

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

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NUMBER 9.

MONSTER DEMONSTRATION TO SHOW PROGRESS OF THE GREAT SOUTHWEST



(Photographed by J. D. Kent for the Newspaper Enterprise Association.)
BREAKFAST ON ROUNDUP, 101 RANCH.



INDIAN VILLAGE ON 101 RANCH.

The biggest wild west show the world has ever seen was held on the 101 ranch in Oklahoma Sunday. This event will be one of the incidents connected with the visit of the National Editorial Association, which will arrive at Bliss, O. T., the 101 ranch station, after their convention at Guthrie, and before starting for Texas, California and the Portland exposition.

The hosts on this occasion was the Miller brothers—Joseph, George and Zach—owners of the ranch.

best kind of entertainment on the big stock and agricultural farm, comprising 87,000 acres.

He said he would show them 500 harvesters and binders at work in a wheat field of 13,000 acres. He would show them how to raise blooded stock on a mammoth scale, or he would give them a buffalo dinner, Indian war dances and cowboy feats of a thrilling nature.

Working over the entertainment plans the Miller brothers decided to

with 150 miles of fencing. Nine thousand acres are in wheat, 2,000 in corn, 500 in oats and smaller tracts in potatoes, melons and other crops.

To handle these crops 101 ranch makes use of every modern device. The central ranch house is the center of a telephone system which reaches to all parts of the property. Forty-two wheat binders, 10 corn harvesters, 5 thrashing outfits and 50 wagons are in use. A steam traction engine was purchased to haul gang plows. To see the 42 reapers go one after another down a vast expanse of waving, golden grain, one has to visit 101 ranch.

Nearly 500 farm hands are required to till the acreage, while 50 cowboys look after the 15,000 cattle. About 5,000 hogs, 500 mules and 300 work horses are kept on the ranch on the average.

The Miller brothers recently purchased 35 head of buffalo from a Montana man, and brought them down to Oklahoma. Three died on the way, but 32 arrived, as an event of some domestic importance occurred in one of the cars. The editorial convention will see the youngest buffalo calf in captivity.

The big chiefs, Geronimo, Quanah Parker and Big Wolf, chief of the Cheyennes, will lead a parade of 2,000 Indians and 250 cowboys in native dress. Then will come a genuine buffalo hunt, and for fear the brutes will not take kindly to a hunt, the Miller brothers have brought up a lot of long horned Texas steers which are guaranteed to lead the hunters a merry chase, and to endanger life and limb of pursuers.

Pickett, the negro cowboy, will do his favorite trick of leaping upon the bare back of a galloping steer, and of throwing the animal by seizing its nose between his teeth.

Roping contests will be held in half a dozen places at once, and bronchos will be "busted." Lucille Mulhall, of wild west equestrian fame, "champion lady rider and roper of the world," will indulge in feats of horsemanship and throw the lasso and tie wild steers.

A cattle roundup and branding by cowboys will follow, and then will come a roping contest for the championship of the southwest.

Indians and cowboys will fight a sham battle, during which an immigrant train will be burned. As a finale, everybody who can get a horse will line up, and at the crack of a pistol start tearing across the prairie, in an imitation of the famous rush

with which the Cherokee strip was opened. At night Indian dances will be held.

These will mark the obliteration of the tribal existence of the Ponca and Otoe tribes. They own much of the land in the 101 ranch, having leased it to the Miller brothers. The federal government is breaking up the tribal relations and allotting the land in individual parcels.

To properly mark the event, which is one of great seriousness and considerable pathos to them, the Otos and Poncas have invited Indians from all the neighboring reservations to be their guests.

After the visiting editors wend their way to the special train to the music of a dozen bands, their cars will pass the 101 ranch barns, each 140 feet long, the big corrals, the ranch automobiles, the waving fields of grain, the huge stacks of hay, the building with the printing presses, the car loads of wire fencing, and other signs of agricultural wealth and industrial development. This will give them a picture of the west as it is.

And from burning immigrants' wagons and hunting buffalo to automobiles and steam plows is a space of 20 years.

CATTLE BARONS CONVICTED

OMAHA, Neb., June 10.—The first of the government's cases against the "cattle barons" for illegal fencing of the public domain has resulted in a conviction. Herman and John Krause, residing eighteen miles north of Alliance, Sheridan county, Nebraska, were declared guilty by a jury today of inclosing approximately 4,500 acres of government lands. John Krause was also found guilty of intimidating Theodore Osborne, Edward Whetstone and other homesteaders who settled on the inclosed range. It was brought out that John Krause had killed one settler and was acquitted upon trial, and that he had threatened to kill other homesteaders unless they got off the lands inclosed by his fence.

The fight of the government against this illegal use of the public domain has been going on for over twenty years. The Krause brothers were first indicted in 1903, with a large number of other wealthy cattlemen of Nebraska, and other trials will follow in due course. The maximum penalty is a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for one year for each offense. The Krause brothers have been given twenty days in which to file a motion for a new trial.



THE MILLER BROTHERS, OWNERS OF 101 RANCH, WHO ARE ENTERTAINING THE EDITORIAL GUESTS DURING THE BIG DEMONSTRATIONS.

Joe Miller, president of the ranch and editor of the Bliss Breeze, attended the last convention of the association at St. Louis, and during the big fight for the next convention place promised the delegates that if they would vote for Oklahoma he would give them the make the event commemorative of the Oklahoma and the west of olden times, which still lives virile and green, it is believed, almost everywhere east of Chicago.

People in the west know that Okla-

homa and the wild west received its death blow with the opening of "Old Oklahoma" April 22, 1889, over sixteen years ago. Oklahoma nowadays is a hustling agricultural community, with great industrial development and the fastest growing railways in the country. But easterners don't know it, so the Miller brothers will present an entertainment of contrasts, the west as it used to be, and the west as it is.

The ranch itself will typify the latter idea. The Millers have 87,000 acres

TEXAS CATTLEMEN CHANGE AFFILIATION

Withdraw Subscription to the
National Live Stock
Association

An echo of the bolt from the Denver convention last March occurred Monday in the quarterly meeting of the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, when it was voted to withdraw the subscription of the association from the National Live Stock Association, from which the Texas association seceded. The members of the committee, as individuals, also subscribed \$1,400 to the American Cattle Growers' association, the organization formed by the seceding cattlemen of the southwest. This money will be used to carry on the work of the new association, which will begin active work within a few days at a meeting to be held in Denver, which will be attended by President Murdo Mackenzie of Trinidad, Colo., Judge Cowan of Fort Worth and other live stock men.

The executive committee closed its business late yesterday afternoon, after being in session eight hours. The principal feature of the meeting was the report of Judge Cowan, general attorney for the Texas association. He told in detail what he has been doing during the past few months, including his attendance at the cattle conventions in Denver, Wyoming and Dakota, his appearance at Washington before the interstate commerce commission in behalf of the Texas association with relation to its suit against the railroads, and his address before the senate committee on internal affairs in behalf of a bill conferring greater power on the interstate commerce commission. He said that he believed his work, with the work of others, would result in the attaining of several measures favorable to the interests of cattle raisers.

Secretary Lytle's report to the committee showed the affairs of the association to be in firm condition. J. Omerod, promoter of the Texas Liebig Meat Company, did not appear before the committee, Secretary Lytle having received a letter from him stating that it would be impossible for him to appear before the committee yesterday. His prospectus was read before the committee, but the committee did not take any action upon it.

The following new members were admitted to the association yesterday, bringing the total membership up to 1,670, who pay assessments on 1,800,000 head of cattle:

J. T. Armstrong, Del Rio; J. A. Bevens, Menardville; Frank Baker, Junction; Bevens & Cooper, Sonora; I. R. Billings, Del Rio; Booth, Tigner & Co., Marfa; B. Brown, Dilley; Hugh Burns, Taylor; W. T. Burnam, Menardville; F. A. Byer, Skidmore; Walter T. Campbell, Loco; Frank B. Clark, Realitoes; R. V. Colbert, Stamford; Coleman-Fulton Pasture Company, Gregory; F. Cornelius, Midfields; O. O. Dankin, Ashland, Kan.; E. A. Davis, Brady; R. W. Denton, Mineola; John W. Franks, Pawhuska, O. T.; A. J. Gardner, Ezell; B. de la Garza & Son, Bandera; E. J. Glynn, Del Rio; Harden & Ross, Silgo; D. Hart, Pumpville; R. B. Knowles, Monument, N. M.; Sid Kyle, Pecos; W. T. Leahy, Pawhuska, O. T.; Lanthicum & Son, Texico, N. M.; E. W. Lofton, Cristoval; W. E. Love, Shafter; Love Brothers, Sierra Blanca; W. A. Matthews, Encinal; Gus Noyes, Menardville; S. R. Peters & Son, Benavdes; Lee Prude, Van Horn; H. Robbins, Sargossa; C. M. Robinson, San Diego; Henry Rothe, Hondo; Sneed Brothers, Amarillo; St. Joseph Cattle Loan Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; Taylor & Garland, Coleman and San Angelo; Simpson Thompson, Monahans; D. M. Thurston, Beeville; Frank M. Trimble, Shamrock; Trimble & Meyer, Victoria; G. E. Wilks, Arle; R. A. Williams, Ozona; T. M. Wilson, Marfa; A. W. Withers, Lockhart; F. J. Wooten, Fairfax, O. T.; J. R. Hornsby, Comanche. These gentlemen are all new members of the association. In addition to these the following renewals were made: H. Knapps, Jacksboro; J. N. Turner, Monon, Colo.; W. C. Irvin & Son, Cotulla; T. Beckham & Son, Pecos; and F. V. & E. M. Graham, Odessa. The new members and the renewals represent 52,320 head of cattle.

THROUGH COLORADO AND UTAH.
The Denver and Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western, with their numerous branches penetrating the Rockies, have two distinct and separate lines across the mountains. Tickets reading via "The Scenic Line of the World" and "The Great Salt Lake Route," between Denver and Salt Lake City or Ogden, are available either via the main line through Leadville Canon of the Grand river and Glenwood Springs or via the line over Marshall Pass and through the Black Canon of the Gunnison. Tourists to and from Salt Lake City, Ogden or San Francisco will find it to their advantage to have their tickets read in both directions via this route, thus being able to use one of the above lines going and the other returning. Write S. K. Hooper, G. P. & T. A., Denver, Colo., for illustrated pamphlets.

STOCK SHOW PRIZE LIST IS COMPLETED

William Bryant of Cedar Hill
Is the Heaviest Individual Winner

The premium list of the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show has been completed and is being sent out by Captain B. B. Paddock, chairman of the committee. Total expenses were \$6,932.36, of which the following sums were awarded in premiums. William Bryant of Cedar Hill was the greatest prize winner, receiving a total of \$530. Others were:

H. R. Hoxie, Dallas	\$ 50
J. B. Wilson, Dallas	150
H. B. Johnson, Chickasha, I. T.	100
T. A. Merryfield, Duncanville, Tex.	50
J. M. Pannell, Kemp, Tex.	100
Lee Brothers, San Angelo, Tex.	100
W. A. Briggs, Waxahatchie, Tex.	100
E. J. Wall, Quanah, Tex.	50
F. E. Hurley, Custer City, O. T.	25
Hill, Williams & Co., Frisco, Tex.	150
W. T. Lewis, College Station, Tex.	50
A. A. Wright, College Station, Tex.	25
E. Carlyle, College Station, Tex.	15
J. W. Loving, College Station, Tex.	10
R. B. Whisenant & Son, Allen, Tex.	175
B. F. Gearheart, Colina, Tex.	50
W. Jorgeson, Tryon, O. T.	25
Ed Edmonson, Newark, Tex.	135
A. T. Marobison, Farmersville, Tex.	50
J. O. Rhome, Saginaw, Tex.	19
Texas Experiment Station	165
T. D. Hovenkamp, Keller, Tex.	25
C. R. Doty, Illinois	53
R. H. Jennings, Martindale, Tex.	32
W. R. Clifton, Waco, Tex.	8
J. H. and J. L. Jennings, Martindale, Tex.	106
W. N. Waddell, Odessa, Tex.	15
J. O. Rhome, Saginaw, Tex.	10
J. B. Salyer, Jonah, Tex.	35
M. W. Hovenkamp, Keller, Tex.	20
A. B. Jones, Big Springs, Tex.	25
Lee Brothers, San Angelo, Tex.	90
Campbell Russell, Hereford, I. T.	20
W. D. Jones, San Angelo, Tex.	70
T. H. Hoven, Nacona, Tex.	70
B. N. Aycock, Midland, Tex.	415
Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Tex.	115
J. H. Yearwood, Georgetown, Tex.	20
Sterling P. Clark, Fort Worth	15
B. C. Rhome Jr., Saginaw, Tex.	20
W. S. and J. B. Akard, Henrietta	390
J. O. Rhome, Saginaw, Tex.	35
T. D. Wilkinson, Enloe, Tex.	20
W. J. Munsey, Snydell, Tex.	4
J. C. Washington, Marietta, I. T.	8
Thos. B. White, Watauga, Tex.	4
J. W. Williams, Fort Worth	8
L. B. Brown, Smithfield, Tex.	22
R. H. McNatt, Fort Worth	8
Chas. E. Hicks, Hicks Meadows	14
V. O. Hildreth, Aledo, Tex.	10
Howard Mann and Brothers, Waco	14
J. G. Short, Decatur, Tex.	4
William Pearson, Godley, Tex.	8
J. E. Brown, Granbury, Tex.	44
W. P. Stewart, Jacksboro, Tex.	4
A. J. Davis, Gainesville, Tex.	4
J. E. Rhea, Rhea Mills, Tex.	4
H. C. Holloway, Fort Worth	4
J. F. Greene & Co., Gregory, Tex.	186
J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth	128
C. B. Herryfield, Oak Cliff, Tex.	62
David Harrell, Liberty Hill, Tex.	168
J. W. Cary, Durant, I. T.	144
W. A. Rhea, Rhea Mills, Tex.	112
M. W. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth	20

LIVE STOCK CENSUS

"If there is one thing the live stock industry stands in need of more than anything else, it is census," said Colonel John S. Charlton of the department of agriculture. "At present the statistical bureau of our department issues an annual estimate, but it must be regarded as such and is in no sense a census. Ultimately a census will be ordered; it is merely a matter of securing the necessary appropriation, but when census taking time comes, as it must eventually, the accuracy of the returns will depend largely on assistance given enumerators by growers themselves. Assessment returns are obviously worthless for census-compiling purposes. The cost to the government of doing this work will be materially lightened by co-operation, such as we get from cotton interests in that branch of our work. When a representative of the department approaches a cotton ginner or dealer he is given access to all the information available, but let him go to a live stock grower, and what is his reception? In most cases resentment is provoked by the inquiry and not infrequently the information seeker is told to mind his own business. If we are to have a live stock census with any pretension to accuracy, it must be the result of cheerful co-operation with those compiling it on the part of the live stock growers of the country."

SPECIAL NUMBER NEXT WEEK

The Stockman-Journal will issue a special number next week devoted to the breeding interests of the country, and it will contain a number of special articles prepared by the leading Texas breeders, together with some excellent illustrations.

The Stockman-Journal is doing all in its power to stimulate the work of improving the live stock of Texas and

Men's Maladies Are Cured By DR. TERRILL'S METHODS



DR. J. H. TERRILL.

Dr. Terrill's methods of treatment differ from other methods in many ways. They combine the most successful treatment of the past with the most advanced ideas of the present. In the treatment of the Male Pelvic Maladies he has reached the zenith of perfection; then is it strange that he has had such marvelous success? The many long years of patient study and research are responsible for his great knowledge of these afflictions, and it is the unlimited confidence which he has in his methods that enables him to GUARANTEE A CERTAIN CURE in every case he takes for treatment. Consult him now if you suffer with

VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, LOST MANHOOD, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, PILES, HYDROCELE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, EPILEPSY, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND PROSTATE.

I HAVE A COPYRIGHT GIVEN ME BY THE GOVERNMENT ON A REMEDY FOR LOST MANHOOD AND SEMINAL EMISSIONS WHICH NEVER FAILS TO CURE. I WILL GIVE A THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR ANY CASE I TAKE AND FAIL TO CURE, IF THE PATIENT WILL FOLLOW MY INSTRUCTIONS.

NOTICE

All persons coming to Dallas for treatment are requested to inquire of any commercial agency, bank or business firm as to who is the best and most reliable specialist in this city.

WRITE TODAY FOR MY NEW BOOK, NO. 8, on the DISEASES OF MEN. It will be sent to any address in plain, sealed wrapper, postage prepaid. Correspondence confidential.

CONSULTATION AND X-RAY EXAMINATION FREE.

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the southwest, as it believes this is the most important work in which our stockmen can now engage. Experience has amply demonstrated that it is the matter of quality that counts in the situation at this time and the more good blood we can get in our Texas cattle the more money we can get out of them.

Those who desire advertising in this issue, which will appear next week, should forward their copy at once.

SOUTHWESTERN RANGE BECOMING PARCHED

Good Conditions, However, Reported in Other Cattle Regions

Continued dry, hot weather, according to an inspector's report received at the office of the Cattle Raisers' Association in this city will, unless rain falls soon, seriously affect vegetation in some parts of southwest Texas.

"Weather is dry and hot," writes the inspector, "and unless it rains soon corn will be short. Vegetation is already beginning to parch. The foregoing comes from the inspector covering Coleman, Santa Anna, Brady and Brownwood. Conditions above are offset, however, by reports from other parts of the cattle country, which show range and cattle to be in excellent condition.

From Clarendon and Estelline the inspector reports cattle doing well; light rains and range in excellent condition. "Flies are beginning to come," he concluded. He also reports 137 cars cattle shipped out.

The inspector at San Diego and Hebronville reports dry, hot weather, with cattle doing well. During the last week forty-one cars of stock were shipped out.

At Alex and Chickasha, I. T., the inspector reports range fine and warm weather as having completely cured "sappiness" in the grass caused by excessive spring rains.

Stock and range in fine condition is the report from Lawton.

"Range and weather good," is the report from Lawton.

All classes of stock are doing well and

the range in fine shape, according to inspectors at San Angelo, Midland, El Paso, Pecos and Odessa.

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.

Neil EBBERSON,
Hayes, Stanley Co., S. D., March 31, 1904.

CASH

For your farm, ranch, home or other property, no matter what its worth, or where located. If you desire a quick sale, send us description and price at once. We quickly furnish cash buyers.

N. B. JOHNSON & CO.
505-T Bank Commerce Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

\$300,000,000 IN POULTRY

Do you know that the government census of 1900 gives the value of the poultry produced in that year at very nearly \$300,000,000?

Poultry Success, the twentieth century poultry magazine, is absolutely indispensable to every one interested in chickens, whether they be beginners, experienced poultry raisers or one keeping a few hens. It is without any question the foremost poultry monthly in this country and readers of its articles on pure bred chickens and their better care and keeping have come to realize that it is plain truth that "there's money in a hen."

Poultry Success has regularly from 56 to 112 pages. Sixteenth year. Is beautifully illustrated and printed. Has best writers. Regular subscription price, 50 cents.

Special Offer.—If you keep chickens or are in any way interested in them, we will send you Poultry Success for one year for introduction, and send free also a large, illustrated, practical poultry book; or three months' trial, only 10 cents, stamps accepted. Sample copy free. Address today.

POULTRY SUCCESS CO.
Dept. #6, Springfield, Ohio.
Sample free. Please mention this paper.

FORMER PACKING PLANT DESTROYED

Several Hundred Men Out of Work from Big North Fort Worth Fire

10 ACRES OF BUILDINGS

Blaze Started in Boiler Room and Quickly Made Work Complete

Fire starting in the boiler room of the old Fort Worth packing house southeast of the present plant of Swift & Co., Sunday morning shortly after 8 o'clock, destroyed five buildings completely, inflicting a loss estimated at several hundred thousand dollars and throwing several hundred men temporarily out of employment.

It is believed the plant will be replaced, but up until a late hour this morning no word had been received from the president, H. C. Gardner, or Superintendent Donovan, both of whom are in Chicago.

The plant, at present owned by the Southwestern Mechanical Company, covered a ground space of about ten acres. In the plant were included one cooler, 110x75 feet, five stories; a second cooler, 120x75 feet, five stories; two smoke houses, 40x60 feet, three stories with basement; oleomargarine house, 75x75, five stories; slaughter house, 60x80 feet, five stories; fifty-ton ice factory, 75x75, one story, and boiler and engine room, one story, and a box factory to the south. A three-story fertilizer plant in connection with the packing house was destroyed by fire about a year ago.

As near as can be ascertained here the insurance on the plant was about \$84,000. Up to the time that the slaughtering department was discontinued, about two years ago, the insurance carried was \$175,000. There was \$25,000 insurance on the contents.

Desperate efforts to save the plant were made. Engineer Louis Blanke, who continued fighting the flames until the belts were burned off the engines of the plant, declares that had it originated in any part but the boiler room it could have been controlled. The bursting of pipes by the intense heat put an end to the flow of water and before streams could be secured from the Swift plant, the flames were beyond all control and spread quickly to the other buildings. Efforts of the North Fort Worth fire department to aid were unavailing.

A few hundred tierces of grease carried from one of the buildings and scattered in the fields were the only things saved, the buildings and machinery being total wrecks. The enlarged ice plant recently improved, is wholly lost. Montgomery & Co. suffered a loss of \$450 through onions stored in the buildings.

The heat from the fire was intense. Time and again those seeking to save part of the contents were driven from the building, while exploding barrels kept up a constant pop.

Up until the rain of this morning, fire was still seen in the debris, a constant watch being kept to prevent any spread to other buildings.

The old Fort Worth packing plant was established in 1889, the estimated cost being \$450,000, when the late Colonel John R. Hoxie and associates began the erection of the main or slaughtering building and a cooler. In 1890 and 1891 another cooler and other houses necessary to the carrying on of a packing house business was added and in 1893 the oleomargarine structure, the last to be erected, was complete.

Operation of the plant under the Hoxie company was not successful, the conditions existing at that time not being favorable, and it was closed down. After standing idle for some time Greenleaf W. Simpson of Boston and associates secured control of the property and the Fort Worth stock yards and began operating the plant in 1893. They continued its operation until November, 1895, at which time they were succeeded by the Chicago Packing and Provision Company and Fort Worth Packing Company until Sept. 1, 1898.

At this time the Chicago Packing and Provision Company discontinued operations and the plant was closed down until April 18, 1899, when L. V. Niles of Boston leased the plant from the stock yards company and began running it.

Under this administration the plant was continuously run until it was succeeded by Armour & Co., Nov. 1, 1902. It was operated by Armour & Co. until March, 1903, when the old plant was discontinued as a slaughtering establishment. During the time the plant was managed by Mr. Niles and associates Homer A. Judd of this city was general manager and for three years and a half the business done proved most profitable and satisfactory, about \$50,000 per year net profit being cleared.

It was during this time that a foreign market was established for the products from the plant and quite an extensive business was done along this line. A full line of packing house products were

sold, practically all over the south, and it was after it had been demonstrated beyond peradventure of a doubt that a packing house in Texas could be operated at a profit that Armour & Co. were induced to come to Fort Worth and look over the situation with the final conclusion to establish a modern, up-to-date plant here. After Armour decided to locate in Fort Worth Swift & Co. completed arrangements for the erection of its plant.

BEEF TRUST INVESTIGATION

CHICAGO, June 12.—Acting under telegraphic instructions from United States District Attorney Morrison, who is still in Washington conferring with Attorney General Moody, the federal grand jury began a perusal of the testimony of the 300 or more witnesses in the beef inquiry, with a view to reaching conclusions as to whether the evidence presented is sufficient to warrant the voting of indictments against the heads of the big picking houses.

When the grand jury met at 10 o'clock Assistant District Attorney Godman informed the jurors that Mr. Morrison was not in the city, but that he expected momentarily to hear from him. An adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock, when the jury reassembled and spent two hours reviewing testimony, the message from Washington having arrived in the meantime.

Mr. Morrison informed Attorney Godman that the inquiry would be pushed to the end on the lines originally mapped out, and that if the grand jury regards the evidence as strong enough to go ahead and vote indictments. Mr. Godman informed the jury of the purport of this message, and told them that both Mr. Morrison and Assistant Attorney General Pagin would return to Chicago the latter part of the week.

The utmost secrecy was enjoined upon attaches of the district attorney's offices, the secret service bureau and the United States marshal's office. Attorney Godman, Special Agent St. Clair, and Captain Thomas I. Porter of the secret service bureau declined to confirm the report that the department of justice had ordered the investigation to be carried out to the letter. The doors leading to the grand jury room were guarded as usual by Deputy Marshal Buckner.

It is expected that considerable time will be consumed by the grand jury in reviewing the great mass of testimony, covering more than 2,000 pages. Presence in the city today of Judge Otis J. Humphrey of Springfield, who impaneled the grand jury on March 21, gave rise to a report that indictments would be voted and returned at once.

It is considered hardly probable that the jury will make any sensational moves until the return of Mr. Morrison and Mr. Pagin, as the latter has the forms of the indictments with him in Washington.

COWMAN GOES TO CONGRESS

John M. Moore of Richmond, who has just been elected to congress in the Eighth district, is a native Texan and a cowman. The district, as well as the whole state will find in him a staunch friend and it is particularly pleasing to the live stock interests of the state that Mr. Moore will assume his duties at a time when men who understand conditions are needed. The freight rate problem, the twenty-eight hour law, the maintenance of a home demand and the expansion of foreign trade on live stock products are among the important items with which the next session of congress must deal and Mr. Moore is fully posted as to what remedies should be applied.—San Antonio Express.

ME TOO

The "Tail Enders" That Follow Genuine Articles

It is sometimes interesting to watch the curves imitators make to get the public to buy imitations of genuine goods. Every now and then some one will think there is a splendid opening to fix up something like Postum Coffee and advertise the same way and take some of the business.

An imitator is naturally ignorant of food values and how to skillfully make a cereal coffee, on scientific lines. Such men first think of preparing something that looks and tastes like the original, with no knowledge of how the grains should be treated to prepare them so that the starchy part is transformed properly and the valuable nourishing elements made digestible.

Such imitations may be foisted on the public for a short time, but the people are critical and soon detect the attempt, then the imitators go out of business.

Something like 400 of these little factories have been started in various parts of this country in the past 9 years, and practically all of them have gone the "long journey." Just lately a new one has come to life and evidently hopes to insert itself in public favor by copying the style of the Postum advertising in the papers.

This is a free country and every man who makes an honest product and honestly labels it, has reason for some recognition, but the public has the right to know the facts.

Postum is the one original and genuine Cereal Coffee, made skillfully and for a definite purpose. It has stood through all the wars of the imitators, has won the approval of the physicians and the people.

People who really seek to free themselves from the coffee habit and at the same time to rebuild the soft gray matter in the nerve centers and thus reconstruct the nervous system, broken down by coffee, can rely on Postum. There's a reason.

A BOOK TO DO YOUR FIGURING AND THE BEST FARM WEEKLY IN THE COUNTRY. RCPP'S COMMERCIAL CALCULATOR AND ACCOUNT BOOK 25c —SIX MONTHS SUBSCRIPTION, FARM FOLKS BOTH FOR 25c

WHAT THIS BOOK WILL DO.

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EIGHTEEN INJURED IN GRAND STAND'S CRASH

Accident Mars Entertainment for Editors on Big Okla- homa Ranch

ONE HUNDRED AND ONE RANCH, Okla., June 12.—Fifty or more yards of the mile and a quarter grand stand surrounding the exhibition arena at the 101 Ranch collapsed at 3:30 o'clock Sunday evening, eighteen persons being more or less seriously injured. The accident was witnessed by 50,000 spectators attending the entertainment.

The entertainment, including a buffalo hunt by Indians, an Indian ball game, riding and roping contests and other wild west sports, was given by the Miller brothers, owners and operators of the 101 Ranch, for the benefit of the delegates attending the National Editorial Association. More than a thousand newspaper men attended the sports and hundreds of these were accompanied by their wives. The excursion trains brought in thousands upon thousands from all adjoining states, while the farmers for forty miles around came in wagons and carriages.

On two different occasions while the crowds were cheering some of the pleasing numbers on the program sections of the grand stand fell and the cries of the injured could be heard above the noise of the crowd and the shouts of the cowboys and Indians.

In the roping contests Charles Williams of Vernon, Texas, made the best time record, roping and tying a steer in thirty-two seconds; C. P. Martin of Arkansas City, Kan., in forty-five seconds; James Warren of Cedarvale, Kan., in fifty-six seconds, and Miss Lucille Mulhall in eighty-four seconds. Miss Mulhall, however, roped her steer three times within that period.

All newspaper men were present as the guests of the ranch management and were served a buffalo dinner underneath a tent, which seated 1,000 at a time. Ninety-eight per cent of the delegates to the National Editorial convention attended the sports.

The wild west performance celebrated the dissolution of Indian tribal government and the last assemblage of cowboys. Five thousand Indians and 500 cowboys participated.

MUST MEET TEXAS COMPETITION

CHICAGO, June 12.—After a long period of prosperity butcher market trade has reached a time when it must go "over the bumps." Very little butcher stock was fed last winter, owing to the high price of corn, a fact to which scarcity and a level if prices out of line with steers are attributable. But Texas competition is now an influence. Packers are already forwarding Texans to Chicago from St. Louis and Kansas City and the Fort Worth market has entered on its summer period of demoralization. It is this Texas movement that handlers of butcher stuff must take into their calculations as sharp breaks will be the rule right along. There is a good demand for stock cows to go to the country, but it may not last long. Recently it has cared for a good many thin, young cows, helping canner and cutter trade. Butcher market atmosphere is scented with trouble and, as recent prices were paid under protest, killers will wield their hammers regardless of consequences now that they are able to buy cheap dressed beef material from other sources. Texas is displaying anxiety to cash in a large number of cheap steers in the \$3.50 class, and news from Fort Worth this week indicates that the movement is now well under way and that prices will go off sharply.

SOME RANCH SALES

ELDORADO, Texas, June 12.—Silliman, Campbell & Evans sold for Thomas Vinson, a four-section ranch, located fifteen miles northwest of Eldorado to Roach Brothers of Lometa, for \$5,000. Roach Bros. have assumed the balance due the state.

Silliman, Campbell & Evans sold for Thompson Brothers, section 105, four miles west of Eldorado, unimproved, to G. J. Heflin, at \$5 per acre.

Silliman, Campbell & Evans of Eldorado and Currier, Thames & Co. of San Angelo sold for E. R. Jackson two sec-

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tions of land situated fifteen miles west of Eldorado, unimproved, to J. S. Pelt of Buckner, Ark., for \$3,200.

Silliman, Campbell & Evans sold for E. R. Jackson, one section, fifteen miles west of Eldorado, to W. C. Jolly for \$1,700.

CATTLE ARE ADVANCING

SILVER CITY, N. M., June 10.—Cattlemen making spring shipments from this point as well as from Deming are experiencing considerable trouble in securing cars. About 1,200 head were loaded from the local stock pens this week and there are several thousand more to follow.

The big shipments have been made from Deming as the Rock Island was able to furnish cars sooner than the Santa Fe.

Cattle have advanced in price several dollars during the past sixty days and stockmen are being offered about a \$3 advance from what they sold for earlier in the spring.

This section has been having good showers of rain during the past few days, which makes the cattle ranges look better than they have looked for many years.

EXCHANGE OFFICERS ELECTED

At a meeting of the directors of the Live Stock Exchange, held Saturday, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, O. E. Flato; vice president, R. H. Brown; treasurer, A. F. Crowley; secretary, John F. Grant.

NEW MEXICO SHIPMENTS

ALAMOGORDO, N. M., June 10.—A large number of cattle are being shipped from Ancho these days. The Pierce-Reef Cattle Company shipped to Wolcott, Col., 1,197 head of one and two-year-old steers, and 328 head of three and four-year old steers to J. D. Jones, Mullenville, Kan. These cattle were purchased of Brown, Lewis, Ritch and other cattlemen in the San Andreas and on the Jornada, west of the San Andreas. They were sent out to be pastured. They were to have been shipped by way of the Santa Fe railway, but that company could not handle the stock on account of floods and lack of stock cars. They were driven 100 miles across the country to Ancho and went out over the El Paso Northeastern. It is understood that there are a great many more to be shipped from the same locality.



IN NEW MEXICO

Roswell Record, Jaffa-Prager & Company have sold 8,000 wethers to Kelly and Norris of Comstock, Texas. They are already delivered to the purchasers, who are trailing them to their home at Comstock.

John Merchant returned to his home at Carlsbad last night after a stay of a day in Roswell. He is a ranchman and had delivered 1,700 steers at Portales. They were "ones" and "twos."

R. L. Slaughter of Midland, Texas, left today for Bovina. He expects to ship 3,400 head of cattle from there tomorrow. The sale is made up entirely of twos and goes to the Wyoming ranch of Oscar Keeling.

IN KERR COUNTY

Kerrville Sun. Captain E. E. Sawyer, owner of the Big Fort Terrett ranch, was in Kerrville Tuesday. Captain Sawyer shipped 1,300 sheep and 750 goats from this place to eastern markets. He reports range fine, an unusually good season, and stock and farm interest of all kinds in his section in a very prosperous condition.

Kerrville will handle more than 1,000,000 pounds of wool this season. The wool and mohair that will be shipped from Kerrville will bring into this section from \$250,000 to \$500,000. The wheat and oat crop is a record breaker, stock of all kinds are in an excellent condition. Fat beef and muttons are being shipped every day, and the general business outlook is more promising than for several years.

IN MAVERICK COUNTY

Eagle Pass Guide. T. San Miguel lost a fine bull for which he had just paid \$300 Wednesday. It was being driven to the pasture when it was overcome by the heat and fell dead.

The friends of the cattle king, J. M. Chittim, will be glad to learn that he has made a pile on cattle this season and that his large property interests—consisting of ranches and cattle in this and a number of other counties—which he assigned to D. Sullivan & Co., are being this week transferred back to him. Mr. W. A. Wallace is classifying and grading the cattle on the Chittim ranches in this county on behalf of D. Sullivan & Co. in the transfer.

IN CROCKETT COUNTY

Ozona Texan. Carter and Donaldson sold to Laney Bros. 70 top steer yearlings at \$12 per head.

Archie Cochran sold to George Harrell 150 stock cattle at \$11 per head. W. F. Coates bought of L. B. Cox 300 head of stock cattle at \$12 per head, calves not counted.

J. W. Friend and son bought of E. and A. Briggs 25 head of Durham bulls at \$65 per head.

IN MIDLAND COUNTY

Midland Reporter. Wilbur Wadley and wife are in this week from the "5WLS" ranch, taking in the carnival. Wilbur states that the range up there is in even finer shape than here.

Dock Cowden came in last Sunday from his "Half Circle 2" ranch west, and beside the splendid range condition, he reports a calf crop far better than he expected.

T. T. Reid and Clarence Scharbauer have lately entered prominently into the steer buying business, and among their purchases are 150 yearlings of L. L. Lenox. They have bought several other bunches, of which we failed to get an account.

Rev. L. A. Webb this week sold his yearlings to L. A. Ingham at \$14.00 around.

A detailed account of our four days' carnival will have to be deferred until our next issue, though first, second and third winners in roping during the last three days are recorded as follows:

First day—Claud Herald, first, in 35 seconds; Clay McGonagill and Bert Weir tied for second in 39; Joe Gardner, third, in 40.

Second day—Joe Gardner, first, in 29; George Weir, second, in 30½; Bert Weir, third, in 32.

Third day—Julius Hennerson, first, in 31; George Weir, second, in 33; Bert Weir, third, in 37½.

IN DEAF SMITH COUNTY

Hereford Branch. The following cattle sales have been reported since our last issue.

J. D. Thompson sold to J. P. Burch 400 two-year-old steers which were delivered at the latter's ranch on Wednesday.

Murchison & Thompson sold for Ivy & Hord, 340 twos, to W. W. Parker of

Colorado. They were delivered at Amarillo Wednesday.

R. N. Mounts sold 350 two-year-old steers to J. D. Williams of South Dakota. They were shipped from Hereford.

Brockman & Flanagan of Nebraska bought of F. J. Dalby of Stonewall county 500 yearling steers. Shipped Thursday.

J. E. Rhea bought of Rhea Bros. of Bovina the following: J. E. Spires of Lubbock, 34 threes; Caldwell & Hooks, 60 twos and 40 threes; Biggs & McLean of Castro, 48 twos and 260 threes.

Ike Humphrey bought as follows for Parmlee & Burbanks of Dakota: W. H. Godair, 1,389 two-year-old steers; Roy Beal and others of Yoakum county, 249 twos and threes.

William Petty and others of Lynn and Dawson counties are here with 1,300 twos and threes to be delivered to H. E. Siders of South Dakota.

J. E. Rhea of the ranch firm of Rhea Bros. of Bovina was in Hereford for several days this week in quest of a bunch of three-year-old steers. Mr. Rhea is agreeably impressed with the range conditions since the recent fine rains.

Mack Preston of Sweetwater died of appendicitis on Thursday morning at Collins' ranch in Castro county. He was assisting in driving a herd of cattle to the railroad when he became seriously sick and soon passed beyond the control of medical aid.

IN SUTTON COUNTY

Sonora News. Keezee & Hill sold to R. A. Williamson and Claud Hudspeth 1,800 stock sheep at \$2.50 and 800 lambs at \$1.50 per head.

August Moos who ranches on the divide near the line of Sutton and Edwards counties, was in Sonora Wednesday on business. Moos wants to buy about 200 steers.

H. B. Opp and Will Savell of McKavett bought from G. W. Whitehead Sons 32 horses and one mule at private terms.

Glass Sharp of Vay Verde county was in Sonora this week and reports the sale of his spring clip at Del Rio at 21 cents, also that the Charles Markward clip brought 21 cents and the Joe Ellis and Louis Lane clips at 22 cents per pound.

Dock Simmons, one of our well-to-do stockmen, was in from his ranch about nine miles east of Sonora, Thursday on business. Dock has just finished delivering about 140 head of one and two-year-old steers to Max Mayer, who is buying for the Val Verde Land and Cattle Company.

IN TOM GREEN COUNTY

San Angelo Press. The first cattle to be dipped in the new dipping vat were put through last Friday in double quick time. The shipment belonged to J. B. Gather of New Mexico and consisted of 483 head. This number was successfully dipped in exactly two hours and twenty minutes. The cattle were held until Monday, when they were pronounced free from ticks by the inspector and were driven out of the pens. This herd was taken above the quarantine line, hence the reason for dipping. They were taken out Monday morning on their way to the ranch near Stiles.

C. N. Crawford of Sterling county was in the city Thursday. To a Press man Mr. Crawford said that the country was wet—very wet; that he did not care to see it any wetter. He said he had a bunch of sheep on the road, but would turn them back on account of their not being fat. He said it was impossible to fatten them on the range—there is so much water in the weeds and grass. Mr. Crawford thinks that times for all are looking up and believes the coming of the Orient will not be long delayed.

IN NOLAN COUNTY

Sweetwater Reporter. The range in this country is in better shape than it has been for years, and cattle will be ready for market in a few days. In fact we understand that Don Carlisle will ship some from here to market next week.

Hodges & Aaron of the Decker country have recently purchased 364 head of steer yearlings from parties in different portions of the county, and will buy enough more to run the number up to 400. They are only buying choice stuff and Mr. Hodges says they have a mighty fine bunch of yearlings.

IN PRESIDIO COUNTY

Marfa New Era. J. K. Brown returned this week from Kansas City and quite an extended trip to the stock farms in different portions of Missouri and Kansas. He purchased and brought back with him a car load of fine white-faced bulls for use on his ranch. He was accompanied home by C. E. Jefferson of the J. P. Peters Commission Co., who is buying some steers for shipment



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to his company. He succeeded in buying John Holland's 3s at Valentine yesterday.

Ocho was arrested yesterday afternoon by Mounted Inspectors Howard and Sitter, charged with smuggling. His examining trial was commenced this morning before United States Commissioner Griffin, but will be continued, as all the witnesses are not here yet. It appears Ocho recently visited the river near Candelaria and brought back with him 800 pounds of wool, some chickens, hides, etc., and the inspectors suspect that the wool and hides were brought from the other side. Ocho gave bond in the sum of \$100, with A. V. Oden and G. Pepeda as sureties. The hides and wool were seized by the inspectors.

IN BRISCOE COUNTY

Silverton Enterprise. The condition of the Panhandle range is the very best. Plenty of snow throughout the winter and an abundance of rain has put the range in excellent condition. There are very few 2 and 3-year-old steers left, not more than a thousand that will go on the market, while the 3s are so scarce as to be inconsequential. No 4s at all. There will be quite a number of fat cows shipped out from here this fall to make room for better stuff. The cowman has arrived at the full knowledge of the fact that only high-grade cattle pay, and he is meeting this condition by heading his herd with registered bulls, and by selling all off-colors in his bunch.

As a matter of fact the Panhandle stockmen realize that it is as easy to raise a thoroughbred as it is to raise a mangy "dogil." It is a surprise to the "tenderfoot" the number of good cattle in the Panhandle. The man who gets anything out of this country this year is going to pay for it in spite of the beef trust.

IN TAYLOR COUNTY

Ablene Reporter. K. C. Wylie shipped two cars of fed steers to market Thursday and J. F. Drahn ships a car of fed cows today. Both shipments went to Fort Worth.

T. M. Wright has been in this country twenty-four years, and having just returned from his ranch in Cochran county, was struck with the fact that there is not a dry streak in the whole country, a thing he never before saw.

W. L. Terrell was in from his ranch south of Clyde Thursday and took out a new binder for harvesting his oat crop. It is said that he will thresh 2,500 bushels of oats on his farm. Mrs. Terrell, who had been in town a week, returned home with her husband.

IN CHILDRESS COUNTY

Childress Index. The following cattle sales have been reported to the Index this week: James Leslie to J. A. Patterson, eight dry cows at \$13; George Wilks to Patterson, fifty-five speyed heifers at \$17; E. D. Hunt to the Shoanells, forty-nine stock cattle at \$13.75, calves not counted; E. D. Hunt to J. T. Jones, 100 2 and 3-year-old steers, p. t.; Frank Glover to E. D. Hunt, nineteen 2-year-old steers and ten yearling steers; A. Tate to Hunt, ten yearlings; J. T. Timmons to Hunt, ten yearlings; John Keegans to Hunt, two 2-year-old steers; Hagler & Gilbert to Hunt, 192 1 and 2-year-old steers; prices ranged from \$10 to \$15; Britt & Sherwood sold to Shaw & Jones 103 speyed heifers.

The first shipment of cattle from this place to market this season was made last Saturday by Shaw & Jones, who shipped seventy head of the Britt & Sherwood speyed heifers. They were sold by the Cassidy Southwestern Commission Company, and brought \$3.20 per hundred-weight, averaging 683 pounds.

IN POTTER COUNTY

Amarillo Herald. John Gibson left Wednesday morning for his home at Portales, after having closed a deal for 1,800 extra 2s to Gillard Brothers of Chanute, Kan., at \$19 around.

Nate Hoard and James Ivie, two prosperous ranchmen of the Vega neighborhood, were in the city yesterday, looking after the delivery of a bunch of cattle sold some time ago.

Jeb Early of the Matador country was in the city yesterday and today, looking for buyers for a bunch of 224-odd yearlings. So far he has not connected with the right man or the right price.

Berry Pursley of Kent county was in the city the better part of the week, looking for a buyer for a bunch of about 1,900 cattle, which he now has at Clarendon. It is not recorded that he was suc-

cessful, however.

J. F. McCarty of Foyada left for home Wednesday, after having placed 650 head of good 2s and 3s in the Ryder pastures, to be held there a couple of months or pending sale, which is likely to occur before the limit, as the bunch is an unusually good one.

Colonel R. C. Edmondson of the Valleyview Hereford ranch sold to Mr. McFarlin, south of Canyon, four fine Hereford yearling bulls. The price paid was around the \$100 mark for each. There is no better blood to be found.

Elza Templeton of Woodward, Okla., was in the city Wednesday and bought 325 head of extra 2s of Theodore Thompson at \$19.50, delivery to be made here on the 20th inst., with shipment to Woodward, where they will be finished for the market.

IN TOM GREEN COUNTY

San Angelo Standard. Will C. Jones bought of John Thornton of Coke county 180 head of yearling steers at \$12.50 per head. This is the finest bunch in west Texas.

A shipment of fine cattle, including sixty-eight head of registered Galloways, was received here Thursday from Manor, Texas. The shipment was booked for J. D. Fields of Sonora.

Cars have been ordered for the shipment of seventeen loads of sheep from this city on Friday. The sheep are being driven toward this city and belong to several different owners.

Fayette Tankersley received from Brownwood Saturday night a shipment of cattle consisting of seven carloads of two-year-old cows and steers, which will be pastured in the Concho country.

Louis Hinde bought from W. L. Locklin 1,500 shorn wethers at \$2.75.

John Berry through Jackson & Murrah sold to Ed D. Miller of Concho county 1,075 shorn muttons at \$3.25. These are top shecs.

Joe Montague returned from Fort Worth Wednesday. He spent nearly a week there. While in Fort Worth he found that there was hardly any demand at all for fat steers, while for cows and calves there was a good demand. Mr. Montague stated that there were too many large fat steers on the market from South Texas.

W. C. Wynne of Midland is in the city prospecting. He is looking about for desirable ranch property. Mr. Wynne states that the country round about Midland is in as prosperous a condition as it is possible to be and that everybody is looking forward to a splendid year.

It is probable that he will secure a ranch some twenty miles from San Angelo and locate there. He seems to think that the Concho country is the best part of the state.

The first booking for cars to ship fat cattle from San Angelo to northern markets was made by Agent Hydes of the Santa Fe Monday morning. The order was for shipment on the 17th instant. After that time the fat cattle movement is expected to start in earnest and keep up all of the summer. During the month of May of this year stock cattle were shipped to this point by the wholesale, over 118 cars being received. This is attributed to the fact that the range conditions here this year are the best known.

IN REEVES COUNTY

Pecos Times. T. H. Beauchamp came in yesterday from his ranch, where he had been gathering his cattle during the past two weeks preparatory to delivering them next Saturday to Mr. Edwards at Pecos. He says that his cattle are all in very good condition.

Thompson, Bchart & Emmett shipped from Monahans Sunday via Pecos to Denver, Col., one car of two-year-old steers and five cars of yearlings. They were purchased of G. W. Hutchinson and Mrs. H. Hogg near that place. Bert Waggoner of Grand Falls went up with them. They also shipped Monday from Van Horn five cars of two, three and four-year-old steers to St. Joseph, Mo. They were purchased from Messrs. Bean and Lowden & Lowden and Edmund Pauls received and shipped the cattle out.

F. W. Johnson arrived home Wednesday morning from his trip to Bovina. He met his brother W. D. Johnson there and they decided to install an irrigation plant on their ranch near Bovina. Mr. Johnson says that if it is practicable they will irrigate thousands of acres there. W. D. Johnson will purchase a pump and engine as soon as he returns to Kansas City. We trust they may succeed far beyond their fondest anticipations.

CATTLE RAISERS IN EXECUTIVE SESSION

Committee to Hear Representative of Million-Dollar Plant Today

The proposition of the Texas Liebig Meat Company, in process of formation, will be brought officially to the notice of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas this afternoon during the deliberations of the executive committee of the association, which opened its quarterly meeting in the offices of the association in the Scott-Harrod building this morning. J. Omerod, the promoter of the Texas Liebig Meat Company, has asked for a hearing before the cattle raisers that he might present his plan to the association and through it to the cattlemen of the state. He is expected to arrive in Fort Worth this afternoon in time to address the meeting of the executive committee.

Mr. Omerod's plan, as outlined in a prospectus issued, is to form a company for the erection and operation of an independent packing plant, whose chief product will be extracts of meat, such as beef tea, etc. He represents a party of eastern capitalists, who propose to organize a concern to be capitalized at \$5,000,000, the money to be raised by the sale of preferred stock and bonds, one-half of which will be sold to the cattle raisers and other people in Texas. The remainder will be taken up by the eastern capitalists. Mr. Omerod has been in San Antonio for some days, working on his plan, and has already interested the San Antonio people in the thing. The promoters have not decided where the new plant, which is to cost \$1,000,000, will be located, but the natural advantages of Fort Worth, in the way of location, facilities and market, almost assure the plant for this city.

Mr. Omerod, after he finishes his work before the Cattle Raisers' Association, whose indorsement he seeks, will begin the work of interesting local capital in the new concern.

The meeting of the executive committee is attended by twelve of the nineteen members, those present being: T. T. Pryor, San Antonio; Richard Walsh, Paladuro; S. B. Bennett, Fort Worth; Dr. E. B. Frayser, Vinita, I. T.; D. B. Gardner, Fort Worth; T. A. Coleman, San Antonio; J. W. Berryman, Ashland, Kan.; H. E. Crowley, Midland; J. H. P. Davis, Richmond; George T. Reynolds, Fort Worth, and M. E. Pulliam, San Angelo.

In the absence of President W. W. Turney of El Paso, who is ex-officio chairman of the committee, First Vice President Pryor presided at the first session, lasting from 9:30 o'clock this morning until noon. Nothing of especial interest was brought before the meeting, the entire morning being taken up with the consideration of routine matters. Among themselves the members discussed the cattle situation and the general opinion was that the business at this time was in satisfactory condition.

Colonel Ike Pryor, speaking of conditions around San Antonio, said that cattle were doing very well, although the market was somewhat of a disappointment. He said also that crops around San Antonio, in the country south of it, were in exceptionally good condition, the recent rains having greatly helped the corn crop, which, he said, would yield more than sixty bushels to the acre in the country around San Antonio.

Second Vice President Richard Walsh of Paladuro said he was very well pleased with the outlook for the season. "Calves are plentiful, cattle are fat and the grass is fine in our country," said he, "and I look forward to a very good summer."

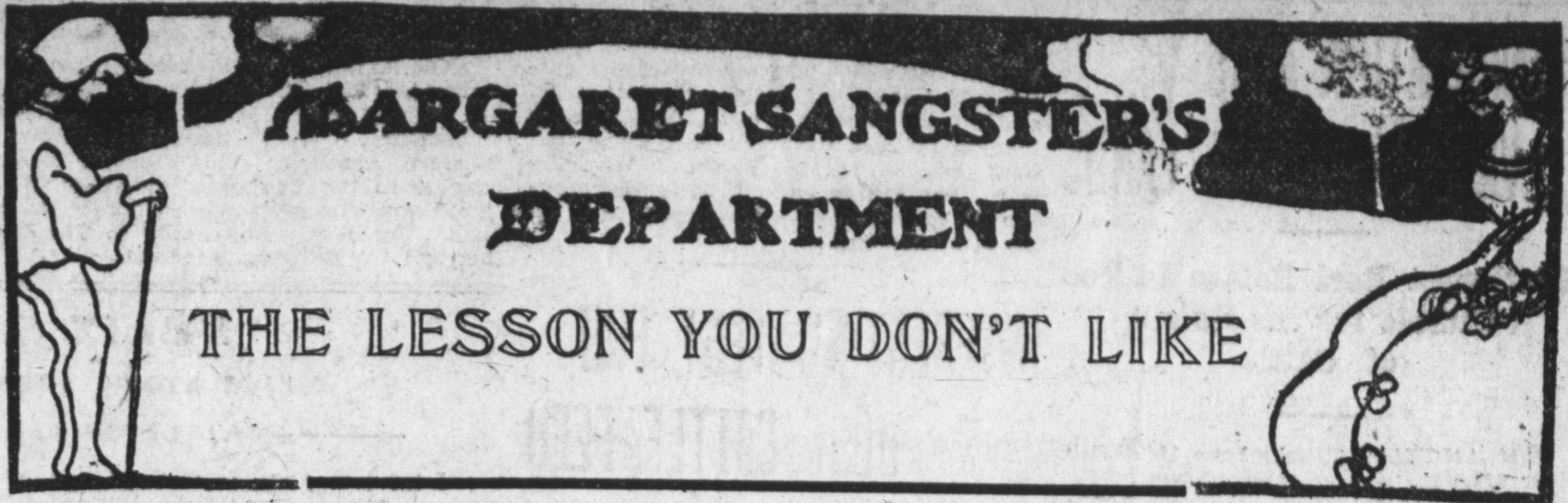
CATTLE SHIPMENTS

SAN ANGELO, Texas, June 12.—A shipment of sixteen cars of fat stock out yesterday to the Chicago market, the shippers being Will and Mont Noelke, J. R. Hamilton and the San Angelo National bank. There were thirteen cars of muttoms, two cars of fat lambs and one car of fat goats.

Orders are placed for twenty-two cars for next week for mutton shipments and for four cars for fat cattle.



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BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

(Copyright, 1905, by Joseph B. Bowles.) Some girls dislike all lessons. They would shed no tears if they never again had to memorize or recite; if lessons were left wholly out of their calendar from this time onward. I hope you do not belong to their company, or that if you do, you will make haste to leave it.

There was Molly Sue, a girl I knew when she was 16, pretty, soft-mannered, sweet-voiced, but, oh! so lazy. She drifted through successive schools without learning anything, always playing the role of a good-natured, irresponsible shirk. Her kittenish ways and dainty sweetness won her far too many excuses from her teachers, and among her friends the feeling was well expressed by an artist, who said: "Molly Sue does not need to know anything. It is quite enough to look at her, as one looks at a perfect flower."

But Molly Sue did not stay 16. She grew out of girlhood, as you will, too, and after awhile people forgot to notice her when she was in the room with those who had brains and ideas. The perfect beauty faded. She became a withered rose. The vacant mind was like a dusty lumber-room full of rubbish. It was all the greater pity, for if somebody had taken Molly Sue by the shoulders and shaken her out of her indolence when she was a school girl she might have grown up an interesting woman.

It is your positive duty, dear girl, to so train mind, heart, will and disposition that you shall be neither stupid, silly, insipid nor tedious when you are older. An interesting woman, clever, enthusiastic, keen and responsive, is more to be desired than a beautiful woman; and is more attractive in her home. She will more deeply impress society.

Of course this girl was an exception. Most girls conquer their inertia and study after a fashion; fortunately most girls have a share of common sense. Even reluctantly acquired knowledge is better than none at all.

What I want to urge upon you is to put the emphasis of your efforts on the studies you don't like. We all have studies we love. For instance, Dorothy, who enjoys her English work, finds no difficulty in keeping at the head of her class, but when the question is of mathematics she gropes about in the dark. If you will glance over your classmates, you will have no trouble in picking out a half dozen Dorothys. Some of them come out splendidly in history and are dull in physics; some shine in Latin, and cannot tackle the simplest algebraic problem. The point for every such girl, don't you think, is to spend strength and time and really hard work on the book, the subject, the situation that she has no particular aptitude for? The things one likes one acquires without painstaking, but it is painstaking that rewards one in the end.

I don't think there is a pleasure in the world that can be compared with an honest joy in conquering a difficult task. It is by hard work over what one does not enjoy that one gains that mastery of the will and faculty of the mind that make the true distinction between the educated and uneducated person. Natural cleverness is a good quality. But a better one is downright, sturdy, dogged perseverance, that never lets go, once it has started on any line of work.

A schoolgirl should take stock of her own capacity. There is an old story of a preceptress who wrote to the rich parent of a very dull pupil, that his daughter lacked capacity. "Buy her one immediately," telegraphed the man of affairs. Alas! gold cannot buy capacity. No outsider can give it you. But you can buy it for yourself.

You, Edith, who complain that you cannot remember, that what you learn to-day is forgotten tomorrow, may change all that, if you will give your attention to one thing at a time, and let nobody disturb you. Some girls are scatter-brained. Don't be like them! Fix your mind on a single word, a single sentence, a single paragraph, and compel it to understand that, and to remember it. Memory is a slave to those who know how to command it and make it obey.

You, Rosamond, who have no trouble about memorizing, but whose hardship is that you cannot reason, that you do not see into things clearly, must take the same prescription. Be contented if you do not make very rapid progress, but concentrate your thoughts on the thing in hand. "Nothing can stand before the day's work," said a great teacher. Each day's work, carefully done, tells wonderfully on the work of a month or a term.

This is what happens to you, my dear girl, whoever you are. It has happened to me many a time, so I know whereof I speak. Never mind the locality; a girl in the district school in the woods, a girl in a town, a girl with every appliance, or a girl with few helps may have the same experience. You tug along dauntlessly. It is uphill work. You slip back



to be turned away from one's door. There need be no such word.

School honors and prizes are worth striving for. The girl who can win her teacher's approval is always enviable. But on the whole, the dull girl who wins it with effort is more enviable than the bright one who did not try hard. And I believe that it is much more pleasant to have the full approval of one's personal conscience, to know that let happen what may, one has done one's very best, than to carry off marks and medals and certificates.

Some of you are handicapped by having too many studies at one and the same time. It is unwise to attempt too much. If the class work includes more lessons than you can assimilate, ask to have some of them dropped. Teachers are willing to aid an earnest pupil who is doing what she can to overcome her own deficiencies. But if you drop something, let it be the thing you are fond of, not the thing you dislike. The study you care for may be taken up at any time in the future. The other must be faced and conquered now, or it will never give you the joy of victory.

Yes, I love the youthful winner,
With the medal and the mark;
He has gained the prize he sought for,
He is joyous as a lark.
Every one will haste to praise him;
He is on the honor list.
I've a tender thought, my darlings,
For the one who tried, and missed.

One? Ah, me! they count by thousands,
Those who have not gained the race,
Though they did their best and fairest,
Striving for the winner's place.
Only few can reach the laurel;
Many see their chance flit by.
I've a tender thought, my darlings,
For the earnest band who try.

'Tis the trying that is noble,
If you're made of sterner stuff
Than the laggards who are daunted
When the bit of road is rough.
All will praise the happy winners;
But when they have hurried by,
I've a song to cheer, my darlings,
The great company who try.

RANGE CATTLE SHOW

DENVER, Colo., June 10.—J. H. Guinn, secretary of the National Live Stock Association, has started the movement for holding a range bred stock show in Denver at the time of the next meeting of the association.

At the last meeting held in Denver a great many of the stockmen spoke of and were in favor of such a plan, since which time there have been numerous inquiries from all over the stock growing states, asking if such plan was to be carried out, and in consultation with a number of leading spirits it has been decided to hold the show, and the preliminaries will be outlined as soon as possible.

It is the desire to make the premium list as attractive as possible. One of the objects of the show will be to see the results of range bred stock. Along these lines for the past ten years range men have spent thousands of dollars in the introduction of new blood into their herds and flocks, and everyone is anxious to see what has been accomplished.

In this respect the exhibit will be different from pure bred stock shows and it should attract the attention of every stock grower and receive the support of all. Observation and the study of each grower's results will give to the stockmen knowledge that years of experience would be required to find out. All branches of the industry will take part in this exhibit.

WILL DEHORN CALF CROP

"Dehorning will be generally practiced on the Panhandle calf crop this year," said Judge O. H. Nelson of Amarillo, Texas. "Our breeders are anxious to make their product eligible for corn-belt feed-lot honors and realize that dehorning is an essential to popularity in that quarter. Some discussion has been indulged in on this topic and Texas newspapers have been full of it. To one initiated this would seem a waste of wind, ink and paper, but as a matter of fact it is part of the educational process now going on. Succeeding calf crops will not be allowed to grow horns."

"No trouble has been experienced in selling Panhandle yearlings, 2s and 3s this year, in fact, there were not enough to go around. Iowa took some, Kansas a lot and Colorado more than in many years. Orders from Montana and South Dakota were light, however, and the whole northern movement will probably not be more than 50 per cent of that of 1904.

"A good corn crop this year will mean a wider market for Texas young cattle in the belt. Our calves are in good shape, none being stunted, as was the case last year."

"WHAT A CRIME".

To Talk Against Coffee.

To an ambitious student an ailment that interferes with school and study is very hard to bear.

A bright young girl in Detroit who had been poisoned by coffee, is now pursuing her studies in perfect health. Probably the coffee champions feel she should have continued to suffer and kept on with the coffee, but now and then there are self-willed creatures who insist on getting well by leaving off coffee, deserting the "topers ranks" and joining the Postum army.

From early childhood till a year ago I was in the habit of drinking three or four cups of coffee every day.

"As I grew older, the bad effects began to show themselves, although I had no idea that it was coffee that was doing the mischief. I became very nervous, and suffered so much from severe headaches that I lost much valuable time from my school and studies. The doctor could give me no relief—he probably did not suspect the coffee any more than I did.

"One day I went to visit a friend, and the coffee they had on their table tasted so good that I asked what kind it was, and they told me it was Postum Food Coffee. My friend said that her mother had been a nervous wreck from drinking the old kind of coffee, but had been restored to health by quitting it and drinking Postum. The whole family were enthusiastic about Postum and advised me to try it.

"I am glad they did; for it has given me back my health. At first we did not boil it enough and did not like it, but we soon learned how to make it, and now we all prefer it to the old kind. I have discovered that to stir a beaten egg in the warm milk we use instead of cream gives a most delicious flavor to Postum Food Coffee.

"From the first day I began to use Postum Coffee (I quit the old kind altogether), my health began to improve. My headaches ceased on the third day and have never returned, my nervousness has completely disappeared, my brain seems invigorated and strengthened, and I am now able to study from 4 to 5 hours daily, outside of school, and feel no bad effects from it.

"My aunt was sick for five years from coffee poisoning. It was hard work to get her to give up the beverage, but when she did and began to use Postum Food Coffee, she got well almost at once, and is now enjoying fine health." Name-given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Ten days' trial proves, "There's a reason."

IMMIGRATION ADDS VALUE TO WEST LANDS

Southwest Real Estate Is Too Valuable for the Raising of Cattle

SAN ANGELO, Texas, June 10.—With such splendid seasons and prospects for splendid crops this year, there is a noticeable increase in the immigration into West Texas and the price of land continues to advance. The stockmen say that land is becoming too valuable for use in raising anything but the best of stock and the old cattle ranches are giving way to stock farms and smaller places of restricted area which produce, however, better profits on the investment and raise altogether fine stock. Many ranchmen are each year being converted to the ranks of the farmers and this year a number of stockmen are putting in irrigation plants. G. W. Bradford of Menardville was here this week purchasing an outfit to irrigate 150 acres on his place six miles from Menardville.

The first trial of the dipping plant here for actual use was made this week, when J. B. Gaither of Monument, N. M., arrived here with a herd of 483 cows and twenty-eight calves he had brought across the country destined for a point north of the quarantine line. The cattle were dipped under the supervision of C. E. Mauldin, government inspector, and the vat worked like a charm. The cattle suffered no evil consequences from the dipping and passed inspection and were taken across the line at Sterling City.

The First Booking

The first booking of cars for shipment of fat range cattle to market is for June 17. There will be heavy shipments of fat range stuff this summer, if the market holds up, and after the 17th the shipments will go out right along clear on through until fall and perhaps until winter.

Twenty-eight carloads of fat range muttons went out last week and now seventeen cars are ordered for tomorrow. It appears that there are still a lot of the fat muttons in the country to go to market. J. B. Kerr, the St. Joseph stock yards' efficient traveling representative, estimated while here last week that there were 20,000 muttons still to go out at that time. There are a world of fat muttons in the country. Sheep of all kinds are in heavy demand here, and at good prices and the sheepmen are making a good many trades among themselves. Ed D. Miller of Concho county bought of John Berry 2,300 dry sheep and 5,000 ewes and lambs, including 1,075 shorn muttons at \$3.25 each. Prices for other sheep not stated.

The sheepmen are expectantly awaiting the sale of the spring clip when a half million dollars and more will be turned loose in San Angelo with which the sheepmen will pay their debts and buy more sheep (if they can find them). Sheepmen's credit now is good anywhere for any amount, just as it used to be in "the good old days" which, it seems, are with us once more.

J. R. Hamilton & Sons are shearing a flock of 20,000 sheep at Del Rio for the third time in a year. They sheared these sheep last fall and sheared them again in the early spring, having sold the spring clip in advance last fall. Now they are shearing them again and have sold the wool in advance for 20 cents a pound. This last shearing of wool measures an inch to an inch and a half long.

E. Boatwright of Sweetwater was here during the week, looking for steers with which to stock the Ware Commission Company's big thirty-section ranch in Nolan county. Steers are hard to find, he said, but he had succeeded in getting 1,200 three and fours.

During the month of May 118 carloads of stock cattle were shipped into this place and the cattle taken to pastures near here to be fattened for the market. This reverses the usual order of things in bringing in cattle to this section in the spring and summer to be fattened, showing what unusual conditions are prevailing in this western section this year. Fayette Tankersley received this week a shipment of seven carloads of two-year-old cows and steers from Brownwood, which were shipped here to be fattened on the fine grass.

SOUTH TEXAS CATTLE

Sam Quinn of Beeville, Texas, an employe on the 60,000-acre ranch of C. F. Simmons which is situated in Live Oak county, was on the market yesterday with a trainload of quarantine steers. C. F. Simmons is the son of Dr. Simmons, made famous by a patent medicine which he manufactures, and is one of the best known ranchmen in South Texas. "We are not troubled in that country with

any sheep," said Mr. Quinn, "and the cattle there are holding their own fairly well in numbers. The quality of the cattle is kept up by breeding good stock, and all the ranchmen are taking special care to procure the very best bulls that they can get. At the present time there is in that country about the same number of cattle there were a year ago."—Drovers' Telegram.

INTERESTING TEST FOR BEST CATTLE FEED

An interesting experiment has just been finished at the Iowa State Agricultural college to determine the best method of feeding cattle for beef production. In this test it has been demonstrated that heavy feeding is the most profitable method of preparing cattle for market. This is the conclusion arrived at after 189 days' experiment with 150 steers, fed in three lots of fifty each, one on light rations, one on medium and one on heavy rations.

The results were found to indicate that gains on fattening cattle can be made at a smaller cost with light or medium grain rations than with heavy grain rations. In the number of days given it seems to be impossible to finish cattle on light or medium grain rations so as to sell at as high a price as similar cattle fed heavy grain rations.

The difference in the selling price will more than offset the cheaper gains made by steers on light and medium rations, thus in the end making the heavy feeding the most profitable.

Cattle fed light grain rations consume more roughage than those fed medium or heavy.

From the gains made by the hogs following the cattle it would appear that the cattle fed on light and medium grain rations made better use of their feed than did those on heavy grain rations.

Now, while the heavy fed cattle made the greatest gain, the medium fed cattle the next and the light fed cattle the least, the last showed the greater economy of grain, the medium fed next and the heavy fed the least.

Though the light fed steers made the most economical gains they sold for 10 cents less per cwt than the medium fed, and 30 cents less than the heavy fed. The difference in selling price placed those fed on a heavy grain ration first, those fed on a medium grain ration second, and those fed on a light grain ration third.

There has been some question as to whether cattle brought directly from the southern ranges by Iowa feeders make as satisfactory gains in feeding as those from the western and northern states. After a long series of experiments the experiment station at Ames has decided that cattle may be taken direct from the southern ranges to Iowa feed lots and there successfully fed, and that such southern cattle will make gains in point of economy equal to or greater than western cattle under Iowa conditions. It appears, also, that southern range cattle incline to make flesh rapidly and mature early, thus proving them desirable animals to feed whenever light, handy-weight finished cattle are in demand.

The cattle on which these experiments were tried were fifty head of Herefords from Oklahoma and Indian Territory and fifty Shorthorn and Hereford cattle from Colorado. The test lasted 223 days.

It was expected that the southern bunch, on account of their age and size at the beginning of the test, would have had more tendency to grow than to fatten. This was not so. They made good growth, but they also took on flesh as fast as did the larger steers from the west.

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE TESTS

The following table shows what the two lots of steers did during the 223 days:

	Southern steers, lbs.	Northern steers, lbs.
Average weight at Beginning	746.6	1,013.5
Total gain per lot ..	20,532	18,907
Average gain per steer	410.6	378.1
Total number of pounds of feed consumed	300,940	370,828
Average number of pounds consumed per steer	6,018.8	7,416.5
Total value of feed consumed by lot ..	\$1,472.67	\$1,718.91
Average value of feed consumed per steer	\$29.45	\$34.378
Average cost of one pound of gain	0.0717	.0909
Average value at beginning of test ..	\$29.86	\$40.54
Average cost per steer of marketing ..	\$3.64	\$4.20
Average selling price per steer at Chicago	\$59.25	\$70.62

SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDSTUFFS

The following conclusions have been drawn by the experiment station as to the value of supplemental feeds:

The use of supplemental feedstuffs in fattening cattle results in increased gains and higher bloom, and in some cases in lower cost per pound of gain and higher prices for the finished cattle.

Gluten feed, oil meal and cotton seed meal are proved to be satisfactory feedstuffs. They are of special value in balancing the ration when the roughage used is rather inferior, such as straw. Dried blood as a supplemental feed

ALBERTA, CANADA, RANCHES

FOR SALE—Splendid ranch of 80,000 acres under "closed" lease from the Canadian government for twenty years, not subject to homestead entry or sale during term of lease. Fine summer and winter grazing with ample good water, hay and shelter. Can be cheaply fenced if desired. Is in the finest cattle country in Western America. This lease is subject to an annual rental of 2 cents per acre, payable to the Canadian government. Price of lease \$40,000.

We are also prepared to take 5,000 head on grazing contracts at a rate per head. For particulars apply to The Imperial Ranch Company of Alberta, P. O. Box 658, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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.

SUMMER TOURIST RATES BEGINNING JUNE 1

to Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Memphis, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and all important tourist resorts.

OTHER LOW ROUND TRIP RATES

Portland, Oregon, May 25 to September 30. Diverse routes. Via California on many dates, only slightly higher.
San Francisco and Los Angeles, many dates in May, June, July, one fare. Long limits, stopovers, diverse.
Louisville, Ky., June 9, 10, 11, 12, U. C. V. Reunion. Direct line. Two-thirds one way rate plus 25 cents.
Indianapolis, Ind., June 19 to 22. Turnfest. One fare and \$2.
Asbury Park, N. J., June 28 to July 1. N. E. A. One fare and \$3.35.
St. Louis, daily to May 22. One fare and \$2.
Niagara Falls, Mystic Shrine, June 17, 18 and 19. One fare and \$2.

THROUGH SLEEPERS DAILY TO KANSAS CITY AND CHICAGO.



Only Line With Sleeping Car Service to Lincoln and Omaha From Texas.

Write

PHIL A. AUER,
G. P. & T. A., C. R. I. & G. RY.,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

cannot be considered satisfactory, as the increased gain is so slight as to be wholly disproportionate to the cost.

The profit in the use of these supplemental feeds depends on the price of corn, the price of such feeds and the kind of roughage used.

The higher the prices of cattle the more profitable will these supplemental feeds be, for they permit the feeder to secure maximum finish in shortest possible time, and so to "turn his money" faster.

Finally the feeder must himself determine whether to use such feeds. He must take into account the price of corn, the price of cattle, and what is important, the difference in the price of the most highly finished cattle over those of good finish.

SHEEPMEN FEEL GOOD

F. L. Atkinson of San Angelo, Texas, accompanied a big string of sheep belonging to McKenzie & Ferguson to this market yesterday. This firm has been making heavy shipments to this market during the past few weeks, and has more to follow.

"San Angelo is the great wool market," said Mr. Atkinson, "and while a great deal of it has been sold and moved, there is still held large quantities of it. The wool trade there is immense, and as the sheepmen of that district clip twice each year, it makes the wool trade very active a good portion of the year. The sheepmen generally are feeling good over the prices they have received for their wool, as well as the great abundance of grass there is all over the sheep district."—Drovers' Telegram.

BIG PANHANDLE SHIPMENTS

John C. Knorpp, president of the Castle Land and Cattle Company of New Mexico, and one of the principal stockholders in the famous Knorpp & Bugbee ranches in Texas, has returned from the Texas Panhandle and other parts of the southwest. "I found everything in fine condition on our ranches out that way," said Mr. Knorpp this morning.

"We will begin shipping fat cattle from the Panhandle a month earlier this year than formerly. We expect to have a trainload of finely finished cattle on this market from our Texas ranches the forepart of July. Last year our first shipment of this class of cattle was made to Kansas City in August."

Stop—Think

Do you know how much you lost last year by not owning a correct stock and wagon scale? You admit you need one. Why don't you write for our catalogue.

"New Idea" Steel Pitless Scale

just out. All complete, ready to weigh on except platform plank. No pit. No wall. All steel. New construction. You will like it. We make all kinds of scales. Do you know a good agent for us? Do us and him a favor, show him this ad. We want him Now.

OSGOOD SCALE COMPANY
Box 184, Binghamton, N. Y.

A NEW WAY TO MEMPHIS AND SOUTHEAST



To Randolph and then Rock
Island.

Leave Fort Worth 10:50 a. m.,
arrive Memphis 8:00 a. m. next
morning.

It's every day with the
best of service.

C. W. STRAIN, G. P. A.,
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 \$5 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.

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Fastest, Most Economical and Convenient
HORSE POWER BALER
Send for Catalogue
Little Giant Hay Press Co., Dallas, Tex.

GERMAN MEAT IMPORTS FALL

The importation of fresh and cured meats into Germany—formerly such a prominent item in the import trade, especially from the United States—has continued to decline under the influence of the rigid and exacting meat-inspection law which went into effect April 1, 1903, according to the report of Consul General Frank H. Mason.

The disastrous effects of the law upon meat imports were noticeable immediately after its enforcement, the receipts of fresh meat during the first three months have dropped from 5,776 tons in 1902 to \$3,250 tons during the same period in 1903. The scarcity of fresh beef and veal became so great and their cost so high that the demands of the market, which could not be adequately supplied from home-grown animals, compelled a resumption of increased imports, so that the whole imported supply of these meats, which had fallen from 13,607 metric tons in 1902 to 10,647 in 1903, rallied to 13,883 tons in 1904.

But the full force of the new statute has fallen upon pork, both fresh and salted, and upon the whole group of smoked and preserved meats.

The total meat imports in these classes in 1904 were less than a third of those received in 1902.

In connection with the general subject of meat supply it may be interesting to note the increasing consumption of horseflesh among a large class of people of moderate means, many of whom eat fresh meat of any kind only on Sundays and other festival days. There is in the Greifswalder Strasse, Berlin, a regularly installed horse slaughter house, which is under careful police supervision, with a veterinary surgeon in attendance to see that no animal is killed the flesh of which would be, by reason of disease or other cause, unfit for human food. In 1895 the whole number of horses killed in Berlin for meat was 7,267. In 1900 the number had increased to 10,815, and in 1904 to about 13,000. Estimating that an average-sized horse will yield 230 pounds of edible flesh, there was derived from this source last year about 3,990,000 pounds of meat, which was sold for consumption in sixty-four shops which are especially licensed for that purpose.

At Breslau, which has a population of about 500,000, against the 2,500,000 in Berlin and its suburbs, 3,800 horses were killed last year for human food, so that the proportion of horseflesh eaten per capita was much larger in Breslau than Berlin. In southern Germany, and notably in Saxony, where the percentage of working people in manufacturing districts is exceptionally large, the consumption of horseflesh is still greater and is constantly increasing.

The choicest cuts of horse meat sell in Berlin for from 35 to 40 pfennigs (8 to 10 cents) per pound. Meat from the forequarters or from any part of poor, old or inferior horses sells as low as 3 and 4 cents. But the liver is considered a delicate morsel and brings 10 cents per pound. The inferior pieces go into the mill for the manufacture of those strongly spiced and garlicky sausages that are the favorite food of many servants and working people in this country.

In the better grade of these sausages pork is mixed to give the requisite fatness, and when sold for consumption in Berlin they must be plainly labeled "Pferdefleisch" (horseflesh). But outside the municipality this regulation is not enforced, so that quantities of sausages made of horseflesh, with only a small percentage of pork, veal or other meat in their composition, are sold to the country districts or exported to neighboring countries as ordinary pork sausages.

Apart from the very general sentiment of respect for the horse as an animal too noble and useful for the degradation of the slaughter house, there is perhaps no good reason why its flesh is not as clean and nutritious as that of horned cattle, and the fact of its far greater cheapness in a country where all meat is so costly as it is now in Germany makes the well-regulated system of horseflesh preparation and supply in Berlin a real boon to a large class of people.

TWOS ABOUT SOLD

Judge O. H. Nelson, president of the Amarillo and Fort Madison Stock Yard Companies, arrived today from the Texas Panhandle.

"Nothing but rain down there," he

said. "Last Tuesday Amarillo had 3.96 inches in three and a half hours. Two-year-old steers have about all been cleaned up. Prices ranged at \$17 to \$23.75. George Moorhead of Omaha paying the latter price for well-bred, well-wintered aehorned stuff. Our calf crop is good and dehorning will be general.—Chicago Live Stock World.

FINE CATTLE

W. T. Henderson of Alpine, Texas, Buys Twenty-Six Head

ALPINE, Texas, June 9.—W. T. Henderson has returned from Kansas City with twenty-six head of registered black muley bulls. These are the finest lot of animals ever brought to Brewster county. They are all young, aged 1 and 2 years, and cost Mr. Henderson an average of \$100 per head. One of them is imported from Scotland. Mr. Henderson expects to keep the imported bull and seventeen others for use on his ranch north of Alpine.

J. K. Brown of Marfa has returned from Missouri with a car load of registered bulls for use on his ranch. Judging from the many registered animals being received in this and adjoining counties, the stockmen generally are beginning to appreciate the value of raising high-grade cattle.

W. T. Henderson sold to Jesse Pruett one and to W. H. Nixon two of his Galloway bulls at \$100 each.

Thompson & Bohart of Fort Davis shipped fifteen cars of cattle to St. Joe, Mo., this week.

C. E. Jefferson of Kansas City is here buying steers. He bought John Holland's three yesterday.

Our popular stockman, W. T. Henderson, not only believes in raising fine cattle but is also going into the hog business. He has received from Missouri an extra fine registered Poland-China boar.

Jackson & Harmon are receiving the cattle they recently bought from Kokernot & Kokernot.

Alpine and the surrounding territory, was visited by a splendid rain last Tuesday night, lasting about two hours. This insures a good summer season.

CONVENTION REPORT

Statement Issued by Chairman B. B. Paddock of Interest

A statement of expenditures, the total of which was \$7,044.50, by the cattle convention and stock show committee, has been completed and is being sent members as follows:

"The following pages contain a statement of the receipts and expenditures on account of the Texas Cattle Raisers' convention and the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show, which were held in this city in March last, and is published for the information of those who contributed to the fund.

"An examination of the list of premiums paid will disclose the fact that, contrary to prevailing opinion on this subject, a very small percentage was received by citizens of the city who have been prominent in the promotion of the fat stock show.

"Home people won only \$183 in premiums. The same people contributed \$225 to the fund, and expended a much larger amount in preparing their animals for the show ring and caring for them during the show.

"The show was the largest and finest in the history of the organization, and it should be made self-sustaining in the future. If a proper place were provided for the show so that entrance fees and charges for admission could be made, as is the case at all other similar exhibitions, the public would only be required to raise a guarantee fund, to guard against accident and unexpected contingencies, and the exhibition would pay its way.

Respectfully,

"B. B. PADDOCK, Chairman."

WEST TEXAS CATTLE

Secretary C. M. Hobbs of the National Land and Cattle Company of El Paso county has just returned from the south with a trainload of two-year-old high bred Galloway steers which are going on the range in El Paso county. The steers are considered the finest string of stuff ever brought up from Texas. Mr. Hobbs says: "Cattle in Western Texas are in fine condition, but the beef will soon be exhausted on account of the scarcity of aged cattle. Conditions on our ranges were never better as we have had an abundance of moisture, which guarantees an immense hay and grass crop."—Denver Record-Stockman.

TEXAS RANGE CATTLE

"The reason why the Texas cattle are better bred than our so-called natives," said T. A. Manley of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, who bought a car load of stockers in Kansas City the latter part of the week, "is that the Texas ranchmen think nothing at all of paying \$100 for a good young bull. But the average Iowa or Illinois farmer who raises a few cattle, would never stand for any such an outlay as that, and as a result the natives of those two states are the product of ordinary bulls, which are not even high grades. In fact the most of the bulls used around the country generally outside of the range country out in the west, where they are raising good cattle, are simply scrubs."

THIS MAN'S MYSTERIOUS POWER HEALS WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL DEFEATS DEADLY DISEASES

CURES HUNDREDS BY NEW AND MARVELOUS METHODS OF TREATMENT

MAKES THE LAME WALK AND THE DEAF HEAR

And Performs Other Seeming Miracles That Pass Understanding—No Disease He May Not Cure

HAS HE SUPERNATURAL GIFTS?

Discards Useless Drugs and Medicines, Yet Heals Hopeless Invalids Pronounced Incurable by Physicians

Offers Services and Home Treatment Free of Charge to Rich and Poor Alike—Believes It His Duty to God and Man to Labor for the Sick and Afflicted Who Stand in Need

NEW YORK, June 10.—(Special Correspondence).—The mysterious healing power of Professor Wallace Hadley of this city, which enables him to cure hopeless invalids when doctors, drugs and all other means have failed, has aroused widespread wonder and comment in all circles, physicians and scientists being as much in the dark for an explanation as those outside the medical profession.

Various attempts to discover this man's secret have failed, since he has refused to disclose the source of his most marvelous control over disease and his strange power to stay the clutch of death. Yet the proven facts and evidence show that in hundreds of instances when patients have been pronounced hopelessly incurable and given up to death by doctors, Professor Hadley has restored them to health so easily and quickly that it borders closely upon the miraculous or divine. These cures are the more strange and startling since it is known that he has discarded the useless drugs usually prescribed by physicians and accomplishes these marvels by a new and wonderful method of treatment unlike any heretofore known to science. Indeed, one woman goes so far as to state that Professor Hadley made her heart beat again in her body when she was prepared for the grave, and he has performed dozens of other seeming miracles of healing in the face of death. He claims that there is no disease he may not cure, and there is every reason to believe that this claim, startling as it is, is no more than the literal truth, since the records show that he has cured cancer, consumption, paralysis, deafness and other disease supposed to be incurable, with the same ease and certainty that he cured stomach and kidney troubles, rheumatism, catarrh and the more common ailments that human flesh is heir to.

Powerful and peculiar as is Professor Hadley's ability, an almost equally remarkable thing about this man is the fact that he gives his treatment free of charge to rich and poor alike, devoting himself to the relief of afflicted humanity independent of fees or reward. He is quoted as saying that he looks upon this power he possesses as a divine gift, and that he feels it is his duty as a Christian to help all who stand in need, without attempting to extort money for his services.

During a recent interview with Professor Hadley the eminent scientist firmly but courteously declined to discuss the secret of the power that he holds, but finally was induced to speak of some of the almost miraculous cures he has made. Speaking of the case of Joseph R. Stewart of Camden, N. J., one of his recent patients, Professor Hadley said: "Mr. Stewart had been told by various physicians that he had cancer of the stomach, complicated with kidney disease and bowel trouble; that his case was incurable and beyond the reach of medicine, and that he must make the most of what little life was left to him before death claimed him. He suffered most terrible agonies and was on the verge of the grave when he applied to me as a last resort. Notwithstanding what the doctors had said, I accepted the case, put him under my treatment and cured him. Today he is worth a good many dead men, and in a recent letter to me speaks of his cure as a 'miracle.' Then there was the case of Mrs. M. Worthington of Center Square, Pa. For twenty-five years she had been a hopeless invalid from complicated female troubles, many long months bed-ridden in hospitals, and pronounced hopelessly incurable and given up to die by all her physicians. But she put her faith in me, threw away her old medicines, and in today the picture and reality of perfect health. I took up the case of Mr. E. C. Bass of El Campo, Texas, after the doctors had given him up to death and could do nothing to revive him. Brought to this condition by the combined attack of kidney and liver diseases, dropsy and articular rheumatism, he suffered the torments of the damned and was almost insane with pain. Doctors and their medicines failed utterly. But I did not fail. I cured him. I restored him to life and

health without his even knowing just how it was done. Then recently I received this letter from Mrs. E. C. McManus of Elliston, Ala., which will give you an idea of how my patients regard my power to cure." The writer copied Mrs. McManus' letter, which, word for word, is as follows: "At last I am free from pain and disease; at last my health is restored, and to me it seems little short of a miracle that you could absolutely cure any one as sick as I was. When you made me well again you cured catarrh of the stomach and bowels, liver and kidney diseases, female troubles and piles. All these you cured, as I am the living witness. I am so thankful to you for all you have done for me, for all you saved me from. I would have died without your treatment. May God bless you and your good work." And one from C. S. Harrell of Cato Ark., reads: "You seem to know just what the trouble is and just how to cure it. Hereafter I am through with quack doctors and their useless drugs, for they are not worth a pinch of salt compared with your treatment. I was sick so long with liver and kidney disease and stomach trouble that all the blood seemed gone from my body, and I looked like a corpse ready for burial. I was so weak and suffered so much and so constantly that I could not work on my farm as I needed to. Now I am feeling wonderfully different. You have driven the disease out of my body, as you promised, and I assure you that I am most thankful for it. I feel that you saved my life."

"Cases come to me from all over the country," continued the Professor, "that have baffled some of the best physicians and specialists, where one doctor has said the trouble was one thing and the next something else, until the patients were at a loss to know what disease they really were suffering from. Is it any wonder that sufferers fall to get well when they are not only treated for the wrong disease, but also given useless medicines on the hit-or-miss plan? But I am able to make a correct and careful diagnosis of each case that comes to me, and, seeing the cause, apply the power to cure."

"But how about those who cannot afford to come to New York to have you

treat them?" "It does not make the slightest difference. I cure them in their own homes just as easily and just as surely as if I went to them or they came to me. Distance cannot weaken the healing power I have. All that any one who is ill in any way, from any cause, has to do is to write me a letter, addressing Wallace Hadley, M. D., office 473-A, No. 2255 Broadway, New York, telling me the disease they suffer from most, or their principal symptoms, age and sex, and I will give them a course of home treatment absolutely free of charge."

"Do you really mean that any one who is sick can write you to be cured, without paying you any money?"

"Yes, I mean just that. I believe that as a Christian it is my duty to God and man to help all who are in need. When I have been given the power to cure, I do not believe that I have the right to make any one waste his money on useless drugs when I can heal him without them. It is not alone the needless expense, but medicines and the surgeon's knife often do more harm than good, as even the medical profession will confess. If they speak the truth, we all owe a duty to our fellow men we must all serve in one way or another. Where a rich man gives money, I give health. I am not a millionaire, but I am able to afford to do my share toward relieving the sufferings of mankind. And I am happy to give freely of my services wherever they are needed. I am especially anxious to cure any poor mortal who has been told that his or her case is incurable; that there is no hope left on earth; or any one who has grown weary spending money on drugs and doctors in a vain search for health. If they will write to me and accept my offer there is not only hope, but an almost absolute certainty that they need be sick no longer. And it is a blessing that my power makes a letter to me do just as much good as a personal visit."

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

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

THE DOGY MUST GO

Stockmen who have been on the Kansas City market the past few days have had an object lesson in the importance of growing high grade cattle that ought to give a stimulus to the business of grading up the herds of the southwest country. While all kinds of cattle have been declining, and thin stock was a drug on the market, buyers from the corn belt states were scouring the yards for high-grade stock steers and many of them had to be satisfied with something less to their liking or go home empty handed. There were plenty of cattle in the pens and owners were anxious to sell them at prices practically of the buyers' own making, but the quality was not right. Cattle are very much like potatoes in one respect: When prices are high any kind will sell, but the cheaper they get the more particular purchasers are as to quality. Dogy steers are cheap because nobody wants them, and nobody wants them because they are cheap—cheap in quality as well as in price. Dogy steers never make market-toppers, and still as as rule it costs more to put 100 pounds of gain on them than it does on high-grade steers. The high-grade steer has a better frame on which to put flesh, has more stretch to him, has a better constitution, is a better feeder, and yields more pounds gain to the bushel of grain than the dogy. Some times it pays to feed dogies, just as it pays sometimes to raise small potatoes—if you can't raise large ones. If potatoes are scarce and consequently high, the frugal housewife will be content to prepare the little ones for the table, notwithstanding the extra labor and patience required. When beef steers are high, packers will buy dogies and pay good prices for them. In the fall of 1903 several feeders took dogy steers to their feed lots from the Kansas City market, buying them at very low prices. In the early summer of 1904 all kinds of beef steers were high and these dogies, if fat, commanded good prices and showed good profits for the feeders. Right now all kinds of beef steers are low and the best are preferred by the killers, because they are relatively cheaper than the dogies. If the packers want cheap beef now they buy southern grassers which are a good deal cheaper than the corn fed dogies. If they want good beef, they buy high-grade steers, because there is a high percentage of kill to them. This is the case nine times out of ten. Observing feeders see this, and that is why they want the high-grade stockers and feeders, and are willing to pay the prices for them.

The moral is plain as day. It is that it behooves stockmen to cull out their pennyroyal breeding stock and use only the best females and purebred males for breeding purposes. It pays to do so now, and each succeeding year it will pay bigger. The dogy has had his day.—Drovers Journal.

The facts brought out in the above clearly vindicate the doctrine that has been continually preached in the columns

of this paper and clearly establishes the fact that the progressive breeders of range cattle in the state of Texas and entire southwest cannot afford to any longer engage in the production of a cheap grade of cattle. Conditions have not only changed in the range country, but they have changed in those sections where we have usually found a market for our surplus stuff. The man who comes to Texas in search of cheap stuff will not accept scrub stuff. He is simply trying to pick up cattle that will answer his purposes for as little money as possible, and if you tell him you have a bunch of scrubs on hand that you would be pleased to close out to him at a bargain counter price, the probabilities are that he will look insulted.

There was a time when the man who was in the market for cheap stuff would buy Mexicans and poorer class of Texas long horns. But that day has passed. The man who stocks up with that character of stuff experiences a great deal of difficulty in getting it off his hands from the fact that the man he has to sell to is looking for better material. So it goes all down the line, and there are none who are in the market for the trash that is yet, produced in a few localities in Texas and the southwest. The man who intends to put a string of cattle on feed wants high-graded stuff from the fact that experience has demonstrated that it is the only class of cattle that can be fed and handled to advantage. The more good blood they have in them the better prices they will bring. All feeders want the very best stuff the range country can produce, and the range cattleman who is bringing up the tail end of the procession so far as herd improvement is concerned, is right in the middle of a very bad fix, from the fact he is wasting his time and energies in producing something for which there is no demand.

During all the time that the cattle industry has been laboring under a very marked depression the producers of good stuff have been selling their product at a fair price. There has continued a strong demand for well bred stuff that the depression existing so generally could not dissipate. The men who have been active in breeding better stuff are the few who have made a little money, and it is the general realization of this fact that has stimulated the demand in evidence all over the country at this time for good breeding stock.

There is not a stockman in Texas who can afford to go on in the old ruts. If he intends to remain in the cattle producing business he must make up his mind to only produce the kind of stuff that will command good prices at all times. His cattle must have sufficient good blood in them to attract buyers at all times, and the man who is engaged in this work does not have to hunt for him and are ready to take all he has at remunerative prices.

The dogy must go.

PASSING OF AN OLD LANDMARK

The destruction of the old Fort Worth Packing plant, located in North Fort Worth, by fire Sunday morning, marked the passing of one of the old landmarks of boom days in this city. The history of that old plant is an interesting one. Erected at an original cost in excess of \$400,000, operated for a number of years at a loss and with varying degrees of success, it represented the crystallization of the Fort Worth effort to establish here the nucleus of a great packing and live stock market. The men who promoted this first packing house in Fort Worth have passed off the scene of action and are no longer connected with the packing industry, but the new and modern plants of Swift and Armour now in successful operation are a fitting monument to the foresight and business sagacity of the men who had an abiding faith in the future.

The old plant was not in use for packing purposes. It had been relegated to the rear when the two new plants were put in operation, and was last operated by the Armour Company for a few months while waiting for new plants to be finished. While it may not have been a success so far as dollars and cents are concerned, yet it served its purpose, and to the old plant now gone up in smoke and the men who projected it, Fort Worth owes the development that has come in the form of two of the finest and most modern plants of the kind in the country.

And with the establishment of the new plants has come the fruition of the dream

of Texas cattlemen that was so long in materializing—a Texas market for Texas cattle. For many years the stockmen of Texas and the entire southwest had complained of the heavy losses that annually ensued from shrinkage in the long shipments to distant markets, and the grand central idea of the first promoters of the Fort Worth packing plant was to obviate these heavy losses by establishing packing plants and a big market right here in the very heart of the range country. This has been successfully accomplished, and today Fort Worth is recognized as one of the leading markets of the country, and that market is a constantly growing proposition. The products of the Fort Worth packing houses are being shipped out all over the country, and the development that has come as a result of these things has been felt in every line of business represented in this city.

The old plant has gone up in smoke, but it has served its purpose faithfully and well.

RECALLS STIRRING TIMES

"Mr. C. E. Gilbert, for a number of years identified with Dallas, is squarely in the race for commissioner of the state land office. Hon. John L. Terrell is serving his second term as land commissioner and may not offer for a third term. Mr. Gilbert was here yesterday. He has enlisted powerful support in Dallas county. The members of the Dallas County Press Association are friendly to his candidacy and will push his claims with zest. The editors of the country newspapers exert a powerful influence when they stand together and they are said to be pulling for Gilbert now and will whoop up his cause when the campaign opens up in earnest. He was for twenty years prominently identified with the weekly press of Texas before coming to Dallas. Although a citizen of Travis county since 1899, he has kept in close touch with his old associates and fellow publishers. They tell me John H. Cullom will have charge of his campaign in Dallas county and other well-known newspaper men have signified their willingness to serve as members of the campaign committee. In the early days of Abilene Mr. Gilbert published a newspaper at that place and Curtis Hancock was the office devil. When the cowmen organized to beat back the advancing tide of agriculturists, the red-headed editor championed the cause of 'the man with the hoe.' The campaign was exciting, the contest bitter and men became angry. The cowmen were rich and influential, the homesteaders were poor, battling for homes for their wives and little ones. Gilbert made the cause of the agriculturists his cause and he fought for his convictions fiercely. It wasn't a solar-air-rose-water campaign and the aggressive editor was shot in a row which had its origin in the 'free grass' controversy. The bullet didn't put him out of business. He fought on until 'the man with the hoe' bested the king of the range and the tillers of the soil won their fight. It cost Gilbert a pretty penny, but he is a man of positive character, never gets upon the fence, and spits out his convictions regardless. Men of his type appeal to me. The wishy-washy individual, the politician who is Janus-faced and the editor with a sneering for a backbone never did appeal to yours truly. Gilbert is as honest as the day is long, and his old-time newspaper friends in North Texas and out in the Abilene country are taking kindly to his candidacy."—Old Politician in Dallas Times-Herald.

When Gilbert was editor of the Abilene Daily Reporter and W. L. Gibbs was editor of the Abilene Daily Quill there were some stirring events in the history of West Texas journalism. That was back in the year 1885, and just after the memorable free grass and lease law campaign, which was one of the warmest ever

FEED YOU MONEY

Feed Your Brain and it Will Feed You Money and Fame

"Ever since boyhood I have been especially fond of meats, and I am convinced I ate too rapidly, and failed to masticate my food properly.

The result was that I found myself, a few years ago, afflicted with ailments of the stomach and kidneys, which interfered seriously with my business.

"At last I took the advice of friends and began to eat Grape-Nuts instead of the heavy meats, etc., that had constituted my former diet.

"I found that I was at once benefited by the change, that I was soon relieved from the heart-burn and the indigestion that used to follow my meals, that the pains in my back from my kidney affection had ceased, showing that those organs had been healed, and that my nerves, which used to be unsteady, and my brain, which was slow and lethargic from a heavy diet of meats and greasy foods, had, not in a moment, but gradually and none the less surely been restored to normal efficiency. Now every nerve is steady and my brain and thinking faculties are quicker and more acute than for years past.

"After my old style breakfasts I used to suffer during the forenoon from a feeling of weakness which hindered me seriously in my work, but since I have begun to use Grape-Nuts food I can work till dinner time with all ease and comfort." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each package.

fought in the history of Texas. Gilbert was an ardent lease law man, and as the Abilene country was just then in the primary period of its transition from a range country to a farming community, the lease law proclivities of the Reporter man engendered the ill-will of all the cattlemen of that section, who were unreservedly in favor of free grass, which involved the grazing of the public domain in the western portion of the state without cost. But Gilbert, who is red-headed, was also hard-headed, and he stuck to his principles regardless of the consequences and lost both patronage and favor.

The bad feeling engendered during the lease law campaign finally culminated in a pistol duel on the streets of Abilene between Editor Gilbert and Editor Gibbs. Editor Gibbs, who was superintendent of the Christian Sunday school, had published some very fiery strictures upon Editor Gilbert, who was superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school. The rival editors and Sabbath school superintendents met on a prominent street corner and Editor Gilbert demanded a written apology from Editor Gibbs, who had his right hand under his Prince Albert. Editor Gibbs gave Editor Gilbert an icy stare and started down the street, when Editor Gilbert drew from under the folds of his Prince Albert a quart and proceeded to give Editor Gibbs a touch of high life. About the second touch, Editor Gibbs produced a hog-leg from under the folds of his Prince Albert, stuck the muzzle under Editor Gilbert's hat brim and pulled the trigger. There was a loud report and Editor Gilbert went over into the gutter, while Editor Gibbs stood on the curb and tried to pot him with several more shots. Editor Gilbert finally found his artillery and unlimbered on Editor Gibbs, firing one shot, which put the plate glass front of the Abilene National Bank out of business. About that time rangers rushed up and the editors were separated. Gilbert's proverbially hard head served him in good stead in this instance, as the grape shot from Editor Gibbs' siege gun struck him over the eye, glanced and came out about the temple. Both men paid large fines and that ended the matter.

Editor Gilbert finally sold his Abilene newspaper property and went to Dallas, where he founded the Times-Herald and continued with it for several years. From Dallas he went to Georgetown, where he was engaged in the newspaper business for several years and then accepted the appointment as state expert printer under the Sayers administration. Governor Lanham appointed him superintendent of public buildings and grounds, which position he now fills, and during all his public life Gilbert has given evidence of a rare regard for the discharge of every duty. He is a tireless worker, and is as full of energy as an egg is of meat. Always true to the principles of the democratic party, even when it cost him seriously to be true to those principles, Gilbert deserves well at the hands of that party. He is honest and capable, and the newspaper men of the state generally would be pleased to see him land the coveted plum.

THE BEEF TRUST QUESTION

The investigation of the alleged beef trust was resumed at Chicago by the Federal government June 7, after a short recess, taken, it is believed, to enable the authorities at Washington to examine and pass upon the character of the evidence already secured. While no definite information has been given out on the subject it is generally believed that indictments are pending and will be returned against several prominent men in connection with the operations of the alleged beef trust. In fact, there is a whisper that as many as thirty of these indictments have already been practically agreed upon.

It is believed that if the government had not become convinced that it was on a very warm trail there would have been no resumption of the Chicago investigation. Up to the moment of adjournment the investigation had already cost the government the sum of \$125,000, which is one-fourth of the total amount appropriated by congress to be expended in an investigation of all the trusts complained of in the country. Had the government not been sanguine of its ability to arrive at the desired results in dealing with the alleged beef trust, it does not look reasonable that there would be any further expenditure of money in a wild goose chase.

Parties who are in close touch with the president of the United States are authority for the assertion that he is very much displeased with the Garfield report, which has been construed into something of an official whitewash for the big packers. It is said that around Washington this report is looked upon as a genuine hoax, and is never spoken of except in terms of abject derision. Commissioner Garfield is not standing up for the infallibility of that report, but has publicly expressed himself as willing and anxious to correct any inaccuracies that may be in it, and it comes as a straight tip from Washington that the president is fully satisfied that it is a mass of gross inaccuracies and there will be some further developments in the situation of a very interesting nature.

Representatives of the packers recently went to Washington to protest against the methods employed by the government in the pending investigation at Chicago, but the report is that they obtained very cold comfort. Their protests fell on deaf ears, and the idea engendered by the Garfield report that it was possible to explain away every appearance of collusion and operation in restraint of trade has gone up in thin air. The packers and their representatives have been forced

to the reluctant conclusion that the pending investigation is to be something more than an investigation in name only, and while the tracks of the members of the alleged combination have been skillfully covered, there are sleuths on their trail who have already demonstrated their ability to bring some very unpleasant facts to light.

There can be no doubting or denying the fact that the men engaged in this government investigation have met foemen worthy of their steel. The big packers, if they are engaged in a combination, as is so generally charged and believed, did not enter into that combination with their eyes closed. They knew they were going up against the law of the land, and they have exhausted every art in an effort to cover their tracks so that evidence cannot be easily discovered. It may be that the combination existing between them is very largely in the nature of a "gentlemen's agreement," as it is termed, but it seems to be wonderfully effective.

Cattlemen all over the country have not weakened a particle on the allegation that there is a beef trust in existence, and they are firmly of the opinion that the market is being manipulated every day in the week by the men who are so thoroughly in control of the situation. The recent improvement in the price of cattle, they assert, is but the natural result of shortness of the supply, coupled with the result that was naturally to be expected from the pending government investigation. They believe that the investigation has already been worth millions of dollars to the live stock industry, from the fact that it has compelled the packers to loosen to some extent the hold they have upon the situation.

In the mean time, it is expected that the Chicago investigation will bring some additional facts to light, and this, with the evidence already adduced, will be sufficient to break up the combination. Such is the hope that is now inspiring the breast of the average cattleman, but it will take time to fully demonstrate whether or not it will bring about the desired fruition. The alleged beef trust seems to be getting in a very close and uncomfortable hole.

The Stockman-Journal has established a new Breeders' Directory in a very attractive form, and the breeders of Texas and the southwest should all be represented in that department of the paper. The Stockman-Journal is an institution that has amply proven its devotion and worth to the live stock industry.

Texas sheepmen are in fine humor this spring. They have obtained good prices for the fat muttons they have sold on the market, and wool has brought the best price realized for a number of years. Texas needs more sheep, and it is a necessity that should be promptly supplied.

Write us the stock news of your vicinity regularly. We are always pleased to have communications from friends of the paper all over the southwest. It will take but little of your time and will add much to the interest that is felt in the paper.

If there is to be an independent packing house built in Texas by the Texas Liebig Meat Company, Fort Worth is the place where the plant should be located. This city is the packing and live stock market center of the southwest.

If you would save loss among your young stock this summer, don't forget that vaccination is a preventive of blackleg. A little effort and expense in this direction now will save you money in the end.

Grass is getting in such condition now that it is putting fat on the range cattle. The warm weather is taking the sap out of it.

The new American Live Stock Growers' Association has started out with a membership of about 500, and that is a good snowing for the time it has been in actual existence. The time is not far distant when it will have a membership exceeding 5,000, for the American has sprung into existence for the specific purpose of supplying a long felt want.

Reports indicate that the supply of Texas steers above the quarantine line have been pretty well cleaned up this season, and this establishes the fact that those who said the supply was limited early in the season knew just exactly what they were talking about. There were fewer steers for sale in the safe area this last spring than ever before in the history of the state.

It is strange that the enterprising Denver newspaper men who discovered that Secretary Tomlinson of the American Live Stock Growers' Association is an emissary of the beef trust let President MacKenzie and the other officers of the association escape. The allegation would have been entitled to just as much credence in one respect as the other.

While a good calf crop is reported from a considerable portion of the range country, it is well known that the number will be much shorter than usual, on account of the indiscriminate sacrifice of breeding stock for the past two years. Texas will have to provide more mother cattle before there can be a return to the normal in this respect.

Advices from west Texas indicate that the range cattle out in that section are getting very fat and will begin to go to market much earlier than usual. But our west Texas friends should do the marketing act with caution this season and not indulge in the usual procedure of rushing everything to market at the same time. A glutted market always means demoralization.

Texas cattlemen are all resuming the work of grading up their herds, and in the purchase of improved breeding animals the fact should not be lost sight of that we have as good breeding stock for sale in Texas as can be found elsewhere. The man who purchases Texas bred stock does not have to take the risk of acclimation, which is attendant upon purchases made outside the state. The patronizing of home industry is just as desirable in the cattle business as it is in other lines.

Fort Worth continues to attract the big ranchmen of the state, who are looking for a place to make their permanent homes. The latest acquisition in that direction is Lee L. Russell, the big Menard county cattleman, who is negotiating for residence property and will hereafter cast his lot with this city. It is needless to add that Fort Worth extends the glad hand to Lee Russell, and welcomes him as a very desirable citizen.

The railways still complain that handling live stock is an unprofitable line of business, but much of that contention appears to be based on the damage suits resultant from poor and inadequate service. There has been considerable complaint of a shortage of stock cars this season, and there is always complaint of generally poor service. When the railways come to a realization that moving stock is a procedure that entails prompt and adequate service they will have less occasion for complaint.

The passing of the big Spur ranch out of the hands of a foreign syndicate into the possession of Swenson Brothers of New York means that this great property will be highly developed and the ranch will henceforth be conducted along modern lines. The Swensons have done a great work for the cattle industry in the southwest, and have made money off their ranches in this state when other ranchmen were complaining of hard times. They are strictly up-to-date in their methods.

What Texas needs now is not more cattle, but better cattle and more feed. Every ranchman who is trying to improve the quality of his herds should not forget that the feed crop is one of the things that is necessary to back up the good blood. The old practice of letting cattle starve during one-third of the year always results in dead loss, from the fact that another third of year is lost in the process of getting them in thrifty condition again. Raise feed and keep your cattle in thrifty condition the year around.

Now that the cattle industry of the country is upon a prosperous basis again, due credit should be given the great Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas for what it has been instrumental in accomplishing in that direction. There is no question but that the work done by the association in seeking to bring about these improved conditions is very largely responsible for the result, and the duty of every cattleman in the southwest is clear. Membership applications can be readily obtained by addressing the efficient and accommodating secretary, Captain John T. Lytle, Fort Worth.

The ranchmen down in the Concho country who have indulged in the practice of running sheep with their cattle have again made a killing this season, as both sheep and wool have brought good prices. Of course, we all know that there is an antipathy toward sheep existing in the breast of the average cattleman, but no man is in the stock business as a matter of sentiment. He is in it for what he can get out of it, and if a combination of sheep with cattle will yield the best results, then the cattleman is standing in his own light when he fails to add a bunch of sheep to his

holdings. Sheep money has just as great purchasing power as cattle money.

The agitation begun by the cattlemen for the proper regulation and control of the railways engaged in interstate commerce has attracted more attention and promises to be productive of more desirable results than any movement made in this nation for a decade. The railways are generally alarmed over the prospect of Federal control, and while they may be able to stave it off temporarily, they are going to have to submit in the end. The cattlemen are thoroughly in earnest and will never give up the fight until victory has been won. The men who are behind this movement are fighters and have the requisite pluck and determination to see the matter through.

NORTHWESTERN RANGE

"In a general way range cattle conditions and prospects are good," said Geo. P. Moorhead, the "bug man." "Northern Montana may be said to be the exception, and prospects up that way are anything but bright for the cattle grower. All the country north of the Yellowstone river is adversely affected. Humidity, which has been superabundant in Texas, appears to have deserted northern Montana. South of the Yellowstone the outlook is better. On my range, between the Tongue and Powder rivers, grass is good and we will get a beef run. In the Black Hills country prospects could not be better, and eastern Wyoming will have early cattle on the market. Western Nebraska and Kansas have good grass and Colorado is reveling in verdure. But if you want to see a range carrying more feed than has ever been seen west of the Missouri river go to Texas. Unless I had

seen it I would not have given credence to what I now know to be facts."

"With northern Montana cattlemen the situation is serious. Drouth has stayed with them persistently for several years, and they are carrying two and in some cases three sets of cattle they cannot get fat. These are getting old and coarse, and when they reach market will not be desirable from the killer's standpoint. John M. Holt, whom I saw in Omaha the other day, had just arrived from Montana and enlightened me on these matters. The Stacy outfit, which ranges on the north side of the Yellowstone, does not expect a beef run this year and similar conditions prevail between the Yellowstone and the Canadian line.

"Texas has sold nearly all the 2-year-old cattle available for northern delivery, but some are left. I had a wire today asking me if I could use a string at \$19. They were priced to me at \$22 when I was in Amarillo. The range on twos this year has been \$17 to \$25, but to get the latter price they had to be dehorned, well-bred and well wintered, fit, in fact, for Iowa feed lots. The twos that brought \$24 to \$25 were fed hay all winter and in splendid condition.

"The northwestern movement will be light this year and comparatively few are going to Montana or the Dakotas. Colorado has taken a large number, owing to abundance of grass there. Most of the cattle going to Colorado will be hay fed and there is an intention to make pea-fed beef on the same plan that lambs are finished on peas. Kansas has also taken a large number of Texas cattle, paying fancy prices. When the fat cattle market was booming in March and April Kansans fairly elbowed each other, paying \$32 per head for ordinary 3-year-old steers. If they get out even on these they will be lucky. Iowa's corn crop is not in the best of shape, but with good weather from now on prospects will improve. Very little of the crop has been plowed the first time and it is all backward."

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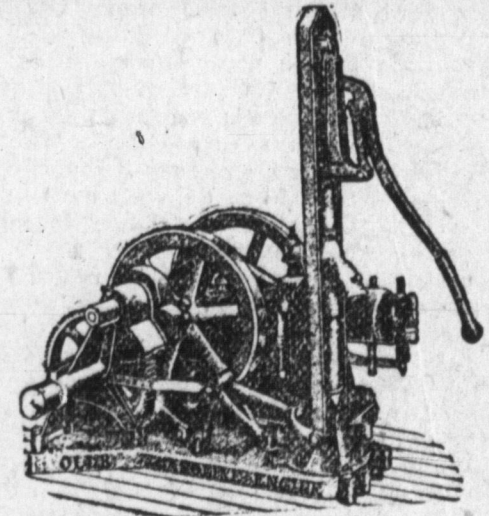
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TEXAS SWINE BREEDERS IN ANNUAL SESSION

Following is the program of the State Swine Breeders' Association at the Texas Farmers' Congress to be held at College Station, July 25 to 27:

- "The Texas State Swine Breeders' Association; Its Past and Future," H. E. Singleton, McKinney, Texas.
- "The Hog Grower, the Stock Yards, the Packers," O. W. Matthews, Fort Worth.
- "Relation of the Breeder and Pork Grower," P. N. Hudspeth, Bowie, Texas.
- "Breeders' Ethics," John W. Stewart, Sherman, Texas.
- "Farmers' Institute Work," J. W. Carson, Agricultural and Mechanical College.
- "Modern Improvements for Hog Farming," W. W. Sloan, Jr., Fort Worth.
- "Can Texas Compete with the North in Growing Pork Hogs?" W. J. Duffel, West, Texas.
- "Texas vs. the World for Pure Bred Hogs," George P. Lillard, Seguin, Texas.
- "The Hog and the Dairy," W. C. LeBaron, San Antonio, Texas.
- "Value of a Balanced Ration," Professor John A. Craig, Agricultural and Mechanical College.
- "Should the Breeder Exhibit at the Fairs?" Ed Edmonson, Newark, Texas.
- "The Hog in East Texas," B. F. Rogers, Palestine, Texas.
- "Pointers on Marketing and Shipping Porkers," G. E. King, Taylor, Texas.
- "West Texas a Hog Country," T. H. Pressley, Kingsbury, Texas.
- "Judging Hogs," Professor F. R. Marshall, Agricultural and Mechanical College.
- "Growing Hogs in the Panhandle Section," W. K. Stokes, Stratford, Texas.
- "Value of Green Pasture," W. M. Kerr, McKinney, Texas.
- "Growing Hogs on the Coast," Farmer Clark, Corpus Christi, Texas.
- "The Greatest of All—Alfalfa," R. E. Smith, Sherman, Texas.
- "How I Grow Hogs," W. E. Braly, Celeste, Texas.
- "The Pig in the Orchard," C. D. Jarratt, Dialville, Texas.
- "Pen Pigs for Home Use," J. W. Lainhart, Bonham, Texas.
- "Can Hogs Be Grown Profitably on Black Land?" Aaron Coffee, McKinney, Texas.
- "The Male Hog," George B. Simmons, Ben Franklin, Texas.
- "The Brood Sow," J. J. McLain, Anna, Texas.
- "First Three Months of Pig Life," O. W. Cliett, Martindale, Texas.
- "Sanitary Pointers," W. C. Green, San Marcos, Texas.
- "Hogs vs. Cotton," J. C. Hestand, Sherman, Texas.
- "Growing Bacon Hogs," Joseph F. Nichols, Greenville, Texas.

THE IMPROVED BREEDS

It has been asked why there is such diversity of opinion among range men as to the improved breeds best adapted to the western range. Some of the cattlemen insist that the Hereford is the only breed fit to meet such conditions. Others are as strongly partisans of the Aberdeen Angus and still others for the Shorthorn or Galloway. We do not know that there is any more reason for surprise at this diversity of opinion among range men than among the farmers and breeders of the Mississippi valley. Some people prefer one breed and some another. The color of one breed appeals to some men more than to others as well as the general characteristics. In fact, it is nothing more than a matter of taste. One thing to be remembered in regard to the range country is that when any one breed has become pretty well established in a certain section it is to the advantage of all the cattlemen thereabout: to use bulls of this breed simply because it is not possible to strictly confine the bulls to the herds in which they belong and if they stray

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they will not do the damage they would if of a different breed. For example, in a section where the Hereford is popular and quite generally used, the ranchman who brings in a bunch of Angus bulls and turns them on his range is taking chances on having some high class Angus steers if they happen to stray on a Hereford range. It is not possible to say what breed is best adapted for range conditions. Most cattlemen have pretty well defined opinions on the subject themselves but these are formed under their own conditions and environments.

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PREDICTS HEAVY RUN

F. G. Oxsheer of Fort Worth arrived at the Exchange Building this morning and spent the day attending to some business matters relating to his big ranch interests. Mr. Oxsheer owns a big cattle ranch in Hockley county, Texas, and another one in Martin county. He has just been out to these ranches, where he spent some time looking over them. "I look for a heavy run just now of grass cattle from that part of the country," said Mr. Oxsheer. "The prices are good on that class of stuff, and the cattle are fat. When cattle get fat in that country they must be marketed, as there is no use to hold them after that. And I might just say that the cattlemen all over that country are feeling very good this spring over the general conditions of the business."—Kansas City Drivers' Telegram.

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POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

By B. O. Gammon, Des Moines, Iowa.
Yielding to the universal and ever increasing demand for polled cattle a popular beef breed, the Herefords, have at least been produced hornless and we have what a few years ago was declared an anomaly, the Polled Hereford.

In July, 1900, the American Polled Hereford Cattle Club was organized and incorporated at Des Moines, Iowa, for the purpose of breeding, improving, recording and furthering the interests of Polled Hereford cattle.

There was in existence at the time of the organization of the club some naturally polled cattle approximating the Hereford type and having a white face and other characteristic Hereford markings, and the members of the club had been breeding them for some time. Mr. Warren Gammon of Des Moines, Iowa, became interested in Darwin's "The Origin of Species" and from the facts and principles set forth therein he became convinced that there must be among Hereford cattle some all other kinds of animals some sports or freaks. He determined to find out whether or not there existed any naturally polled or muley Herefords that were purebred and recorded. By writing to every member of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association he found that there were fourteen head of such cattle, four males and ten females. The four males were purchased by the members of the club as were seven of the females. The seven cows and the best one of the bulls were placed in Mr. Gammon's herd and he has since been mating them with some excellent results.

In 1902-03, the first year after the establishment of the herd, six nicely polled calves were raised. These were all good individuals and two of the males were sold, one to go to the Wyoming Experiment Station and the other to an Indian herd. Another male discovered about this time in Missouri was sold to a Canadian breeder, where he has been mated with several high-class horned cows and has sired some good polled calves. In 1903-4 eight polled calves were raised, part of them being from horned dams. The three males were sold to head good herds in Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska. Most of the females were retained in the originator's herd, where they will be used for breeding purposes as soon as old enough.

Thus far our herd bull, Giant, 101,740 (218) has sired about 75 per cent of his calves hornless when used on horned cows and about 95 per cent hornless when used on polled cows. We have this year past been mating him with some young horned heifers of very excellent breeding and expect quite a nice lot of polled calves this spring. We have also sold several of these heifers, safe in calf to Giant, and thus some six or eight herds will be started without waiting for our young stuff to come on. By breeding sires on the highest class of Hereford dams we expect to keep the individuality of Polled Herefords on a high plane and sacrifice none of the good qualities of the horned Herefords while eliminating the horns.

Like every other new thing the Polled Herefords have to fight their way for a time and win recognition on their merits. Three years ago prominent Hereford men said that it was worse than useless to attempt to breed off the heavy Hereford horn, that it would take years of careful selection to do it and that Herefords were good enough with horns. The editor of one of the prominent farm journals of the middle west laughed the idea to scorn and declared the production of a naturally polled Hereford an impossibility, but even then there were fourteen head in existence and facts are hard things to laugh aside. The feeders and the butchers are imperatively demanding polled cattle and to supply this demand the breeder must raise them. The consumers were with us and we kept at the task. The tide ebbed and has turned to the flood. The demand for Polled Herefords is growing many times as fast as the supply and those who were most averse to the idea are now only waiting to get hold of a bull to start breeding them. Nearly every calf sold from the originator's herd has been sold at three to six months of age, only two having been held until they were yearlings, and the prices for these young calves have averaged more than three hundred dollars per head. Single cows in this herd, bought for \$100 to \$150 per head, are each year giving net returns equal to those from a good quarter section of land for which \$10,000 has been refused.

And what of the future? Giant, the original Polled Hereford, is just in his prime and is siring calves far better than himself. The young bulls already dispersed have gone into herds of high merit, under the care of Hereford enthusiasts and we may reasonably expect results from their judicious mating with the best strains of Hereford blood. Some of the most noted breeders and showmen that the Hereford breed ever knew are becoming enthusiastic over the idea.

As for the standard of individuality already attained late reproductions from a photograph of a nine months calf that weighed 775 pounds the day the picture was taken speaks plainer than words. For the coming years we are building to the very best of our knowledge. Using as sires the best polled individuals we can produce, we are making them with cows bred in the best herds of the country and rich in the bluest blood of Hereforddom. Thus we ought soon to produce Polled Herefords worthy the company of any ring.

There are a number of good reasons for the increasing popularity of polled

cattle in general and Polled Herefords in particular, a few of which may be noted here in passing. All the merits of the Hereford as an early-maturing, thrifty and vigorous beef type are retained in this new breed and to them are added the merits of the polled head. You who have followed your steers to market and seen them sold have doubtless noticed that the steers sold for export are almost invariably hornless. Export buyers will not look at horned stuff so long as there is any possibility of filling their orders from hornless lots. They have long ago learned what, it seems, the feeders have not, that horns are a very costly feature on beef cattle. A few gored and injured steers or a broken horn or two cut too deeply into the profits and when they can be avoided by selecting polled or dehorned stuff that is the kind they will take. No less an authority than the Weekly Live Stock Report in an editorial on dehorning feeders says, "Dehorned heaves command much wider competition from the buyers and sell at a premium of 10 to 30 cents per cwt., over horned steers." It is also a recognized fact that the quiet steer will fatten much more readily and cheaply than his restless mate and no one thing does more to quiet feeders than removing their horns. The weapon gone the desire to use it seems to be lost almost entirely. Then there is the question of uniformity. The Hereford color is such as to result in very uniform lots of cattle if it were not for the horns. An upturned horn increases the apparent length of face, and a wide spreading horn harks back to the Texas longhorn, while too coarse a horn portends coarse meat and a maximum of bone. But without horns the Hereford is one of the easiest of breeds to produce in uniform lots, and the market toppers are invariably uniform. The man who winters cattle saves money on the lot if they are hornless, as it takes much less room for them than for those with horns, and since they will huddle more closely together they will keep warmer and their feed will do them more good. Comfort and quiet go a long way toward fattening a steer and coupled with plenty of good feed make a most excellent ration. They are both more easily attained when your cattle are without vicious, cruel and exciting weapons. Few herds of any age have escaped an abortion or two from the worry and fret of the horned cow or bull of ugly disposition, and the danger from this cause alone is hard to exaggerate. So when we sum up the danger to life and limb of the owner, the danger of abortion, the danger of broken horns, gouged eyes and bruised or disemboweled mates in transit, the discount of ten to thirty cents per cwt. in the yard, the lack of uniformity, and the various other concomitants of horns on beef cattle we readily see why polled cattle are gaining so rapidly in the favor of the leading breeders and feeders of the country.

Uniting as do the Polled Herefords, all the popular characteristics of the horned Herefords with the polled feature, we are at a loss to see anything other than a bright future for this new breed. There are those who will say that it is only an experiment as yet and may prove abortive but we now have three distinct strains or families provided for since we have three unrelated bulls. Thus those who fear inbreeding may use fresh blood freely while those who believe in the half-brother cross on the half sister may obtain plenty of material for their system of mating. The Hereford type is too firmly established, too well and favorably known to ever disappear from the shambles and this new character, demanded as it is by the consumer, can and very soon will be permanently fixed.

DIPPED CATTLE THRIVING

Leslie J. Allen, inspector of the bureau of animal industry, in charge of the government inspection at the dipping vats in the Osage and Kaw Indian reservations, has filed an official report with Colonel Albert Dean, showing the condition of cattle dipped in that district, as per government instructions, during the present season. This report is of unusual interest for the reason that many rumors have gone forth to the effect that the loss from dipping has been very heavy.

Mr. Allen, after enumerating the local pastures inspected by him, says: "The total number of cattle in these pastures is 16,386 head, and I found all doing remarkably well. As a rule the dipped cattle are in better condition than those wintered in the reservations. This may be due, however, entirely to the fact that they were in much better flesh when put on pasture.

"In some instances it was impracticable to see the owner or party in charge of the cattle, therefore the information obtainable, was in some cases inaccurate, but such as to warrant the statement that the loss by death, from all causes, has to date been approximately 130 head—somewhat less than four-fifths of 1 per cent. I think it would be fair to conclude from the above that the loss by death by reason of dipping has not exceeded one-half of one per cent.

"It appears that all herds were very much stiffened (probably due wholly to soreness of the skin) for some ten days to two weeks after dipping. At this time, however, it is rare that any animal shows any unfavorable effects. Both the dipped and the wintered cattle in this vicinity appear to be entirely free from tick infection."

TEXAS STEERS SCARCE

KANSAS CITY, June 10.—J. H. Wigglesworth of Cummings, Kan., a well

known stockman, who has been a trader on this market for several years, arrived here yesterday from a two weeks' trip through Texas, including the Pecos valley. Mr. Wigglesworth went down to that country to look the cattle situation over, and while there he purchased thirty carloads of stockers and heavy steers. "The prices of cattle are high all over that country," remarked Mr. Wigglesworth, "and steers have been bought up all over that country by the ranchers at high prices. Of course a good many have been shipped to market, as they got fat about one month earlier this spring than usual on account of the good grass. And let me say right here that the heavy runs of grass cattle will be a month earlier this summer than usual. In former years we got our heavy runs along in August and sometimes in September, but this year they are bound to come right along early. Cows have been selling at \$16 down there, which is high, and yearling steers have been picked up at correspondingly high prices.

"Out in the Pecos valley things are looking rosy. All along that valley the country is covered with heavy grass, and the cattle are doing well. I expect to make another trip down there this fall, although I expect to find stockers and feeders very high then."

BEEF TRUST INVESTIGATION

CHICAGO, Ill., June 10.—According to the report which reached Chicago there is a strong probability that the present grand jury will adjourn, possibly without returning any indictments. It is said that during the latter days of the inquiry the jury struck a new line of evidence, which greatly widened the scope of the investigation and gave promise of sensational results. This happened only a few days before the recess was taken, and it is understood to have caused District Attorney Morrison and Mr. Pugin to visit Washington.

It is said the new evidence uncovered is of such importance as to warrant a continuance of the investigation for weeks to come, and the calling of another grand jury to relieve the present one, which began its duties March 20. The present body has collected a great mass of testimony and evidence which will be available for the purpose of the investigation that may be turned over to a new grand jury.

It is understood, too, that should indictments be voted on the evidence now in possession of the Federal officials, the pursuance of the inquiry might be greatly handicapped.

It is admitted by Federal officials that the action of the grand jury depends on the instructions Mr. Morrison brings back from the department of justice. The most reliable report is that Mr. Morrison

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has been instructed to carry on the investigation in accordance with the wishes of the grand jurors, who are said to have become discouraged over the scarcity of positive evidence on which to vote indictments.

If indictments are returned against any of the packing concerns the National Packing Company or the Aetna Trading Company, it is pointed out that the directors, the real executive heads of the companies, may find themselves made defendants.

The packers, according to Attorney Albert H. Veeder, counsel for Swift & Co., are making no preparations in anticipation of the action of the grand jury. Louis F. Swift recently returned from Europe, while his brother, Edward F. Swift, and J. Ogden Armour still are traveling on the continent. As far as is known the heads of the other packing concerns are in or near the city.

The big packers took 50 cents per hundred off of fat cattle last week for no other reason than just because they could.—San Antonio Stockman.

RANGE MAY NOW BE OVERSTOCKED

The ample rains that have fallen this spring have worked a marvelous change in the condition of the ranges of the west and with proper usage the effect should be noticed for more than one season. Those who have given thought to the matter realize fully that overstocking not only causes loss of cattle and sheep from starvation in time of drought, but it causes the rapid extermination of the most valuable of the native grasses and forage plants. In any pasture grasses first eaten down are those which are the most nutritious or most palatable. Unless the pasturage is fostered and these best grasses are protected by resting or by artificial care and cultivation, they are soon reduced in number and become unimportant factors. They are prevented from ripening seed and are eaten so close that often the roots are killed by exposure. The first result of over-grazing is the disappearance of the best grasses, that is a lessening of the potential carrying capacity of the pasture. If the best grasses cover 25 per cent of the range, the loss from over-grazing will be at least that amount. If the pasture is still over-stocked, a similar process is continued with the remaining species until at last not a blade or fragment of a stem is left to support any grazing animal. The young shoots are eaten off as rapidly as put forth and the vitality of the plant is sapped, so that they are unable to endure the extremes of temperature or shortage or water supply to the same degree as when growth has been uninterrupted. It has been noticed that very often in times of drouth the best grazing grasses, such as sedge grasses, needle grasses, grammas and curly mesquite, which ordinarily withstand the hardest usage are destroyed root and branch by being eaten into the ground. Not only is the grass destroyed, but the ground over extensive areas is trampled and lompanted by cattle until every sprig that grows upon it breaks up and is blown away. Following the destruction of the valuable perennials, the low annuals, such as the six weeks' grama, come in and supply almost the only feed. At the same time that the valuable grasses are disappearing the land is invaded by a vast number of rampant weeds which are not eaten by any grazing animal. It is the opinion of a majority of stockmen that the loss in what may be called the capital value of the grazing lands has been enormous within the past few years. The land made poor by this stripping process suffers actual decrease in fertility through exposure of the surface layers to the sun and air. Soils covered with verdure are always fertile and those which lack a protecting plant covering are sterile and deficient in life. Over-grazing also subjects the soil to the destructive action of torrential rains. When rain falls upon any field thickly covered with grass or other vegetation, the surface drainage is much retarded because the total surface for the retention of water is largely increased, but when the grass is all eaten off, or destroyed in any other way, not only is less rainfall absorbed, but the full force of the rushing waters is exerted upon the exposed surface, and vast quantities of the finest and richest parts of the soil covering are washed into the streams. The denudation of land by

the destruction of grasses, while perhaps not so familiar as that following from the destruction of forests, nevertheless is proceeding quite rapidly in the west. The washing away of the soil proceeds less rapidly on the plains where the slopes are less abrupt than in the mountains, but the result is just as sure, although the obvious destruction is less marked.

Wherever grasses are allowed to fully mature and are not entirely eaten down, we see a decided difference in the amount and rapidity of the drainage. Less water runs off into the streams in the form of floods and more is absorbed into the soil.

These are the various results of the evil course of over-stocking the grazing lands of the west, if persistently continued, will surely supply another example of the transformation, by human agencies of a fertile land into a desert waste. A rest or two or three months during the growing season in the early spring would enable the early grasses to ripen and shed their seeds, thus perpetuating such species. After the seed has fallen, the cattle can be turned on the grass for two or three months, and again transferred to a fresh pasture. In the same way autumn and winter pastures can be secured. Several stockmen who have employed this method on a large scale for a number of years says that their ranges are constantly improving, in marked contrast to the deterioration where the old methods were practiced. —Field and Farm.

DIPPING IN CRUDE OIL

Montana stockmen are very much interested in the matter of complying with the quarantine regulations recently issued by the state board of stock commissioners, and are making the necessary preparations to carry them into effect. Some of the round-up associations are constructing dipping plants at convenient points and are now considering the desirability of using crude oil or lime and sulphur for dipping purposes, remarks the Fort Benton (Mont.) River Press. The latter, it is understood, will be used by some of the Valley county outfits, but others regard Beaumont crude oil as the more desirable "dope," as but one dipping is required, whereas with lime and sulphur it is necessary to give a second dipping after an interval of ten days.

The Marias Round-Up Association, one of the largest outfits in Northern Montana, will probably use Beaumont oil in its cattle dipping operations. A local stockman who is a member of the association informs the River Press that the Gulf Refining Company of Houston, Texas, handles the brand of oil known as "Tickicide," and which is recommended by government experts for dipping purposes, as it contains a small percentage of sulphur.

The price quoted on this oil f. o. b. tank cars at Port Arthur, Texas, is 55 cents per barrel of forty-two gallons, a tank car containing about 8,000 gallons. There would be no economy in shipping the oil in barrels, as the latter would cost three or four times as much as the oil they would contain. Eight thousand gallons of oil, at the price quoted, would cost about \$105 f. o. b. tank car at Port Arthur, Texas.

As to freight rates from Port Arthur to Northern Montana points, the oil company says the regular rate is \$1.60 per 100 pounds, with an additional charge of \$108 for the return of the empty tank car. Correspondence with railroad companies elicits the information that the regular rate, Port Arthur to Galata, is \$1.58 1/2.

Of this amount the railroads hauling the product to Sioux City, Iowa, receive 55 1/2 cents per 100 pounds, while the northwestern road handling the business charges \$1.03 per 100 pounds. The distance from Port Arthur to Sioux City is about 1,100 miles; from Sioux City to Galata is about 1,160 miles. The railroad people make no mention of a charge for returning the empty tank car. As the oil weighs 7.4 pounds to the gallon, a shipment of 8,000 gallons will amount to nearly 60,000 pounds. At the regular rate of \$1.58 1/2 from Port Arthur to Galata the freight charges on the shipment would be about \$940.

HAMILTON COUNTY CONDITIONS

J. E. Petty, a Hamilton county cattleman, was at the yards on Tuesday and says that section is a sufferer from too much rain, and that crops are looking very poor, especially wheat, which, he thinks, will not average more than six or seven bushels to the acre, and some of it is so poor that it will not be cut. Mr. Petty reports that farmers in his locality are getting out of the exclusive cotton planting habit, though the rainy weather this year was more responsible for the heavy reduction in acreage than anything else. The bulk of the steer cattle have been shipped, but there are quite a number of cows to be marketed. More cattle were shipped to Territory pastures this spring than usual, and a good many yearling steers have been picked up during the past month for shipment to West Texas ranches, there being more grass out there than there are cattle to eat it.

THAT CATTLEMEN'S TRUST

A man hit Fort Worth last week fresh from New York with a plan to organize all the cattlemen of the country. The organization is to open offices at all the live stock markets and keep in touch with the actual needs of the packers, how much meat they have on hand, how many they must buy in order to keep their machinery moving. He does not

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.

An Injector Free with a Purchase of 100 Vaccinations.
For Sale by All Druggists. Literature Free—Write for it.

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

THE DENVER ROAD
SHORTEST ROUTE TO COLORADO AND THE NORTHWEST

THROUGH THE TEXAS PAN-HANDLE.

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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THREE BIG PAPERS ONE YEAR FOR 50c

One year's subscription to The Fort Worth Weekly Telegram

One year's subscription to The Farm and Home, a semi-monthly magazine

One year's subscription to The American Farmer, a monthly magazine

ALL ONE YEAR For 50c

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.

Chamberlain's COLIC, CHOLERA AND Diarrhea Remedy

A few doses of this remedy will invariably cure an ordinary attack of diarrhea.

It has been used in nine epidemics of dysentery with perfect success.

It can always be depended upon, even in the more severe attacks of cramp colic and cholera morbus.

It is equally successful for summer diarrhea and cholera infantum in children, and is the means of saving the lives of many children each year.

When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take.

Every man of a family should keep this remedy in his home. Buy it now. It may save life.

Price, 25c. Large Size, 50c.

say how shipments are to be regulated. Perhaps that had never occurred to him, and as this was his first trip west, of course he didn't know. He would be pleased to have the cattlemen do his bidding, put up the sinews of war and pay him a large salary for the privilege of demonstrating that he is neither a cattleman nor a packer. He evidently intends to make the packers show him through every day so he can prevent them from killing more cattle than would be good for the trade.—San Antonio Express.

TEXAS STEERS SCARCE

"You can say for a positive fact that steers of all ages are scarce in Texas," says F. G. Oxshier of Fort Worth. "All over that country the ranchmen have been marketing their steers, and especially last fall and spring. They have been selling them off very fast this spring, as they were fat and in good condition. In fact the bulk of the aged steers in that country have been sold off this spring. The fact that the cattle are fat makes a difference in marketing them. When they are fat they must be sold, and more especially when the prices are as good as they have been this spring."

DAKOTA ORDERS DIPPING

PIERRE, S. D., June 9.—The state live stock commission has declared most of the Missouri river counties east of the river and the section between the Missouri and James rivers to be scabies infested territory and has ordered compulsory dipping of cattle in all that territory at least twice at periods of not more than 14 nor less than eight days apart, with dipping in all other counties of the state wherever the county inspector shall order it. The order is compulsory, and no clear bill of inspection will be given in the counties named unless the dipping regulation has been complied with. The counties declared to be infested are Aurora, Beadle, Brule, Buffalo, Charles Mix, Campbell, Douglas, Edmunds, Faulk, Hand, Hyde, Hughes, Jerauld,

McPherson, Potter, Spink, Sully and Walworth. The county inspectors in these counties are attempting to secure dipping at about the same time for all cattle, and will do all in their power to wipe out the itch this year. They are doing all possible to enforce the orders of the state board and are trying to prevent the action of some cattle owners who last year cut out part of their herds and dipped the rest, declaring that they had brought in all that they owned. This action left enough infested cattle in the country to spread the disease again after the dipping.

AN OLD TIMER

Among the interested and interesting visitors at the stock yards Thursday was Robert Thomas of Jack county. Mr. Thomas was among the first settlers of Tarrant county, coming here with his father, Isaac Thomas, in 1849. The stock yards, packing houses and exchange building now stand on the Isaac Thomas survey, and the Thomas farm was located where that section of North Fort Worth known as Marine is now located. Mr. Thomas tells of swimming in Marine creek with the Indians in his boyhood days, and remembers them as his chief companions, there being at that time but few white families in the entire county. He had not visited the scenes of his old home for more than a score of years, and was naturally surprised and affected at the marvelous changes that had taken place in that time. While here, Mr. Thomas was the guest of E. M. Daggett, they having been old and warm friends since their youth. They were together as school boys, in the Confederate service and associated with each other in the cattle business. Mr. Daggett had not met his companion of former days for 27 years until Wednesday, and the meeting of these friends, after so many years of separation, was a happy one.

THINKS CATTLE IN POOR SHAPE

"Everything is looking fine in Irion county up along the Concho," said J. F. Treadwell of Menard county Tuesday evening. "Stock are beginning to get in fine shape. They ought to be, for we have had more grass than ever before, but the grass was soggy and did not possess the right amount of nourishing qualities. The sunshine of the past week has brought the grass to a better state of maturity. Near Sherwood it has been raining two and three times a week and this has helped to keep the cattle back."

"I am of the opinion," said Mr. Treadwell, "that here will not be much feed-stuff shipped north before August or September. The cattle are fat enough now, but they cannot be gotten in shipping shape until much later, as they are too soft. It takes time to get cattle in a decent condition to ship to have them stand the rough traveling until they get to market. When cattle are placed on the market this year I think they will bring a good price, and especially those south of the quarantine line. I am sure they ought to at least for it costs a great deal more to raise them now than formerly. Lands are higher and school lands cost a good deal more for the leases than formerly."

"Four dipping vats here will be a good thing, if there is any demand for northern feeders. I expect you may do a great deal of business. Of course one must get a good price or they can't well afford the expense of holding and feeding here before sending north."

"One thing that is of interest to the people down in Schleicher and Menard counties is the demand for horses which is on at the present time. Buyers will take most anything that is in good shape. Good size horses, however, are most desired and bring the best prices. Our ranchmen have found that there is no money in raising poor horses or poor cattle and consequently some of us are able to get a few of the good prices offered for horses."

"Talking about Angora goats," said Mr. Treadwell. "I am not as optimistic as some persons regarding them. Now, I have a flock of some 500 head and only use the best registered grades and I have sold their wool at an average of 30 cents a pound with the exception of one year when there was no demand for mohair and their market was low. These goats are all right and will clean a patch of land of underbrush, but they must be confined to small patches at a time or they will only eat the grass. Sheepmen raising the ordinary flocks this year are making a great deal of money off them. They are all right, but lots of worry."

Mr. Treadwell has been up along the Concho for several weeks looking after his cattle there. In talking of conditions around Fort McKavett he said that they were simply fine and that a good cattle market this fall was all that was necessary to make every cattleman in his part of the state happy.

CATTLE IMPROVING IN THE TERRITORY

John I. Conway, live stock agent for the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad Company, has just returned from a trip through the Indian Territory, and reports that conditions there are very much better than they were two weeks ago. The weather has been first-class and the farmers are so busy that it is impossible to get next to them to discuss matters, said Mr. Conway. Crops are beginning to improve everywhere in the Territory since rain ceased, and the prospects are very flattering at this time.

Mr. Conway says that there is a very satisfactory movement of fat cattle to market from local points on the Santa Fe. There were moving Saturday at one time 150 cars of market cattle, going to Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis. Up to date the Santa Fe has carried 300 cars of fat sheep to market from the San Angelo country, a total of approximately 75,000 head.

Mr. Conway says that the sheep movement for the present season is practically over and the consignments have been very satisfactory this year. The wool clip this season has been fine and the output sold at high prices, most of it going to Boston. There is also a very fair movement of fat cattle over other railroads out of Texas, but the bulk of the movement has already gone to market.

IN STONEWALL COUNTY

Aspermont Star.
Ed Meredith has sold his ranch six miles south of town to M. S. Pierson of Haskell. We congratulate Mr. Pierson upon securing this valuable piece of property, but hope that Ed will find something here that suits him and still remain a citizen of our county. He is one of our best citizens and we don't want to lose him.

The report is current that Swenson Bros. have purchased the Spur ranch in Dickens county, though it has not as yet been verified. It is a fact, however, that a deal has been in contemplation and we

are of the opinion that it has been consummated. If it is true that this transfer has been made, there is something of more than passing interest behind the deal and we believe it means a great deal to Stonewall as well as Dickens county. Just keep your ear close to the ground and listen!

IN SUTTON COUNTY

Sonora News.
C. S. Green bought Joe Trainer's interest in the Green & Trainer goats this week at 1 p.

Quince Adams bought a section of land adjoining his place on the Llano this week from H. Thiers for \$425.

Don Cooper bought from John W. Potter, Jr., his three-section ranch, house, well and improvements one mile west of Sonora for \$2,500.

A. D. Warren bought this week from Dr. C. D. Smith the old Sam Cox ranch in the Loss Lake country for \$4,500. The ranch consists of six sections, good well and improvements.

George Allison was in from this ranch Tuesday on business. George is shaping up his sheep and goats for shipment.

Paul Kirkland was up from his sheep Thursday, trading. He has about 1,800 sheep for sale.

Jim Garrett of Knickerbocker was in Sonora Wednesday on his way to the Decie ranch, where he passed on the cattle he recently bought from Decie.

IN SCURRY COUNTY

Snyder Coming West.

Mr. Thomas of Pyron poisoned two of his fine mares last week. He was poisoning grasshoppers and set the bucket, containing poisoned bran, within reach of his team. As a result of eating the contents of the bucket both horses died.

It is reported here on good authority that the Spur ranch has changed hands, passing under control of E. P. and S. A. Swenson of New York, and who own large ranch interests in Jones and other West Texas counties. The Spur ranch was owned by a Scotch syndicate, and contains about 1,000,000 acres of land, and sold at \$3 per acre. We are informed that the company was offered \$20 a head for its cattle.

IN HOWARD COUNTY

Big Springs Enterprise.

J. C. Smith is at home from a month's stay on his Pecos county ranch and reports range conditions very fine out there.

Captain J. D. Ernest was here this week from his Dawson county ranch and said that he has the best grass and the fattest cattle he ever had at this time of year.

G. W. Arnold of Reagan county was here Saturday and took out with him five registered heifer yearlings and one registered cow and calf which he bought of A. B. Jones, the Hereford breeder. These cattle were sold for \$500.

G. C. Cauble shipped seventeen cars of feed bulls and steers to market from this place Saturday. Six cars went to Chicago, five to Kansas City and six to St. Louis.

Gib Jackson of Glasscock county was here this week and reported range conditions good down there. He informed us that he and his father have sold their Glasscock county ranch, consisting of ten sections of land, to Bob Currie.

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

GONZALES COUNTY CATTLE

J. A. Stewart was on the cattle market with a shipment from Gonzales county, and says cattle in that section have practically all been marketed, nothing of any consequence yet to be shipped with the exception of calves. Mr. Stewart says cattlemen down there can't afford to put their cows on the market, as they are short on young steers to eat the grass. As to crops, the boll weevil is very busy in the cotton fields. Conditions are favorable in some localities in Gonzales county for a good crop of both cotton and corn, while in others the yield will be light. Corn in Uvalde county is looking very fine, and farmers down around Sabinal are figuring on 50 to 60 bushels per acre.

TEXAS CATTLE QUARANTINED

COLUMBUS, O., June 9.—A carload of steers from the grazing lands of Texas and shipped direct to a local packing firm via St. Louis, was ordered quarantined by City Meat Inspector Choate, acting for State Veterinarian Risher. The purpose of the quarantine is to prevent the possibility of Texas fever spreading to other cattle.

The steers in this particular car do not show any indication of having the fever, but they carry with them the ticks that suck their blood and spread any fever the blood may contain to cattle that are not like these steers, immune.

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.

RAILROADS WANT CHANGE

CHICAGO, Ill., June 10.—General freight agents of western roads met in Chicago yesterday to consider ways and means of securing changes in the laws regarding confinement of live stock in cars exceeding twenty-eight hours. As most of the runs of stock to market and to the east

Through TEXAS!

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 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, D. J. PRICE,
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ROPP'S COMMERCIAL CALCULATOR AND ACCOUNT BOOK AND FARM FOLK 6 Months } ALL STOCKMAN-JOURNAL 1 Year } FOR \$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 20 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 9¼ feet in diameter and 12 feet deep, or 8½ 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.

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scription 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.

THE BEEF TRUST

The government has spent \$125,000 investigating the beef trust, with no tangible results thus far. If C. E. Russell is right in stating the position of the packers, it seems like a waste of time and money unless Uncle Sam can delve further into human ingenuity. Mr. Russell in June Everybody's says: "In the packing house industry there is no organization that resembles the oil trust, nor any other trust; no central body, no control, no books, no records, no president to subpoena, nothing to bring into court. The packing house combination has no office, no designated meeting place, no secretary, no stenographer, no minutes. It holds its meetings in cabs, on street corners, in private houses. It is as intangible as the air, as mysterious as destiny, as certain as a perfect machine. It represents the highest and most dangerous achievement in corporation management."—San Antonio Express.

Out at Midland last week the cowboys indulged in what will probably go down into history as the last cattle roping contest ever witnessed in this state. The new law prohibiting such exhibitions will soon go into effect, and under its provisions there can be no more contests of the kind. Cattlemen are much gratified that such is the case, for the roping contest has long been a thorn in the side of the average ranchman.



THE LIVE STOCK MARKET

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK

Liberal receipts marked the first two days of the week, but on Wednesday a decline in the run set in that followed the week to the close, the total for the week showing a decrease from the previous week and from a year ago.

Hogs have been in short supply for the entire week, but sheep have been in excess of last week's run.

Taking the whole week, the total of receipts is about as follows: Cattle, 15,600; hogs, 5,200; sheep, 8,700; horses and mules, 350.

Shippers have been up against a hard proposition for the whole of the week. The decline began on Monday, with supplies at all points, north and south, exceeding the demand. Tuesday found conditions worse than on Monday, because of the demoralized state of the market at northern points. Wednesday added to the blow of the slump in prices, though a lessening of receipts here checked the rapidity of the decline. For the three remaining days of the week receipts have fallen off to such an extent as to put a stop to the ruinous decline in prices. As it is, values are fully 50 cents lower on grass cattle than they were one week ago. Fed steers have not suffered quite to the same extent, as 40 cents would probably represent the loss here.

Butcher cows started down hill after the decline in medium steers had made it possible for packers and butchers to profitably buy the latter in competition with the former. The decline ran around 30 cents on best cows. Canners and cutters have been affected but little by the decline, and bulls are selling about steady.

Calves at one time looked as though they would close the week 25 cents lower, but the very light run of Saturday and a good demand caused a favorable turn that closed the calf and veal market steady.

Hogs have not suffered on this market as on the northern markets. The supply has been short every day and the demand has been strong. In consequence of this the market held up in good shape for the week until Friday, when a loss of 5 to 10 cents was noted. The close on Saturday was steady with Friday's loss.

Sheep have remained steady for the most part during the week. Lambs have sold some higher, but the demand is not great.

WEEK'S SALES

STEERS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
20.....	913	\$3.00	5.....	856	\$2.55
1.....	980	2.55	1.....	910	2.55
11.....	982	2.80	102.....	1,302	4.65
22.....	1,051	\$3.45	11.....	900	\$3.15
27.....	904	3.25	70.....	748	2.35
24.....	1,014	3.25	139.....	831	2.50
66.....	909	2.80	148.....	753	2.35
46.....	994	3.25	19.....	1,345	5.25
17.....	1,017	3.30	68.....	765	\$2.60
2.....	1,150	\$3.25	46.....	822	2.60
61.....	812	2.60	1.....	960	2.75
48.....	923	2.75	54.....	795	\$2.55
28.....	824	2.75	32.....	1,052	3.15
27.....	866	\$2.55	18.....	956	3.15
37.....	1,052	3.15	16.....	773	2.55
24.....	1,008	2.80	23.....	910	2.85
49.....	1,077	3.20	45.....	1,050	3.05
2.....	720	2.25	24.....	935	\$2.90
72.....	804	2.85	13.....	945	3.05
25.....	1,041	3.55	25.....	1,228	4.25
26.....	853	\$2.75	38.....	1,172	4.25
14.....	1,019	3.05	11.....	915	3.05
12.....	1,000	3.05			
38.....	1,172	4.25			
11.....	915	3.05			

COWS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1.....	710	\$1.65	37.....	877	\$1.80
2.....	725	1.90	27.....	725	2.40
1.....	710	1.50	23.....	762	1.95
27.....	789	2.25	11.....	900	2.35
3.....	963	2.40	9.....	802	2.25
68.....	767	\$2.25	4.....	1,007	\$2.75
8.....	877	2.45	1.....	980	2.60
2.....	725	2.35	3.....	640	2.00
8.....	736	2.25	1.....	740	1.90
27.....	800	2.30	31.....	767	2.25
60.....	805	2.50	60.....	822	2.50
18.....	809	2.50	15.....	946	2.60
9.....	625	1.60	16.....	667	2.10
28.....	795	2.30	8.....	592	1.50
19.....	648	1.90	14.....	715	1.75
30.....	795	2.10	15.....	645	1.75
5.....	816	2.50	11.....	635	2.00
25.....	601	1.75			
15.....	682	\$1.65	4.....	715	\$2.10
50.....	746	2.20	10.....	852	2.20
8.....	865	2.25	9.....	827	2.25
18.....	585	1.45	21.....	724	1.80
5.....	780	1.90	2.....	755	1.40
3.....	926	1.60	19.....	668	1.65
10.....	853	2.40	6.....	631	1.85
30.....	775	2.25	24.....	733	2.25
10.....	767	1.50	30.....	787	2.25
6.....	888	2.15	3.....	959	1.90
15.....	938	2.50			
22.....	645	\$2.20	28.....	808	\$2.35

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
20.....	726	1.75	2.....	750	2.00
13.....	789	1.75	25.....	911	2.35
3.....	833	2.60	22.....	788	2.15
8.....	802	1.80	19.....	847	2.10
6.....	845	3.00	10.....	704	2.00
8.....	775	1.80	5.....	802	2.05
3.....	893	2.50	10.....	918	2.60
11.....	679	2.15	10.....	715	2.05
1.....	910	2.75	57.....	731	2.40
30.....	717	\$2.20	20.....	741	\$2.25
10.....	808	3.20	10.....	773	2.25
2.....	605	2.00	2.....	850	1.85
14.....	854	2.40	6.....	873	2.00
13.....	758	2.15	4.....	805	2.15
11.....	751	2.15	1.....	970	2.50
44.....	772	2.05	7.....	757	1.75
54.....	712	2.25	5.....	786	1.75
21.....	708	1.90	3.....	945	1.75
10.....	703	2.10	27.....	852	2.35

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1.....	1,160	\$2.25	5 stags.	1,214	\$2.75
3 stags.	1,016	\$2.50	1 stag.	710	\$2.00
2 stags.	1,081	\$2.50	2.....	1,165	\$2.50
1.....	970	\$2.00			
1.....	1,460	\$2.35			

CALVES			CALVES		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
19.....	120	\$5.00	1.....	90	\$4.25
5.....	220	4.50	3.....	196	4.00
4.....	170	3.00	1.....	120	4.50
8.....	253	3.50	63.....	198	4.10
86.....	172	\$4.60	90.....	162	\$4.75
5.....	250	3.50	19.....	164	4.75
35.....	188	4.00	52.....	150	4.00
5.....	1,260	3.00	5.....	110	4.00
6.....	167	3.50	10.....	172	4.35
47.....	163	4.75	10.....	282	3.50
14.....	176	4.75	10.....	312	3.50
11.....	185	4.75	90.....	147	4.75
90.....	150	4.75	3.....	403	3.00
11.....	168	5.00			
9.....	247	\$2.00	3.....	486	\$2.50
5.....	280	2.50	68.....	178	4.25
49.....	433	2.25	67.....	145	4.00
12.....	150	3.25	69.....	187	3.85
18.....	620	2.00	10.....	136	3.00
4.....	142	4.75	88.....	157	4.25
7.....	133	4.25	2.....	225	3.00
6.....	290	3.00	4.....	292	3.00
11.....	175	4.25	6.....	258	3.00
80.....	153	4.50	4.....	340	3.00
79.....	167	4.50	4.....	365	3.00
14.....	252	3.25	25.....	140	3.50
82.....	165	4.00	10.....	163	4.25
2.....	320	\$3.50	10.....	138	\$3.50
2.....	175	3.50	2.....	180	3.50
2.....	150	4.00	24.....	194	4.50
6.....	255	3.50	75.....	184	5.00
3.....	210	3.00	47.....	153	4.60
3.....	236	3.50	9.....	286	3.50
2.....	175	3.00	3.....	120	4.50
29.....	138	3.50	11.....	136	4.50
17.....	145	\$3.75	8.....	178	\$3.75
8.....	137	5.00	9.....	141	3.50
2.....	150	4.25	67.....	119	3.75
2.....	215	4.00	11.....	420	4.25
4.....	220	2.50	15.....	165	3.40

CALVES			CALVES		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
94.....	194	\$5.00	13.....	134	\$5.00
86.....	200	\$5.22 1/2	86.....	206	5.15
3.....	173	4.75	5.....	146	4.50
74.....	177	5.07 1/2	75.....	171	5.05
85.....	202	5.20	38.....	181	4.90
5.....	134	4.50	1.....	160	4.00
5.....	200	5.00	7.....	130	4.75
65.....	218	5.10			
72.....	199	\$5.15	103.....	182	\$5.00
68.....	195	5.20	43.....	206	5.00
78.....	224	5.25	76.....	220	5.25
63.....	258	5.30	9.....	176	5.05
73.....	191	\$5.17 1/2	74.....	188	\$5.25
31.....	180	5.12 1/2	83.....	183	5.22
60.....	216	5.25	1.....	360	3.75
2.....	190	5.15	66.....	236	5.20
49.....	195	5.20	64.....	228	5.25
75.....	221	5.27	69.....	224	5.20
2.....	165	4.75	3.....	143	4.75
25.....	244	\$3.30	77.....	217	\$5.25
85.....	184	5.17 1/2	83.....	216	5.25
90.....	183	5.22 1/2	31.....	216	5.10
73.....	264	5.22 1/2	85.....	181	5.15
7.....	189	5.12 1/2	48.....	175	5.05
69.....	224	5.25	77.....	190	5.15
66.....	196	\$5.15	2.....	210	\$5.00
93.....	187	5.17 1/2	1.....	220	5.10
77.....	214	5.17 1/2	80.....	205	5.20
4.....	197	5.10	75.....	216	5.15
42.....	195	5.10	66.....	275	5.25

CALVES			CALVES		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
37.....	107	\$4.65	7.....	120	\$4.00
8.....	128	5.00	20.....	106	4.75
5.....	126	4.75	8.....	100	4.75
13.....	129	\$5.02 1/2	3.....	120	\$4.00
22.....	105	\$4.85			
3.....	123	\$4.75	13.....	158	\$4.50
6.....	118	4.75	1.....	130	4.75
1.....	130	3.75			

CALVES			CALVES		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
629 sheep	101	\$4.50		
109 sheep	84	\$4.25		
26 sheep	84	4.25		
137 sheep	84	4.25		
250 sheep	95	4.45		
76 lambs	53	\$4.75		

CALVES			CALVES		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
3.....	123	\$4.75	13.....	158	\$4.50
6.....	118	4.75	1.....	130	4.75
1.....	130	3.75			

STRING OF TWOS
 R. N. Graham of this city sold for W. H. Godard of Roswell, N. M., to Ike Humphreys of Omaha, Neb., 1,600 head of 2-year-old steers at \$18 per head. They are to be delivered at Hereford and are to go to the northwest to be finished.

ST. JOSEPH MARKET

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 8.

Receipts of cattle in the aggregate at the five large markets this week show a general increase all around, 30,000 over the preceding week. A result of the heavy marketing has caused values to decline sharply at all points while the trade here did not suffer to the extent reported at other markets. Prices on good to choice medium and heavy export and dressed beef steers show a general decline of 10c to 15c, while all other grades were unevenly lower at prices 15c to 25c under last week's prices, and in some instances 30c lower. Steers in a grassy condition suffered the greatest decline; the general conditions surrounding the trade are especially unsatisfactory to the country, inasmuch as the eastern export demand is only nominal on account of the lower foreign markets and the farther fact that the hot weather is seriously affecting the eastern fresh meat trade. This indicates that with continued heavy marketing that prices will yet go materially lower. The trade here, however, has been of an active nature, as supplies have been well within the limit of the demand and packers could have used more than were offered, and still maintained prices on a higher level than prevailed at other markets. While the trade in butcher stock in Chicago is in a semi-demoralized condition, the local trade has had an extensively strong demand, although prices have ruled lower in sympathy with the declines elsewhere. Good to choice heavyweight dry lot cows show very little if any change, but on good dry lot medium cows prices are ruling 10c to 15c lower than the close of last week, while grassers of all kinds are 15c to 25c lower and in some instances 30c to 35c lower. Good lightweight heifers show a decline of 10c to 25c for the week. Desirable bologna, and butcher bulls as well as exports are 10c to 15c lower for the week, while the common to fair qualities are 15c to 25c lower. Veals indicated a decline of 50c to 75c for the week, common to choice now being quotable at \$2.50 to \$6.00. The trade in stockers and feeders has been in a comparatively healthy condition, receipts being about sufficient to supply the nominal country inquiry. As a result of the moderate marketing of this class of stock, regular dealers have been very free buyers at prices fully steady with the close of last week, and they could have used a great many more yearlings and calves and well bred twos than were offered. There is some inquiry for feeding steers, but it is not very extensive. Thin young stock cows and stock heifers are 15c to 30c lower than the close of last week, and the demand is not very strong but good stock bulls have sold freely at a steady price.

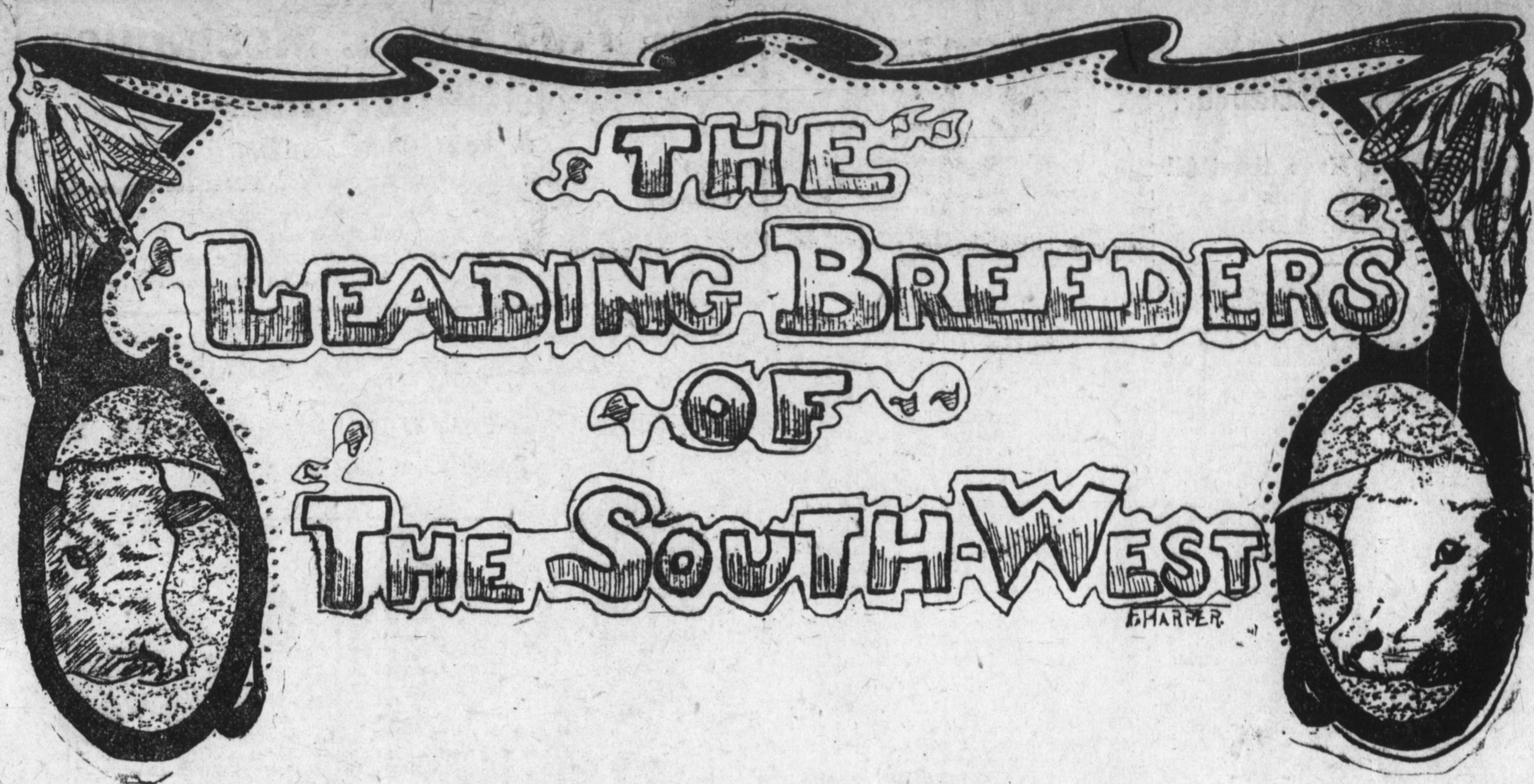
The hog market shows little variation from a week ago, but the tendency is downward, prices today ruled 2 1/2c to 5c lower with the range at \$5.20 to \$5.32 1/2 and the bulk selling at \$5.25 to \$5.37 1/2. The spread between light and heavy hogs is very narrow, and it is quite within the possibility that light hogs will soon be outselling heavier grades. Receipts have been very heavy and packers have taken everything freely. It is well at this time to again call attention to the country to the advisability

of exercising the utmost care in loading their hogs. A great many shippers this week has disregarded this caution, and as a result a great many dead hogs have been piled on the unloading docks; in fact, more than at any time since the beginning of the heated term. Much of this loss could be averted if shippers would only take the precaution to clean out their cars thoroughly and rebed them with fresh dirt or sand. The market on sheep and lambs declined 10c to 15c early in the week, but both woolled and shorn lambs are steady with the early decline. Sheep advanced 10c to 15c today, thus recovering early loss. Woolled lambs are selling around \$6, while sheep range from \$4.00 to \$5.00.

BEEF TRUST INDICTMENTS

News of much portent in the fight against the worst enemies of the American republic ought to be forthcoming soon from Chicago. Unless justice can be defeated in the same way that the will of the people can be and has been defeated in the seats

THE LEADING BREEDERS OF THE SOUTH-WEST



SHORTHORNS

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

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

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

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

POULTRY

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.

FOR SALE—Fourteen horsepower traction engine, in good repair. F. H. Campbell & Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

RED POLLED

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

B. N. AYCOCK,
Breeder of
Hereford Cattle
MIDLAND, - - - TEXAS

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.

Calves For Sale

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

BERT SIMPSON,
MONAHANS, TEX.

C. T. Graflenried

BOTH SEXES FOR SALE
CANYON, TEXAS

W. G. Low

Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Poland-China Swine.

MISCELLANEOUS

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.

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

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.

HOGS FOR SALE—In car load lots, coming feeders. L. E. Locke, Corrigan, Polk County, Texas.

Aberdeen-Angus Stock Farm, breeders of registered and high-grade Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. Some of the leading families represented. Young stock of both sexes for sale at all times. E. W. Permynter, proprietor, Big Springs, Texas. Farm 16 miles south of Big Springs. Phone 273.

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.

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.

LADY wishes to teach in a family; English, music, drawing, painting and elocution. Address, Miss Grace Lemin, Stamford, Jones County, Texas.

MRS. LILLIAN WRIGHT—Please write this office for good news. J. G., care Stockman-Journal.

Japan may now imagine herself the mistress of the seas so far as Russia is concerned, but it cannot be successfully denied that since the war with Japan began Russia has developed the finest submarine navy there is in existence.

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.
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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 returning 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.

STOCK SHIPMENTS ARE FALLING OFF

Western Cattle Have About All Been Moved for This Year. Few Cars Still Moving

EL PASO, Texas, June 10.—The flood tide of cattle shipments has definitely begun to recede. No railroad passing through the city has handled as large a volume of stock shipments as during the preceding weeks. An occasional train load from Marfa, Valentine or other West Texas ranch shipping point has reached El Paso on its way to the northern ranges or to California for slaughter, but the rest of the tidal wave is past.

From Mexico and from the territories to the west the spring deliveries have not been made. From Chihuahua and Sonora the ranches are shipping a few cattle north, both to the northern states of the United States and to Canada.

Over six hundred head from Geronimo, Ariz., passed through the city on the way to Kansas.

Another lot of about the same size came from Murphy & Walker of Marfa for delivery at Denver. The same company shipped about four hundred head to Kansas City.

J. K. Brown* of Marfa shipped about two hundred cattle on the way to Kansas City.

W. R. Patterson of Los Angeles accompanied 1,500 head of cattle en route from Wilcox, Ariz., to Lamar, Colo., through this city.

Nearly two thousand five hundred head of cattle were shipped from Hachita, N. M., through this city to northern points.

The Chiricahua Cattle Company shipped 1,750 head of cattle from Wilcox, Ariz., to Oklahoma. This is the largest cattle company in Graham county, having two ranches, one in the Gila district and another near Cedar Springs.

A train load of choice steers was shipped from the Brown ranch on the San Pedro river, in Arizona, to R. F. Gardner of San Bernardino, Cal. In the train load were a couple of cars of cattle for slaughter, while the balance will be put on pasture.

In the San Pedro district the stockmen say that conditions are superfine, with an abundance of feed and good prices prevalent.

In spite of the belief that the Santa Fe railroad would be unable to handle stock shipments this year, the lack of cars has lately been remedied and a number of train loads of stock have gone out over that road.

One shipment was destined for Colorado points, the cattle coming from the Stocker Brothers, N. H. Anderson, Ed Elrage and Crain Brothers. Another lot was sent out by the Diamond Bar and Carpenter Companies and consisted of about six hundred head. The Chico Cattle Company delivered a large bunch to the Santa Fe railroad.

After being quarantined nearly a year, the quarantine on Arizona cattle has been lifted. Dr. F. G. Kampschmidt, the quarantine official in charge, has left Tucson, where he made his headquarters. The establishment of the quarantine resulted from the importation of eighty bulls, which were affected with scab, from Kansas. The bulls were shipped to Wilcox, where half of them were killed. The balance recovered. As a precautionary measure, the government established a general quarantine over the entire territory. Inspection was required in all parts of the territory. When leaving Tucson, Dr. Kampschmidt pronounced the Arizona cattle in prime condition. Freedom from Texas fever, which is prevalent to a greater or less degree throughout this latitude, is not found in Arizona.

New Mexico cattlemen are already beginning their plans for their exhibits in the fall at the show of the New Mexico Live Stock Association, which will be held in Albuquerque in September. The management is planning to make the live

stock show one of the most important features of the annual fair.

According to the statement of Carlsbad, N. M., sheep raisers, the sheep industry in the Pecos valley is in more favorable condition than it has been in the past twenty years. They support this statement by citing a canvass recently made by R. G. Dun & Co., through their Carlsbad agency. Although there were heavy losses during the most severe part of the winter, the Pecos Valley as a whole has been free from disaster otherwise, while what sheep survived are in unusually satisfactory condition. The lamb crop has been large in the southern counties, and the wool crop, not only in the Pecos valley, but in the entire territory, is heavy. Prices are keeping up well and the sheepmen are making handsome profits.

A clip of wool made by William McIntosh of McIntosh, N. M., was sold to Meyer Friedman of Las Vegas. The clip amounted to 135,000 pounds. A smaller clip of about 100,000 pounds was sold by the John Becker Company of Willard, N. M., to Eduardo Chavez of Albuquerque. The wool in both cases brought 22 cents a pound.

H. E. Campbell of Flagstaff, Ariz., shipped over the Santa Fe railway a train load of twenty-two double-deck cars of sheep to Kansas City. Sheepmen say that from this district nearly five hundred cars of sheep, awaiting shipment, are being held back on account of the scarcity of cars.

Several of the territorial police unsuccessfully made a long chase after thirty-five head of cattle that had been stolen from the Chaves ranch near Pinos Wells. The trail was lost, and it was impossible to find any trace of either cattle or thieves. The Pinos Wells have suffered heavy losses from marauders.

HOLD FOR HIGH PRICES

Cattlemen in Clarendon County Have Plenty to Sell

CLARENDON, Texas, June 10.—A peculiar condition of affairs prevails at present in the cattle circles of the Clarendon country. Buyers a plenty are here, the stuff to sell is here in abundance, the desire to sell is pronounced, the price is really as good or better than could be expected, but still business in the cattle line has not been so dull since the coldest part of last winter. Various explanations are given for this state of affairs, the most feasible being the price asked for good stuff. Buyers seem anxious to get everything in the cow line that is for sale, but they seem to be afraid to tackle the proposition on a large scale at prevailing prices with the market in its present partially unsettled state. Nothing, so far as the Stockman-Journal's correspondent can learn, has been offered for sale but that there has been some one to pick it up at either a loss or a profit. No great amount of stuff is on the open market here at present, but what is here is rapidly being sold. About 4,000 steers are now on the market here and their sale is expected within the next few days.

Tom Adams was here from Knox county last week and sold a small bunch of 3 and 4-year-old steers to local buyers at satisfactory prices.

Harve B. ... of Quannah was in Clarendon from his Matador ranch this week with a bunch of 1,000 yearlings, which he disposed of to a northern buyer at \$17.50.

Scoggins & Brown sold to northern buyers this week 3,300 steers, which were shipped from Estelline.

Harron & Stinson bought from Tillar of Colorado City 2,000 steers delivered here and shipped to Texas.

Charles Derrick returned yesterday evening from Knox and King counties, where he received cattle from Roy B. Burnett and Frank Patton for Lewis & Molesworth of this place. Both bunches comprised something like 1,500 head and are said to have been A1 stuff. Both bunches were sold almost as soon as bought, the Burnett stuff being shipped from Estelline, while the Patton bunch went north from Childress. Mr. Derrick says he never saw the lower country in better shape. In talking to the Stockman-Journal reporter he said: "The Knox and King county country is in especially fine shape this year, better I might say than I have ever seen it, and I have

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M. P. BEWLEY, Vice President. BEN H. MARTIN, Assistant Cashier.

INDIANS LEAD THE PARADE

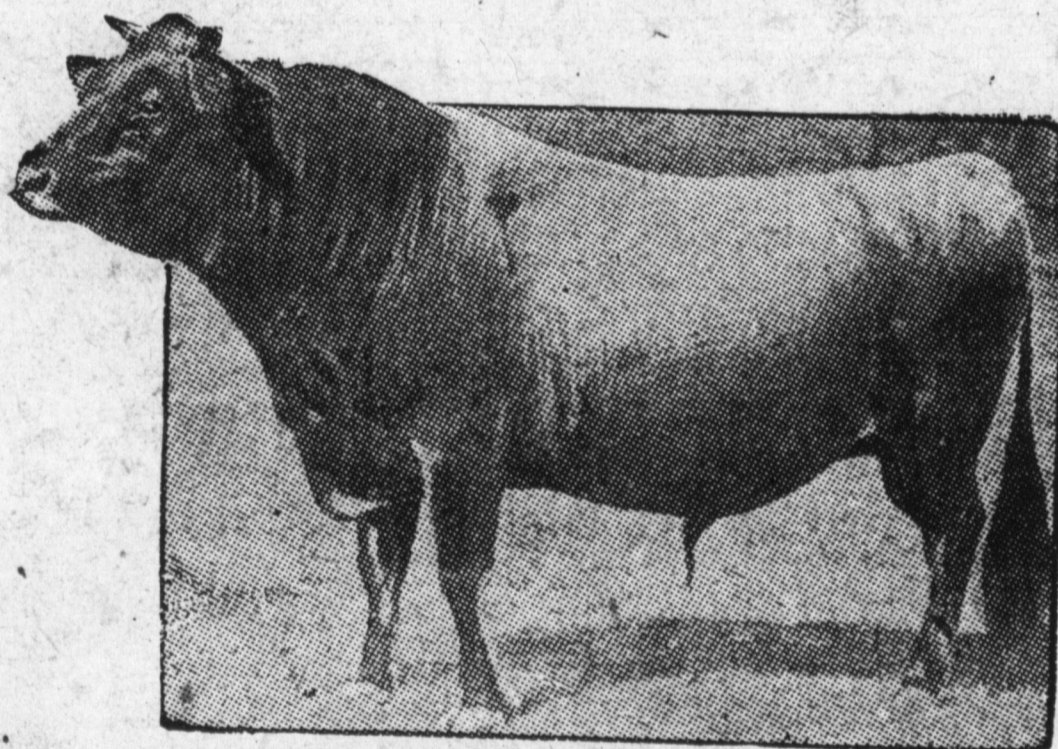
Famous Chiefs of Old-Time West Participate in Big Show Sunday in Oklahoma



People are prone to associate Oklahoma and the west of today with Geronimo, the ferocious old warrior who now is about as harmless as a redskin can be, and with Quanah Parker, chief of the Comanches, whose mother was a white woman captured by a war party!

These big chiefs, with Big Wolf, chief of the Cheyennes, led the parade of 2,000 Indians and 250 cowboys, in native dress, one of the events of the big wild west show held on 101 ranch in Oklahoma Sunday, to demonstrate to members of the National Editorial Association the progress of the west.

JERSEY BROUGHT RECORD PRICE



EMINENT 2D, SOLD FOR \$10,000.

The record price for Jersey cattle was broken when Eminent 2d sold at T. S. Cooper's public sale at Allentown, Pa., for \$10,000. George E. Pear of Rochester, N. Y., was the buyer. Thomas Lawson, George Vanderbilt and other prominent breeders were bidders.

been keeping up with it pretty well for years. Grass in places is knee high and cattle are fat as can be. The cowmen down there sold pretty heavily last year and the pastures are not as well stocked as usual. This, with the good season, means that the lower country will have something good in a cattle way to offer the buyers next year."

REGISTERED RED POLLS—50 head cheap for quick sales. W. C. Aldredge, Route 4, Pittsburg, Texas.

The report on the last Fat Stock Show now made public puts a very effective quietus upon some ugly rumors that have been industriously circulated to the effect that Fort Worth men had been permitted to get away with the major portion of the premium list. How such reports can originate and be accepted even as probabilities is beyond comprehension. The Fort Worth Stock Show is in the hands of men whose probity of character is too well known to require any defense.

YOUR CHOICE \$3.75 To prove that we are selling watches lower than any other house in America, we offer your choice of any of these 25 year guaranteed watches, for only \$3.75. Every watch is exactly as represented, and you do not need to pay one cent in advance. Just send your name and state the style of watch you want and we will send it, C. O. D. \$3.75 and express charges, to your express office for you to examine.

\$3.75 BUYS A GENUINE 14K DIAMOND set, superbly engraved case, which looks like a hundred dollar watch. Fitted with a stem wind and set High-Grade American Works which is guaranteed for 25 Years. Send this to us and we will send the Watch and Gold Chain and Silk Fitch Case C. O. D. \$3.75 and express charges to examine. If as represented pay \$3.75 and express charges and it is yours. Write if you want Ladies' or Gents' watch.

\$3.75 RAILROAD MAN'S WATCH DUST PROOF STEIN WIND STEIN SET

A GENUINE 21 JEWELLED \$50.00 GOLD WATCH. \$3.75 buys an elegantly engraved Double H u s t i n g C a s e Watch, fitted with an accurate stem wind and set, high grade ruby jeweled movement. GUARANTEED FOR 25 YEARS. Send this ad to us and write if you want ladies' watch and "Gold" fob chain, or gents' watch and vest chain, and we will send them for free examination, and if after examining the watch at your express office, you consider it equal to a 21 jeweled \$50.00 gold watch, pay \$3.75 and express charges, and they are yours.

REMEMBER—No such watch bargains as above have ever been offered before by any firm in America. Cut this ad out, and state what style watch you want, and we will send it to your express office to examine. If satisfied it is a big bargain pay express agent \$3.75 and charges, and it is yours. AMERICAN JEWELRY CO., Dept. 811 CHICAGO, ILL.

Printed Stationery

EXPRESS PREPAID

1000 Letter Heads,.....\$2.30
1000 Note Heads,.....\$1.60
1000 White Envelopes,....\$1.92

WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

Cash Stationery Co.
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.