch Wednesday, trading. Bill wants to sell all his sheep.

M. V. Sessem was in Sonora Monday trading. Mr. Sessem has about forty-five head of yearling steers he wants to sell.

J. M. Stone, a prominent stockman of Schleicher county, was in Sonora Tuesday, wanting to buy yearling steers.

Sol Mayer & Bro. of Sonora sold 900 two-year-old steers to Barnes & Harrell of Fort Worth at \$17 per head.

W. F. Luckie was in Sonora Friday and reports the sale of his and Sam and May Luckies yearling steers to J. L. Noguess of Mayer at \$12 per head.

Sol Mayer & Bro. of Sonora sold to B. M. Boyd, eighteen miles north of McKavett, 300 two-year-old heifers, at \$13, and three registered black muley bulls for \$325.

A. R. Hurley, who has been running the A. F. Clarkson sheep this season on shares, was in Sonora Friday for supplies. He says he was offered \$1,000 for his interest.

Charles Warren of Edwards was in Sonora Saturday, and reports having bought 1,000 holdover sheep from M. L. Watters at \$2.80, wool on.

Austin Rountree, one of our big stockmen, bought all of Russel Franks' two-year-old heifers, about 120 head, at \$9 per head. A very good pick up for Dewey.

Sol Mayer & Bros. of Sonora sold 1,000 yearling steers to Harris Bros. of San Angelo at \$12 per head. This sale was made at the convention and was thought at that time would knock the plum.

J. R. Roper of Itasca, Texas, who has been with F. O. Perry of San Angelo for several days in Sonora, bought eight head of yearling mules from G. S. Allison and thirty-four from William Sultemeyer at something over \$30.

John W. Berry, the well-known sheepman, came over from the Ozona country, where he has his sheep, Saturday on a visit to his family. Mr. Berry says he has done remarkably well with his sheep this year.

M. F. Hamby, the hotel man of McKavett, was in Sonora this week on business. Mr. Hamby would like to get a bunch of about 1,000 head of sheep or goats to run on shares.

Rone Ellington of Clifton is in Sonora wanting to buy some fancy driving horses.

While here he met several of his old friends, among whom were the Mayfields, Keese, Grimland, Pierson and Wallaces.

Lee L. Russell of Menardville and member of the Russell-Flato Commission Company of East St. Louis, was in Sonora this week with his family en route to the Pecos ranch of Russell, Corder & Co., formerly the Dull Bros. ranch, on a visit.

Lee is always welcome in Sonora, where he has many friends—but then Lee is popular wherever known.

IN CROCKETT COUNTY

Ozona Texan.
E. D. Miller of Millers View, Concho county, passed through Ozona Monday with about 500 head of cattle that he was moving to the D. P. Gay ranch across the Pecos, which ranch Mr. Miller now owns. This ranch has 112 sections in it, 53 patented and 59, leased. The price paid was \$33,920.

Elam Dudley sold to T. P. Gillespie of Sonora all of his cattle, about 340 head, at \$12 around, everything counted, they are to be delivered on about the 25th of this month. No steers of any description in the bunch. This is one of the best graded bunch of Hereford cattle in Crockett county.

John Rae sold to Gillis & Company 100 one and two-year-old steers at \$12 and \$15.

Tom Everett sold to C. L. Boone 40 steer yearlings at \$11.

"I believe," said Ralph Harris the other day, "that before fall yearlings will sell here at from \$14 to \$15 and two-year-olds at from \$18 to \$20 per head.

S. J. Blocker is home from the Indian Territory. He reports that 16 head of his steers died there from the effects of dipping and that several hundred head are still in pretty bad shape.

The O9 Cattle Company bought from Lee Bros., 41 high grade Hereford bulls for \$1,600.

Fayette Schwalbe bought from D. S. Williams, about 30 steer yearlings at \$11 per head.

J. R. Brooks and Ben Anderson left Monday for Eldorado, where they go to gather the cattle, about 125 head, that Mr. Anderson had sold to Mr. Brooks.

Homer Smith bought, for Charles Schauer, from E. D. Miller, 140 head of steer yearlings at \$11 per head.

IN LIPSCOMB COUNTY

Higgins News.
M. M. Jones of Stillwater, Texas, shipped 426 head of cattle to Kansas this week to pasture.

L. L. Hiatt of Grand Summit, Kan., is here this week to buy steers. There are quite a number of cattle buyers in the country at the present time.

Robert Moody and son shipped 15

USE THE BEST

Myres' high-grade SADDLES lead in QUALITY, STYLE AND FINISH.

Material and workmanship the best. Nothing better made in Saddles. They will please and satisfy you. Write for catalogue.

S. D. Myres

Box 66. SWEETWATER, TEX.

cars of cattle to Kansas to pasture this week.

George Griffith sent a carload of good hogs to Kansas City to the market there this week. Mr. Griffith is more and more pleased with the results of the hog business in this country.

The fine, full-fed heifer yearlings sent to the market by Ira Boone last week weighed 640 and brought \$4.90. While Mr. Boone made a mistake in not accepting the offer of \$35 per head here, he got the top prices and demonstrated that the Panhandle is the place to raise fine cattle for profit.

Judge Gard was in the city from Shadland Wednesday and made us a pleasant call. The judge said: "This winter has demonstrated to me that a man cannot profitably look after and feed three or four hundred cattle. I intend to cut my herd down to a small number of good cattle, raise a large crop of mlo maize and stock my ranch with hogs. There is more real money and less slavery in raising hogs than cattle."

IN REEVES COUNTY

Pecos Times.

E. Clements is in Pecos today on his return from Carlsbad, where he delivered to Chase Bros. for shipment to Kansas 500 head of twos and threes, for which he received \$24 around.

The following cattle and horses were shipped last Saturday: W. D. Cowan, 3 cars of twos and 1 of yearlings; Emy Tatam, 1 car of bulls and 1 of cows; Jo Krause going in with them from Kent. The following from Toyah on same train; Joe Duncan, 1 car of calves and 2 of cows; Frank Billings, 1 car yearlings and 1 of twos; Will Hogland, 1 car horses. Each of the last gentlemen accompanied their own stock, all going to Fort Worth.

Pecos News.

E. E. Townsend from Pecos county will ship from here to Fort Worth next Saturday three cars of fat stock.

Last Thursday John Lawler shipped over the Texas and Pacific to Prescott, Ariz., 14 cars of yearling heifers that he bought from the Johnson Bros.

Steve Ward, Art Miller, Will Vest and Seth Campbell, from near Monahan, came in yesterday with a bunch of steers for shipment over the Pecos Valley lines to Amarillo.

R. A. Haley went over to Van Horn Friday night to look at some cattle, but as he did not find the prices right he did not buy and returned home Monday night.

Last Saturday W. D. Cowan made a shipment of 16 cars of stock from Toyah. They were consigned to Fort Worth but if prices were not right they would be shipped on to Kansas City. Joe Kraus went with the shipment.

Among the market cattle at the Fort Worth stock yards Monday we find the following: W. D. Cowan & Son, 178; T. J. Billingslea, Toyah, 138; M. M. Waters, Big Springs, 30; W. D. Reynolds, Cisco, 74.

G. M. Underwood, from Monahan country, was here yesterday on business. He says that stock in that section this year is better than ever before in his memory at this time of the year. He says they sell much butcher stuff this year to local markets which is something unusual.

IN MIDLAND COUNTY

Midland Reporter.

E. E. Rankin last week sold to Kansas parties 100 three-year-old steers at \$22 around.

W. J. Moran, land and real estate agent, this week sold the Quisenberry & Baler 16-section ranch, located 35 miles south of Midland, to George H. Russell of Cook county. Consideration \$7,000.

S. W. and Aaron Estes lately bought 40 twos of Charlie Jamison of Monahan at \$15, and of W. H. Williams 150 yearlings at private terms. Mr. Estes will also deliver 300 twos on the 20th, sold to Kansas parties.

A. Harris, who has a section of land in the Quisenberry range south of here, we understand, is going to put in 85 acres of cotton this year. He is an old cotton raiser, and is quite sure the country will produce the staple very successfully.

William Little got in the latter part of last week from A. I. Boyd's and S. H. Holloway's ranches west, where for some time past he had been engaged in building cisterns on both places. Says he never before saw the range in such fine condition.

J. F. Bustin was in from Shafter Lake Monday and Tuesday, and is full of enthusiasm over the condition of the range and cattle. He is planting some extensive feed crops this year, as well as a garden and truck patches, and expects to live and let his cattle live on the fat of the land.

S. P. Dixon of Waxahachie has purchased the Leonard Leech four sections and cattle, located 14 miles southeast of Midland. Consideration \$4,000 bonus for the land and improvements, \$20 around for cows and calves, and \$15 for dry cattle. We are pleased to welcome Mr. Dixon to our country and trust that his ranching experience may prove very profitable.

IN MAVERICK COUNTY

Eagle Pass Guide.

Our townsman, Mr. Ed Buckley, who is noted for his fine business ability and good judgment, informs us that the Guide was mistaken in its report of his cattle transactions; that he has sold no cattle this year; that the cattle

he sold to Mr. Blocker were sold last year while the market was dull and low and before the rains came. Mr. Buckley closed out all his cattle last year and leased his lands to Mr. Blocker for three years, in order to give his attention to his extensive hide and wool business. He says the hide market is better today than it has ever been before in all the years in which he has been handling this trade.

Goldfrank, Frank & Company sold a big lot of steers shipped from Eagle Pass on the St. Louis market on Wednesday of last week at good prices. The steers weighed and sold as follows: 19, averaging 1,269 pounds, at \$5.10; 132, 1,063 pounds; 110, 1,061 pounds, and 110, 1,066 pounds, at \$4.65; 10, 1,142 pounds and 35, 905 pounds, at \$4.60; 10 stags, 1,110 pounds, at \$3.25, and 20 stags, 1,001 pounds, at \$3.75.

Captain J. K. Burr began shipping his cattle Tuesday, and sent out a train load from Paloma on that day.

D. Sullivan shipped a train load of cattle from Paloma Monday.

Goldfrank, Frank & Company shipped a train of 20 cars of fine cattle from this place to Fort Worth Thursday.

C. W. Cox shipped four cars of cattle and J. F. Atkins a car of calves to New Orleans Thursday.

D. Sullivan & Company sold 356 steers on the Fort Worth market Tuesday. They were shipped from Paloma. Twenty-three of them averaged 1,143 pounds and brought \$4.50; 333 averaged 1,045 pounds and sold for \$3.90.

On the same day they sold 1,225 steers in St. Louis. Of these, 944 averaged 1,039 pounds and brought \$4.35; 91 averaged 998 pounds, at \$4.25, and 190 averaged 1,005 pounds and brought \$4.25.

M. P. Malone of Spofford sold 92 steers on the St. Louis market Tuesday, averaging 1,020 pounds, for \$3.75.

Captain J. K. Burr shipped out a train of steers—15 cars—from Paloma today.

IN REEVES COUNTY

Pecos Times.

Moody & Farnsworth shipped Monday from Toyah to Fort Worth five cars of mixed cattle.

G. W. Linger & Co. shipped from Siera Blanco via Pecos last Saturday eight cars—251 head—of cows and bulls, to Rosalia, Kan.

E. E. Townsend shipped five cars, 136 head, of cows and bulls to Fort Worth Sunday. They were from the Elsinora-Crowley Cattle Company's range below Fort Stockton. Mr. Townsend went in with them.

Saturday W. D. Cowan and sons shipped out from Toyah ten cars of stock, consisting of 128 yearling sters, sixty-eight yearling heifers and 150 cows, to Fort Worth. Jo Krause went with them.

Chase Bros. shipped from Riverton Saturday twenty-five cars of cattle, 672 head, to Hymen, Kan.; 572 head were steers, threes and fours, purchased of Mrs. Kendall of Toyah and 100 were purchased of Sylvester Bros.

Thompson & Bohart bought and shipped from Riverton yesterday and today the following: From Kyle, 100 cows; Ross Bros., 900 mixed cows and four-year-old steers; Kent, 100 cows and steers; Joe White, 1,400 head steers, twos, threes and fours. The latter go to Colorado, and the balance to Kansas.

Chase Bros. shipped from Pecos Sunday to Hymen, Kan., 288 head of steers, fours and fives, they being a bunch of the Elsinora-Crowley Cattle Company cattle which were lost on the way a couple of weeks ago by stampeding. They were surely a fine bunch of steers. E. E. Townsend delivered them.

IN NEW MEXICO

Carlsbad Current.

The activity of the cattle market has been given in the Current from time to time. This week begins the shipments from other and more recent sales. Following is a schedule of shipments for May and the first part of June, thus far made known and not previously reported:

Joe White shipped 1,200 head from the Riverton stock pens last Tuesday and Wednesday.

Seventy cars of Turkey Track cattle will be shipped from the Lakewood stock yards May 15.

M. B. Hulan ships forty cars from Carlsbad May 18.

Johnson Bros. ship a thousand head from Riverton May 15.

Livingston & Lusk ship about 400 head from Carlsbad May 20.

Smith & Bitting, Jones and other Rocky Arroya dealers, ship, it is estimated, a thousand head June 1, from Carlsbad.

Captain Segrest ships a thousand head from Like wood June 10.

The foregoing shipments are upon sales already made, and some of the numbers are estimated. The number of cattle shipped on those dates will likely far exceed the estimates. The market continues active and the supply of the Eddy county product seems absolutely inexhaustible.

IN MIDLAND COUNTY

Midland Reporter.

F. E. Rankin this week sold to Charles and John Edwards 300 stock cows at \$15 around.

Bert Simpson, the prominent Monahan stockman, has lately sold 1,000 or 1,500 yearlings at \$15.25 around. We did not learn names of purchasers.

The Scharbauer Cattle Company has lately sold 1,500 \$WLS yearlings to W. E. Connell at \$15 around. Some were turned over this week.

W. F. Youngblood, through J. T. Fem-

berton in Fort Worth, has lately sold about 300 twos, we understand at \$18.50 around. They are to be delivered at Bovina June 10.

IN CROCKETT COUNTY

Ozona Texan.

J. H. Wilson sold to J. M. Shannon 154 steer yearlings and 100 twos at \$10 and \$15 per head.

Andy Nelson sold to Laney Bros. 75 steer yearlings at \$11 per head.

J. W. Henderson passed through the city with 50 Durham bulls on the 10th. They are beauties.

Robert Massie passed through Ozona on the 10th with a dozen fine Durham bulls which he had purchased of John Young.

C. L. Broome sold to J. H. Felps 300 two-year-old steers at \$15 per head.

Ben Spates sold to Sam Murrah and Mid Holmes, all of Pecos county, 350 head of stock cattle at \$10 around.

Steeve Goose bought for the Howard Well Company 35 head of three and four-year-old saddle horses from F. O. Perry of Pecos county at \$30 per head.

John Young arrived in Ozona yesterday with 87 head of thoroughbred Durham bulls that he bought of R. J. Kleburg of the famous South Gertrudos ranch in Nueces county. He immediately sold to Robert Massie 12 head; to S. E. Couch 10 head; to J. S. Pierce 15 head. We did not learn the price, but John said he sold them worth the money.

IN REEVES COUNTY

Pecos Times.

Nineteen cars of cattle from near Odessa are being shipped out by John Currie over the Pecos Valley line to Valentine, Kan.

Last Saturday evening W. D. Cowan & Son shipped from Toyah to Fort Worth 10 cars of yearlings and cows, mixed fat stuff, Joe Krause went with the shipment.

On Sunday Chase Bros. shipped out over the Pecos Valley lines of the Santa Fe to Farmer, Kan., 11 cars or 288 head of cattle.

IN BROWN COUNTY

Brownwood News.

Thirteen hundred head of yearling steers passed through Monday en route to Brady. They were from the Bryson ranch in Comanche county and were being taken to the Bryson ranches in McCulloch and Concho counties for pasturage.

IN McCULLOCH COUNTY

Brady Enterprise.

There have been shipped from Brady this season 1,530 carloads of cattle. This is an increase of more than 25 per cent over last year and the season is not by any means over.

IN NEW MEXICO

Roswell Register.

The firm of Finley & Jones has closed a deal with Thompson & Bohart, commission merchants of St. Joseph, in which the former are to deliver 2,500 head of cattle to the latter in the fall. The consideration of the sale was private.

FROM THE ALPINE COUNTRY

ALPINE, Texas, May 16.—The "W bar" outfit have commenced to gather about 2,500 two-year-old steers to ship.

P. H. Pruett bought from Andrew Prude this week ninety-seven one and two-year-old steers at \$12.50 and \$16.

J. A. Stroud has bought of Tom Straws three sections of unpatented school land, seventeen miles south of Alpine, for \$600.

Hon. W. W. Turney purchased last week sixty-eight sections of deeded land located in his pasture in the southern part of this county. The price paid was 25 cents per acre.

Tip Franklin bought forty head of saddle horses in Presidio county last week.

Oliver Billingsly shipped a carload of cows to El Paso markets Thursday.

On Wednesday Murphy & Co. shipped from Marfa six cars of steers to Kansas City, and on Thursday twenty-three cars to La Junta, Col.

J. R. Stinson of Springfield, Col., has purchased Murphy & Walker's twos, about 2,500. They will be shipped next week.

Bill Cleveland has put 800 cattle on pasture in Kansas, to fatten for market.

IMPORTING MEXICAN CATTLE

As conditions improve and prices of southwestern range cattle continue to advance, it is probable that there will again be a revival of the importation of cheap Mexican cattle into this country. Indeed, such a movement seems to have already begun. A report to the Stockman-Journal from Phoenix, Arizona, says:

On Sunday last the Cananea Cattle Co. began to cross a shipment of cattle from Sonora into the United States, which will number over 5,000 head. The stock is crossed at the point where the San Pedro river flows from Sonora into Arizona, and all the mounted custom inspectors will be on duty to inspect shipment, all of which requires a considerable time, the cattle having to be carefully classified and counted. This stock is intended for Dakota shipment, from Hereford station.

The Denver papers do not display much love and affection for the old National Live Stock Association. They generally speak of that organization in the past tense and seem to regard it as a dead one. President Hagenbarth insists that the institution is still alive, and predicts for it a long and useful career. Down here in Texas there is not much concern felt for the future of the National. As an organization it is not very dear to the Texas cattlemen's heart.

RAINS FROM TEXAS TO THE MISSISSIPPI

J. I. Conway, general live stock agent of the Santa Fe, returned Tuesday morning from a brief business visit to St. Louis.

Speaking of the trip, Mr. Conway stated that the recent rains have extended as far east as St. Louis, and that great damage has been done to crops throughout the entire country over which he traveled.

Arkansas has not fared as badly as did Missouri, Texas and the territories.

All along the lines of the Frisco system the small streams had been swollen to torrents that rushed madly along, carrying with them early crops, and so great has been the loss that a shortage in many crops in these states would not be altogether a surprise.

Stockmen have suffered but little from the rains, and so far as they are directly concerned, are feeling jubilant over the situation. Tanks and reservoirs are full, grass is plentiful, in fact there will be little demand for feed stuff, as the grass supply is sufficient to fatten the cattle now on the ranges.

Railroads have been particularly fortunate in so far as damages are concerned. No large damages have been reported; small culverts have been washed out, but this was expected and arrangements perfected to repair them immediately.

The heaviest losers from the floods were the farmers, their crops have been damaged to a considerable extent, but the heavy rains will be beneficial to higher and dryer lands.

The packers are complaining to the president of the manner in which the beef trust investigation is being conducted, claiming that the witnesses are being brow-beaten and compelled to tell all they know. And that is exactly what the public has understood the investigation was for. If witnesses are not to be compelled to tell all they know, what on earth are they summoned for?

FRIENDLY BUT INDEPENDENT

M. P. Buel, president of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, gave the cattlemen some good advice in his speech before the American association in Denver recently. He said:

"In your consideration of matters that are of the most vital importance to the industry, keep in mind the rights of other interests identified with yours. Your organization is made up of raisers and feeders, and should not be at variance with railroads, packers and yard companies. Nor is it proper to be so closely associated with them that they could control your policy. Friendly relations are most desirable, because they could be of valuable assistance. Don't misunderstand me—you do not need them for members in your organization. Why should they ask, or expect it? You must occupy the independent position that gives you perfect freedom in criticizing them when occasion requires. Much good will come if you will build on the broad principle of being just to those that are a part of the necessary machinery in making your business that which it should be."

President Frank J. Hagenbarth of the National Live Stock Association made a gallant fight to have his organization endorsed by the new American Stock Growers' Association, but failed to accomplish the desired result. It was a little bit nervy to ask endorsement of an institution that had already been repudiated by the members of the American, but President Hagenbarth was never accused of being deficient in nerve.

AMERICAN'S NEXT MEETING

The executive committee named Jan American Stock Growers' Association has held its first meeting and elected Colonel W. E. Hughes, president of the Continental Land and Cattle Company, treasurer of the organization. Fred P. Johnson, editor of the Denver Record-Stockman, is the acting secretary. A board of control was selected as follows: President, Murdo MacKenzie, A. E. de Riques, John W. Boardman, Colonel W. E. Hughes, M. X. Parsons and E. M. Ammons.

The executive committee named a J. N. 9, 1906, as the date for the next annual meeting at Denver, and the leaders plan active work in interesting the stockmen to attend the next meeting. The executive committee is to meet here in April, September and January. Plans are completed for the co-operation of the Cattle Growers' interstate executive committee, and the latter organization will later be absorbed by the American association.

Texas fared well in the organization of the new American Stock Growers' Association at Denver last week. Murdo MacKenzie is really a Texan, and was made its president. Sam H. Cowan of this city was made its attorney, and W. W. Turney, Richard Walsh and Captain John T. Lytle are members of its executive committee. And it is right that Texas should be in the lead. The movement originated in this state and is distinctively a Texas idea.

Durham Bulls!

I have 60 head of yearling Durham bulls for sale. Bred and raised in Mitchell county, and in suitable condition for service this year. Address, J. D. Wulfjen, Colorado, Texas.

CHAPLAIN PROVIDED FOR ROW IN PRAYER

Asked at Opening of American Stock Growers' Convention,
That if Trouble Came, the Right Might Win

Special Correspondence.

The long and short horn men were there; The sheepmen were there, too; And some had whiskers and long hair, And some were bald—a few.

DENVER, Colo., May 12.—That was the way it looked from the stage of the Broadway theater when Secretary A. E. de Ricques of the American Stock Growers' Association called the assembled members to order—some 200 of them—and asked for nominations for temporary chairman of the convention and for secretary as well.

Colonel William E. Hughes was elected chairman by acclamation, and Mr. de Ricques was made secretary. Then the Rev. Barton O. Aylesworth, president of the State Agricultural College, opened the convention with prayer. Mr. Aylesworth prayed quite comprehensively. First he wanted God to watch over President Roosevelt particularly. Then he asked that the divine blessing rest on the convention. He intimated that there might be a row in the convention. He asked that harmony might prevail, but that if there must be a fight he prayed that the right would be victorious.

Chairman Hughes next introduced Governor McDonald, who said about eighty-seven words of very mild welcome.

But there was a lively speech just on tap. "I miss the presence of my friend, Mayor Speer. We were both out last night, in fact, until this morning, but I, being a cowboy, am here. Where Mr. Speer is, I don't know," said John W. Springer, who welcomed the stockmen on behalf of the city of Denver.

Then Mr. Springer proceeded. After saying that President Roosevelt was "the biggest man any of us will ever live to see," and passing other compliments on Denver's guest, he went on to say that what the cattlemen most needed was concerted and co-operative work for the enforcement of the interstate commerce law, and he had nothing but praise for Mr. Roosevelt for his action in regard thereto.

W. W. Turney, president of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, made a good deal of fun, first by his broad southern accent, with a drawl that was delicious, and next by his humorous allusions to Mr. Springer, who, he said, Texas had only loaned to Colorado. He

also spoke highly of the president and said that while Mr. Roosevelt differed from him in political opinion, "he's a good enough president for me." The following committees were appointed:

Credentials and Order of Business—W. W. Turney, W. B. Todd, Robert Taylor, P. J. Shannon and F. P. Johnson.

Constitution and By-Laws—E. M. Ammons, Ora Haley, M. M. Sherman, J. M. Boardman, F. B. Stewart, W. H. Lane, A. J. Comstock, R. O'Donnell, S. H. Cowan and M. K. Parsons.

Resolutions—J. T. Brown, F. J. Hagenbarth, H. C. Wallace, R. J. Walsh and A. M. Parrish.

The National Live Stock Association is far from being a "dead one," and its representatives are in Denver to hold out the olive branch to the new American Stock Growers' Association, according to the statements of its officers. The claim of members of the latter organization that the National would not send conference representatives to the American convention is disproved by the presence in the city of F. J. Hagenbarth, president; Colonel W. A. Harris, vice president and general manager; J. H. Gwinn, secretary, and several other members of the executive or central committee.

"We are here to extend the olive branch to the American Association," said former United States Senator W. A. Harris. "We are willing to make any reasonable concessions to the new organization that will tend to harmonize the great stock interests of the country and permit all to work for the common good. We have no fight to make, although we must defend ourselves if attacked, which I trust we will not be. I regret the unfortunate bickerings that have been going on and I hope for peace and concerted action."

"We will be very glad to have the new association affiliate with us. Our executive committee consists of ten members, seven of whom are stockmen, and if the American Association desires to come in we will enlarge the committee and give the new organization two members. In a way this would give it double representation. Our conventions are composed of delegates, not individuals. We will be glad to give the American association as large a number of delegates as its membership would entitle it to, if it desires to joint with us in the great work we are carrying on."



BLACKLEGOIDS

THE SIMPLEST, SAFEST, SUREST AND QUICKEST WAY TO VACCINATE CATTLE AGAINST BLACKLEG.

No dose to measure. No liquid to spill.

No string to rot. Just a little pill to be placed under the skin by a single thrust of the instrument.

TO STOCKMEN—An injector free with 100 vaccinations. For Sale by All Druggists. Literature Free—Write for it.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.
BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Memphis, U. S. A.; Walkerville, Ont.; Montreal, Que.

SPEYER

J. K. CARAWAY,

LUBBOCK, TEXAS.

met with in breeding of all classes of stock are not attributable to using immature sires. Many renowned stock-getters are sent to the butcher that would prove a great boon to the smaller breeder, and could be obtained for less money than the undeveloped calf in a high state of condition that hides faults that are developed at maturity. These are all matters that need to be carefully weighed if success is to be obtained in breeding.

The management of the bull when purchased also requires due consideration. In the first place, stock bulls are of a very uncertain temper, and the most docile are not always to be trusted (this the writer has proved to his sorrow). There is always a chance of an outburst of viciousness occurring; generally speaking, the uncertainty of the temper increases as the bull gets older. Despite the uncertainty of the temper the bull should always be treated with kindness and firmness, for needlessly rough treatment and severe punishment are not forgotten, so should be avoided, or he will become more vicious and difficult to handle. Stock bulls should, however, be made tractable and brought into contact with man as much as possible from calfhood. In all cases bulls should be rung about ten months old, so that greater control may be exercised over them when being led out, and a short stout stick should be attached to the ring by a spring hook only. This gives the attendant power to keep the animal from him, whereas if a chain is used this power is much lessened. A good grooming occasionally will prove very beneficial to the health and vigor of the bull, and will greatly add to the quietness of the animal. The feeding of the bull is often at fault. It is of the greatest importance to keep him in the best of breeding condition, but foods of a fattening nature are not necessary but harmful, and often cause him to be lazy and not so certain a stock-getter as when kept in a leaner condition. Plenty of exercise is essential, and a good supply of water should be always within his reach, and a lump of rock salt kept in the manger. The most suitable foods for the stock bull during the winter months are crushed oats and bran, with a very limited quantity of beans (regulated according to the work required of him), and a moderate quantity of root, if available, to take the place of the green food used in the summer months, which then forms the staple food, but even at this time of the year a little good hay should be given. In too many cases the stock bull is sadly neglected.

LEASING OKLAHOMA PASTURES

A special from Lawton, O. T., says: It seems certain now that the big pasture is to be opened this June. A prominent cattleman said today that the determination of township officers to open the section lines of the big pasture was the sole cause of the decision of the secretary of the Interior to lease the lands for agricultural purposes when the leases of the cattlemen expired. "It gave the cattlemen a good fright and was the principal reason why the bids were so few and the amounts bid so low. The cattlemen could afford to take no chances in the matter." There will be no further opposition from the cattlemen to the leasing of the lands for agricultural purposes. They are preparing to move their cattle and will not consider the matter of releasing. In fact they recommend that the lands be leased for other than grazing purposes.

EYE AND EAR BOOK FREE

Tells how all Eye and Ear Diseases may be cured at home at small cost by mild medicines. It is handsomely illustrated, full of valuable information, and should be read by every sufferer from any eye or ear trouble. This book is written by Dr. Curtis, originator of the world-famed Mild Medicine Method, which without knife or pain speedily cures most hopeless cases. Dr. Curtis offers to send the book absolutely FREE to all who write for it. Address Dr. F. G. Curtis, 421 Gumble Building, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTS INFORMATION

Editor Stockman-Journal. Kindly favor me at once with the address of the white man or negro that throws a steer by the lip, and oblige. JAMES BAKER. The Stockman-Journal does not know the address of the negro referred to, but trusts some reader will write to Mr. Baker and furnish the desired information.

Protect Your Cattle by Grounding Wire Fences

Nearly all the losses in live stock killed by lightning in the western states during the year are due to the fact that farmers have not all learned how to ground their wire fences. Perhaps this is not the best way to put it. We should rather say, having learned how to ground wire fences they have not put that knowledge into practice, and knowledge not put into practice is a good deal like dead stock on the merchant's counter or the farmer's capital invested in non-productive property. Farmers do not need so much to be told what to do as to be stirred up to do it.

Nearly every farmer understands the first principles, the elementary laws governing the movements of lightning. He understands that steel wire is a good conductor, that the fence post is a poor conductor, and that when lightning strikes the fence at any point it runs along the wire in preference to passing over the post into the earth. He understands, therefore, that if cattle are bunched into the corner, as they are very likely to be during a storm, if lightning should strike the fence all the animals that are in touch with the wire fence are quite certain to be killed, as the body of the animal is a better conductor than the post and the lightning simply takes that as the shortest way of getting back to the earth, where it is trying to go. They are also aware, or at least should be, that barbed wire is in itself a pretty good lightning rod, the barbs serving the same purpose as the points at the end of the wires on the building. Therefore, all that is necessary to change a wire fence from a source of risk and loss to a farm lightning rod is simply to ground the wires.

What do we mean by grounding wires? Nothing more or less than taking a piece of smooth wire, pushing it down into the ground until it reaches moist earth, then forming close metallic connection with each wire on the fence. This may be done in one of two ways; either by wrapping it around each wire or around the lower wire only in case of a woven wire fence, or by stapling it tightly to the fence post so as to bring it into close metallic connection with each barbed or smooth wire of the fence. This can be done by driving a staple over both

wires and thus bringing them into close metallic connection. This need not be done with every post, but say with every fifth or sixth post, and in this way the danger of loss of live stock from lightning is practically removed. The wire fence against which cattle are likely to congregate then becomes the safest place in the field during the time of a thunder storm.

We have often referred to this before and speak of it at this particular time because at this season of the year farmers are repairing their fences and the work of grounding the wires is a very simple matter, involving nothing but a little time and expense. Bear in mind, however, that in order that this protection may be effective, the wire must go down into moist earth, and the farther it goes down the better. In some soils three or four feet is sufficient; in other soils it should go down seven or eight feet. Notice how a lightning rod man grounds his wires. He does not dig down six or eight feet, but six or eight inches, then pours a bucketful of water into this hole, then runs his rod down as far as he can, takes it out, fills this hole up with water, and in a few minutes has his rod down eight feet if necessary. The farmer can very easily adopt his methods.

We are quite earnest in urging this matter upon our readers. Next January when the mutual insurance companies present their annual reports it will be found, as it has been found in years past, that the largest sums have been paid out for stock killed by lightning and by far the largest percent of this money has been paid for stock killed by ungrounded wire fences. Surely it is an easy matter, even if work be rushing, to ground every fence on the place before the lightning season is upon us. We do not pretend to say that a grounded fence will protect the live stock in the whole field. The danger of loss of stock by lightning can not be entirely eliminated, but we do say that a properly grounded wire fence is the safest place for stock in the field, and it is where they are most likely to go during a heavy storm.

We assume in all this that our readers understand the philosophy of the lightning rod. As the cloud, charged with positive electricity passes over

the field or farm, negative electricity is developed in that field or farm. The more heavily charged the cloud is with electricity, the more heavily charged will be the farm underneath. A stroke which is simply the passage of electricity up or down between the cloud and the earth, is therefore almost inevitable, thus equalizing the electricity between the cloud and the farm. Strokes are quite as frequently up as down. They are also aware that electricity will pass off a sharp point silently and quietly. If, therefore, there is positive electricity in the cloud above and negative electricity being developed in the field below, the barbed wire being used, with good ground connection, this negative electricity passes off into the air as it develops, thus relieving the soil beneath and preventing the possibility of a stroke. This is the philosophy of the lightning rod, and the same principles apply to the barbed wire fence.

Where woven wire and barbed wire are combined in making the fence, the woven wire should have metallic connection with the barbed wire and with the ground, thus enabling a free passage for the developing current of electricity.

Our readers may wish to know what we mean by negative and positive electricity. They are simply terms which scientists have invented to express two opposing forces. To illustrate further what we mean, if any of our readers will put one of his boys on a piece of beeswax or a piece of glass or a stool with glass on the legs and thrash him a few times with a cat's skin, especially a black cat, he will find the boy so fully charged with electricity that his hair will stand on end "like quill pricking porcupine." If now he will present to the boy an awl or some other steel or iron instrument the electricity will be drawn out from him, frequently without a spark, but if he will present to him a blunt piece of iron, say one inch in diameter, the electricity will still pass off, but with a very perceptible spark and shock. This explains why the lightning rods are sharp pointed and why the barbs on the wire act as lightning rods in protecting the farm, only, however, if they are properly grounded in order to allow the developing negative electricity to pass out into the air without violence.—Wallace's Farmer.

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

LAND AS GOOD AS YOURS

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

The well known lands of the Loving Cattle Company are being sub-divided and sold out. Fuel near by and plentiful; good water near the surface; Graham, a fine market close by, for what you raise. Let me tell you about it. PHIL A. AUER, G. P. A., Rock Island Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

BULL SELECTION AND MANAGEMENT

The English Live Stock Journal says: The choice of the stock bull has always been a most important factor to those breeders who have the improvement of stock at heart. "The bull is half the herd" is a saying that must almost be worn threadbare, and in the writer's opinion, under the changed conditions of stock breeding, should be substituted by saying, "The bull is three parts of the herd." A few weeks back an article appeared advocating the use of the knife more freely. Such advice opens up the question, "What constitutes a good bull?" This question cannot be answered without asking another, viz., "What is he required for, transmitting qualities for milk or beef production?" because the animal that would be good for the former would not be good for the latter, and vice versa. Again, if a calf is well bred and has no objectionable points or color, who can tell at the age the knife should be used what he may come to, for it does not follow that the smartest calf will make the best matured beast. How often does one hear of a bull calf that possessed the promise of a great future having gone all to pieces, as the saying is, or of one that escaped notice when young furnishing up into a champion. Every breeder can point to several extraordinary instances of this sort, and it is an open question if many of the disappointments

SAYS GOVERNMENT SHOULD CONTROL ALL CORPORATIONS

Col. W. E. Hughes' Address at the American Stock Growers' Convention, Notable Feature of Big Meeting

DENVER, Colo., May 12.—One of the most notable features of the American Live Stock Growers' convention held in this city was the address of Colonel William E. Hughes of Dallas, Texas. Colonel Hughes was the temporary chairman of the convention, is president of the Continental Land and Cattle Company, and one of the best known cattlemen in the southwest. He has made a close study of conditions that confront the stockmen today, and the address elicited unstinted applause. Colonel Hughes said in part:

For many years I have been a western cattle and ranch man. Within this time the west has contributed much toward state and national development. The westerner was a cattle man from the beginning. He was a civilizer and a benefactor. If he did not make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, in the old cheap land and free grass days, by utilizing the grass already grown, which would otherwise have gone annually to ashes—he greatly added to the food supply of the world and furnished support for thousands. In the old days there were no monopolies; trusts were unknown, and every public highway and western trail was equally free to all.

Your forefathers 400 years ago left the shores of the old world to escape monopoly. Out of thirteen colonies they formed here a new industrial world and when these thirteen colonies took their place among the nations of the earth as thirteen infant but united states they almost each and all, in their several state constitutions, solemnly declared that perpetuities and monopolies were contrary to the genius of free government, and never should exist here.

They went further and said that no law of primogeniture or entailment should ever prevail. They feared a perpetuity by entail—a continuing landed estate through the oldest son down the male line. They in their patriotic hearts never dreamed of this modern octopus—the trust—or even of these gigantic corporations, perpetuities, artificial persons, that would be created by law and that never die, and that, according to the report of A. Maurice Low, lately made upon the department of commerce and labor, already own two-thirds of the wealth of the country and employ two-thirds of all the men in the United States engaged in gainful operations.

These corporations, these artificial persons, are of government creation, and are all of the last half century, most of them of the last twenty-five years. If, in this short time they have acquired 60 per cent of the entire wealth of the country, how long before they will acquire the remainder?

URGES GOVERNMENT CONTROL
In view of these facts we may well ask: "What of the morrow?" When corporate greed and corporate power own already over half the country; when corporations own and control all the public utilities, transportation, food, fuel, iron, water and light supplies, and hold them by a grip that death never relaxes, what are you to do? There is but one thing, in my view, that you can do—put these corporations under government control. I do not mean government ownership as yet (that may come later, though I hope not). What I mean is, put all of these corporations that are engaged in interstate commerce, or that control the transportation, food, fuel and water supplies of the country—things without which people cannot live—under state and federal control.

Corporations engaged in interstate commerce go, of course, under federal control. Those concerned with the public utilities, not engaged in interstate commerce, must go under state government control. To my view, your needs require that this be done, for all corporations that exercise powers monopolistic in character and that supply the public with transportation, food, fuel and light, must submit to government control or lose their charters; lose them, if in no other way, by limitation, by expiration. None of their charters, as a rule, are granted for over fifty years. It has, however, been the rule to renew them.

Stop this renewal, even if every state constitution has to be amended and a restricting clause inserted against renewal. Let every corporate grant to be hereafter made, be made with the express understanding that whenever these corporations touch the public utilities their corporate rights are to be exercised only under government supervision.

To my view, the common individual man would be better off, perhaps, today, if these industrial corporations, so-called—I mean the corporations that deal in the public utilities—had never been created. We are told the great Creator made man, and made him in His own image, and it is asserted He

even made him immortal. His immortality, though, comes after death. Man, or state legislatures, rather, created the corporations of which we speak, and somehow their immortality seems to have been assured from the beginning; at any rate, none of them dies in this country.

WANTS POWER FOR COMMISSION
The president, Theodore Roosevelt, urged in his message of Dec. 6 last that the interstate commerce commission be given power to regulate railroad rates. I deem this one of your greatest needs. The railroads now deny fair, equal and reasonable rates to all. By agreements among themselves they refuse competitive rates. They arbitrarily control the highways of commerce, and persistently refuse to open them to all upon fair and equal terms. They, with their allied corporations, dominate your business and the food markets of 100,000,000 people.

My friends, these corporate monopolies are of modern growth. Nowhere do they exist, nowhere are they created as in the United States. The laws creating corporations in all our states are much too lax. The little state of New Jersey alone has turned loose enough of these corporate privateers with their pirate crews to control all commercial seas. It is said the corporate fees for their creation in New Jersey pay all the state taxes.

I am free to admit that our rapid advance as a nation in material wealth is partially due, perhaps, to corporate organization and enterprise; but are we better off? What is our national wealth to the individual citizen if he owns none of it? The question is not whether the wealth of the nation is increased, but whether the happiness and well-being of the citizen is advanced. I think I can truthfully say to you American stock growers today that unless you arise in your might and put these corporations we speak of under state and federal control, neither your wealth nor well-being will be advanced in this generation or the next.

And now, if ever, is the time to obtain this control. The government, urged by the president, is already moving in the matter. The president has already, in his message of Dec. 6 last, as I said before, urged that the interstate commerce commission be given power to regulate railroad rates, and that all corporations engaged in interstate commerce be put under federal control.

SAYS CO-OPERATION IS NEEDED
I said awhile ago that to accomplish much you must have the aid and support of those most able to help you. The natural friend and ally of the stock grower is another stock grower. Neither is, nor seeks to be, a monopoly. All each seeks and wants is "a square deal" fair and competitive markets; reasonable and fair rates, and the same chance to get there that the biggest shipper or the private car line or the trust has. You can count on every other stockman and every live stock association in this fight. Of course you cannot count on the railroads or the packers, or the great corporations. These will be, of course, against you.

Fellow stock growers, our occupation is pastoral. We deal simply with nature's forces, as we get them from the Great Creator's hands. Like our forefathers, we are simply growers of sheep, cattle and horses. We can and must help each other, and we are opposed to taking into our counsels and confidence the great corporations, upon the vital questions that most affect us. Upon these questions we may differ. The millennium is not yet come, and the lion and the lamb do not yet lie down together. If they do, it will be bad for the lamb.

All we ask of the government is protection. As government in this case has brought the hurt, she should now bring the help. As we have said, it was government that created these corporations, endowed them with life and immortality ('tis true, it was state legislatures that did this—state legislatures; but it is the same in principle) and now that the government has created these corporations, given them the rights of natural persons, allowed them to grasp and monopolize the public utilities, the very necessities of life, it needs must protect us from them.

This it can do now only by regulating and controlling them. Understand, I am not advocating agrarianism or any disregard of the rights of property. I am well aware that a proper regard for property rights must be held sacred. Such regard has been the foundation, the potent factor in all civilization. A reasonable and fair return must be allowed under government control, for services rendered and values received, whether the same are rendered by railroads, packing house plants, private car lines of what not. But when these pertain to the neces-

sities and constitute monopoly, even if not a trust, there must be some responsible and impartial power to regulate them and say what is a reasonable and fair return and what constitutes value.

WORMS IN SHEEP, GOATS AND PIGS

WEST, Texas, Sept. 19, 1904.
Mr. G. B. Bothwell,
Breckenridge, Mo.
Dear Sir: Please send me another package of Vermifuge. It is the best remedy I have ever tried for sheep or goats.
W. J. DUFFEL,
Pres. Sheep and Goat Breeders' Ass'n of Texas.
It is just as good for pigs.

Mr. G. B. Bothwell,
Breckenridge, Mo.
Dear Sir: If I had had your Vermifuge for Sheep earlier it would have saved me fully \$500 worth of sheep. I have fed it to over 500 lambs with best results.
Nell EBBESON,
Hayes, Stanley Co., S. D., March 31, 1904.
Sample free. Please mention this paper.

TEXANS ARE HONORED

DENVER, May 13.—The live stock growers of the country in convention here have completed the organization of the American Stock Growers' Association.

Membership is restricted to producers. President Murdo MacKenzie of Texas appointed an executive committee of twenty-two. This committee will increase its number to thirty. Among those appointed were: W. C. Irvine and Ora Haley of Wyoming, Richard Walsh, W. W. Turney and John T. Lytle of Texas, G. M. O'Donnell of New Mexico, and Colonel W. E. Hughes and E. M. Ammons of Colorado.

Resolutions were adopted thanking President Roosevelt for his fight for equal rights to all at the hands of the railroads, declaring that the present railroad law is inadequate and should be strengthened by giving to the interstate commerce commission power to find a substitute just, fair and reasonable rates; condemning the private car line systems controlled by the packers, and asking a law requiring the unloading of stock in transit; opposing the tonnage system in transportation of live stock and asking for a minimum speed of twenty miles on all stock trains; demanding "that the United States shall cease obstructing the application of the great principle of reciprocity, which we regard as essential to extend our foreign markets for agricultural and live stock products," and asking the co-operation of all live stock organizations "to bring about the reforms so essential to the prosperity of the live stock and agricultural interests."

Denver is to be headquarters of the association and the next convention will be called by the executive committee.

CONCHO COUNTY SHEEP

KANSAS CITY, May 13.—R. L. Carruthers of San Angelo, one of the representative sheepmen of the southern Texas district, yesterday brought in his first shipment of sheep to this market this spring, which consisted of four carloads of ninety-four-pound grass wethers that sold at \$4.50. Today five more loads came in, and about the first of next week Mr. Carruthers expects to have another shipment of several carloads here. After marketing all his muttons this spring and summer, Mr. Carruthers expects to have left about 15,000 sheep and lambs.

Speaking of the lamb crop Mr. Carruthers said: "Many sheepmen are estimating that it will be fully 95 per cent, which is certainly a big crop, and one that has not been equaled for many years in that country. The lamb crop is not only a good one, but we are able to take care of our lambs and sheep, as we have an abundance of grass all over that country. The sheep wintered well, and the ewes are in good condition to raise these lambs, which is another point in favor of the sheepmen. There have been springs when the lamb crop was a fairly good one, but there was no feed for the sheep and there were losses afterwards. The spring shearing is now being wound up, and the prices of wool range from 20c to 22c a pound, which is the highest price we have ever received. In that country we shear twice each year, which brings in ready cash to the sheepmen. Up to the present time not more than one-tenth of the spring clip has been sold, and a great deal of it is being stored for higher prices. So far as the marketing of mutton sheep is concerned it all depends on the prices. If the price justify there will be a big run of sheep from that country, and they will be brought to market fat and in the best of condition, but if the prices decline too much the sheepmen will turn them back and keep them, as they have plenty of feed, and with the price of wool high they can afford to hold them."

BIG RANCH DEAL MADE

Jackson & Harwood Sell 22,000 Acres Near Gonzales

GONZALES, Texas, May 11.—A big ranch deal has been consummated recently, whereby W. H. Kokernot of this city bought of Jackson & Harwood of Alpine a splendid ranch in that section, comprised of 22,000 acres school and and 48,000 acres of school land leases. It is said the price paid was \$1,500 per acre. The land is well watered. Mr. Kokernot bought from the same parties 1,500 head of cows and calves and 600 head of black muley cattle at \$18.50 per head.

D. M. Livingston has sold to George Schleicher of Cuero 2,150 acres of the J. M. Houston land in DeWitt county for about \$15,000. This is one of the finest grass lands in southwest Texas.

HEREFORD, TEXAS,

Ranch and Farm Lands

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Write me before buying.

W. H. RAYZOR

Hereford, Texas.

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Fort Worth, Texas.

CORN BELT FEEDERS

Each year the bond between the southwestern stockman and the feeders of the corn belt, especially of the states of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, is becoming closer. A good many feeders in the states named last year for the first time purchased calves from the Texas ranges, and their experience has been so satisfactory that this trade will undoubtedly assume large proportions in the next two or three years, not only for calves, but for yearlings and 2-year-olds as well.

For this reason it is to the advantage of the Texas and southwestern stockmen to get in closest possible touch with the men who finish their stuff in the feed lots of the Mississippi valley. Believing in this so thoroughly, we have made an arrangement with the publishers of Wallace's Farmer, the leading agricultural and live stock paper west of the Mississippi river, by which we are enabled to offer The Stockman-Journal and Wallace's Farmer, both one year for only \$1.50, or we can send both from the date the subscription is received until Jan. 1, next, at the especially low rate of 85 cents.

Wallace's Farmer has probably done more for the live stock interests in the matter of railroad rate legislation than all other agricultural papers combined. It was its editor, Henry Wallace, who forced Congressman Hepburn, chairman of the interstate commerce committee in the house of representatives, to finally come out squarely on the stockman's side. We feel, therefore, that we are doing our readers a service in giving them this opportunity to secure Wallace's Farmer in connection with The Stockman-Journal.

Stockman-Journal Ads Pay

LAND VALUES ENHANCING

Editor Ben F. Smith of the Western Light, Snyder, Texas, was a visitor at the stock yards, accompanied by Mrs. Smith. Mr. Smith says his town is booming and the country around it is keeping pace with the town. Cattle are in fine condition, with more grass than they can eat. The land around Snyder and through that part of the Plains country is getting too high priced to graze cattle on at the rate of twenty acres per head, and there is a great deal of stock farming going on. The main reliance of the country is kaffir corn, milo and alfalfa. The latter crop is only in an experimental stage, but milo and kaffir corn are proved successes.

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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HEC. A. McEACHIN..... Editor

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.
OFFICERS:

President—W. W. Turney..... El Paso
First Vice Pres.—Ike T. Pryor.....

..... San Antonio
Second Vice Pres.—Richard Walsh
..... Palodura

Secretary—John T. Lytle.. Fort Worth
Treasurer—S. B. Burnett.. Fort Worth

OUR REPRESENTATIVE

Colonel C. C. Poole is the duly accredited traveling representative of the Stockman-Journal, and as such is fully authorized to solicit and collect subscriptions, contract advertising and generally represent the paper in the capacity named.

STOCKMAN PUBLISHING CO.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

Done by order of the Executive Committee, in the City of Fort Worth, this March 18, 1905.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

In answer to popular demand there has just been organized at Denver a new cattlemen's association, in the form of the American Live Stock Growers' Association, a national body embodying the hopes and aspirations of the highest order entertained by the cattlemen of the southwest for a number of years. The new organization is looked upon as a working body that will encompass the various reforms for which the cattlemen have been contending, and it starts out on its career under apparently the most favorable auspices.

The cattlemen of Texas are particularly interested in the new organization, from the fact that it was in this state the new idea had its inception. It has been an open secret in this state for several years that the cattlemen were displeased and dissatisfied with the manner in which the affairs of the old National Live Stock Association were being conducted. The old National was presumed to be the daddy of 'em all from the position it occupied as the one national organization. But the National never measured up according to the Texas standard, its annual meetings being largely of the nature of a big jamboree, until gradually the sheepmen of the western range country got control of the organization, and then it was in greater popular disfavor than ever before.

There were mutterings of great discontent, which burst into a flame of resentment at the Denver meeting last January, called to effect a reorganization of the old National. At that meeting the cattlemen charged that control of the organization was about to be sold to the railway and packing interests, through the proposed unit plan. The plan of the men in control of the organization was to effect the reorganization on the basis of seven units, the cattlemen to constitute one of the seven, and with six other units against them in the matter of control. According to reports freely circulated in Denver, the packers and railways were willing to put up the sum of \$40,000 annually for the support of the organization, and the cattlemen resented the proposition as one of barter and sale. They at once proceeded to secede from the old organization and organized the new, with the emphatic declaration that its membership must ever be limited and restricted to live stock producers exclusively.

Since the secession of the cattlemen various plans have been suggested of arranging a truce and restoring the entente cordiale, but these all resulted in failure. The National management had arranged to have a meeting of its executive committee in Denver at the time the new

association was in process of formation, but from some cause the meeting was called off and the hoped for harmony did not materialize. Information comes from Denver to the effect that among the cattlemen the old National is considered dead. It is said that it now numbers among its membership none of the real live stock interests of the country, and the packers who have already contributed \$5,000 to its support are trying to devise some means of getting out of a very embarrassing situation and at the same time get their money back.

President Hagenbarth, who attended the last Denver meeting, denies most emphatically that the old association is dead. He thinks that its affairs are in a very satisfactory condition and says it will go on with the work it has in hand. But a very significant feature of the situation is that the old organization was denied endorsement by the new. A motion to that effect was promptly voted down.

The election of Murdo MacKenzie as president of the American will do much to inspire confidence in the new organization from the start. He is one of the ablest and best known cattlemen in the entire southwest, his administration of the affairs of the Texas association during the time he was its president proving him to be possessed of the highest order of executive ability. President MacKenzie says the new organization will proceed with the work of reform in which the cattlemen have been engaged for the past two years, and for the present will very largely concentrate its efforts along the line of railway reform and the perfecting of the interstate commerce commission.

The selection of Judge Sam H. Cowan of this city as the general attorney for the new organization insures competency and effort in the legal department that could not have been otherwise obtained. Judge Cowan is an able lawyer and a very hard fighter.

The new organization has started out well. If it maintains its present lick it will prove all that its most zealous supporters have hoped for it.

SOUTH DAKOTA RANCHING

A writer in the Breeders' Gazette from South Dakota tells an interesting story of ranching in that section, and tells why the Texas steer is in demand by the cattlemen who operate ranches in the northwest. He says:

The ranch of which I write occupies a place about midway between the wilder ranching of former days and the well appointed farm. It is about twelve miles long and ten miles wide, being fenced on three sides with a strong three-barbed-wire fence. One man, called the "rider," looks after a herd of 1,200 cattle and 100 horses, and practically knows the whereabouts of every steer and horse. His work is to "ride the fences" and see that they are kept in repair; to "ride the water holes" and pull out with his saddle horse any animals stuck in the mud and to keep the whole herd within the fenced range. In the winter, when the poorer animals are in danger of perishing, two or three riders are employed, and the weaker animals are driven to the yards and fed hay.

On the ranch are two sets of buildings about nine miles apart. At each place are feed yards, water tanks and saddle horse pastures with men to look after them. Thus the herd is given the utmost care. The ranch is skirted on one side by the Missouri river and on the other by a creek that is never dry. Both streams are lined with timber, so that the cattle have an abundance of water and shade; but as the Missouri is a treacherous stream the herd is fenced back from it and a large windmill lifts the water into tanks, where the cattle may drink in safety. In winter tank heaters are used to warm the water, so that the cattle are not compelled to go shivering to the range after drinking their fill of water that is ice cold. This is not only good humanity, but good financial policy as well. During the winter of 1903-04, the hardest winter in ten years, 400 steers were wintered on this ranch, and only three were lost. These three perished not from exposure and want but from accident.

Like most of the range cattle now in the northwest, the steers are shipped from Texas each spring. They are contracted for as early as March and shipped north in May. They are usually kept over two winters and marketed the following autumn. Any not fit for market are sold to farmers, who feed them on corn during the winter and market them in the spring.

It scarcely seems credible to those unfamiliar with the business that southern-bred animals do better in putting on beef and in withstanding the rigors of our northern winters than our native stock, but such is the case. The reasons are several: On the Texas ranges the grass is thinner and less nutritious, and the cattle are accustomed to rustling for food. The same amount of rustling done on the northern ranges, where the nutritious buffalo grass is plentiful, secures them food in abundance, and the more crisp northern atmosphere has an exhilarating effect which puts every animal at his best. While native cattle are usually fed in winter, and lie about feed yards for their accustomed provender the southern steers, which have never been fed, are grazing among the hills as naturally as upon their native heath. They do not know what a feed yard is, and, though given hay in times of storm, they abandon it for the range on the first pleasant day. Southern herds are also handled more easily than the northern ones. They are not of the barn yard type. You do not have to urge and poke them along. They will run from a man on foot. Not knowing their nature I went without my horse one day to photograph the herd, only to see them take to their heels and rush over

the hill out of reach of the camera. From the time they were calves they had been handled by men on horseback, and a man afoot is to them an unknown creature.

As the uninitiated looks into the cattle yards in Chicago or Kansas City he sees that hornless cattle are multiplying, and thinks the breed a favorite one with the stockmen. The southern cattle bring their horns with them to the north; but either in spring or fall when there is no danger from flies the steers are placed in a de-horning chute and their horns sawed off. This makes them less dangerous in handling and renders them more acceptable to the market.

RUSH INTO SHEEP

A Laramie, Wyo., dispatch to the Denver Times, says: The long existing and bitter warfare which has prevailed in Wyoming and all other range states between the big cattle owners and the settlers, between the sheepmen and the cattlemen, reached a new and perhaps its final stage in a controversy, which was argued before the board of county commissioners here.

The situation was a decidedly peculiar one. The Swan Land and Cattle Company, the last of the big cattle companies to operate in Southeastern Wyoming and perhaps in the state, is petitioning the board for a sheep trail through the foothills and is opposed by a number of small ranchmen, led by State Senator John McGill, who, although a large stock owner himself, finds that his interests are identical with his neighbors as opposed to the Swan company.

That the Swan company, which for years has been the foe of the sheepmen, should ask for a sheep trail, marks a new condition. The big cattle company is becoming a big sheep company and is alleged to be threatening the settlers within its territory with extinction from sheep in the same manner that it formerly threatened them with cattle.

In the palmy days of the range industry the Swan company, which represents Scotch capital, numbered its cattle by the hundred thousand, ranging from the Nebraska line through Albany, Laramie and Carbon counties to central Wyoming. It was the first to adopt the policy of securing the watering places on its range and bought immense blocks of railroad land, obtaining control of all the water possible in this manner, and when the influx of settlers came the company was able to prolong its existence as a big concern after its sister companies were swept away.

Today the Swan company still holds an enormous territory in Laramie county, chiefly because of its control of the water, and over 400 square miles of railroad land in Albany county. In Laramie county it actually owns thirty miles of the Chugwater and in Albany county twenty-three miles of the Big Laramie river. On Sybille creek, Bear creek and in Goshen hole it controls immense areas by means of ranches advantageously placed.

The herds of cattle of the company which in times past reached the number of a quarter of a million, have dwindled to a possible 80,000 head, but to counteract that and possibly in self-defense the company has gone into sheep. In former times the Swan company, or the two Bar company, as it is known in local parlance, kept several riders at work to watch that no sheep trespassed upon its cattle ranges. Today it employs men to watch that cattle do not trespass upon its sheep ranges. From the Chugwater country to the Swan ranges in Albany county is a distance of perhaps twenty miles. It is a country through which the Laramie foothills penetrate and the hills are filled with small ranches, every foot of available creek bottom being utilized.

It is a country which is practically bounded on the north by the deep canon of the Big Laramie river and on the south by the southern line fence of the Swan company. Through this strip the company has one sheep trail, but is petitioning the county authorities for another in the neighborhood of Blue Grass creek, a few miles south of the Laramie canon. Senator McGill, Harry Garlock, James Padgett, Tom Dodge, William Irwin and other ranchmen in that district say the proposed trail would mean that they would be eaten out of house and home; that the country is circumscribed and that the 40,000 head of the Swan company would be worse than a flight of locusts; moreover, they say that the 40,000 head is only a beginning and that the company intends to run 100,000 head.

AMERICA'S FOREIGN TRADE

The development of our foreign trade is the cry of the great packing interests of the country in answer to the cry of beef trust manipulation of the markets here at home, and the remedy for conditions of which the cattlemen have made such strenuous complaint. Every time there has been complaint on the part of the producer the packers have been quick to advance the development of the foreign markets as the panacea for the trouble. Papers to that effect were presented before the last annual meeting of the Cattle Raisers' Association held in this city, and the packers are still sticking to that proposition in a manner suggestive that there must be something in the situation after all. At the meeting of the American Stock Growers' Association in Denver last week a clear presentation of the packers' view of the situation was presented by Robert C. McManus of Chicago, who was in attendance

upon the meeting as the personal representative of Swift & Co. In the course of his address before the cattlemen this representative of the big packing interests said:

The producers and manufacturers of this country are beginning to understand how urgent is the need of more extended foreign markets for our surplus meats and meat products. The history of the promotion and development of this trade, its satisfactory profits and beneficial effects on market conditions here have been treated in trade journals and in able papers read before live stock conventions. You are familiar with the restrictions and discriminations which have been thrown in the way of our export trade, until today our continental markets are doomed to extinction unless we can enlist the earnest and energetic aid of all the powers of our government.

What I wish to discuss here is your interest in this export trade, and how your influence can assist in saving it for the lasting benefit of yourselves and all connected with the business. You are directly interested.

Canned meats are mostly from range cattle, a trade which is needed to furnish a demand when market conditions are least satisfactory. The canners of meat, and, indeed, the manufacturers of various meat products for foreign trade, buy your live stock in the markets. Every customer they gain is a consumer of your stock, and every customer they lose adds to the surplus here.

The curtailment of exports within the last few years has had its effect on prices here. Live stock suited for this trade has at times, on this account, been a weight on the market, and affected the profits of producers of every class.

The European consumer wants our meats, and, under ordinarily fair trade conditions, would buy great quantities. Indeed, our products would readily become food staples throughout the crowded manufacturing centers of all Europe, where today, on account of their restricted agricultural areas, meat cannot be produced at prices which the people can pay.

I do not wish to discuss in detail the measures adopted, particularly by Germany, for the embarrassment of our trade. I will only say that every scheme and device known to trade warfare has been put in the way of American products, in themselves wholesome and attractive, and which satisfy as exacting a trade as that of Great Britain. The English have been customers from the first, and are a shining example of what can be done with our meats abroad under fair trade conditions.

Germany should be second only to Great Britain as a customer, and while her new law, effective next March, will absolutely shut American meats out of that market, I believe this drastic step was taken only to induce the United States to enter into negotiations looking to reciprocal trade arrangements wherein there would be concessions for both sides.

I believe our legislators should be brought to understand what a calamity to the meat interests of this country the threatened German law would prove. It is more than threatened; it is actually passed, effective March next, unless our government takes steps to secure a stay. The present duty on bacon is raised 80 per cent; that on canned beef, 380 per cent; on lard, 25 per cent. There will be no American trade in those articles from the moment it goes into effect.

Under present conditions, and in spite of the efforts of our exporters, trade with Germany in beef and pork products has fallen from 49,992 tons in 1902 to 14,867 tons in 1904.

You must understand that these discriminations are aimed at American products alone. Germany has already concluded treaties and conventions with Russia, Servia, Austro-Hungary and other European countries which will enable them to enter meats into the German empire under conditions which will give them a foothold. Slaughtering plants are springing up in southwestern Russia and Roumania, and with their present advantage may so establish their trade as to supply a market which has always been thought to belong to America.

Nevertheless, it is not thought the German government wishes a tariff war with the United States. The German ambassador at Washington has already officially inquired of the president whether this country is ready to take up the question of a new trade agreement with a view to settling all differences upon a permanent and satisfactory basis, and the president has replied that he will be ready to take the matter up early next autumn.

The question is, will the meat interests be adequately represented when these negotiations are going on? This association is peculiarly representative of interests vitally concerned in this question of a German treaty. Representing, as you do, citizens of states where live stock interests predominate all others, you should be able to enlist the services of many senators and congressmen in your behalf.

You are progressive and in earnest, else you would not journey so far and devote so much time, money and energy to co-operate work. You want results; you want recognition proportioned to the importance of your industry.

The live stock producer has never benefited by any special legislation. He has paid the tariff tax at home, and borne the tariff punishment abroad. He needs no trade advantage, but he wants a show.

OUR TEXAS SCHOOLS

While there is a revival of the home industry talk all over this great state of ours, Stockman-Journal desires to include in the situation one feature that is too

generally neglected by all Texas people. We refer to our Texas schools and colleges. It is a well-known fact that we have right here in sunny Texas as fine educational institutions as can be found anywhere under the American sun, and when we say educational institutions, we do not mean simply the buildings that are utilized in this state for the purpose of administering the training that all our children should have in the arts and sciences. We mean that the educational facilities that can now be obtained in this state are just as good as can be found in any other state of the union, and the patrons of colleges should generally resolve this year that they will keep Texas educational money at home.

For a long time it has been the custom to send our children out of the state for the polish and finishing touches essential in preparing them for their coming battle with life, and while such a procedure might have been necessary back in the days of the past, there is no longer any occasion for it beyond the fact that it has simply become a matter of custom. There is no reason on earth why two-thirds of the children who are really able to acquire a collegiate education should be sent outside the state to secure it. There is no just reason why Texas money should pour into the educational institutions of other states to obtain advantages that can be exceeded right here at home, and Stockman-Journal respectfully insists that the time has come to call a halt.

Let us turn squarely around in this matter and take the other course. Let us bear in mind that for years able educators have been struggling to build up these home institutions in order that all Texas children might enjoy their advantages and they no longer be the exclusive privilege of the extremely wealthy. The building of these Texas institutions of learning has served to put a finished education within the reach of the middle classes, and even the poor girl and boy who have nothing but their manual labor and determination to rely upon in the emergency are able to work their way through these Texas institutions of learning and thereby fit themselves for more honorable careers. They can not do this with the outside colleges, from the fact they are unable to reach them, and for these reasons the Texas colleges and schools have become a great blessing and should be fostered and encouraged by every progressive citizen of this state.

There is yet another feature of the situation that should be carefully considered in this connection, and that is the matter of health. Texas is by far the healthiest state in the great sisterhood of states, and Texas girls and boys who attend Texas schools and colleges do not have to undergo a change of climate, which often invites and results in such impairment of health as to cause their return home. When you send your children to a Texas institution you not only know that they are being thoroughly grounded in the acquirement of an education, but they are in easy reach if there is sickness or other cause demanding the parent's presence and attention.

It may not sound quite so grand for one of your children to be a graduate of some Texas college as if he came out of Yale or Harvard, but it seems much more sensible. What you want is a practical education—the acquirement of something that will be of future value. This you can best obtain by patronizing your home schools, and it is a duty you owe to the state you call your home. It is a duty that should be a genuine pleasure, and as such we commend it to the people of this state generally.

Let us patronize our home schools and colleges this year as we have never patronized them before. Let us unite in the effort to upbuild and strengthen them, in order that they may pass from the mere matter of equaling others and excel them all. When we do this we are building for all time. The Texas schools and colleges will soon outrank many of the famous old schools that have flourished for more than a half century.

One of these days it is going to dawn upon the producing element of Texas that they are making a mistake in not finishing their cattle for market right where they are produced. It is hard for men to get out of old ruts they have been floundering in for years, but if the Kansas, Illinois, Iowa and Ohio feeders can come down here and pay fancy prices for stuff and finish it for market at a profit, why can we not do the same thing right here in Texas? The answer lies in the fact that it is only through our own indifference that we see Texas cattle bought in this state and fed and finished at a profit in other states, the outside man making good money every time he indulges in the procedure. We still have many things to learn about the cattle business in Texas, notwithstanding the fact that we produce more beef cattle than any other three states in the union.

The activity that is being displayed in cattle circles throughout the southwest is pretty conclusive evidence of a return of better times. Cattle are selling at very satisfactory prices, and the men who have been standing by their oars for the past two years waiting for a clearing of the skies are actively at work in an effort to turn an honest dollar or two. The country papers are weekly printing a considerable volume of live stock transactions and this serves to show that live stock matters are again getting in a very healthy condition. This is a very gratifying condition, and the Stockman-Journal indulges in the hope that prosperity has permanently returned to this great industry.

Texas cattlemen should not forget it was the corn belt states that stepped into

MARGARET SANGSTER'S DEPARTMENT

"IF I WERE A GIRL"

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.
(Copyright, 1905, by Joseph B. Bowles.)
If I were a girl again, I would choose among the several avenues open to me, and walk in one of them with a sure and firm footing. The great trouble is that so many girls take so long to decide what they will do, what they will learn and what they will be, that presently a door of opportunity is shut in their faces, and the golden time is passed.

Many girls write to me in a vague, indefinite, purposeless spirit, seeking advice, yet apparently without the faintest self-acknowledge. If I were a girl I would first of all take stock of myself. I would be candid and brave. I would scorn cowardice. I would not try to endow myself with a lot of imaginary qualities not one of which I possessed, or with some glittering talents that had never been given to me. I would frankly avail myself of the ability or the aptitude to which God and nature had given me a claim.

For example, if my genius lay in the direction of making puddings and not in that of painting pictures, I would acknowledge the bent and not disregard, as beneath notice, the homely art of good cooking. I would be proud that I might excel in the desirable accomplishment of preparing decent food for decent people. I would not forget to thank God for clever fingers and a quick brain, although my gift might be for sweeping and dusting, and not for writing poetry and romances.

A year ago a beautiful girl told me that she had taken stock of her attainments and possibilities, and had concluded that her duty lay plainly in the lines of homemaking. She belonged in a very large family connection, and her father's house was headquarters for the clan.

"People are coming and going constantly," she said, "aunts, cousins, old acquaintances and classmates of my brothers. I have no brilliant gifts, but I can keep house nicely, set my mother free from care, and make everyone happy and pleased with what is going on."

That girl was wise, and she need not have underrated the beautiful work she took in hand. To be a homeddaughter, a favorite in the family, a nurse in illness, a good manager of servants, is to be an all-round woman indeed. If I were a girl again, that is what I'd like to be.

Make the most of a little. Although I might never sing like Patti or play like Paderewski, if I were a girl I would not scorn the little gift of song or music that was mine. A girl whose voice is sweet and well trained, though its compass be small, may give great satisfaction to a home audience. Her father may find much more enjoyment in listening to her simple airs than he would at an artistic performance which was to hers as the song of the skylark to the strain of the tiny wren. Do what you can and as well as you can, and do it without coaxing and pleading and urging and you will be appreciated.

Music is the most jealous and exact-



ing of arts. I have noticed that the finest performers are seldom ready to play when requested. Either they are out of practice, or they have not their notes, or they have some other excuse that compels them to refuse, unless they have spent days in preparation. But I know a gentlewoman nearly 80 years old who learned the piano when here in America and found we were musically crude and ignorant and easily satisfied. This lady still plays very sweetly in her old-fashioned way, and she never has to be asked twice. As a girl she was taught that it was her bounden duty to be entertaining if she could, her musical ability was at the service of her friends, and it is so still. If I were a girl I would not be outdone by an old woman of four score. But our standrads may hamper us. Should we let them?

I would learn how to play accompaniments and I would be able, when there was occasion, to play for boys and girls who wanted to dance. I have seen a charming girl seat herself at the piano, in a girls' college, and directly all the beautiful young creatures were dancing like fairies to the music she gave them. In a country house, a boarding house in the mountains, a party of summer visitors have been made happy evening after evening by a girl whose playing was crisp, precise, and in good time, though not otherwise extraordinary. She was always willing to play when people asked her, and the innocent pastime went on merrily, because she was unselfish and accommodating.

The trouble with many girls is that they are far from self-conscious. If

they cannot do things well, they shrink from criticism and will not do them at all. Diffidence and reserve go hand in hand, and prevent many girls from being at their best, or appearing as well as they might, while the pleasure they could scatter broadcast is wholly lost in a world that needs pleasure very badly. Honey and bloom and fun and recreation, sweetness, love, grace of manner, tactful politeness should not be scorned by our girls.

When Polly played for dancing, her slender fingers flew across the flashing ivory keys as if they winked at you, the music bubbled under the music of her hand as if the merry notes were made to join the festive band.

When Polly struck the measure of two-step or of waltz, the oldest there grew young again and laughed at Time's assaults; while lovely Sweet and Twenty, and happy Sweet Sixteen, went floating light as thistle-down the merry staves between.

When Polly played the lancers, you should have seen us bow, and weave the measures out and in. Would we were dancing now. With Polly playing bravely, and all the old set there, till who'd believe 'twas midnight by the clock upon the stair?

Then Polly played as gaily as the youngest heart can feel, and, lad and lass, we danced again the blithe Virginia reel. If Cupid sped his arrows, be sure his aim was true, when Polly played for dancing, and the hours fairly flew.

If I were a girl again I would take more pains than most girls do in writing letters. I would cultivate a legible hand that anybody could read, without having to decipher it as if it were a Chinese puzzle. I would not write three pages of prolix explanation before I arrived at the real reason for my letter. I would learn how to say things clearly and agreeably, and when I had finished I would stop. I would not forget old family friends, nor keep my mother wearying for a letter, if I were away from home.

There are many more things I might do were I again a girl, but these few suggestions will do for this day. Another time I may give a few more hints to girls who are good enough to listen to me. As my old teacher in penmanship used to say: "Command you may, your mind from play, long enough to see what wishes lie before you, and how very very much you who are in the hour of radiant girlhood may make of your lives."

the breach this spring and took practically all the available steer supply at good prices. The corn belt people have learned through experience the value of Texas range bred stuff as a feeding proposition, and there was not a buyer on the market this spring who did not want the very best stuff he could find. As long as we engage in the process of growing cattle for other men to finish we should aim to only produce the character of material they find available. There is much to be gained by a closer cultivation of business relations with these corn belt feeders.

In view of the fact that there is a growing demand all over Texas and the southwest at his time for good bulls, breeders will find it greatly to their advantage to place an advertisement in our columns and keep in touch with the men who are now in the market. There are lots of breeders in Texas who are producing just as good stock as can be found in the north and east, and they are making a mistake in not keeping their herds always before the public.

The cattlemen of the southwest are in convention at Denver this week for the purpose of forming a new national association, the intention of which is to fill a long felt want by providing the stockmen with a bona fide stockmen's organization. Several thousand of the leading stockmen of the country are present.

They are still cutting up the big ranches out west and selling them in broken doses to the man with the hoe. But this does not signify that west Texas is going out of the cattle producing business. The country is only adjusting itself to new conditions. There will never be a time

when there will not be plenty of cattle produced in west Texas.

Northwestern buyers have come to a realization that they dallied with the situation in Texas a little too long this spring. While they were engaged in an effort to convince the Texas producers that there was no demand for steers this season, the Kansas men were buying all the Texas steers in sight and paying rattling good prices.

The movement of cattle from Texas to Kansas for pasturage this spring is about one-third less than last season. The reason for this is found in the very favorable conditions that prevail throughout the Texas range country this season. No man has to go out of Texas this spring to find grass.

The Stockman-Journal desires the services of a good correspondent from every portion of the range country in the southwest. Write us the live stock news of your section weekly, and don't forget to write regularly.

No one is crowding the cattleman now, and there is no necessity for the cattlemen crowding the markets. Let the stuff go out in broken doses after it has had time to lay on plenty of tallow.

The state legislature has adjourned, and the cattle interests fared very well at its hands, getting practically all that was asked for. But the cattlemen were very modest this year.

Cattle are in fine condition now all over the state. It does not take Texas grass long to fill out the hollow places in Texas cattle.

THE TERRITORY MOVEMENT

GUTHRIE, O. T., May 15.—During the month of April the railroads brought 74,872 head of Texas cattle to the Osage Nation, Oklahoma, for summer pasturage. These figures are given by Dr. Leslie J. Allen, in charge of the federal inspection in Oklahoma. The Santa Fe and Katy brought in practically all the cattle.

At Winona, I. T., 18,812 head were unloaded and dipped; at Neलगony, O. T., 17,828; at Hominy, 2,168; at Fairfax, 17,176; at Soldini, 7,646; at Red Rock, 8,039, making a total of 74,872.



UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDER Creates an Appetite, Purifies the Blood, Prevents Disease and Cures Coughs, Colds, Worms, Hide-bound, Yellow Water, Fever, Distemper, etc. Sold by all druggists, warranted. Nothing equals it for Hog Cholera, give it a trial. Send us your name for "Farmer Jones' Horse Deal." EMMERT PROPRIETARY CO., CHICAGO, ILL. Sold by All Druggists.

AMERICAN STOCK GROWERS ADOPT NEW CONSTITUTION

All Railroad and Packing Interest Barred From Membership—Cowan's Speech Hits at Railroads

DENVER, Colo., May 13.—The American Stock Growers' Association will be an association of stockmen, and for stockmen. No outsiders will have a word to say as to its management or to the work it will do. Railroad representatives and packing house officials may become associate members of the association, but they will not even be entitled to a vote. Membership will be limited to any person or firm engaged in producing or maturing live stock.

It was this question of membership, and the admission of antagonistic interests that led to the split from the National Live Stock Association last January. The stock growers of the west insisted on an association for producers alone, and when the National Live Stock Association at its last convention seated as delegates representatives from the various railroads and packing companies a temporary organization was at once formed by those who opposed it, and the first annual convention was called.

The committee on constitution and by-laws has made its report. For days the committee, under the chairmanship of Fred P. Johnson, had been at work, and the report and the constitution it submitted was unanimously adopted.

It provides that the name of the organization shall be the American Stock Growers' Association.

The organization shall be on an individual basis, and shall not be the affiliation of separate organizations. "The interests of the cattlemen and the sheepmen are identical," the constitution declares, "associations of sheepmen, horsemen or cattlemen will not be taken into this association as a body, although each member of said associations will be eligible to membership."

OBJECTS OF ASSOCIATION

The object of the association is to secure for shippers fair and equitable railroad rates and efficient service, to petition congress for the enacting of laws enabling the Interstate commerce commission to fix fair and equitable rates; and to enact other laws in the interests of the stockmen; to regulate and enforce sanitary provisions; to prevent and abolish illegal combinations and trusts; to promote foreign trade; to give the national government general supervision and control of the home markets.

Any person or firm engaged in producing or maturing live stock shall be eligible to membership in the organization on payment of a membership fee of \$5.

The officers of the organization shall consist of a president, a first vice president, a second vice president, a secretary, a treasurer and an executive committee composed of thirty members and their term of office shall be for one year. The first three officers named are to be elected at the annual convention. The secretary and treasurer are to be selected by the executive committee; and the executive committee is to be named by the president.

The officers elected are:

President, Murdo MacKenzie of Trinidad.
First vice president, A. E. de Ricques of Denver.

Second vice president, J. M. Boardman of Helena, Mont.

In his address accepting the office, the new president declared that he had no fight with railroads or railroad men.

"It is the principle I am fighting for," he said. "We cannot blame the railroads for getting all they can. You or I would probably do the same thing under the

same circumstances. What we want is governmental control of the railroads. We want the interstate commerce commission empowered to fix fair and equitable rates, rates that will be fair to both sides. What we want is a fair deal, and that is what we are entitled to."

COWAN HITS RAILROADS

S. H. Cowan of Fort Worth, Texas, made one of the feature addresses of the convention. Mr. Cowan took up the remarks of President Roosevelt, and voiced the sentiments of the chief executive on the railroad question. Said Mr. Cowan:

"The announcement of President Roosevelt that the question is one of the most important before the American people is sufficient excuse for discussing it; but in view of the fact that live stock shippers of the west are paying today probably \$3,000,000 more freight for an equal amount of shipment than they paid ten years ago for a less valuable service, is sufficient to particularly arrest their attention to inquire why this is so, how it came about and whether it is just.

"I know of no case—I doubt if one can be found—in which a railway representative has stated before any public tribunal that his railway was making too much money or even enough. A sufficiently high standard of earnings has not been reached in their opinion (which may be perfectly honest), nor, indeed, has it ever been fixed, only by those who reap the harvest.

"It is expecting too much of human nature to suppose that it should occur to the railways that they may earn too much; rare, indeed, have been the instances when men voluntarily surrender the power to make money, and if such instances have ever existed it is so long ago that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary; and in these days when the desire to pile up millions, regardless of the method, runs mad, may you look to them for a standard of fairness and reasonableness?

POWER SHOULD BE CURTAILED

"These reasons should impel us to demand of our representatives in congress that a just limitation be placed upon the power of the railways to sap the vitality of the producing and consuming public of this country rather than leave us to the generosity of the men who get the money.

"It is not within the range of my subject to discuss the beef trust; but, whatever may result from the prosecution of it, one thing is certain—the judgment of acquittal or conviction will not also fix the prices of your cattle. We must look further for that. We must take every step to keep open the channels of commerce—competition—in order that the law of supply and demand may not be repealed.

"To the extent the packers stifle competition they must be stopped; but, above all, let us extend our foreign trade so as to disarm them of power over prices. Let us make it to their interest to pay high prices. No more important subject confronts you today.

"There are two things to do—secure favorable treaties and an adjustment of our tariffs, so as to permit us to buy some things from these foreign countries in order that we may sell them some meat. Let it be known that the manufacturer is not the only man to be looked after. If we can sell our meat at a good price we can buy more from him; so he is interested also in our prosperity."

W. Turney of Texas, H. S. Boice of Oklahoma and W. G. Comstock of Nebraska. Colonel W. E. Hughes was elected treasurer and Fred P. Johnson of Denver temporary secretary.

S. H. Cowan of Texas was appointed legal counsel and instructed to proceed to Washington and attend the hearings before the senate committee on the railroad rate question.

The Cattle Growers' Interstate Executive Committee has decided to co-operate with the American Stock Growers' legislative committee and to place all its funds at the disposal of the latter committee for the prosecution of its purposes.

The next annual convention of the new association will be held in Denver Jan. 9, 1906.

MONTANA CATTLE MOVEMENT

A special from Butte, Mont., says that the movement of cattle this spring has been unprecedented in the history of the Big Hole basin. Nearly 12,000 head of steers were fed the past winter, and less than 1,000 now remain unsold. These are the culls which promise to be worked off in the next few weeks. About 1,000 head of those shipped went to Portland and Seattle and the remainder mostly to Chicago. The above figures do not include fat cows and calves, which constitute a large part of the product of the basin. The prices have ranged higher than last year.

FELIX S. FRANKLIN

LIVE STOCK AGENT, AMARILLO, TEXAS.

CATTLE OF ALL CLASSES FOR SALE

I have a personal knowledge of almost every brand of cattle in western Texas. If you want to buy or sell, I will be pleased to meet you in person or by letter. More buyers and sellers meet in Amarillo than any other town west of Fort Worth.

Free, Money-Making, Money-Saving Formulas

Telling how to easily make at home Stock Food, Fruit Preserving Powder, Buggy Top Enameler, Bay Rum, Dandruff Cure, Electric Light Kerosene, Tobacco Habit Cure and Harness Blacking. You can often sell one of these formulas for \$1, but we send the eight absolutely free, with full instructions, etc., to all who send \$1 for one year's subscription to **Skinner's Farm Magazine, Dep't. 6, Chicago**

GOING NORTH SOON?

IF SO, YOU OUGHT TO LOOK INTO THE LOW ROUND TRIP RATES VIA THE



THE FOLLOWING ARE ALL TOP-NOTCHERS:

LOUISVILLE, KY. (Veterans' Reunion.)

One cent per mile rate. Tickets on sale June 9, 10, 11 and 12. Good to return July 10.

TORONTO, CANADA. (On the Lakes.)

One fare plus \$2. Tickets on sale June 18, 19, 21 and 22. Good to return August 31.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

One fare plus \$2.00. Tickets on sale June 19 to 22. Good to return June 29.

ASBURY PARK, N. J. (Sea Shore.)

One fare plus \$3.35. Tickets on sale June 28, 29, 30 and July 1. Good to return August 31.

BALTIMORE, M. D.

One fare plus \$2.00. Tickets on sale July 1, 2 and 3. Good to return August 31.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

One fare plus \$2.00. Tickets on sale July 7, 8 and 9. Good return August 4.

You travel on the FINEST TRAINS RUNNING OUT OF TEXAS. HARVEY DINING SERVICE. THROUGH SLEEPERS AND CHAIR CARS. ELECTRIC FANS.

C. W. STRAIN, General Passenger Agent, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

PACKER MORAN TO OPEN PLANT?

Visit of Head of Chicago and St. Joseph Plants Thought Significant

J. C. Moran of Chicago, of the Moran Packing Company, who has plants in Chicago and St. Joseph, Mo., is in the city at present, looking over the local packing situation.

It is freely rumored that Moran is planning for the establishment of a plant here, though Mr. Moran, when seen this afternoon, declined to make any statement.

"I am here on business," is all that he would say. "I will be here several days."

Mr. Moran said, however, that it had been rumored in Chicago for some time that the Cudahy interests are planning to open a plant in Fort Worth.

WADE COUNTY SWINE

EL PASO, Texas, May 13.—The successful swimming of 4,000 head of cattle across the Rio Grande during the flood season is a task that was never undertaken until this week, but it was accomplished without the loss of a single animal.

The feat was performed under the supervision of John H. Hicks, general manager of the T. O. or Riverside ranch, and many experienced cattlemen, who have been watching it, express surprise at the success of the undertaking. Many said that it could not be done, but Mr. Hicks said that it could and he proved it.

The cattle were brought over from Mexico at a point almost opposite Sierra Blanca. "We selected a place where the banks were clear and where the landing would be good," said Mr. Hicks, when asked by a Herald man how it was done, "and the cattle swam the stream just as I anticipated. There was not an accident and we brought over the entire four thousand head with safety."

The cattle are being shipped to the Dakotas and Mr. Hicks is in town waiting for them to come in from Van Horn, to which point they were driven for loading.

NEW STAR WITNESS IN "BEEF TRUST" CASE

CHICAGO, May 13.—H. G. Streyckmans, who divulged the alleged secret system of rebates and overcharges of Armour & Company before the Interstate commerce commission, will be the most important witness before the federal grand jury investigating the beef trust industries Monday morning. This witness was formerly a confidential employe of Armour & Company and as such managed to secure possession of a code used in writing letter and telegrams. He explained this code to the members of the interstate commerce commission and made a witness give similar testimony before the grand jury. Streyckmans was subpoenaed originally for the beef trust investigation but never was used as a witness, it being believed that his testimony in light of what the grand jury already had secured would be of more importance before the interstate commerce commission. There will be but few witnesses to follow Streyckmans and it is believed that the grand jury will have completed taking testimony by Wednesday or Thursday. A report was received from West Baden by the officials of a secret service man working there on the conviction and views of a man high in the confidence of one of the packers. One conversation of this man as forwarded to Chicago was in substance as follows: "Do the packers fear indictment?"

"Oh, I don't know; it could not be any worse than it is now. As it is they are all scared to death."

"How is this investigation affecting the business of the concerns?"

"It is not doing the business any good and that is certain. This investigation is a hard blow to the packers."

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS

The Terminal Association at St. Louis has issued a circular of much importance for live stock shippers. Following the ruling of the attorney general of the United States, and in compliance with the law which he interpreted, the terminal management gives notice that effective at once, it will not receive from connecting lines carload shipments of live stock the billing for which fails to show such stock to have been afforded rest, feed and water, free from confinement in cars, within a period of twenty-five hours preceding the time of tender to the company. The terminal reserves as its right three hours to make delivery to the stock yards or to the connecting track of the next line without being subjected to a violation of the law.

COWAN NAMED AS LEGAL COUNSEL

Fort Worth Attorney Will Go to Washington for American Stock Growers

DENVER, Colo., May 13.—The executive committee of the American Stock Growers' Association has selected a board of control and a legislative committee. The board of control will have entire management of the affairs of the association during the interim between meetings of the executive committee, which will be held at Denver in April, September and January. The board is composed of Murdo MacKenzie of Trinidad, Colo.; A. E. de Ricques of Denver, J. M. Boardman of Helena, Colonel W. T. Hughes of Denver, A. M. Ammons of Littleton and M. K. Parsons of Salt Lake City.

The legislative committee is composed of Murdo MacKenzie of Trinidad, Fred P. Johnson of Denver, A. L. Ames of Iowa, J. M. Boardman of Montana, W.

STOCKMEN OPEN DENVER MEETING

Members of American Stock Growers' Association Hold First Convention

DENVER, Colo., May 10.—The American Stock Growers' Association, which was organized last January by seceders from the National Live Stock Association, began its first annual convention in this city yesterday.

Addresses of welcome were made by Governor McDonald, Mayor Sheer and John W. Springer, former president of the National Live Stock Association, and a response by W. W. Turner of El Paso, president of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association.

Discussion among the members of the American Stock Growers' Association indicates that affiliation with the National Live Stock Association is out of the question at present. President J. F. Hagenbarth of the latter organization is in attendance at the convention, but the executive which he is the official head, has not appointed a committee of the association, of which he is anticipated.

"There will be no clash at this convention," said President Hagenbarth. "Our organization wants peace and is for everything that will promote harmony among the stockmen."

"The present convention will discuss ways and means of securing better rates and service from the railroads and of fighting the alleged combination of the packers. Since the organization of the new association its president, Conrad Schaefer, has resigned, and in advance of the assembling of the convention the members had practically decided upon the choice of Murdo McKenzie, a prominent Colorado and Texas cattleman, to be Mr. Schaefer's successor."

At the opening of the convention today Secretary A. E. DeRicles announced the death of President Schaefer. Colonel William F. Hughes of Denver was elected temporary chairman and Fred P. Johnson was elected assistant secretary.

W. A. Harris of Chicago, general manager of the National Live Stock Association, is watching the proceedings of the convention.

"We are here to extend the olive branch to the American Association," said Mr. Harris, "and we are willing to make any reasonable concessions to the new organization and shall be very glad to have it affiliate with us."

SAN ANGELO RANGE IN GOOD CONDITION

Unusually Wet Season Has Made Plenty of Grass and Weeds for the Sheep

SAN ANGELO, Texas, May 15.—The wettest season ever experienced is the condition now existing through the Concho country. Everywhere the range is in splendid condition, with fine grass and plenty of weeds for the sheep. Consequently, stock of all kinds are in fine condition and stockmen are in very cheerful mood.

Fat muttons are going out to market with the usual rush. The muttons are all big and fat and bring good prices and the mutton men are consequently feeling that their business is all right after all. Several hundred car loads will go out in the next week or two. Forty car loads will go to market on Sunday. These last muttons are being brought away across the country from down on the Pecos.

Shearing will not be over until the end of May and possibly the first of June. One well known sheepman remarked to this correspondent that he would not begin to shear until the 25th of this month. The spring clip will not, therefore, be ready for market until the middle of June, and the buyers will not be here before that. One buyer has already come in, but just to look the ground over. Most of the eastern buyers have come in to San Antonio, however, as they buy those clips first.

Hector McKenzie of McKenzie & Ferguson states that his firm lost 500 head of sheep last week. The sheep were dipped at the Howard Wells ranch and after being dipped were turned out to graze. They ate the weeds and grass which had become soaked with the dip as it dripped from the sheep and the 500 head which died were supposed to have been poisoned in this way.

No horses or mules were shipped the past week. These animals are scarce at present, but the buyers appear to be still scarcer. When the buyers do commence to come in they probably will come in a bunch, as that is usually the way they do.

Chris Hagelstein bought of F. O. Perry, J. N. Barkley, Wilkins Brothers and others 2,000 steers, 1, 2, and 4 years old, situated in Crockett and Val Verde counties, paying for same \$10, \$14 and \$17.50 per head. Hagelstein has just returned from the Territory, where he sold all his cattle, some 1,100 steers and cows, which he had up there to J. D. Moore & Son of Inola, at private terms, but said to be a good price.

The following fat range muttons have been shipped to market this week: Smith,

Hamilton & Co., to Chicago, eight car loads, to East St. Louis, four, to Kansas City, three; Cauthorn & Hamilton, two car loads to St. Joseph, Mo.; Smith, Hamilton & Co., eight car loads to Chicago. F. J. Wooton of the firm of Wooton & Hendricks, who has been down in the lower country looking at the Baker cattle, passed through, en route to the Territory from Comstock. His firm purchased from J. O. Taylor of Val Verde county 116 steers, 3s and up, and 594 steers, 3s and up, and from D. S. Baker & Son and S. T. Perry at private price. These cattle were shipped from Comstock to the Osage Nation. Mr. Wooton reports that good grass and lots of water are to be found all over that section and that there is mud all the way from here to Comstock.

ANGELINA COUNTY TRADING

Editor Texas Stockman-Journal. Cattle trading is getting more lively every day.

Dr. T. W. Sargent shipped out six cars of cows and yearlings last Saturday to a Houston buyer. I don't know the price paid, but I heard it was \$7 to ones, \$9 for twos and \$10.50 for cows.

John F. Renfro traded to Joe Garrison twenty-three cows for forty-five yearlings, last Saturday.

John F. Renfro delivered to Cherry & Coats sixty-seven steers, nine threes and forty-eight fours to sixes for \$1,106.50.

Joe Garrison sold to W. Y. Garrison 100 cows and fifty two-year-old steers for \$10 per head.

It still rains too much for everybody. It looks now as if there would be no crops made. JNO. F. RENFRO.

Lay, Texas.

ORIGIN OF THE SHORTHORN CATTLE

STOCKMAN—Origin of shorthorn catt In a sensible reference to the frequent talk about "Scotch Shorthorn Cattle," the Michigan Farm and Live Stock Journal says:

While we recognize the desirable qualities of the Shorthorns that are and have been bred in Scotland, let us remember that they are the descendants of the old English Shorthorns that have been in existence as a breed in that country for many generations. And again let us also consider that all of the merits of the noble breed are not exclusively held by the Scotch branches of the breed. If the same methods had been practiced in the United States or England, as were adopted in Scotland, the same results could have been obtained. All of the Shorthorns produced in Scotland are not desirable; while there are many superior ones, there are many inferior ones. One reason why they are in demand and high in price is because the luring goddess of fashion and fad points in that direction, and the votaries of fashion are blindly led without reason or judgment. The chasing after the fads has caused the multitude to look only in one direction, and neglect those things that may be desirable in other directions.

The constant and persistent use of the terms "pure Scotch" and "all Scotch" have been misleading in several ways. The uninformed are induced to believe that all else lack real merit, and there is no hesitancy on the part of many to invest until their circumstances are such as they can afford to buy some of the fashionably bred ones. Another way the fad is proving detrimental is the fear of some of being classed outside the swim of fashion. They little realize that during the last year cattle of good breeding of all families and tribes have sold on their merits. Some of the so-called mixed pedigree cattle have sold at the highest prices at the public sales.

There are many reason why we believe that cattle will pay well in the near future. The ranch men on the ranches and breeders in the corn belt are unloading, and there will certainly be a turn in the tide—a shortage is coming. It looks as though it would be good policy to get bulls of any of the good families of Shorthorns with which to grade up the common cattle, and produce good beef for the market. The good old Shorthorns are the good general-purpose cattle. It looks as though it would be wiser to let the professionals chase the fad, and encourage a revival of good useful cattle among the farmers of the states.

IN POTTER COUNTY

Amarillo Herald. John Sweet returned from Osage, I. T., Saturday, where he went to attend to the sale of 3,000 threes, which have been there on feed for some time. He was accompanied home by Mrs. Sweet, who had been visiting with kindfolk in the territory for several weeks.

W. C. Harris of Sterling, Colo., stopped off in the city last Wednesday on his way home from Pecos where he had been to close the deal for 8,000 head of two-year-old steers, and which will later be shipped to Colorado. He was the guest of his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Anderson, while in the city.

ROPP'S COMMERCIAL CALCULATOR AND ACCOUNT BOOK AND FARM FOLK 6 Months } ALL FOR STOCKMAN-JOURNAL 1 Year } \$1.00

EXTRACTS FROM CALCULATOR

Farmer—What is corn worth today? Grain Buyer—We are paying 53 cents today for corn. Your load weighed 2,730 pounds net.

Farmer (opening his Calculator)—Then I had on 48 bushels and 42 pounds, and it comes to \$25.84.

Grain Buyer (after figuring for some time)—Correct. How can you tell so quickly?

Farmer—Why, with my Calculator I can tell instantly, and without making a single figure.

Stock Shipper—Your bunch of hogs weighed just 3,265 pounds, and at \$4.75 per hundred comes to \$145.09.

Farmer (using his Calculator)—Hold on, there is a mistake somewhere. I make it \$155.09.

Stock Shipper (looking over his figures carefully)—You are right; here is a \$10 bill with your check. Excuse my mistake.

Farmer—I wish to borrow \$500 for 60 days, and if you can wait till Friday for the \$7 discount it would accommodate me very much, as I must have just \$500 today.

Banker—How do you know that the discount is just \$7?

Farmer—Why, I know by my Calculator (page 49) that the interest or bank discount on \$500 for 63 days at 8 per cent is exactly \$7.

Merchant—This is really an elegant pair of boots, and extremely cheap at \$4.50. They actually cost me \$45 a case, but, having only a few pairs left, I am closing them out at cost.

Farmer—Why, you are making 20 per cent at these figures.

Merchant (surprised)—Who says 2 per cent?

Farmer—Why, my Calculator says that if an article is sold at one-tenth of the cost per dozen 20 per cent profit is realized on the cost. (Page 88.)

Mechanic—If your cistern must hold just 200 barrels, how will we ascertain the exact dimensions?

Farmer—Oh, I can find that in my Calculator. Why, yes, here it is on page 62. It must be either 9 1/4 feet in diameter and 12 feet deep, or 8 1/2 feet in diameter and 15 feet deep.

It will reduce the weight of a load of grain of any kind to bushels and show the exact amount of same in less time than it takes to tell it.

It will also show at a glance the interest on any sum for any time at any rate per cent. The value of cattle, hogs, hay, coal, cotton and all kinds of merchandise sold by the pound, ton, yard, or dozen. The correct measurements of lumber, logs, cord wood, cistern, tanks, wagon beds, bins, corn cribs and carpenters' plasterers' and bricklayers' work. The wages, board and rent for any time, at various rates per week or month. Besides it contains many other useful and valuable tables.

A copy of this useful and practical work should be in the hands of every individual. With this work at hand, every conceivable problem that is likely to occur is easily and readily solved by any one familiar with first principles. It is neatly printed and elegantly bound in pocketbook form, thus being convenient for out-door use.

TO OLD OR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Farm Folks is one of the newest, brightest and best farm and home publications in the country. Each issue consists of 16 four-column illustrated pages.

FARM FOLKS, 6 months, regular subscription price50c } ALL FOR STOCKMAN-JOURNAL, 1 year, regular subscription price\$1.50 } \$1.00 And this Valuable Little Book.....25c

All arrearages for the Stockman-Journal must be paid also, in taking advantage of the above offer.

AS COMPARISONS ARE TO OUR ADVANTAGE WE CAN AFFORD TO ENCOURAGE THEM.

THROUGH THE TEXAS PANHANDLE.

SAVES PATRONS 300 MILES IN VISITING "COOL COLORADO" LEWIS & CLARK EXPOSITION, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, OR CALIFORNIA POINTS, AND IT'S SERVICE SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

FURTHER FACTS YOURS UPON REQUEST A. A. GLISSON, G.P.A. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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Think of it—a year's subscription to three first-class publications for the price of one alone.

The Telegram is a live, up-to-date eight to twelve pages Weekly newspaper, ably edited and interesting throughout. The Farm and Home is a semi-monthly and is the most practical farm and family newspaper published. The American Farmer is an up-to-date first-class farm and home publication.

DO IT NOW.

RANGE REPORTS SHOW HEAVY RAIN

APPROPRIATIONS UNDER \$7,000,000

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YOU PAY NOTHING UNTIL CURED.

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. N. B.—I am also an expert truss fitter.

Dr. Ernest Henderson, 103 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Grass Good and Cattle in Fine Condition in Greater Part of the State

Range conditions have been excellent during the week just closed. Reports from all over the range country show grass to be in good condition, water plentiful and cattle in splendid shape. Shipments have been heavy, and stock that was shipped was fat and commanded good prices.

The following range reports are considered encouraging:

Roswell—Range in good condition; weather dry; shipments light.

Brady—Range a dense growth of weeds, clear weather is needed to mature the weeds and finish the grass. Rain fell throughout the entire week and still cloudy. Shipments from Brady April 1 to May 8, 1,346 cars or 47,110 cattle.

Brownwood—Range in good condition; plenty of rain.

Santa Anna—Good range; very wet. Midland—Range good.

Pecos—Fine range; heavy shipments. Van Horn—Excellent range conditions; shipments for the week were heavy.

Alice—Fair weather; good range; light shipments.

Encinal—Fine conditions on all ranges; extra large shipments for week.

Taft—Good range; considerable shipping being done.

Alfred—Range condition good; heavy shipments of fat cattle.

Beeville—Range fine; shippers active. Skidmore—Splendid condition of range; large shipments.

Shamrock—Range and cattle generally in fine condition.

Lawton—Range in good shape; everything looking fine.

Floresville—Range good; weather dry; cattle in good condition.

Barstow—Good range; weather clear and warm.

El Paso—Fine range conditions all around; weather clear and warm.

Kent—Clear weather and good range. Weatherford—Good rains; fine grass.

Clinton—Good range. Absence of government inspector prevented shipments.

Purcell—Splendid range; good weather; shipping light.

Round-Up—Rains all over country; streams all out of banks; good range, but light shipments.

San Angelo—Plenty of rains; condition of range excellent.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO, May 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; market opened slow; beefs, \$4.25@6.40; cows and heifers, \$1.75@5.60; stockers and feeders, \$2.60@5.10.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; market opened strong and closed firm, generally 5c higher; mixed and butchers, \$5.20@5.42½; good to choice heavy, \$5.25@5.45; rough heavy, \$4.85@5.20; light, \$5.20@5.47½; bulk, \$5.30@5.40; pigs, \$4.50@5.25. Estimated receipts tomorrow, 26,000.

Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; market slow; and weak; sheep, \$3.40@5.25; lambs, \$4.50@7.50.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

KANSAS CITY, May 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,000; market steady; beefs, \$4@6.25; cows and heifers, \$1.50@5.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@5; Texas and westerns, \$3@6.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market steady; mixed and butchers, \$5.20@5.30; good to choice heavy, \$5.25@5.30; rough heavy, \$5.20@5.25; light, \$5@5.20; bulk, \$5.15@5.25; pigs, \$4.25@4.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; market steady; lambs, \$5.90@7; ewes, \$4.50@5; wethers, \$4.75@5.25.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500, including 2,000 Texans; market slow; native steers, \$4.50@5.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.50@4.75; Texas steers, \$3.50@5.10; cows and heifers, \$3@5.35.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; market steady; mixed and butchers, \$5.25@5.35; good heavy, \$5.25@5.45; rough heavy, \$4.50@5.10; lights, \$5.20@5.35; bulk, \$5.20@5.35; pigs, \$4.80@5.20.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; market steady; sheep, \$3.50@5; lambs, \$5@8.50.

STRIKE BREAKERS GO INTO CHICAGO

CHICAGO, May 16.—Big consignments of strike breakers arrived in Chicago today. Three hundred white and negro men came from St. Louis. They were recruited in Louisville, Evansville and other river towns. The men marched to the barns of the Chicago Teaming Company, at Jackson boulevard and Franklin street. Another large gang came from Cincinnati.

Nearly a score of whites deserted after they reached the city, declaring that they were not told there was a strike on here. T. C. Baker, one of the deserters, complained that the two passenger cars in which they were brought to Chicago, were locked during the entire trip.

Senate and House Finally Concur on Bill Fixing State's Expenditures

AUSTIN, Texas, May 15.—After being in session all night the senate finally passed the three important bills which were before it. The majority was determined that the bills should pass and the minority fought and exhausted all the means at its command to prolong and delay legislation.

The senate met last night at 8 o'clock after being under call during the afternoon on the general election bill, and remaining in session until 3:55 this morning when it finally adjourned until 4 o'clock this morning. This adjournment dissolved the call and when the senate reconvened at 4, the Bowser insurance tax bill was passed finally by a vote of 27 to 1. The senate reduced the tax from 2 to 1 and 2-4 cents on gross premiums of fire insurance and reduced from 3 to 2 1-4 cents tax on gross premiums on life insurance.

The general election bill was then passed by a vote of 18 to 5. The ad valorem tax bill was then passed by a vote of 13 to 9, it was then 5:10 when the senate took recess to 10 a. m. today. At that time it went at ease to await the report of free conference committee on the general appropriation bill. The house concurred in senate amendments to the ad valorem tax bill by a vote of 76 to 36. This bill not having received two-thirds vote in either branch will not become effective until 90 days after adjournment, house also concurred in the senate amendments to the Bowser insurance tax bill by a vote of 108 to 0. The general election bill was then laid before the house for concurrence in the senate amendments but a recess was taken before action was taken on this measure. The free conference committee on general appropriation bill submitted its report to the house.

As finally agreed upon by conference committee, the university has been hardest hit in the way of appropriations. The committee appropriated \$81,250 for first year and \$61,250 for the second. The house bill had \$100,000 for first year and \$80,000 for the second year. There was a big fight over this item. The appropriation of \$20,000 per year for two years for state encampments for Texas National Guard was reduced to \$15,000 annually. One hundred thousand dollars was taken off the amount appropriated for Confederate pensions. The bill as agreed upon carries \$6,892,000, while the house bill originally carried over \$7,000,000.

Both branches of the legislature this evening adopted the free conference committee report on the general appropriation bill. It was enrolled and signed by the speaker of the house by and by the president of the senate, and now it goes to the governor for approval.

EMBALMERS' BOARD NAMED

State Health Officer Tabor today appointed J. T. Cotton of Weatherford and George W. Loudermilk of Dallas as members of the state board of embalmers for a term of two years, commencing June 1, 1905.

BILL UP TO GOVERNOR

The governor now has in his hands the state banking bill and the ad valorem tax bill, both of which were finally passed by the legislature today.

ONION REPLIES TO PRESS

Representative J. L. Onion of San Antonio today made an attack on the editorial departments of several of the daily papers in the state. He declared in that one paper, it was charged, that the constitutional amendment proposed by him raising the salaries of the legislators and prohibiting them from accepting free passes, was a trick to fool the people into raising the pay of the lawmakers. Mr. Onion declared that an amendment written in plain English and submitted to the voters of Texas could not be a trick unless the voters were fools. He concluded by not only roasting the paper in which the editorial was written but also some other publications which had criticized the legislature.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE REPORTS

The committee appointed to make an investigation of the Confederate home submitted its report to the house this afternoon. The committee reported that it is in its opinion that the inmates should not be required to wear uniforms, especially the "Confederate gray" for the reason that some of the old soldiers visit the city some time and they object to so conspicuous a color. The committee reported that the superintendent does not mix or mingle with the inmates but that the general conditions of the home are good. The committee recommends that the law requiring the superintendent to be a veteran be repealed.

A COLORADO SUMMER IS A PERFECT EXPERIENCE

Spend your Vacation in the Mountains. Breathe the Crisp, Pure, Piney Air. Gather Strength and Health from the Great Out-of-Doors, and come home happy. From June 1 to September 30 the Santa Fe will sell you round trip tickets at very low rates. Ask the Santa Fe Agent for particulars.

W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A.

Galveston, Texas.

NO ADVANTAGE IN ENACTING RATES JURY HEARS OF PACKERS' BOOKS

Commissioner Storey Says the Railroads Can Fight Laws as Easily as Rulings Bank Examiner Who Has Been Working in "Beef Trust" Inquiry Testifies

AUSTIN, Texas, May 16.—Whether reliable or unreliable, authentic or unauthentic, The Telegram correspondent does not pretend to say, but it is a rumor nevertheless, that owing to the action of the railroad attorneys in St. Louis in formulating plans to resist the action of the railroad commission of Texas in reducing the rate on cotton, Governor Latham would reconvene the Twenty-ninth legislature in second extraordinary session for the purpose of enacting all the rates made by the commission into a statute, has gained some currency. Anent this rumor, and the possible effect of such action on the part of the governor, Judge L. J. Storey, chairman of the railroad commission, was questioned by a representative of this paper last night. He replied:

"I consider this rumor the very essence of absurdity. I have no idea the governor entertains any such thought, but if he should, and the rates fixed by the commission on cotton, or anything else, either class or commodity, should be enacted into a statute, the people would be no safer than at present."

Continuing, Judge Storey said: "The railroads can as easily, and I may say as successfully fight a statute in the courts as they can resist, or enjoin the enforcement of the rates fixed by the railroad commission. The statute and our rates stand exactly on the same basis, and exist by precisely the same authority. The law authorizes us to make rates, and this is just as valid as if the legislature made the rates, for it is by the authority of the legislature that we do so."

"That the railroads have resisted some rates and regulations of the commission I do not deny, but that they have resisted legislative enactments is equally true. In fact the railroads fought the act creating the railroad commission through all the state and federal courts, and had the hands of the commission tied for three or four years. But our existence and authority was finally decided to be lawful by a federal court and we have been doing business ever since."

"No, sir; a dozen legislatures might enact our rates into statute and it would do no more good for the people, nor prevent no more resistance on the part of the railroads than a decision of the commission as to what a fair rate on any commodity shall be."

Judge Storey attached no importance whatever to the rumor, as he was quite positive a special session of the legislature for this purpose would do no good whatever.

It is reported that the grass is getting so tall out in the range country this spring that young calves get lost in it and cannot find their mothers. While the story may be somewhat exaggerated, it is a well known fact that grass is generally better out in the range country than it has been in the past twenty years.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Members of the Federal grand jury investigating the business affairs of the beef packing industries have learned all of the details of the manner in which officials of the Aetna Trading Company kept their books. This company, it is said, was the means by which the packers supposed to form the beef trust transacted their secret business. National Bank Examiner Stareck, who for nearly two months has been studying over the books, found in the six trunks taken from the First National bank safety vault, has completed his task and was before the inquisitors yesterday. Through these books it is asserted that the secret system of the Aetna Trading Company has been revealed and all persons connected with the operations of the company are known.

The presence of Mr. Stareck in the jury room and the placing of Mrs. Irving A. Vant and Mrs. Richard V. Howes under \$10,000 bonds by the district attorney yesterday, gave rise to rumors that the grand jury is getting ready to return a large number of indictments within a few days. It was said that many other witnesses are to be placed under heavy bonds to insure their presence in Chicago until the trial on the indictments, should any be returned.

WILL EAT BUFFALO STEAK

Miller Brothers of the 101 Ranch Prepare to Feed Their Guests

When Miller Brothers of the 101 Ranch decided to not only entertain the members of the National Editorial Association at the ranch on June 11, just after the meeting of the association in Guthrie, Okla., but also to give the people of Oklahoma and Kansas an opportunity to see the entertainment prepared for the editors, they were confronted by the very serious question of feeding the people. They got out of it in easy shape by letting the contract to the J. E. Hutt Contracting Company. This company will feed the people who are not members of the editorial association or the especially invited guests of the Miller Brothers. These will be cared for by Miller Brothers themselves and one of the items on the menu for their noon-day meal is buffalo steak.

TO UNVEIL STATUE OF GEN. FORREST

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 15.—A heroic equestrian statue of Lieutenant General Nathan Bedford Forrest will be unveiled in Forrest park Tuesday. The unveiling of the statue will be attended with imposing ceremonies. A military parade through the principal streets to the park will be followed by a dedicatory address delivered by General George W. Gordon and other prominent Confederate leaders will deliver speeches.

The cord holding the covering about the statue will be unstrung by a little granddaughter of the Confederate leader. Many surviving members of General Forrest's command have announced their intention of being present.

WITH THE CATTLEMEN

CATTLEMEN WILL HOLD

At this time of the year Fort Worth becomes a mecca for cattlemen from all over the country. Most of them have business here, those that have not, come here to post themselves. The hotel corridors become important places of interest to the man who would like to feel the pulse of the situation, as it were.

The general discussion at this time is most encouraging. The news from the different cattle countries speak of favorable weather, and the fact that the cattlemen as a rule have become more hopeful in general is very apparent.

There are some of the ranch owners that have been turning out their twos each year at a price that was not altogether satisfactory, that will hold on longer this year. One cowman who sold a large bunch of twos last year at a very low price, and a little later on disposed of a few cut-backs at a price that was altogether satisfactory, was heard to remark that he wasn't on the market at all this year, that is was his intention to make cut-backs out of all his twos.

Gradually the control of the situation is being reclaimed by the cattlemen, and the turning of the tables will have its salubrious effect upon their spirits.

DISCUSSING THE DIP

There is some speculation as to the peculiar results attending the dipping of cattle in Fort Worth, which were shipped to Amarillo and a large number of the bunch dying from no apparent cause other than the effect of the dipping. The cattle were dipped at the dipping vat of the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company, Beaumont oil being used, and shortly after their arrival in Amarillo a large per cent of them died. Soon after this a second bunch was dipped and were shipped to Amarillo, in this instance the death rate was not so great; still there were some deaths and a great number of the herd appeared stiff and showed some affectation.

Previous to this, a large number of cattle dipped in oil at the Fort Worth yards were shipped to Childress, and there was no evil effects, in fact an official at the stock yards stated that so far as he knew no complaint of loss or sickness from dipping had ever reached the company save from those shipped to Amarillo.

A cattleman well informed in climatic conditions stated yesterday that the climate may have had something to do with the matter, but the fact that a slight change in the weather following closely after the dipping of the cattle that were shipped to Amarillo may have been the direct cause.

The next consignment dipped for the Amarillo country will be watched with considerable interest by those concerned in the matter, an effort made to discover what brought about the loss.

CONDITIONS OUT WEST

Among the prominent cattlemen of the state transacting business in Fort Worth Monday were J. D. Wolfjen of Colorado City and Sid Moore of Big Springs, who report range and cattle conditions very satisfactory out in the western portion of the state, and cattlemen in a much better frame of mind than formerly.

SLAUGHTER DEAL CLOSED

A deal affecting 4,000 head of twos off the Slaughter Long S ranch has been reported closed. It is said that the trade was consummated Saturday, and that the consideration was \$20 around. The sale was made by T. D. Andrews to Keeling Bros. of South Dakota.

CATTLE RAISERS' REPORT

The report of the proceedings of the Twenty-ninth annual convention of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas has been received from the printer, and the force under the association's secretary, Captain John T. Lytle, has been busy all this week mailing them out to the members of the association.

This report shows great advancement in the affairs of the association, and will serve to show the cowman who allowed trivial matters to prevent his attendance the many good things that he missed. The speeches that were made before the convention are printed in full, and the report shows careful detail in the entire work of compilation.

THE NORTHWESTERN RANGE

George Pemberton of Spearfish, S. D., was in Fort Worth Monday looking after business matters. Mr. Pemberton brings the good tidings that conditions are favorable to cattle interests, and that it is his opinion cattle will fatten for the market earlier than usual. In fact it will not be long until shipping begins.

It is said that there was a five-foot fall of snow in that section of the country about four weeks ago, but that cattle were in remarkably strong condition and there was no loss worthy the name.

The cattlemen of that section are in good spirits and can vie with their brother stockmen of the south in the hopeful outlook for the future of the cattle industry, and its not distant realization.

THE TABLES REVERSED

As an indication of the sanguine view with which many of the larger cattle owners of the south and west regard the situation at present, a remark recently

made in Denver by R. N. Graham of this city is quite illustrative.

A prominent cattle buyer approached Mr. Graham and asked his opinion concerning the situation as regards the relationship between the buyer and seller, to which Mr. Graham replied: "The sellers are just as mean this year as the buyers were last year, and you know how mean that was."

Several prominent cattlemen have made similar remarks during the last few weeks. Colonel S. B. Burnett was overheard yesterday to state that a recent sale of several thousand twos at \$20 was sold for less than their worth, and that the same stock would have brought \$21 if held until the first of June.

Such remarks as these lend encouragement to the stockman who through the trials and vicissitudes of the last two years, lost heart in the situation and were willing to accept the first rise offered by the buyers. From all indications the cattlemen have agreed to stand together in the matter of holding for a better price, and there is some little evidence that the buyers have realized the change of heart and are preparing to accept the situation with the best grace possible under the circumstances.

STOCKMEN PLANT ALFALFA

Colonel W. S. Marshall, the well-known Hereford breeder of Hartley county, is in the city, and is said to be on a deal to close out his interests in the Panhandle with the view of returning to the old home in Wisconsin. He reports his section of country as a little short on rain, but says the cattle and range interests are in very satisfactory shape. Colonel Marshall is an alfalfa enthusiast, and says the development of the alfalfa idea is going to work wonders in the Panhandle country, as many of the ranchmen and small stockmen are planting it. A Fort Worth dealer in seeds who could hardly tell him where he could get a few seed for planting a few years ago, now tells him that he sold over 50,000 pounds of the seed last season.

AFFECTS OKLAHOMA CATTLEMEN

Gradually the range area is being curtailed all over the beef producing region, the man with the hoe continuing to get in his deadly work. While Texas cattlemen have been up against that kind of a proposition for several years, the Oklahoma cattleman is having the same kind of an experience. A report to the Stockman-Journal from Guthrie says:

Delegate Bird S. McGuire will take up the recent ruling of the school land office, restricting lessees to one quarter section, with the department of the interior at Washington, to find who is responsible for it. McGuire considers the new ruling as breaking the contract between the territory and the lessees, and will try to have the ruling withdrawn. He says while it is of benefit to farmers in Eastern Woods county, it practically kills the cattle industry in Woodward and Beaver counties.

The leases on 500 tracts of school land expire this fall, and already hundreds of applications are being received for the surplus lands over the and above the quarter section allowed the lessee for re-leasing.

CAN'T HIDE LOSSES

Actual losses of cattle from bad weather during the winter are hard to obtain in Texas and other portions of the range country, but when the hides go to market the facts will creep out. Texas had some losses, but they were generally exaggerated. Oklahoma also lost some cattle. Eastern Oklahoma has been trying to make Beaver county believe there were no cattle lost in the storm there last winter. The Cimarron News says: "John Tanner sent 3,000 pounds of hides to Clayton this week, which indicates that while there was 'no loss,' some cattle have been skinned, and it's not supposed they were skinned alive."

STOCK LOSS SEVERE

It is pretty late in the season to learn of cattle losses from severe weather, but up in the northwestern range country the cattlemen have just experienced some severe losses. A special from Pierre, S. D., says:

As reports come in from the west in regard to the storm of last week they show that it was the most severe in every way for years. Coming as it did in May the loss was more serious than it would have been with a storm equally severe in midwinter. The warm weather and green grass had taken stock of all kinds away from the sheds and shelter, and they were thoroughly soaked and chilled by the first two days of rain before the sleet and snow of the last day. Reports have been received as far west as the forks of Bad river, and northwest to Huxby, on the Cheyenne, and all are about the same. The snow was over a foot deep generally, and in drifts from six to seven feet. It was so severe for a time that those who were holding their stock in sheds to feed could hardly get to them, and it was utterly impossible to get out onto the prairie to look after stock running loose. The loss will be a severe one, especially on young stock.

The American Live Stock Growers' Association has been successfully organized, and but one mistake was made in the entire proceedings. It should have been the American Cattle Growers' Association. But it will reach that distinction in time.

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---RIDE ON---

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Finest Equipment and Safest Trains in Texas

Pullman Sleepers, Parlor-Cafe Cars, Reclining Chair Cars—Seats Free—
(Through Without Change.)

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The I. & G. N. R. R. has many fast trains through Texas, traversing the greater portion of the State, and reaching nearly all of the large cities, affording travelers every convenience and comfort to be found on a modern railroad. High-class equipment and power, reasonable schedules, splendid dining stations, Pullman buffet sleeping cars, and courteous agents and train attendants.

TO MEXICO

The I. & G. N. R. R., in connection with the National Lines of Mexico, operate Four Fast Trains Daily between Texas and Mexico, via Laredo. The time from San Antonio to Mexico City being only 34½ hours, or a day and a half, and 302 miles shortest. Correspondingly as quick from all Texas points via I. & G. N. The cities of Monterey, Saltillo, San Luis Potosi and Mexico City are reached directly in through Pullman Buffet Sleepers without change. This route also forms the new short line via Monterey to Torreon and Durango, direct connection with through sleeper to and from Durango being made at Monterey.

Excursion Rates Periodically.

For complete information see I. & G. N. Agents or write

L. TRICE,

Second V.P. & G. M.

D. J. PRICE,

Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent.

"The Texas Road," Palestine, Texas.

600 Steers For Sale

1, 2 and 3 years old 300 head Stock Cattle. Address

S. T. TAYLOR, Iago, Wharton County, Texas

SAYS RATES ARE REASONABLE

A. C. Bird, vice president of the Gould system of railroads, was before the senate interstate commerce committee in Washington a few days ago, and said that in his judgment cattle rates are very reasonable. We extract the following from his testimony:

"In dealing with the question as to the reasonableness of rates on a given commodity there can be but one intelligent line of procedure, namely: to ascertain if the carrier, under investigation as to its rates, is earning more than reasonable profits per ton and when that is attained, if the article which is the subject of complaint is rated unreasonably high in proportion to the rate on other articles, value and risk duly considered."

Mr. Bird presented a statement giving the rates on car loads of various kinds of merchandise between certain southwestern points to illustrate what he said is the relative reasonableness of cattle rates in that territory. This showed that cattle rates are 13 per cent of the value of the property carried, while rates on lumber, hay, fruit, wire nails and other things range from 23.6 per cent to 30 per cent of the value of properties carried.

Vice President Bird makes some very interesting statements, but he should remember that the cattlemen have also prepared some very interesting figures on the same subject. Attorney Cowan will give the senate committee some valuable information along these lines while he is in Washington for that specific purpose.

CUTBACKS OUTSELL TOPS

This paper has more than once advised the Texas producers to be a little slow in the matter of marketing, as prices were sure to get better and the cattle would give out long before the money that is in hand to buy them. The increase in values in marketable stuff is well por-

Gasoline Pumping Outfits

GASOLINE PUMPING outfits; gasoline electric light plants for house, store, mill or city. Write for estimates. J. Peyton Hunter, Dept. 22, Dallas, Texas.

trayed in the following extract from the Uvalde News:

It is rather an unusual thing for cutbacks to sell for more than tops, but such a thing happened in the cow trading in Uvalde this spring. About two months ago, Washer Brothers sold 500 head of steers to Colonel Ike Pryor with a 10 per cent cutback. The price paid was \$23, at that time. These cattle were sold the other day to J. P. French & Wigglesworth for \$39, and were shipped to Kansas City. Washer Brothers have sold the cutbacks to Oscar Cardwell for \$32.50 per head, or \$3.50 more than they received for the top steers two months ago.

IN DAWSON COUNTY

Editor Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.—Dear Sir: Dawson county is in fine shape and some trading going on. Hardy Morgan of Lamesa has been doing the Sparenberg people this week. Bought cattle of the following parties: Tom Good, 50 steer yearlings, private terms; A. M. Johnson, 9 steer yearlings, \$11 per head; contracted from Frank Good 20 head of high-grade Hereford heifers for fall delivery at \$25 per head. Frank Good contracted to W. R. Sanderson one high-grade bull calf, Hereford, for fall delivery at \$30. I am truly yours,
FRANK GOOD,
Sparenberg, Texas.



THE LIVE STOCK MARKET

MARKET REVIEW FOR WEEK

Receipts of cattle show a loss of nearly 5,000 for the week, while hogs scored a gain of 600, sheep a gain of 2,800 and horses of 200. The most of the sheep were on through billing.

Smaller runs of cattle have also prevailed at all northern points, and this has had the effect to stiffen prices. Shippers have exercised more discrimination in selecting cattle for market, and this has had its effect on values. Outside buyers on the Fort Worth yards have taken at least 80 loads of steers, besides a good quantity of butcher stuff and calves. This, also, had added strength to the market. Steers are selling at the close of the week at least 20 cents better than at the opening. Butcher cows began the week in fair shape, but lost somewhat near its close, leaving the market end about steady. Veal calves of choice quality have grown in value about a quarter, while bulls and stags have remained steady.

The week opened with a sharp decline in hogs, but this was remedied later in the week. The Saturday's trade displayed weakness, however, the market closing a trifle strong for the week.

Sheep have declined some during the week, the principal loss being on clipped wethers and ewes. Spring lambs are selling about steady.

NORTH FORT WORTH, May 13.—The usual Saturday run of cattle came in today, only accentuated in the direction of its lack of numbers. Twelve loads were in for the market, and twelve were billed to other packing points, making the total for the day 650, against 1,764 Saturday of last week, 1,476 the same day in April and 1,263 the corresponding day in 1904.

Grass steers formed the bulk of the cattle supply, though the top of the market was reached by a short load of fed steers, selling at \$4. They averaged 1,100.

Cows were scarce, and as the Saturday market offers few inducements for active trading, no rush, either to sell or buy was observable. Market ruled about steady for the week, within the range of \$2.25@2.75.

Just a few calves were in, and they were bought mainly by speculators. The best sale was \$4.50.

HOGS

But six loads of hogs were on the market, numbering 433, against 590 a week ago, 697 a month ago, 773 a year ago and 326 two years ago.

The quality of the hog run was only medium as regards weight, but one load bringing down the scales at over 200.

Bidding was active on the light supply, running weak to a shade lower. Top hogs, averaging 228 pounds, sold at \$5.25, with the mediums at \$5.10@4.25, and pigs at \$4.30@4.35.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
41.....	833	\$2.60	63.....	1,006	\$4.00
34.....	989	4.00	47.....	987	4.00
61.....	996	4.00	46.....	1,000	4.00
19.....	994	4.00	1.....	1,270	4.00
25.....	886	3.25	56.....	1,006	4.15
31.....	995	4.15	1.....	1,067	4.15
28.....	1,020	\$4.00	150.....	1,037	\$4.65
24.....	951	3.75	24.....	987	3.75
23.....	911	3.75	1.....	1,210	\$4.40
17.....	942	\$3.75			
25.....	992	4.10			
8.....	1,100	\$4.00			
51.....	850	\$3.50	5.....	824	\$3.50
24.....	941	3.65	16.....	769	3.00
43.....	1,000	3.70	33.....	990	3.70
51.....	955	3.70	25.....	991	3.70
27.....	908	3.15	46.....	942	3.84
25.....	877	3.40	46.....	934	3.85
46.....	949	3.85	56.....	931	3.85
57.....	937	3.85	56.....	945	3.85
68.....	949	3.85	39.....	942	3.85
25.....	902	3.75	23.....	1,059	3.75
22.....	1,055	3.80	53.....	843	3.40
52.....	848	3.40	22.....	1,137	4.40

COWS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
23.....	704	\$1.85	1.....	1,030	\$3.25
11.....	816	2.75	3.....	973	2.30
7.....	954	3.00	2.....	1,010	2.85
1.....	1,160	2.85	1.....	960	2.25
15.....	615	2.50	1.....	930	2.00
5.....	750	2.00	19.....	768	3.10
1.....	870	\$3.25	4.....	1,042	\$3.15
21.....	794	2.75	50.....	815	2.75
2.....	945	2.75	27.....	813	2.85
7.....	987	3.15	2.....	1,030	3.15
1.....	920	2.50	9.....	821	2.25
2.....	965	2.65	1.....	930	2.00
11.....	872	3.00	5.....	850	2.40
1.....	790	2.40	14.....	714	2.35
1.....	800	2.35	17.....	791	2.00
8.....	883	1.85			
1.....	910	\$2.00	24.....	1,087	\$3.00
4.....	762	1.50	10.....	746	2.50
8.....	675	2.00	6.....	911	2.00
25.....	755	2.80	55.....	812	2.80
3.....	886	2.60	30.....	746	2.20
3.....	893	2.25	1.....	910	3.00
5.....	792	1.75	1.....	990	3.25
1.....	900	3.00	1.....	720	1.75
2.....	935	2.25	1.....	980	3.00
1.....	1,190	3.30	3.....	833	3.00
2.....	845	2.25	2.....	1,020	3.35

1.....	1,135	3.35	1.....	1,010	3.40
13.....	814	2.75	12.....	678	1.75
18.....	711	\$2.25	9.....	897	\$2.75
21.....	797	\$2.65	16.....	665	\$1.65
30.....	741	2.70	31.....	775	2.65
62.....	692	3.00	75.....	775	3.10
12.....	777	3.10	28.....	854	3.10
1.....	870	2.65	27.....	812	2.65

HEIFERS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
3.....	576	\$2.00	1.....	730	\$2.25
34.....	634	3.40			
15.....	583	\$2.50			
1.....	630	\$2.50			
5.....	132	\$4.50	5.....	140	\$2.50
1.....	230	2.00			

BULLS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
6.....	990	\$2.25	4.....	1,775	\$2.50
1.....	1,320	2.50	43s.....	1,065	3.25
28.....	1,650	2.25	1.....	1,150	1.75
1.....	1,210	3.25			
20.....	1,055	\$2.75	1.....	1,180	\$2.10
1.....	1,260	2.50	1.....	1,160	2.00

CALVES

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
35.....	97	\$4.00	1.....	90	\$4.00
4.....	120	3.00	2.....	295	2.50
4.....	197	3.00	1.....	110	3.00
4.....	210	2.50	2.....	175	2.50
1.....	80	4.25	16.....	162	4.50
7.....	146	4.00	4.....	250	2.00
1.....	190	3.00	1.....	100	2.50
2.....	160	2.50	1.....	170	2.50
13.....	143	4.00	27.....	166	4.50
10.....	166	4.50	62.....	173	4.25
6.....	170	4.25	2.....	330	4.25
1.....	270	3.00	4.....	250	3.00
2.....	390	4.00	3.....	203	3.50
2.....	390	2.50			
11.....	117	\$3.50	4.....	125	\$3.50
87.....	146	4.25	87.....	146	4.25
1.....	150	3.75	1.....	250	3.75
2.....	370	3.00	3.....	166	3.00
44.....	152	4.25	10.....	307	3.50
2.....	275	2.75	7.....	144	3.00
5.....	760	2.75	34.....	130	3.75
10.....	193	3.75	12.....	147	3.75
1.....	200	\$4.00	83.....	187	\$4.75
3.....	90	3.00	5.....	136	4.00
76.....	184	4.50	20.....	284	4.00
2.....	95	3.00	64.....	178	4.25
12.....	288	3.00	1.....	130	3.50
14.....	323	2.25	2.....	125	2.25
4.....	360	2.00	10.....	245	3.30
66.....	194	4.50	4.....	165	3.75
2.....	240	4.00	4.....	460	1.50
1.....	130	4.00			
69.....	173	\$4.50	1.....	260	\$3.50
1.....	200	3.50	8.....	293	3.50

HOGS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
11.....	170	\$4.80	78.....	229	\$5.15
37.....	223	5.10	1.....	370	5.00
65.....	214	5.05	65.....	201	4.95
39.....	213	5.12	160.....	350	4.00
11.....	240	4.75	39.....	225	5.00
3.....	160	4.75	79.....	205	5.20
23.....	236	\$5.07½	6.....	145	\$4.35
31.....	236	5.07½	6.....	145	4.35
87.....	191	5.07½	61.....	209	5.00
1.....	210	5.00	79.....	212	5.07
76.....	230	5.22½	1.....	410	3.00
71.....	226	5.27½	66.....	235	5.30
53.....	295	5.37	114.....	203	5.15
47.....	312	5.40			
34.....	203	\$5.17	13.....	154	\$4.60
50.....	224	5.20	8.....	162	4.85
34.....	220	5.10	39.....	143	5.10
18.....	138	4.80	76.....	205	5.15
70.....	200	5.22	61.....	242	5.35
82.....	218	5.27			
76.....	196	\$5.25	3.....	160	\$4.60
62.....	191	5.10	1.....	250	4.00
94.....	187	5.15	70.....	228	5.25
30.....	175	5.10	9.....	120	4.30
20.....	125	4.35	70.....	228	5.25
76.....	196	5.25	94.....	187	5.15
62.....	191	5.10	30.....	171	5.10
3.....	160	4.60			
68.....	220	\$5.12½	74.....	198	\$5.05
67.....	192	5.05	75.....	234	5.25
1.....	280	5.00	3.....	133	4.40
61.....	183	5.05	84.....	187	5.00
2.....	185	4.85	3.....	373	4.90

PIGS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
9.....	117	\$4.35	16.....	115	\$4.00
5.....	122	4.35			
18.....	137	\$4.35			
20.....	102	\$4.25	9.....	126	\$4.40
20.....	125	\$4.25	9.....	120	\$4.30
10.....	108	\$4.35			

SHEEP

The sheep supply was 1,293, five doubles, all consigned to St. Louis.

282 young wethers	83	\$4.25
270 mixed sheep	75	4.00

IN EDWARDS COUNTY

Rock Spring Rustler. Stock business has been lively the past week or two, some deals being about closed that we are not able to report yet.

J. M. Williams of Uvalde bought steers, two, three and up as follows: Of V. A. Brown, 300; of G. W. Ridgeway, 100; of Parkerson Bros., 250; of Tilford Bean, 140. H. Bunton made the deals.

J. T. Wood has sold his one, two and three-year-old steers to M. M. Parker- at \$11, \$15 and \$19.

ST. JOSEPH MARKET

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 15.—

Arrivals of cattle here and at the other central markets have not been above the normal volume, but the market for live cattle is still under the unfavorable influence of the poor beef market and the result has been unsatisfactory returns to sellers. However, the conditions seem to be improving a little and we have had a more free movement of cattle the last couple of days than has been the case for ten days previous, although so far as steers are concerned no improvement in prices can be noticed, in fact, any quotable change since last week in fat grades of steers has been toward a lower level. In the butcher line this market has had a very good demand for dry fed cows and heifers of good weight and also for strictly fat light weight heifers, prices for such grades are strong to 10c higher than a week ago and relatively higher than at any of the competing points. It should be noticed, however, that the trade is beginning to discriminate against the stock that has been running on grass, such stock kills out very shrinky and the buyers watch for it closely, which means a wider range in prices than has lately been prevailing. In the stocker and feeder line the receipts have been reduced to a minimum volume and dealers are offering advanced prices for good light cattle to go on grass, while heavy feeders do not show any particular change. In a general way it would seem that some improvement in the market for good dry fed cattle was about due, but the country will see a widening in the range of prices for steers for the same reasons given for the shee stuff.

The country seems to have let loose a big supply of hogs this week, evidently making an effort to get hogs out of the road before the rush work of haying and harvesting begins on the farm. The buying interests have evidently taken full cognizance of the situation, and while they hammered prices severely earlier in the week, they have not let any stale stock accumulate and the activity in buying, coupled with the fact that mid-week receipts show a sharp falling off, caused a reaction Wednesday and Thursday in the trade, sellers going about 10c in prices, which has put them back within a dime before the Tuesday break. In a general way the trade is considered as having a healthy tone, but these sharp breaks will be apt to follow any unusually large receipts such as were here Monday

and Tuesday, though the country seems to have the situation pretty well in hand and of late weeks curtailed receipts, with prompt reaction in prices following these breaks. Hogs

**OF INTEREST TO
The STOCKMEN**

WORK FOR AMERICAN

DENVER, Colo., May 15.—At the close of the first session of the American Stock Growers' Association Attorney George J. Brine of Armour & Company remarked:

"These stockmen show every indication of being able to form an organization that is capable of doing a great work for the live stock industry."

"There are some strong and capable men associated together in this movement."

"It is apparent to me that any attempt at crowding or forcing a coalition of this organization at this time with the National Live Stock Association would be a mistake, as the plans favored by the two bodies are too plainly divergent to hold together in a harmonious body long, if it were possible to weld them together for the moment."

TWO BODIES MAY FIND WORK

"It seems to me that the two associations may, when properly placed in the field, work with a common purpose for the good of all branches of the live stock industry."

"It may be the united work of two individual associations may be more far-reaching and effective than an attack at one point from the forces of one greater body."

"The matter of finances would, of course, be better handled through one association, but sufficient support to maintain two is not to be regarded as an impossibility."

"It may be that the spirit of rivalry between two bodies working for the same end might spur each to greater effort."

SHOULD BE NO ANTAGONISM

"At any rate, no energy should be wasted by either in work of antagonism against the other, and, from all appearances, nothing of that nature is to enter into this meeting."

"Packers are naturally very friendly to the National Live Stock Association for its attitude toward them since the January meeting. There is a desire to support that body in its work, but the packers are willing to work harmoniously and liberally for the expansion of foreign trade in live stock and products and there cannot be too many good, strong organizations putting forth effort in the same direction."

"I am certain that President Roosevelt will have consideration for all worthy live stock organizations that are seeking to benefit the business interests of this country, and it is folly to waste any time or energy in differences regarding the plan to be pursued to attain the desired end."

"We all want better and broader markets for our products and should work together to secure them. Just the way the work is to be done does not matter so much as long as it is effective."

HAGENBARTH IS SATISFIED

DENVER, Colo., May 15.—Frank J. Hagenbarth and former United States Senator W. A. Harris, of the National Live Stock Association, both expressed themselves well satisfied with the results of this week's convention today. "I am confident that the National has a future," said President Hagenbarth. "It has developed a large number of unexpected friends. The constitution of the American is inconsistent with its principles, but we want no antagonism. I would like to see a strong organization of cattlemen in the national sense, as it would fill a long-felt want."

Mr. Hagenbarth, discussing western live stock conditions and prospects, said: "In Old Mexico and all over the southwest, we have had an abnormal precipitation this year, with the result

that feed is abundant and cattle are thriving. Our ranch in Chihuahua is verdant at a time when the face of nature is usually brown. I regard Northern Mexico as the coming breeding ground, as in a few years even West Texas will be in the finishing business."

"Wool has gone high enough, in my opinion. Plunging is ill-advised and that is what many speculators are doing. An advance of 5 to 7 cents per pound since last year is ample. The reaction may be disastrous, as there is certainly no room for a considerable increase in flocks of the range. They have got wool up to a point where it can be imported profitably, present prices on the range being on a basis as high as 70 cents in the wool. I look for a light run of grass sheep, as holders are not likely to sell wethers shearing 10 pounds of wool."

BIG MEXICAN IMPORTATIONS

EL PASO, Texas, May 13.—Yesterday and today the Carrolitos Cattle Company brought in two train loads of cattle from its ranch down in the Sierra Madre country, for shipment to the northern markets.

Sunday A. B. Urmston will bring in a trainload of cattle and horses en route in bond to Canada.

The Riverside ranch his this week imported between four and five thousand head of cattle opposite Sierra Blanca, which was loaded at Van Horn and shipped to the Dakotas. Owing to the rush of cattle shipments hereabouts, the local bureau of animal industry has been given additional help and Dr. Eagle has been sent here from Kansas City. He is supervising the importation of the Riverside cattle.

Dr. T. A. Bray of the bureau of animal industry is supervising the importation of a bunch of cattle at Hereford, Ariz. George T. Black, special treasury employe, went out with him.

WATCHING SENATOR ELKINS

Locating Elkins is no difficult task. Steve is for the railroad interest first, last and all the time, and then some. Just now the strenuous Elkins is determined to end the hearings before the senate committee on interstate commerce to a close with the testimony of the coterie of railroad officials and attorneys he has recently summoned to Washington. Elkins figures that by following this policy the country will be so saturated with their views it might forget the injustice suffered by shippers. He has been talking informally with members of the committee during the last few days as to the advisability of calling the executive meeting of the committee, when will be discussed the question of stopping the hearings and determining formally upon the provisions of the measure to be presented to the senate. But the shippers of the country do not propose to permit Elkins to formulate any measure for presentation to the senate which shall stultify the wish of the people for an equitable adjustment of the railroad rate question. Elkin's schemes are likely to go wrong. E. P. Bacon of Milwaukee, president of the shippers' national organization, has written to the chairman of the committee, asking an opportunity to present further testimony on the question of rate discrimination and rebates. He stated he expected to bring a number of prominent shippers from various parts of the country to furnish evidence in addition to that given at the hearings last spring. Without regard, apparently, for the universal demand that there shall be effective legislation, some of the committeemen are impatient over the intimation that the demands of the shippers may prolong the hearings, and they are raising all kinds of objections, the strongest of which are that the shippers have made out a formidable case, and that if more people testify it will not be possible to study the evidence properly because of the quantity.

This cry for justice cannot be stifled by Steve Elkins or any other politician. The truth is mighty and will not be stifled. The public is in this fight to stay.—Chicago Live Stock World.

HEREFORDS

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE—All classes for sale. Car lots a specialty. Twenty choice bulls, coming twos. Ranch near Fort Worth. J. L. Chadwick & Son, Cresson, Texas.

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

WILL sell a few good registered Hereford cows or heifers at prices that will make them go.
A. B. JONES,
Big Springs, Texas.

B. N. AYCOCK,

Breeder of

Hereford Cattle
MIDLAND, - - - 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.

LONE STAR HERD

Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Texas. Registered Hereford cattle. Acceptance of orders for car lots or single animals.

For Sale at a Bargain

200 full blood Hereford cattle, 100 bulls, 100 heifers 1 and 2 year olds, all registered stock, located near railroad. Address, William Powell, Channing, Tex. Correspondence solicited.

W. S. and J. B. IKARD

Registered and Graded Hereford Cattle. Henrietta, Texas.

SHORTHORNS

CRESCENT HERD of registered Shorthorn cattle, also high grades young stock of both sexes for sale. Chas. Maloney, Haslet, Texas.

Shorthorn Bulls

Eighty head coming two and three-year-olds, full bloods, but not entitled to registration. Four registered yearling bulls, coming twos. For prices, address, W. P. STEWART, Jacksboro, Texas.

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

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

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

WANTED—Agents to solicit subscriptions for the Fort Worth Telegram and The Texas Stockman-Journal. Good liberal commission to right men. Address, W. H. Calkins, Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

GOATS
FOR SALE—400 Angora goats, 300 fifteen-sixteenth breed, 100 three-fourths breed. Address Interstate Commission Co., Fort Worth, Texas, or J. P. Parks, Rural Route No. 4, Fort Worth.

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

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

GOOD plains land for sale, in quantities from 160 acres to four leagues. Correspondence solicited. B. Frank Buie, Canyon City, Texas.

RED POLLED

RED POLLED cattle of both sexes for sale. W. M. Gildwell, Finis, Texas.

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

RED POLLS—Fow' 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.

CAMP CLARK RED POLLED
Cattle. J. H. JENNIN'S, Prop., Martindale, Texas.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

Calves For Sale

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

BERT SIMPSON,
McNAHANS, TEX.

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

FOR SALE—200 steers, from 3s to 6s, 300 cows. John F. Renfro, Lay, Tex.

B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth Texas. Hereford Cattle, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire hogs, cattle any age for sale, yearling Shropshire bucks, Berkshire pigs. Come and see or write for information.

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 REGISTERED ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

A choice herd of 80 head, all immunes. Will sell all or any number. Address C. E. Brown, Wills Point, Texas.

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.

FOR SALE—Registered Galloway bulls immunes. Tom M. Pool, Clifton, Texas.

POULTRY

BARRED ROCK eggs. "Prize Winners." J. W. Harpold, Electra, Texas.

BEST POULTRY PAPER—Sixteenth year, 36 to 112 pages; beautifully illustrated; 50 cents year; shows how to make poultry pay; large illustrated poultry book free to new yearly subscribers; 3 months' trial 10 cents. Poultry Success, Dept. 96, Springfield, Ohio.

SPECIAL NOTICES

FOR 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.

PASTURAGE

WANTED—2,500 head of cattle to pasture. I have the best watered pasture and the best spring and summer pasture in the Panhandle. It corners within two miles of the town of Canadian, and with unloading chutes at Glazier Station, twelve miles east of Canadian, and within the pasture limits. Rates reasonable. Call on or apply to J. F. Johnson, owner, Canadian, Texas, or will lease pasture, as best suits customer.

Keep posted. Subscribe for The Weekly Telegram, of Fort Worth. Subscription price regularly only 50 cents per year. Until April 1, only 35 cents in advance. Eight to Twelve pages each week. Address Weekly Telegram Fort Worth, Texas.

IN COLEMAN COUNTY

Coleman Democrat.
J. E. Love sold this week to L. Love seventy 3-year-old steers at \$22.50.

J. M. Coleman, San Angelo's former city marshal, was in Coleman last week and purchased from W. C. Gay, Jr., a high bred trotting colt for his own use. Other parties also purchased through Mr. Coleman fancy bred trotters and at fancy prices for yearlings and 2-year-olds. All of the above colts are by Mr. Gay's registered trotting stallion, "Texas Ranger." Mr. Coleman has been the owner of some fast horses in the past and his knowledge and judgment along that line are hard to duplicate.

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Pullman sleepers between Houston and Austin, Houston and Waco, Houston and Fort Worth, Galveston and Denison. For full information relative to rates, connections, etc., call on ticket agent or address

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Houston, Texas.

AUTOS ROUND UP WILD MUSTANGS

Unusual Scenes in New York
Streets as Result of West-
ern Ponies' Stampede

NEW YORK, May 13.—A taste of life on the range has been given to the residents of the Upper West Side by the stampeding of 100 mustangs at Nineteenth street and West End avenue. There was a wild scramble by the cowboys, who came east with the animals, which were to be sold here, but the bunch scattered in all directions. After three hours most of them had been rounded up by the aid of the police. A small boy started the stampede by hurling a stone at the ponies. Quickly alarmed by the stone and by the unusual street scenes which had confronted them on being unloaded at North river docks, packs of the animals dashed up and down Central Park, West Broadway, West End avenue and Riverside drive and rushed back and forth through the cross streets, the clatter of their hoofs alarming them and bringing crowds to windows as they passed.

Part of the herd was caught at One Hundred and Tenth street and Central Park West. Another section rushed out to the end of the Forty-fourth street pier with such speed that three of the animals were thrown into the river and drowned. On every street and avenue mounted men with ropes gave the section the air of a western round-up. A hundred automobiles joined in the chase with tooting horns and cheering passengers and increased the excitement. Numerous accidents were reported at various places over the district, but no one was seriously hurt. The most remarkable accident was at Fifty-seventh street and Eighth avenue, where a troop of twenty ponies ran into a crowd of pedestrians. Carriages and spectators scattered, but a bicyclist fell from his wheel in the middle of the road. The crowd screamed as they saw his danger, there apparently being no escape for him. The horses clattered at him in a solid line, and just as the terrified bicyclist expected to be ground under their heels the herd jumped over him. Not a hoof touched him and he escaped without a scratch.

At Ninety-sixth street and Central Park West two of the horses, chased by a bicycle policeman, clambered into an open car, terrifying the passengers. The horses fell, sprang to their feet and escaped into the park. The vigorous use of automobiles, cowboys and mounted policemen gradually wore down the runaways and after about three hours nearly all had been recaptured, many so exhausted that they could scarcely stand.

THE PECOS VALLEY

CARLSBAD, N. M., May 11.—The whole Pecos slope is a mass of flowers. The rains have made the usual brown and forbidding desert put on colors of remarkable beauty and variety. It is a veritable fairyland. And the stockmen, like nature, are happy, smiling and hopeful.

The old-timer admits that at no time has he seen the Pecos country so favorable. Grass and water in abundance and the stuff is looking fine. The joker from the plains thinks the calves will get tangled in the grass and starve to death. The first general round-up in two years began April 15 and is progressing well.

Many stockmen from the valley attended the Panhandle convention in Amarillo and met buyers from the north, who came on here at the close of the convention. Other buyers have arrived since. All seem anxious to buy, especially older steers. Some stuff has already changed hands at fair prices. Smith & Bitting sold 500 4s at \$24 without cutback or commission. Other sales are reported at \$24.50 for 4s with the usual cutback.

The stockmen are pleased with the outlook and expect to sell all they are ready to dispose of this spring. Anyway it is hoped that enough stuff will be sold to pay up the merchant and the banker.

STEERS SELL HIGH

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 11.—H. C. Harding of Amarillo, Texas, manager of the L X ranch, located in Potter county, Texas, arrived at the yards this morning from a trip to Chase county, Kansas, where he has delivered a string of 3,500 head of 4-year-old steers, to be pastured this summer. "Fully one-third fewer cattle have been brought out of Texas this spring to the Kansas pasture fields than last spring," said Mr. Harding, "but all that have been brought up are in fine shape and are bound to come to market fat and in the best of condition. The Texas cowmen are feeling good this spring over the rosy prospects for a good year, and many steers have been sold recently at higher prices than we have been receiving for many years. A short time ago I sold 700 head of 4-year-old steers at \$33 per head, delivered on the cars. That is a good price, when we look back to last spring and to other years when \$22 and thereabouts would have been a good price for 4-year-old steers. And then the steers that I sold at that price brought more than steers of the same age would have brought before, as the cattle this spring were fatter and heavier."

LOCAL SWITCHING CHARGES
The state railroad commission has issued the following authorization of

switching charges by the Fort Worth Belt railroad:

On loaded cars switched by the Fort Worth Belt railway between its junction with other lines and points on or reached by it, \$1.50, except on live stock to or from the Fort Worth stock yards in North Fort Worth, for which services the charge shall be \$1 per car; provided, first, that on cars switched between points on or reached by the Belt railway and its junction with the Texas and Pacific railway, and which are destined to or from points on the Texas and Pacific railway, Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway of Texas or the International and Great Northern railway, the charge shall be \$2 per car, except on live stock, which shall be \$1.50 per car; and provided, second, that the above charges on live stock in all cases and on all competitive business, the switching charges herein provided for the Fort Worth Belt railway shall be absorbed by the lines transporting the shipments to or from Fort Worth.

This order shall take effect June 1.

HIGH PRICE OF MEAT

A few years ago the consumer of beef began asking why he had to pay so much for it. He was told by the cattle raisers and other authorities that the beef trust should be held accountable. He was told that it had a monopoly of the dressed beef business and was growing rich by overcharging him. That seemed to be an adequate explanation. Whenever prices rise the consumer denounced the "trust" and called on the national government to crush it.

A few months ago the bureau of corporations made an elaborate investigation. It reported that the so-called trust did not have the monopoly of the market it was supposed to have. The bureau reported also that the trust was not responsible for the advance in the price of beef.

As this was an attack on the cherished belief of many, the accuracy of the report was angrily denied. Its conclusions have not been disproved, and until they are must be accepted. The question why the price of beef has advanced remains unanswered. Why should beef on the hoof go down so that cattle raisers say they are doing a losing business, and at the same time beef in the butcher's stall goes up?

That is a question which plagues the consumer. Who is to enlighten him? Government agents have assured him that the confederate packers are not the guilty parties. They have done it in a 300-page book, which he has not time to read if he can get a copy.

Now that an alibi has been proved for the packers, the government officials should continue their researches. The packers have said sometimes that the retail butchers were responsible for the higher prices. Nobody accuses them of being in a trust, but there are so many of them that they may put up prices in order that all can get a living. No inquiry can be complete which leaves them out.

If the government, after full investigation of the cause of the advance in the price of beef, is unable to say to anybody, "thou art the man," there is still something it can do. It can give the consumer condensed facts and let him draw his own conclusions. It can give for a series of years the price of cattle on the range, the cost of transportation to the packing centers, of slaughtering, of dressing, and of transporting the dressed beef to points of consumption. It can give the wholesale price of dressed beef and the retailer's price.

With the aid of the summarized information, put in an intelligible form, the consumer may be able to find out who oppresses him. Or he may learn that the advance in prices is due to causes over which he nor his government has any control.—Chicago Tribune.

MONTANA WOOL PRICES

Wool prices continue up the line, says the Great Falls Leader. The wool clips of Bart and Felix Armstrong of Cora creek have been sold in this city. The combined clips amounted to 175,000, and the price paid is understood to have been 24 cents per pound. Mr. Armstrong had been requested, by the purchaser, to make no statement of the figure received, but 24 cents is the figure. The purchase was made by Holden for Dewey Gould & Co., and the same buyer is among the busy ones in the city. This is the top figure in Great Falls, so far as reported, but word has been received in the city that 350,000 pounds of the clip of Bower Brothers at Stamford had been sold at a price known to be above 24½ cents per pound, and it is believed the price was 25 cents, this to go for buck wool, as well as the other grades.

The purchase was made by F. M. Eschleman, representing Justice, Bateman Company of Philadelphia, who is now in Lewistown. Neither buyer nor sellers will give out the price paid, but it is known that a bid of 24½ cents was made by another buyer, and this not being accepted indicates that the successful bidder paid a higher price, while there is good reason to believe that the price was 25 cents.

Bower Brothers' entire clip will run over 800,000 pounds, but the sale made is that of wool to be taken from certain specified bands, run in named localities. Last year all of Bower Brothers' sheep sheared nearly eight pounds each, and the fleeces throughout will be heavier this year.

A wool sale at a better figure than 23 cents was made in the local market last evening, says the River Press, the clip of A. E. McLeish amounting to nearly 100,000 pounds being contracted to a representative of Justice, Bateman & Co. The exact figure of the transaction is not

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known, but it is said to be better than 23½ cents.

The Associated Press dispatches from Salt Lake City yesterday morning told of sales as follows:

The highest price paid for wool in Wyoming for twenty years was 23 cents a pound, paid today for 75,000 pounds, and 22½ cents a pound for 300,000 pounds. The wool was bought by Boston and Philadelphia parties. Utah wool brought 19 cents today.

INDIAN TERRITORY CATTLE

Martin Gray is back in the city from Osage and Creek Nations, where he has spent most of the time since the movement to the pastures up there began. He has some loafing time on his hands now and as it is inconvenient for several reasons for him to make a tour of Europe his next choice is San Antonio. Asked as to the number of cattle in the Osage country this season as compared with last and whether the Indians will get as much money out of their lands as they did before there were any restrictions on cattle going there, he said:

"The Osage Nation has not over 50 per cent as many cattle as it had last year and the revenue from the lease of lands will also be much less than in previous years. A great many stockmen refused to put in bids when the dipping regulations were promulgated and the leases that were made by the government did not produce any greater revenue than the same amount of pasture lands in previous years owing to the lack of competition. The country, including the Osage and Creek Nations and Oklahoma, are in fine shape and the cattle are going out this year in the best shape in history."—San Antonio Express.

MORE SUBPENAS ISSUED

CHICAGO, Ill., May 12.—Fifteen more subpenas for new witnesses to appear before the Federal grand jury were issued at the request of the jurors, after Jesse P. Lyman, former president of the National Packing Company, had testified. Thirty subpenas were sent out last week, and it is now predicted that the investigation will last all this month.

The subpenas last sent out, it is understood, are for eastern men connected with the traffic departments of the packing concerns. Those sent out last week are said to call for western men chiefly, eleven of them doing business in St. Louis.

District Attorney Morrison daily is expecting the return of Assistant Attorney General Pagin, who has been in Washington conferring with Attorney General Moody. It is said that Mr. Morrison awaits instructions from headquarters concerning certain new phases of the investigation.

SALE OF THREEES

J. S. Johnson and J. W. Kirkpatrick of Sterling county, sold last week, 150 three-year-old steers to John W. Lovelady. We understand the price paid was around the \$25 mark.—Colorado News.

WOOL IN WYOMING

A Rawlins, Wyo., dispatch says: Wyoming wool has reached the highest price ever attained since the inauguration of the industry in the state thirty years ago. Andy Nelson & Co. were the lucky flockmasters, receiving 22 3-4 cents per pound for 85,000 pounds. Francis, Wiley & Co.

of Boston were the purchasers. The wool is very fine. Wool has been selling here for from 19 to 22 cents for a week, and it is predicted the high-water mark will not be reached until 24½ and 25 cents is offered. It is reported that one flockmaster received 23 cents for his wool, but the report cannot be confirmed.

From the Alpine Country

ALPINE, Texas, May 9.—J. D. Jackson sold to W. W. Bogel of Marfa a white-faced bull weighing 1,745 pounds.

Mr. Darling sold to J. D. Jackson twenty-five head of one and two-year-old steers at \$12 and \$16.

Ed Nevill has sold his cattle, about 200 head, to Tom Crosson, at private terms.

G. W. Jackson bought of J. Douglas Walker thirteen head of two-year-old mules. Mr. Jackson will ship them.

J. E. Hanson, the horse buyer, left for home this week. He was only able to find sixteen head of horses. He paid an average of \$33 per head.

J. D. Jackson bought thirty-three head of three-year-old Galloway steers from W. B. Hancock at private terms; also 300 head of yearlings from W. P. Walker at private terms.

A. M. Turney, accompanied by his brother, W. W., went to Marfa to deliver the yearlings to Murphy & Co. He reports that Judge Bogel delivered 536 head.

WYOMING VERY WET

A Cheyenne, Wyo., dispatch says: Reports from Casper, Douglas, Rawlins, Wheatland and other towns in the state indicate that the severe rain, sleet and snow storms of the last three days have subsided and that warmer weather prevails. All the streams are high and many are out of their banks. Meadows are flooded and a great deal of damage is being done by high water.

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Steamer sails from New Orleans every Saturday at 10:00 a. m.
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Steamer sails from New Orleans every Saturday at 2:00 p. m.
Steamer sails from Havana every Tuesday at 4:00 p. m.

"SUNSET EXPRESS" between New Orleans and San Francisco.

Leaves New Orleans daily at 11:55 a. m.
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