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## STOCKMEN OF THE COUNTRY WANT THE "SQUARE DEAL"

Secretary Tomlinson, of the American Stock Growers' Association, Speaks of Reciprocity at the Portland Convention

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 19.—The Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress opened its annual convention on the exposition grounds here today. Many prominent business and commercial men of the Trans-Mississippi states are in attendance and several good addresses were made. An address made by T. W. Tomlinson, secretary of the American Stock Growers' Association, on reciprocity, is of especial interest just at the present time. Mr. Tomlinson, who was formerly general agent of the Chicago Junction railway, was appointed to his present position last May and is a very strong man among the western stock growers. In the address Mr. Tomlinson said in part:

"There are two national questions of great importance which vitally concern not only the live stock industry of the Trans-Mississippi region, but the prosperity of all the varied interests of this country and the welfare of every citizen of this republic. One is our international trade relations, and the other is the regulation of interstate railroad rates and charges by a proper tribunal of the United States government.

"In considering our international trade relations it should always be borne in mind that the foundation of our national prosperity lies in our unrivaled agricultural resources and their development. There has been nothing artificial about this development; no favors were necessary to promote it; simply the utilization of a fertile soil and favoring climate. Half a century ago the exports of our meat products were of little importance; last year we exported approximately 20 per cent of the meat products and the meat animals we produced. Of the total value of our exports during 1904, agricultural products, including live stock and meats, represented \$850,000,000, or 60 per cent; in former years it has always averaged a higher percentage. Our surplus of agricultural products and live stock had been largely induced by the export demand; that demand is the prime factor in establishing the price at home, which, in turn, is the measure of profit to the farmer and stock grower, and on their prosperity all other industries are admittedly dependent. Those familiar with the character of that territory, the acquirement of which this exposition commemorates, will indorse the statement that we have not reached the limit of our production of meats and grain; in all probability it will gradually increase for many years; likewise will the surplus that we can spare for export. Therefore, we must in future find a foreign market for a larger volume of these products or a radical readjustment of agriculture and live stock conditions will be imperative.

### Stock Interests Demand Reciprocity

"The best interests of the live stock industry, as I view them, require the correction of certain abuses that have grown up under the existing laws, and our tariff should now be revised so that it can be made an effective agency for opening foreign markets for our food products, or, at least, for retaining such trade as we now possess.

"For many years this nation has proceeded on the theory that foreign countries must buy our meats and their needs were so urgent that any import duties or restrictions they might impose would not lessen the demand. Several recent instances to the contrary, together with present and threatened conditions, compel a modification of these views; and, furthermore, there are new factors to be considered, such as the competition of Argentina, New Zealand and Canada, making it all the more important that this problem should receive immediate and care attention by congress. The result of any increase or reduction of foreign duties on our meat products has invariably been reflected in the volume of such exports.

"Our exports of live cattle did not reach any appreciable volume until early in the '70s. Since then they have steadily in-

creased, both in number and value per head, and during last year, which was the record, about 600,000 head were exported, valued at \$41,500,000. Of this number 388,000 head, valued at \$36,000,000 and averaging per head \$98, went to the United Kingdom. That country is the only important foreign market where our beef cattle are admitted free of duty.

"Of sheep we exported last year 388,000, valued at \$2,173,000, of which number the United Kingdom received 248,000, or 73 per cent.

### Beef Exports Decrease

"During 1904 this country exported fresh beef valued at \$24,100,000; salted beef, \$3,000,000; canned beef, \$5,200,000; tallow, \$3,000,000 and oleo oil, \$12,000,000, a total of \$47,300,000. These are decreases from recent years, and are the smallest annual exports of these products since 1898.

"Our exports of hog products last year were valued at \$110,000,000, a marked decrease, both in quantity and value, from the average of recent years for all classes of provisions except lard and sausage casings.

"According to the government figures, the exports of all meats and meat products (not including live animals) during the six years preceding 1904, averaged \$177,000,000. Last year they amounted to \$160,000,000, or \$17,000,000 less than the average, and \$36,000,000 less than the high total of 1901.

"A careful examination of all available data supports the conclusion that our export trade in meat products, which has been gradually expanding for many years, has about reached its limit under present conditions, and, in view of impending additional duties on the part of some foreign countries, a serious decline in this trade is probable.

"Our trade in meat products to continental Europe is in a deplorable state. Last year we exported to Germany meat products valued approximately at \$17,600,000, a decrease from the preceding year of 22 per cent; to the Netherlands, \$12,800,000, a decrease of 6 per cent; to Belgium, \$4,200,000, a decrease of 19 per cent; to France, \$860,000, a decrease of 47 per cent. These exports average less than for recent years, and every indication points to a further shrinkage unless present conditions are altered.

"The reason for decreasing exports to continental countries is plain. Their duties have been advanced, in some cases special articles have been prohibited, inspection and other fees have been doubled and sanitary restrictions have multiplied.

### Germany Threatens Retaliation

"The present German custom law dates from 1879, but has been subsequently modified in several respects. Under this law the import duty on bacon is equivalent in our money to 2.2 cents per pound; on other pork products and fresh meat, 1.8 cents; on lard and oleo oil, 1.1 cents; on meat extracts and bouillon, 2.2 cents, and on canned meats, 6.5 cents per pound. In 1900 the importation of sausages and canned meats was prohibited, and there was then passed by the agrarian party a new inspection law, which provided (in addition to the duties above named) a charge for general inspection, another charge for chemical inspection, and in the case of hog products a further charge for inspection for trichina. These extra charges average on hog products from 1½ to 2½ cents per pound. The effect of these added restrictions is apparent in the decreased exports from this country and the enhanced prices for meats in Germany.

"Not satisfied with the present almost prohibitive duties and regulations, Germany passed another law, to take effect in March, 1906, provided satisfactory reciprocal treaties are not negotiated before then, increasing the duties on fresh and prepared meats from this country about three-fold, and on lard and its compounds, oleo, etc., about 25 per cent. These new duties will absolutely prevent

our shipping any meat products to Germany.

"France is an agricultural country, somewhat like our own. Still, under the French tariff law of 1892, we were able to sell that country, for many years, about \$4,000,000 worth of meat products annually. In 1903 France enacted a new tariff law, making the import duty on all beef and pork products, fresh or salted, from this country, 4.4 cents per pound, and on lard 1.3 cents per pound. These duties, on most of our meat products, were double those previously in force, and the effect was promptly reflected in our exports to France, which amounted last year to only \$860,000, or about one-fifth of the average of previous years.

"The recent action of Germany and France presages what we may justly expect from other countries unless this nation makes some reasonable concessions.

### Time for Action Here

"The day for reckoning has come. In order to permit some of our manufacturing concerns to sell their goods at a round price at home, and probably a less price abroad, our live stock products are being barred out of many foreign markets where they are needed and where they could be sold at a fair profit.

"President McKinley, in his Buffalo address, said: 'A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible, it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal.'

"From 1790 to 1897 the excess of our exports over imports was \$353,000,000. During the succeeding seven years ending last December, the excess was \$3,700,000,000, or ten times greater than during the previous 107 years. These figures spell great changes in our commerce with the world. In the earlier years of our national life our imports exceeded our exports. Such is the history of all new countries. With our development came the increase in our exports and the reversal of former conditions; and now our exports have grown so rapidly that the present stupendous balance of trade should cause grave apprehension.

"We are confronted with a situation unlike any in our history. The balance of trade is so largely in our favor that it ought not to cause surprise if other nations adopt the most radical measures in self-protection.

### Favoritism Needs Abolishment

"The situation admits of no temporizing; heroic remedies must be applied; the policy of favoritism has served its day; reprisals and retaliation will intensify, not correct, the difficulties; a radical revision of our international tariff relations is the only solution. Fairness to the agricultural and live stock interests demands that they shall be given an equal chance. We want a square deal.

"Competition is keen in the markets of the world and elementary economics should teach us to meet that competition with articles that cost us the least and whose sale would benefit us the most. We raise 80 per cent of the corn crop of the world and consequently are in a position to produce better live stock and at relatively less expense than any other country. That being true, it is of paramount importance that our united efforts should be devoted toward conserving and promoting the sale, and especially to remove any restrictions on the free exchange of our meat products.

In view of the acute situation brought about by the new German tariff this question of our international trade relations assumes greater importance than ever before, and it merits the careful consideration of every public-spirited citizen because it vitally affects us all.

"Reciprocity is a consistent and reasonable policy for the further development of this nation; it means fair trade; it does not contemplate that we will do all the business of the world, but that we will sell abroad those articles whose exportation is most beneficial to the entire country, in exchange for other commodities we cannot produce, and for such other articles as some nations excel us in manufacturing, it means safe, conservative trade upon a solid, not artificial, basis.

"Various mutually advantageous reciprocal treaties have been proposed in recent years, and in every instance were defeated by the opposition of a few manufacturers who profit by present conditions, and whose importance to the general welfare of this nation is insignificant

compared with that of the live stock and agricultural industries.

"When considered in the light of the greatest good to the greatest number I believe it will be the unanimous opinion of all fair-minded men that we have just cause for complaint, and that it is the duty of congress to so readjust our tariff as to enable us not only to retain our present trade in meat products, but to extend it into other countries, thus insuring a continuance of that national prosperity of which the live stock and agricultural industries furnish so large a part.

## REDSKINS TO HAVE CATTLE FROM GOV'T

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 21.—As one of the means of rendering the Indians of the Whitewater reservation self supporting, the government is making a trial of distribution of stock. The Whitewater reservation is in the center of a district eminently adapted for cattle raising, with good pasturage and abundant water. Under the guidance of Judge C. W. Crouse, the agent in charge of the reservation, some 500 head of cattle have been given out to the red men.

Many of the Apaches regarded their cattle as best suited for immediate use as beef, and improvidently killed the stock, but in general the experiment has been attended by satisfactory results thus far.

### Buying Cowboy Ponies.

With a plan for disposing of southwestern ponies at a reasonable price, Newton C. King, an Ohio stockman, is traveling through New Mexico and Arizona, buying cowboy ponies, preferably those which have been broken to the saddle. The scarcity of good saddle horses at prices within the reach of the average pocketbook gave the Ohioan his idea, and he is collecting hardy little animals of good form to ship to his state. He expects to make large pickings from the herds in the eastern Arizona counties.

### Improving Quality of Stock.

United States Marshal Creighton M. Foraker and brother, O. E. Foraker, have purchased a large cattle ranch near Faywood Hot Springs, in Grant county, N. M. The Marshal will take charge of the business. Hereafter of a fine strain will be purchased and placed on the ranch, and the cattle business will be taken up on a large scale. The Foraker brothers already own a number of large herds in New Mexico. They plan to improve the quality of their stock as systematically as possible.

### To Wipe Out Scabies.

A vigorous campaign for the extermination of scabies among the sheep of New Mexico is to be waged under orders issued by the Territory Sheep Sanitary board. Twenty inspectors are under the instructions of the board, and they have been assigned to the infected districts, with instructions to require rigid enforcement of the law passed by the last legislature which provides for dipping sheep. The disease is existent only in a mild form, and no alarm has been occasioned. The action of the board is chiefly preventative in purpose, and it is hoped to wipe out every trace of the disease.

### Income from Gila Reserve.

For grazing on the Gila forest reserve in New Mexico the government has decreed that a charge of from 30 to 50 cents shall be made, effective the first of the coming year. The return to the government from this tax is estimated at \$35,000 annually. The purpose is to make the reserve self supporting, but it is not viewed with favor by the cattlemen, who talk of appointing a committee to present their claims at Washington, in the hope of securing a modification of the ruling.

### Short Cattle Movement.

The reports to the New Mexico stock board officials show that range conditions in the territory have been surprisingly fine during the past season, and that the losses of last year have been more than overbalanced.

Cattle shipments are at the lowest possible point. There have been very few movements in any direction. A few straggling lots have been moved for slaughtering, but otherwise dullness has been extreme.

# COL. POOLE AT BALLINGER & COLEMAN

Editor Stockman-Journal.

The farm and garden products at the Ballinger display were very fine, indeed. The corn and pumpkins reminded me of old Missouri. I never saw better corn in any country—all kinds of garden truck, fruits and melons were simply immense. I never saw as many fine watermelons and cantaloupes in one town in all my life. My friend, N. J. Wardlaw, has in one hundred and fifty acres of watermelons and cantaloupes, two miles southwest of town, 100 acres in cotton, fifty acres in corn and twenty-five acres in orchard. I had the pleasure of taking dinner on the ground with him and his better half and I want to say Mrs. Wardlaw is an expert on peach cobbler made of the Wardlaw peaches. I presume the balance of the dinner was equally good, but I did not sample anything but peach cobbler. Wardlaw tried to bluff me out by saying his wife did not wash her hands before making that pie, but his bluff did not work. He had the exclusive right to sell melons inside the grounds and I want to say I never in all my rounds saw such a display of fine melons. It kept one man busy day and night handing out melons and receiving the money.

H. Z. Parrott had on exhibition some of the finest kaffir corn I have seen this year. He planted six heads of this corn on three acres of new ground, broke last spring, and has gathered ninety bushels from the seed of the six heads. Mr. Parrott is a reliable gentleman and I know what he says is correct, for he reads The Journal.

The man with the hoe has about got this country grabbed. Hundreds of home-seekers are pouring into this western country every day from Eastern and Middle Texas. They come by rail, wagons, hacks and buggies—any old way to get here, and land is changing hands rapidly at good round figures.

My friend, C. S. Woodward, the leading real estate man of Ballinger, is kept busy almost day and night showing lands, and is doing a rushing business. I have known Mr. Woodward a long time. He is an honorable, correct gentleman. Anyone wishing lands in Runnels or adjoining territory he can furnish it in quantities to suit purchasers.

I met a host of old friends here, among them Joe Johnson, Garland G. Odom, John W. Clappitt, Bill McCaulley, Bill Allen, John Stubblefield, H. A. Gary, W. A. Pace, W. L. Haley, N. T. Guest, Nunilee Hoffer, Judge W. H. Weeks, Frank Charp, Bob Kirk and a host of old Confederate veterans too numerous to mention. It always affords me pleasure to shake the paw of these old white-headed roosters. They are gradually dropping off every year and in a few more short years we will all have to answer the roll call on the other side, and I sincerely hope each and all of them will receive a rich reward in the great beyond.

The Ballinger reunion has passed into history as a good one and many of the old vets doubtless shook hands with each other for the last time on this earth. The younger generation cannot appreciate the love and esteem we cherish for each other, yet they treat us with marked attention and kindness and we all appreciate nice treatment from the young folk.

I met the oldest man here I ever saw in my life, Uncle Dan Riggall of Tom Green county. He was born the 22d day of October, 1804, which will make him 101 years of age next October. He is hale and hearty, walks without a cane and reads without glasses. He says he has chewed tobacco seventy-five years and taken a little stump water all his life. He lives sixteen miles north of Angelo and in company with one of his great granddaughters drove through in a buggy to Ballinger, he doing the driving. He laughingly remarked he had about quit work, as he had been at it eighty-five years and that was long enough work for any one man on this earth, and says he has a good set of teeth yet and has been using them with great regularity about 90 years. He gets around as spry as most men at 60 years of age.

It would run a nigger blind crazy to look up and down these streets and see watermelons that weigh all the way from thirty to eighty pounds rolling in here by the wagon load, to be loaded on the cars for shipment. It is an every-day business every day in the week. Talk about your cantaloupes! They are here to perfection. A number of melon raisers out two or three miles from town have from

ten to fifty acres in these luscious melons and peaches as fine as ever grew in any country. If I lived here I would have all the peach cobbler I wanted every day in the week and four times every Sunday.

I had the pleasure of stopping at the Pierce hotel during the reunion. Mr. Pierce is an old vet and adjutant and secretary of the association, and has probably done more to build it up than any other one man that belongs to the association. His daughters, Miss Olive and Miss Pride, are charming young ladies. I enjoyed their company very much. They both play and sing nicely and treated me to sweet music several times during my five days' stay there. It was a hard matter for me to decide which I admired the most, the music or the young ladies, but if any difference existed it was in favor of the girls. Miss Olive has been teaching three years and is regarded as first-class in her profession, and I must not forget their little 12-year-old sister, Hattie, who is so pleasant to all the guests when waiting on the table. All are in love with sweet little Hattie.

Miss Lula Hayley of Hayrick was visiting the Misses Pierce. Miss Lula is a very pleasant, pretty young lady and has a kind word for everyone. I must say I enjoyed the company of the young ladies very much. The Peaces have my good wishes for all time to come.

At 3:20 o'clock Sunday evening I shook the dust from my feet at Ballinger—there was plenty of it there—and boarded the Santa Fe cars for Santa Anna, arriving there at 5:18 o'clock. This town is rapidly improving. Seven large rock buildings, with brick fronts, business houses, are being under construction. The town is full of homeseekers and Coleman lands are selling rapidly at from \$10 to 25 dollars per acre and a few well improved at \$30 per acre. The Nesters or farmers have got Coleman county and gone with it. All the large pastures have been put on the market as farming lands. The stock business in Coleman county on a large scale is a thing of the past.

F. W. Turner and Ole Lane report grass and stock in prime condition. They are prosperous ranchers near Santa Anna. Lane has a fine lot of 2 and 3-year-old mules for sale.

Again I boarded the Santa Fe train, headed for Coleman City, ten miles away to the west, to take in the three days' carnival and fair. A number of the old timers greeted me, among them being Judge Jesse Woodward, R. L. Denman, Like Trammell, Bud Bowen, John Dunn, Bill Murray, John F. Gordon, Judge Randolph, Tom Austin, Peg Leg Williams, Charley Thompson, Ned Thompson, Bill Rose, Tom Brown, Joe T. Morris, John Mann, Davis Paddleford, W. C. Gay, Noah Armstrong and others.

The fair and carnival opened Thursday morning at the city park one mile north of town on the banks of Lord's Creek, in a beautiful Pecan grove. Large crowds are in attendance from the country. The grounds are lighted up each night by electric lights. All the amusements common to such occasions are here in great force and the park is overflowing with the good people of Coleman county and a great many from a distance. Everything is going off nicely, but the dust is just awful between town and the park.

Oh, but it is hot and dry here! The big barbecue comes off today. This is the last day. The stock show and horse racing is the order of the day. I must quit and go to the grounds, as it is my duty to inspect the meats; have not had any breakfast.

C. C. POOLE.  
Coleman City, Texas, Saturday morning, Aug. 19, 1905.

## NEW MEXICO CONDITIONS

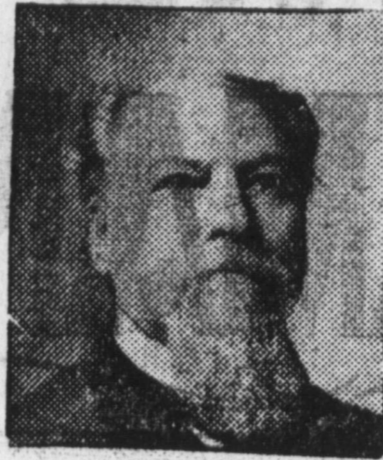
CARLSBAD, N. M., Aug. 18.—The Pecos slope began two weeks ago to take on that brown and withered appearance that always makes the stockman sick at heart. No rain or indication of rain was in sight. Hot winds and a blistering sun were turning the beds of flowers of a few months ago into a barren waste, but at last the windows of heaven were opened wide—too wide for comfort. Every draw, every dry wash, every little stream became a mad river, rushing to join the Pecos. And the Pecos rose to the occasion, taking bridges, dams, railroad, anything in its way. Several of the towns along the river were isolated for a week or more. The loss is not as heavy as at first estimated. It is a mere trifle to the benefit to the range and farms. These rains insure grass for fall and winter pasture. It means that the stuff will go into winter fat.

The conditions are as favorable for stock as they have been for many years. The flockmasters say the lambs are growing and keeping fat and are likely to go direct from the range to the market. They say it would be waste of time and money to send such lambs to the feed lot, as there could be no material gain in weight or quality. Some of the local buyers of wool are selling. A. J. Crawford sold 150,000 pounds to Roswell parties at 25 cents, except 4,000 pounds of bucks' wool that went at 20 cents. Much of this wool was bought at less than 20 cents. Others are holding their wool for the time being.

The horsemen are busy rounding up and gathering horses. The rain stopped the work for nearly a week. Many horses have been sold and buyers will soon clean up the rest. Saddle ponies bring from \$25 to \$30 and heavier horses \$50 to \$80. A few large horses have been sold at \$100.

The Angora flocks are increasing steadily in number and quality. The mountain

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DALLAS, TEXAS.

districts west of the Pecos seem especially suited for the goat industry. Aubrey Gist, one of the leading goatmen, has just received two Angora bucks. One was imported from Cape Colony, Africa, to Vermont a year ago and shipped to Mr. Gist now. It is a fine animal; its mohair is from eight to ten inches long and hardly a trace of kemp or hair. This buck was bought especially for the flock of 200 registered does. The other buck comes from Oregon and will be used in the flock of 1,600 does that have been bred up from the original Mexican stock. The registered does are valued at \$8 to \$10, while grade does sell at \$2.50, a flock of 260 being bought at that price a week ago. No goats will go to market for some time to come, goatmen depending on the mohair for their profit until their flocks increase to respectable size.

The wolf hunter has been busy the past year. He has brought in many scalps and in July the county commissioners gave him his reward—coyote, \$2; wildcat, \$2; gray wolf, \$20; panther, \$20. The amateur shows up with an occasional coyote or wildcat, but the old hand gets the bigger game and the larger reward. The bounty is paid by taxing all live stock.

### WILL MODIFY LAW

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 16.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson held a conference today with about fifty cattlemen at the Stock Yards Exchange on the subject of live stock transportation.

The cattlemen made it plain to the secretary that they were opposed to the law which requires shippers to feed and rest cattle every twenty-four hours on the journey east. They wanted it extended to thirty-six hours.

The ranchmen argued that it distressed cattle and does more harm to take them from the cars every twenty-four hours, prodding them with poles and banging them against the sides of the car and cattle pen chutes than it does to allow them to remain in a car for a day and a half.

Secretary Wilson told the stockmen who were from Texas, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Iowa and other cattle states, that he could not change the law, but he agreed to modify the order, which now limits the number of cattle in cars when they are fed en route.

"As to feeding the cattle in the cars," said Secretary Wilson, "there are not enough of the right kind of cars to make that general. The stockmen represented today that the recent order limiting the number of cattle in cars that are so arranged that feeding was possible was a hardship, and I agree to modify it."

The railroads also contend that unloading every thirty-six hours is enough, and a committee of operating and traffic men was appointed to join with cattle shippers in presenting that matter to Secretary Wilson.

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**IN TOM GREEN COUNTY**

San Angelo Standard. Broome & Farr sold Thursday to Hill & Lee one-third undivided interest in the J. M. Slator ranch recently acquired by Broome & Farr. The terms of the sale are private.

Felix Mann shipped two cars of fat cattle to St. Louis Thursday morning. Many other shipments are expected to follow on Monday and Tuesday of next week, as a number of cars have been ordered by stockmen.

The 11,000-acre ranch near Ballinger, known as the Henry Wylie ranch, on Valley Creek, was sold Saturday for \$110,000. The ranch is to be cut into 160 and 200-acre tracts for the purpose of colonizing small farmers.

A. S. Weaver shipped two cars, Oscar Cain one car and Arthur Evans one car of fat cows to St. Louis Monday. T. F. Matchett shipped two cars of range horses to Brenham. The movement of fat cattle from this time on is expected to be quite heavy.

Shortly after midnight Thursday morning fire entirely destroyed the ranch house of R. L. Woodward, six miles west of Eden. The fire started in the kitchen and burned with such fierceness that it was impossible for the family to do more than get out and save a little of the furniture. The property was totally destroyed, with a loss of over \$1,000, and no insurance. How the fire started is not known.

J. S. March of Fayetteville, Tenn., purchased twenty-five head of yearling range mules of W. H. Collyns and ten head of Sam Butler, at private terms, on Thursday afternoon. The mules are all fine youngsters and are not branded except on the jaw. Mr. March will ship the mules on Monday to Fayetteville.

It is quite a feather in the cap of mule raisers in West Texas to ship mules to Tennessee. This is the first shipment of that kind that has been made from here in many a day. The mules are an excellent lot and the new owner is greatly pleased with his bargain.

Robert Bailey of Eldorado has a pair of 3-year-old Durham steers that are pure white. They are muley steers and he has been offered \$150 for the pair by a party who wishes to make a driving team of them for exhibition purposes. The party stated to Mr. Bailey that he wished to exhibit them at the next live stock exhibit at Fort Worth. The steers weigh nearly 1,000 pounds each and are said to be perfect specimens.

Mr. Bailey has some ninety head of steers 3 years old, which are weighing close to 1,100 pounds. These steers are mostly range cattle and have been fed very little cake and cotton seed. Mr. Bailey thinks that the range conditions have never been better than this year and said when here Thursday that they had had a good deal of rain and that grass was good in the vicinity of Eldorado.

**IN REEVES COUNTY**

Pecos Times. Wat Reynolds. Will Courtney and Colonel Rush delivered fifty-three head of fine 3-year-old steers to W. R. Tandy at the Pecos Valley pens last Friday, for which they received \$20 around.

O. C. Nations, a horse raiser and buyer of Midland, was a Times caller while in Pecos Monday. He was on his way to Carlsbad, where he went to receive 400 mares that he had recently purchased, and will drive them to his ranch near Midland.

Bert Simpson was over from the Monahans country Tuesday and tells us that stock and the range are in good shape, but they are getting a little short on water. He delivered twenty-four head of yearling colts Monday to S. T. Meadows of Henderson at \$30 around.

Sid Kyle was down from his ranch near Riverton the first of the week. He reports his cattle and range in good shape. Last week he delivered 100 head of fine yearling steers to Lee Reagan at Riverton, for which he received \$12 around. They were shipped to Portales.

R. A. Casey, while in Pecos the first of the week, made the Times a most agreeable call. He has recently delivered to W. D. Casey a fine bunch of horses—sixty-five head—2 to 4 years old, and received \$30 around for them. He also sold him four head of mules at the same price. He informed us that all of his stock and range near Hermosa are in fine shape.

W. D. Hudson arrived home on Tuesday from a business trip to Carlsbad. He had been at the ranch for about two weeks, gathering a bunch of cattle which he had sold to W. R. Tandy of Canadian. They had a time of it, too, as one night the cattle stampeded and in the morning they had about two hundred left out of nearly eight hundred. He succeeded in delivering 695 head of steers, 2s and 3s, at Riverton.

**IN CROCKETT COUNTY**

Ozona Texan. W. F. Coates bought of George Jay Roe 480 head of stock cattle at \$12.00 per

head, and Mr. Jay Roe's interest in the Coates and Jay Roe ranch for \$1,600. Ferguson & McKenzie bought of Holmes about sixty head of 1, 2 and 3-year-old steers at \$12, \$15.50 and 20.

Murray & Wynn bought of different parties about 100 horses and mules, which they are taking to San Angelo for shipment.

John Young's \$1,000 polo pony ran into a wire fence on Tuesday and was badly cut. Why couldn't it have been some \$3 pony instead of this valuable horse? We hope that with the attention he is receiving he will recover without a blemish.

**IN MIDLAND COUNTY**

Midland Reporter. J. S. Means was in yesterday from the "J. C." ranch west. Says it is getting pretty dry in his immediate section, but there is plenty of fine grass.

It rained steadily about two and a half hours yesterday afternoon and it makes the country great. The rain seemed to extend a long way south, but only a short distance north.

J. F. Bustin was in from Shafter Lake last Saturday until Tuesday morning, when he returned accompanied by two carpenters, who will assist him in some improvements. He gives a most flattering report of range and cattle conditions.

Isaac Pemberton was in the first days of the week from his place fifty miles west. While the range is very fine, he reports, screw worms are worse than has been known out there before, and are giving considerable trouble.

Through the agency of W. J. Moran, W. H. and D. W. Brunson have lately purchased five sections of Texas and Pacific railroad lands in Glasscock county, at a total consideration of \$8,960 cash, or \$2.80 per acre.

Estes & Watts lately, through the agency of W. J. Moran, purchased a section of Texas and Pacific railroad land, located seven miles southeast of Midland, paying \$2.80 per acre, or an aggregate amount of \$1,792.

S. O. Richardson is here from twenty miles south of San Angelo. He has recently sold his eight-section ranch there, and is here prospecting for a location. He is much pleased with the outlook here and may invest with us should he find a property that suits him. He thinks lands in the Midland country the best proposition he has yet run across.

Tom Guest, who has been employed on Estes & Watts' ranch southeast, was seriously injured last Sunday by a fall from his horse. He was running a cow and his horse fell with him. The injuries he sustained were very serious and he has been unconscious all the week, until yesterday, and since then he has gradually been regaining consciousness. The doctors think he will recover all right, if no complications set in.

**IN DEAF SMITH COUNTY**

Hereford Brand. W. R. Monday, who had been visiting his brother-in-law, C. L. Davis, for several weeks and whose home is in Knoxville, Tenn., closed a deal this week for the five-section ranch belonging to W. J. Wheeler and situated five miles southwest of Hereford in the edge of Castro

**WRONG SORT**

Perhaps Plain Old Meat, Potatoes and Bread May Be Against You for a Time

A change to the right kind of food can lift one from a sick bed. A lady in Weldon, Ill., says:

"Last spring I became bed-fast with severe stomach trouble, accompanied by sick headache. I got worse and worse until I became so low I could scarcely retain any food at all, although I tried every kind. I had become completely discouraged, had given up all hope and thought I was doomed to starve to death, till one day my husband, trying to find something I could retain, brought home some Grape-Nuts.

"To my surprise the food agreed with me, digested perfectly and without distress. I began to gain strength at once, my flesh (which had been flabby) grew firmer, my health improved in every way and every day, and in a very few weeks I gained 20 pounds in weight. I liked Grape-Nuts so well that for 4 months I ate no other food, and always felt as well satisfied after eating as if I had sat down to a fine banquet.

"I had no return of the miserable sick stomach nor of the headaches, that I used to have when I ate other food. I am now a well woman, doing all my own work again, and feel that life is worth living.

Grape-Nuts food has been a god-send to my family; it surely saved my life and my two little boys have thriven on it wonderfully." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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

county. The ranch has some improvements and was sold at the low figure of \$14,400.

George W. Irwin this week sold his four-section ranch fourteen miles south of Hereford in Castro county to J. A. Johnson and J. H. Bowers, who recently moved here from Nocona, consideration being \$4.50 bonus. Mr. Irwin also sold his cattle, consisting of 250 head, at \$15 per head.

This is one of the largest trades which has been made in this vicinity lately and we congratulate Messrs. Johnson and Bowers on their coming into possession of one of the best ranches in Castro county.

**IN RANDALL COUNTY**

Canyon City News. L. S. Carter was in town ednesday and reports a fine rain in his part of the county Saturday evening and the outlook for all crops a way up in the pictures.

Judge Lair on Monday sold to C. B. Merriam of Topeka, Kan., sections 145, 146 and 147 out of the Block pasture. The price for the three was \$8,150. This takes in the windmill section and running east. F. M. Lester gets the section lying east of the one purchased by Rev. J. D. Ballard at \$3,000.

**IN COLEMAN COUNTY**

Coleman Voice. H. N. Beakley sold his Concho county ranch, 6,500 acres, on the Colorado and Concho rivers, to A. S. Harris of Comanche, for \$40,000.

The H. C. Wylie ranch of 11,000 acres, situated twelve miles northwest of Ballinger, was sold last week for \$110,000. It will be divided into small tracts and sold to the man with the hoe.

**IN SAN SABA COUNTY**

San Saba News. J. W. Smith purchased about 200 stock cattle and steers from Sam Bull, the cattle Mr. Bull had in the Hall pasture, at Richland Springs, at \$12.50. Mr. Smith shipped two cars of these cattle to Fort Worth last week and sold at \$1.75 and \$2.05. In the shipment was a 635-pound calf that sold at \$2.35.

The stockman can hardly tolerate Jersey cattle, and for this reason the acceptance of the Jersey as a milk cow has been slow. The effects of this aversion are disappearing and the town people especially are taking to the Jerseys for milk and butter. Mr. Knight Rector, who purchased the Tom Linn farm north from town, has a nice herd from which he has been selling some fine cows.

**IN LLANO COUNTY**

Llano Times. The following stock were shipped from Llano the past week:

Arthur Liefeste, 2 cars beef cattle to St. Louis. C. B. Sweeney, 1 car beef cattle to Houston; 2 cars calves to St. Louis. I. S. Phillips, 1 car calves to Fort Worth.

Cal Avery, 1 car cows to Fort Worth. Wyckoff Brothers brought 79 head of cattle to Llano last week, and sold them to D. W. Kouse. These boys are rustlers, and always land with the goods. They are building up right along.

**IN IRION COUNTY**

Sherwood Record. Everything is resting splendidly with the stockman out here.

M. Noelke has purchased 700 sheep from Mr. Hall of near Sonora. Many of the old sheepmen of this section believe that sheep will never again get down to their former prices.

W. E. Newton of Ozona has bought 1-100 sheep and 800 lambs from J. N. Cobb of this county. Price paid was \$3 per head for the sheep and \$2.50 for the lambs.

**IN EDWARDS COUNTY**

Rock Springs Rustler. W. T. Bandy bought of H. R. Perkins 225 head of mutton goats at \$2.25, 2s and up.

S. S. Field, Robert Craig and Lee Allison sold their stock cattle to O. G. Coalson at \$10 around.

J. T. Gray sold five head of steers to S. B. Raney at \$10.

L. S. Friday sold eighty 1s and 2s to Parkerson & Ridgeway at \$12 and \$16.

Fritz Knust has sold all his sheep—three flocks—to C. W. Warren and Ben Hill. Mr. Hill bought the dry flock.

Parkerson & Ridgeway delivered the 800 head of steers Wednesday at the Parkerson ranch to Mr. Dockery.

C. W. Warren bought of Fritz Knust 2,073 head of sheep at \$2.75. This is an extra good lot of young sheep.

C. W. Warren sold to Neacy Smith one flock of sheep at \$3.

Jim Brown of Barksdale sold his steers to S. B. Raney.

C. B. Shurley bought for William Coleman 400 head of goats at the Parchman sale Tuesday.

**4,425,000 ACRES GOVERNMENT LAND**

To Be Thrown Open for Settlement, Aug. 28, 1905.

**A Splendid Opportunity for Homeseekers to Locate in a Most Favored Portion of the Northwest**

Advices are received to the effect that the Uintah Indian Reservation in Utah will be thrown open by the government for settlement on Aug. 28 and that on account of some individual registrations for the land will commence Aug 1 at Grand Junction, Col., and at Vernal, Price and Provo, Utah, such registrations to close Aug. 12.

Drawings to determine the order in which selections of the land may be made, will be held at Provo, Utah, commencing Thursday, Aug. 17, and the applications of those participating and drawing numbers from 1 to 50 inclusive, must be presented at Vernal, Utah, Aug. 28, when they will be considered in their numerical order during the first day; the applications of holders of numbers 51 to 100 inclusive to be presented on the second day, and so on until all numbers have been disposed of.

Between the time of registration and the drawing, applicants will be given certificates permitting them to examine the lands. All applications for entry must be made individually, and cannot be made by agents or representatives except in the cases of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, who may submit proofs of their qualifications through agents of their own selection. No person, however, will be permitted to act as agent for more than one soldier or sailor. The reservation is reached to advantage via a new transportation line from Mack, Col., known as the Uintah railway, also by stage line from Price, Utah, a station on the line of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad.

On this account and in order to admit of interested persons participating in the very unusual opportunity thus presented, at nominal expense, the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway (The Denver Road) will sell round trip tickets from Texas points daily at rate of one fare plus \$2 for the round trip, with a return limit of sixty days from date of purchase, and will also afford the privilege of stop-overs going and returning in order to facilitate the interests of those desiring to investigate and file claims.

Details regarding the best plans of procedure in order to secure parts of the property will be supplied free of cost by A. A. Glisson, general passenger agent of the Denver Road, at Fort Worth, Texas, upon application. The lands referred to are in many respects extraordinarily good and, as this is probably the last opportunity of the kind which will be afforded for many years to come, it goes without saying that an immense interest will be found in the opening by parties from all sections of the country.

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

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

**TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.**

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

HEC. A. MEECHAM.....Editor

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Entered as second-class matter, January 5, 1904, at the postoffice at Fort Worth, Texas, under the act of congress of March 3, 1879.

Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.  
OFFICERS:

President—W. W. Turney.....El Paso  
First Vice Pres.—Ike T. Pryor.....  
.....San Antonio  
Second Vice Pres.—Richard Walsh  
.....Palodura  
Secretary—John T. Lytle...Fort Worth  
Treasurer—S. B. Burnett...Fort Worth

**THE OFFICIAL ORGAN**

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

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

**TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE**

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

**TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.**

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

**THE POSITION OF CATTLEMEN**

A letter written by S. Pauli of New York to the New York American suggesting that Texas had better lease the 6,000,000 acres of public land she is about to put on the market instead of selling it, is being printed with apparent approval by several of the papers of this state. The summary of Mr. Pauli's letter in the New York American is as follows:

"The state of Texas proposes to sell this land at a very moderate price. Mr. Pauli asks why it would not be better to lease the land in perpetuity with the right to periodically increase the rental. The state offers this land now—6,000,000 at \$1 per acre. Our correspondent asks, why not rent it for 5 per cent on that amount? It is the desire of the state to secure settlers, certainly these settlers can be more easily secured by renting them the land than by exacting \$160 from each man who wants 160 acres. And as settlers come in, the land, so our correspondent suggests, will become more valuable and the income to the state will be increased. So far as the occupier of the land is concerned under such a system he would be no worse off than if he had bought the land. Indeed, he would be better off, for the money which he would have to pay to the state for a full title he could use to build his cabin and put up his fences. If anything went wrong his lease would be as salable as his land. This is the view of a correspondent in the American. For our own part it seems to us very well taken. If the state of Texas wants the greatest number of actual settlers rather than a few owners of great ranches, its authorities might well take the proposition into consideration."

Of course, this on its face seems the kind suggestion of an outsider whose only motive is to see Texas and her people prosper, and it would be very unkind in us to even intimate that this great philanthropic financier of New York wrote this in the interest of the large cattle raisers, who do not want the public lands of this state sold in small tracts to actual settlers. There can be no doubt but that this busy man took the time and neglected his own business to write this letter without the offer or hope of reward from

anyone, and that he wrote it solely because he wanted to aid us in having actual settlers instead of a few owners of great ranches. Nil, Pauli.

The perpetuity lease is exactly what the large ranch owners want, and what they have tried to get for the last twenty years. Remember, that the same law of nature that causes one plant to try to overshadow and crowd out governs the actions of men. The large cattle men do not want actual settlers, and they know that if the state should go into this lease business she would secure very few actual settlers on small tracts. Not one word is said by Mr. Pauli and the papers endorsing his suggestion about how many acres should be leased to any one person. If they are in good faith why do they not suggest something for us on this point? They can suggest that the perpetuity lease would be a great thing for actual settlers, as they could take the money they would pay for the land and put up cabins with it on the state's lands. They need not be so awfully anxious about the settlers having cabins, and most of them who pay the state for the land will put up something better than cabins. If this lease business is such a great creator of actual settlers, would it not be well for the state to buy back all the land she has sold and make herself the empire landlord of actual settlers?—Austin Statesman.

There has long been an idea extant around Austin that the cattlemen of Texas have their dragnets at work in an effort to capture every foot of the children's land that it is possible for them to make off with. This idea percolates all the way down from high state officials through the channels, that lead to the Austin newspaper offices, and it is just about as absurd as it is unreasonable. The fear seems to be quite general in the capital city that every acre of land that is to come on the market is destined to find an abiding place in the capacious maw of the cattleman, and it is even intimated that Austin children when they grow refractory are frightened into obedience with the terrible threat that unless they are good children the bad old cattlemen will get them, just as they are getting their patrimony located so far out on the western plains.

But even bearing these facts in mind, the assertion on the part of the Austin paper that a suggestion made by a man thousands of miles away, to the effect that the lands now coming on the market be leased in perpetuity to the actual settler is a move in the interest of the big cattlemen, is certainly amusing. It is not apparent that the man making this unfortunate suggestion "Vox Populi," and other regular contributors to the press, he simply saw an opportunity to parade his views on a subject of possibly no earthly interest to him, and he suggested to the people of New York that it would be a good idea for Texas to lease her lands instead of selling them. His suggestion as to "cabins" shows his wonderful ignorance of the situation out in the country where this land is located. If he had been to the manner born he would have said "dugouts." The position of the Austin paper under the circumstances is certainly a most violent assumption.

The cattlemen have had about all the experiences with leases out in that section of the state that they desire. They were encouraged to go ahead and improve the land, through the medium of sinking wells, constructing tanks, erecting windmills, building fences and making other valuable improvements under the belief they would be permitted to use and occupy the land so long as they paid the agreed price for it. But covetous eyes were resting upon the land and improvements. Men saw an opportunity to get something for nothing, and the way they went after those improved sections as the leases expired was a holy caution. In this they were encouraged and abetted by the land policy of the state. The state took advantage of those improvements to advance the price and fleece the actual settler when possible, and those terrible cattlemen simply stood and held the bag while a rapacious element profited from their thrift and enterprise.

These are among the reasons why the big cattlemen do not desire any further leasing arrangement with the state. They are adjusting the size of their herds to fit their land ownership and seeking to forever end the strife and contention that has so long existed over land matters out west. They are not land thieves, and they have grown exceedingly weary of being eternally characterized as such.

**HUNDRED DOLLAR TEXAS LAND**

The man who expects to own a farm in Texas should buy it now. If he waits until next month or next year he will need more money to make the purchase.

Farm and Ranch has from time to time called attention to the fact that Texas lands were steadily and rapidly advancing in price, but a land trade that has found its way into the courts of the state gives still greater emphasis to the truth.

A few weeks ago a Grayson county farmer who owns 280 acres of black land was asked by a real estate agent if he would take \$100 an acre for his farm. The nature of the farmer's reply is not known, but the agent soon found a buyer for the land, a man who was willing, yes, anxious to plunk down \$100 for each acre of the farmer's land. The agent claimed that the farmer had authorized him to sell the land at that price, while the farmer asserted that he had only agreed to consider such an offer. He considered and refused to accept the money. Now the agent is suing for his commission on a sale. Thus it is publicly shown that Texas has \$100 farm lands—not a garden spot or highly improved tract—

but a farm of 280 acres two miles from the nearest town, which has 500 people. Twenty years ago this land was prairie, and not worth more than \$20 an acre. Thirty years ago it could have been bought for less than one-tenth of the amount that its owner has just refused. Lands in scores of other counties show corresponding gains in value, and the end is not yet.

If you expect to own a farm in Texas, do not delay to purchase. There are many thousands of acres of cheap lands in the state, but even the cheapest are growing more valuable.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

All over the state of Texas there is a rapid and almost unprecedented enhancement in real estate values. Over in the black land district the land has steadily enhanced in value until it is stiffly held at not less than one hundred dollars per acre on an average, and the fortunate owner has no desire to turn it loose even at that figure. It is getting so that it is almost impossible to buy this land at any price, as black land farmers do not believe there is anything else in which they can invest their money to better advantage. These lands have climbed up in value as the state has settled and developed, and it is so all over Texas.

Out in the western portion of Texas land values have advanced in the same proportion. Three hundred miles west of this city lands are now selling for \$6 to \$10 per acre which were considered high a few years ago at from \$1 to \$2 per acre. This is one among the several inducements that have conspired to put a number of the big ranches of that section out of business. There are numbers of the big land owners out in the western portion of the state who have grown immensely wealthy from this enhancement in value of their lands, and they are showing their good business judgment by cutting up their large tracts and selling them out in small holdings to the men who are eagerly flocking to that section in search of homes. There is lots of land in west Texas today that is selling for \$30 per acre that was purchased from the state twenty years ago at \$2 per acre, on thirty years' time.

It has only been a few years since land could be purchased almost anywhere in the Panhandle country of Texas for almost a song, and it is a well known fact that this Panhandle land is doubling in value every few years. The big tract that the state gave the capital syndicate at a valuation of \$1 per acre is today of more than quadruple its original value, and is being sold off rapidly to the people who desire homes at those kind of figures. Other big Panhandle ranches are passing in the same way, and the same conditions extend to the south and southwest Texas country. The building of new railways and development of the irrigation idea is adding much to the value of the lands down in that section of the state, and as a result, big ranches down there are going the way of other big ranches in Texas.

When we consider the fact that Texas is as yet in the very infancy of her certain development, the advice given by Farm and Ranch will but serve to strike as nearer home. Our people are just beginning to find out what they can do in Texas, and this awakening is not confined to any portion of the state exclusively. In east Texas there is fruit and truck farming development that has given a wonderful impetus to land values. In south Texas there is oil and rice growing that has had the same effect. In southwest Texas there is onions and other trucking interests that have tended to swell values. In west Texas there is cotton and stock farming doing the same work. In the Panhandle there is stock farming, alfalfa and small grain. In north Texas there is alfalfa and the highest order of agricultural development. All over the state there is something developing to help along the enhancement of land values, and the man who is putting off the acquirement of a home is losing money every day he practices this procrastination. There is good money in Texas dirt anywhere in Texas, and the man who is not acting on that assumption is just naturally so blind he is not capable of seeing.

**THE PACKERS ARE SILENT**

A special dispatch from Chicago to the Washington Post says:

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Local packers and the counsel refuse to discuss President Roosevelt's public utterance Friday concerning the cases of the indicted men. The statement of the President which has aroused the packers is: "It has become our conviction that in some cases, such as that of at least certain of the beef packers recently indicted in Chicago, it is impossible longer to show leniency."

John S. Miller, leading counsel for the packers in the beef trust cases, and, as a rule, spokesman for all his clients, refused to talk of President Roosevelt's remark. "I do not think it prudent at this time to discuss the President's statement," he said today. "A discussion would only bring about a controversy between the government officials and ourselves, and we do not care to prejudice our case."

Alfred R. Urion, attorney for Armour & Co.; Alfred R. Evans and Henry Veeder, Swift & Co.'s legal advisers, and M. W. Borders, Nelson Morris & Co.'s lawyer, gave similar reasons for declining to talk of the President's speech.

The big packers now under indictment in Chicago are no doubt speechless with amazement in consequence of the expres-

sions recently made by the President. They brazenly paraded their willingness to contribute to the national republican campaign fund in the recent election, and announced that Roosevelt was good enough for them, but if they were expecting their campaign contributions to purchase them immunity from punishment for violating the law, or that license was thus acquired to plunder the public according to the dictates of their own sweet will, they must now be suffering from the keenest disappointment imaginable. President Roosevelt has more than once shown his complete abhorrence of the methods employed by the big packers in their business affairs. He has felt the odium of his own position in being forced into the limelight as the patron of one of the greatest combinations ever effected to fleece the body politic, and he has resented the situation by boldly seeking to strike down to the earth the instruments that have sought to place him in this unnatural and unenviable position.

There can be no questioning the fact that the personality of Theodore Roosevelt is very largely behind the very determined effort that is being made to secure the conviction of the packers. The thorough manner in which the work has been gone about in the face of the celebrated Garfield whitewashing report and other adverse circumstances, goes to prove that there is a virility behind the situation that can be nothing else but the resolute determination of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States. While there has been something of an effort to discredit the work done at Chicago, and argument advanced that these indictments were all returned for the sake of effect and to keep up appearances, those on the inside of the situation have known from the very beginning that the President was most terribly in earnest, and that he intends no stone shall be left unturned that promises to bring about the desired result.

If the president was not determined to bring about the conviction of the packers if possible, there would not have been secret agents sent into Texas and other portions of the range country to dig up additional evidence against the packers since the indictments were returned. While those worthies have been resting on their oars and seeking to impress the public with the belief that they had nothing to fear from the situation, the federal government has proceeded with the work in a most thorough and systematic manner, and the big packers themselves will no doubt be surprised both at the quality and quantity of the evidence that will be arrayed against them when the cases go to trial in Chicago the first week in October.

There was a time when the packers were garrulous enough in the matter of the work of the government in seeking to have them indicted. They were loud and vociferous in their declarations that they were only pursuing a safe and legitimate business and had nothing to fear from the pending investigation. And all the time they were rushing their most damaging witnesses off to Europe under assumed names and covering their tracks in the most effective manner possible. And as they were brought closer and closer to the strong arm of the law, they were again constrained to talk much. This time persecution was the burden of their discourse, but it did not operate as a bar to further governmental action.

Realizing the futility of further talk, the packers seem to have settled down to a silence so profound that it is positively painful. They have had nothing to say since the indictments were returned, from the fear of prejudicing their cases, but that fact has not affected the situation to any appreciable extent. While the packers have been strangely and ominously silent Theodore Roosevelt has been doing some talking, and it was just the kind of talk that fits the existing situation. It is the kind of talk that gives the people of this country confidence and strengthens the belief that in the coming trial the packers are actually going to have to answer for the lawlessness that has been laid at their doors.

**THE BOOMING WEST**

Reports from west Texas indicate that section is on a regular boom this year. From San Angelo comes reports of the largest influx of immigration that section has ever known, and lands are changing hands rapidly at very satisfactory prices. The big ranches are being cut up and sold in small tracts to men who are engaging in stock farming, and the general opinion is that the development of the stock farming idea is going to make the west the most prosperous portion of the state. Men are going into that section with different ideas from those entertained in the past. There was a time when it was generally believed the west would develop into a great farming country, but the many years of disappointment that followed taught the people that the hope of the country lay in the combination of farming and stock raising, and since that custom has come into vogue the west has fast been developing along the proper lines. Optimism prevails everywhere on account of the fine seasons this year, and the general feeling of buoyancy is well reflected in the following article from the Ncws, published at Colorado City:

Mitchell county is the paradise of Texas, the garden spot of the whole state. Her orchards and vineyards, farms and gardens, are the wonder of every visitor to west Texas. Her fields of cotton, corn, milo maize and Kaffir corn are her standbys.

The banner county of west Texas is coming into her inheritance—an inheritance richer than was dreamed of. The

promises of former years are being realized in even greater measure than the dreamers of yesterday ever thought possible.

The land-poor stockman of yesterday is selling his grazing land to the farmer of today and both are gainers. Instead of a vast prairie dotted here and there with herds of cattle we have today green fields with happy homes; contented wives, hard working, prosperous husbands and merry children.

The cowboy has given away to the parson, the school teacher has displaced the ranger. Civilization, prosperity and wealth have come west.

Mitchell county offers every man a home and a living. Here are farming lands as good as those of Farrant or Grayson, fruit lands as good as those of Erath or Anderson, truck lands as good as those of any country; and a plenty of them.

Land as good as the best in Texas can be bought at from \$2.75 to \$12, according to location and improvements. A few hundred dollars gives a man a home in Mitchell county that would cost as many thousands in any other part of the state.

And homeseekers are not disappointed when they come to Mitchell county. Our lands, good and cheap though they be, are not the only attraction. Mitchell county people are healthy people. The elevation is about 2,000-1,400 higher than Fort Worth. The air is pure, the water is good. There is plenty to eat and plenty of work to do. What more could people ask?

Colorado, the county seat of Mitchell county, is on the Texas and Pacific railroad, about 230 miles west of Fort Worth. Fine streets, comfortable homes and beautiful women are the features of the town that first attract attention. An \$80,000 court house, a \$15,000 jail (usually empty), three public school buildings and five churches are among the attractions of the town.

Homeseekers are coming in on every west bound train. Our hotels find their hands full caring for the rush of people seeking homes in the west. Some come with plenty of money, some come with only a few hundreds and some arrive with only the price of another meal; but Mitchell county welcomes them all and is glad to have them. The west needs money, but it needs muscle more, and the man who is willing to work can find here a home and a living. Come to Mitchell county. A home in Mitchell is a fortune to any honest man who will work. Come to Mitchell county.

There are numberless opportunities for the poor man out in west Texas, but no man need expect to go there and gather figs off of thistles. It is a country that has its disadvantages as well as its advantages, and its greatest disadvantage lies in the uncertainty of its seasons. If a man will go out to that section with the expectation of meeting with some reverses and severe disappointments, but determined to achieve success by sticking to his business and never give up the fight, he will win if he adapts himself to the prevailing natural conditions. In the development of the stock farming idea lies the hope of west Texas. That is a fact that has been clearly established by all the past years of experience. Some years bountiful crops of almost everything can be produced, but there comes a time when dry weather ruins the brightest prospects. It is best to have a little bunch of good stock upon which to lean during such an emergency.

**RECIPROCITY PRINCIPLES ADOPTED**

The national reciprocity convention, representing more than 200 agricultural, commercial and industrial associations of the United States, by delegates assembled at Chicago, Aug. 16 and 17, 1905, hereby makes the following declaration of principles:

Whereas, The agriculture, manufactures and other industries of this country have expanded to such an extent that they can no longer depend upon the home market for the consumption of their entire product; and

Whereas, The export trade has become a vital support to many of our industries; and

Whereas, The present commercial attitude of the United States, largely owing to our failure to carry into effect the reciprocal trade provisions of section 4 of the Dingley law, is antagonizing foreign nations, whose good will we desire and on whom we have hitherto depended as purchasers of our surplus products; therefore, be it

Resolved: 1. That this convention, recognizing the principle of protection as the established policy of our country, advocates immediate reciprocal concessions by means of a dual or maximum and minimum tariff as the only practical method of relieving at this time the strained situation with which we are confronted.

2. That eventually the question of the schedules and items to be considered in reciprocal concessions be suggested by a permanent tariff commission, to be created by congress and appointed by the president, which shall consist of economic, industrial and commercial experts.

3. That it is the sense of this convention that our present tariff affords abundant opportunity for such concessions without injury to industry, trade or the wages of labor.

4. That we urge action upon congress at the earliest time possible.

**SAN ANGELO, Texas, Aug. 18.**—The movement of live stock from this place beginning Monday is expected to be very heavy. The local Santa Fe agent has orders for fifteen cars for fat cattle Monday. Stockmen have declared that they would not ship unless the market prices improved, but the dry condition of the range and the scarcity of water has made them desperate and they must dispose of some of the stock.

**FARMERS' CONGRESS  
IN THE PANHANDLE**

**Report of Proceedings of Record Meeting of the Kind in Northwest Texas**

**AMARILLO, Texas, Aug. 1.**—The Panhandle Farmers' Congress, which met in this city last week, was the best attended meeting of its kind ever held in the Panhandle country. Besides the members of the congress and delegates represented a large number of interested farmers from all sections of the state were present. At the opening Friday the court house, which was used as a meeting place, was full to overflowing. The address of welcome was delivered by Thomas F. Turner of this city, the response of welcome being delivered by J. H. Connell of Dallas, editor-in-chief of the Farm and Ranch. In the election of officers for the meeting Judge J. C. Paul of Potter county was elected president, W. A. Ward of Randall county secretary.

In the absence of J. B. Buchanan on account of sickness, H. A. Judd of Fort Worth, formerly manager of Armour & Co.'s plant at that place, was introduced by President Paul and spoke on the subject of "Hogs and Kaffir Corn."

**Profit in Hogs**  
Mr. Judd made an excellent address on this subject, pointing out the enormous profit in hog raising and conclusively demonstrating the cheapness of hog raising. He told how the farmers of Kansas, borne down by the weight of the mortgages that had been placed upon their farms as a result of the devastating droughts that had repeatedly swept that state, turned in their despair to look for something or somebody that should be their deliverer in this extremity, and how they selected the American hog as the most available medium to accomplish their purpose. "What the hog has done for Kansas," said Mr. Judd, "it can do for Texas, only more so, since the Texas farmers have no mortgages and are now already on the highway of prosperity."

**Packing House for Amarillo**  
Concluding, Mr. Judd spoke of the advantages of a packing plant in Amarillo. He said: "This brings us to a matter of vital importance to this community. Now that you have the determination to raise hogs, why not have a packing house right here in your community to consume them. Why ship them to distant markets and then ship the meat products back again over the same rails, thus paying double tribute?"

"This is the natural live stock center of this great region and you have a modern stock yards plant located here, affording ample facilities for the transfer, loading and shipping of live stock, but there are no slaughtering facilities, hence very little trading at this point.

**Would Be Profitable**  
"Such an enterprise would be profitable from the start and would be the beginning of a movement to establish manufacturing enterprises, to give employment to labor and supply articles required in the community that are now made in some far distant city and transported here at a high charge for freight. So I say this community could not make a better investment than of the character mentioned.

**Value to Panhandle**  
"The investment of \$150,000 in a packing house would be worth a million dollars to the people of the Panhandle of Texas. It would attract people and result in largely increased immigration. At the bottom of this season of prosperity I have called your attention to the American hog. So plant hogs. Plant them often, raise two crops a year. It can be done as easily as one and the profit is twice as great. The hog is the most economical animal you can raise, and

**A SPOON SHAKER**

**Straight from Coffeedom**

Coffee can marshal a good squadron of enemies and some very hard ones to overcome. A lady in Florida writes:

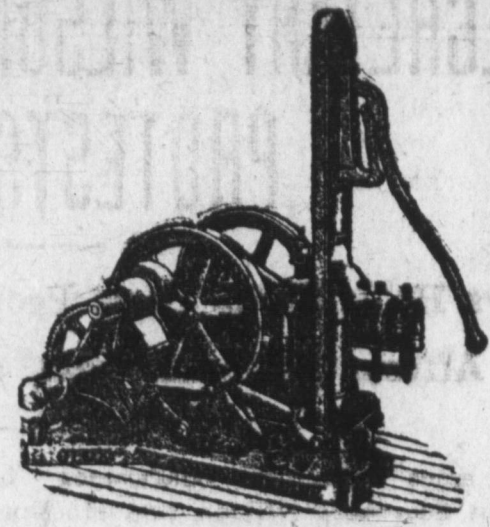
"I have always been very fond of good coffee, and for years drank it at least three times a day. At last, however, I found that it was injuring me.

"I became bilious, subject to frequent and violent headaches, and so very nervous, that I could not lift a spoon to my mouth without spilling a part of its contents; my heart got 'rickety' and beat so fast and so hard that I could scarcely breathe, while my skin got thick and dingy, with yellow blotches on my face, caused by the condition of my liver and blood. I made up my mind that all these afflictions came from the coffee, and I determined to experiment and see.

"So I quit coffee and got a package of Postum, which furnished my hot morning beverage. After a little time I was rewarded by a complete restoration of my health in every respect. I do not suffer from biliousness any more, my headaches have disappeared, my nerves are as steady as could be desired, my heart beats regularly, and my complexion has cleared up beautifully—the blotches have been wiped out and it is such a pleasure to be well again." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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Mention The Stockman-Journal.



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For further information see ticket agent or address

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nothing need be allowed to go to waste. In closing I can give you no better advice than to raise hogs, with judgment and care, and the earlier you begin the quicker will be your reward."

**Panhandle Horticulture**

Colonel Parker Earle of Roswell, N. M., followed Mr. Judd and delivered an address on the subject of "The Horticultural Future of the High West Plains." In part Colonel Earle said: "The crops of horticulture—the apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes and berries are worth much more, acre to acre, than the crops of agriculture—the cereal foods, the forage and the animal food products. Let us consider the items: A crop of corn is a good one that yields fifty bushels—3,000 pounds of grain—to the acre of land. That is worth \$30, half of which goes for planting, culture and harvest. The yield of the acre is \$15. Let corn represent the cereal crops. If the corn is fed to make corn or beef, will the yield be more to the acre of ground, counting the pasture, the forage and the grain? Will the net yield of beef and pork be more to the acres employed in meat producing? I think not. I believe that it is fair to agriculture to let the acre of corn represent it.

**What an Orchard Will Do**

"An acre of apple orchard, in full bearing, will produce 1,000 bushels of apples, or 50,000 pounds of product, if it is a good crop. Let us call the apples 1 cent a pound—the same value as the corn. They will always be worth as much as this, if well handled. But within a decade or two of years we have come to learn something of the possible wealth that lies waiting here. Enough water has been found in many sections to make the desert bloom with roses—and with the best fruits of the earth."

Continuing further, Colonel Earle said: "As I look at the matter, all of the conditions point to this elevated point of country as the future great orchard and vineyard country of the American continent. As soon as the real facts which surround us can be made known to all the

people the great orchard planters are coming up here."

**Evening Session**

The evening session was one of particular interest to the people of the town as well as of the Panhandle country. As the program had been originally framed, Congressman John H. Stephens and Walker Hall of Vernon, the great North Texas humorists, were to speak, but both of these gentlemen were unable to fill their engagements and their places were supplied by Rev. L. C. Kirkes of Amarillo and ex-Governor J. N. Browning.

Following a short talk on "Healthful Farmers' Organizations," by J. H. Connell of Dallas, the congress adjourned.

**INDIAN TERRITORY CONDITIONS**

R. M. Tadlock of Rush Springs, I. T., was a visitor at the stock yards Tuesday morning, "just looking around, rather feeling of the market," as he stated to a reporter for this paper. Mr. Tadlock is in the cattle business in Indian Territory and is a frequent shipper to and from the Fort Worth market.

Conditions in the territory are all that the cattlemen, or any one else for that matter could wish, according to statements by Mr. Tadlock. There have been no complaints coming from the farmers or the grangers on account of lack of rain. The territory received a full share of the abundance of rain that fell over the southwest during the late spring and summer of this year.

**STERLING COUNTY SALE**

**SAN ANGELO, Texas, Aug. 16.**—Broome & Farr closed a deal here today for J. M. Slater's 12,000-acre ranch in Sterling county, including 1,000 head of stock cattle, for \$75,000.

Figures won't lie, and when one kind of a horse sells for two or three times as much as another the percentage of gain shows clearly where the profits lie, and all of the figures that can be produced will not change the result.

# SECRETARY WILSON HEARS PROTESTS OF THE STOCKMEN

Says He Is With These People On Every Proposition That Affects Their Interests, and Needed Relief Seems in Sight

A most important conference between Secretary Wilson and stockmen representing all parts of the country, was held yesterday afternoon in the Chicago Live Stock Exchange rooms, and all concerned felt that much good would result.

Murdo MacKenzie: Unloading and reloading cattle at the average places provided, especially at night, causes more suffering and injury than keeping them in the cars much longer than any practical stockman would want to do. Long experience has taught that western cattle, especially, do best when loaded so snugly that they cannot get down, and that as long as they are on the cars they should be kept from lying down. Also that 36 hours is not an unreasonable time to keep them aboard ordinary cars, while in "feed and water cars" it is best to run them to destination, whether it be from Texas, Colorado or Montana, to Chicago. Unloading is much worse for range cattle than overloading, but either is avoided by prudent owners.

Frank J. Hagenbarth described the shipping of lambs from Idaho to market. Under the most favorable circumstances handling lambs taken from their dams at four months was a difficult problem, and required skillful handling en route to prevent loss to the owner. He had seen a train of lambs turned out at poorly equipped stations, where they quickly scattered over four square miles, many being lost and all of them falling far short of the "feed and rest" idea of the framers of the 28-hour law. At Laramie, Wyo., where there was a reservation of good grazing land and a river close to the unloading point lambs would graze and drink under natural conditions, and be really rested and refreshed; but under the 28-hour law they had to be unloaded at Montpelier and Rawlins, on the way from Spencer, Idaho. In the first place the lambs just taken from their mothers knew nothing about drinking from troughs and less about eating ordinary hay. If taken out of the cars at night it took exceedingly rough handling unless there was force enough to carry them out one by one. The two extra feedings now required on the way to market added not a cent less than \$60 a car to the cost of marketing and the lambs were not in as good condition at the journey's end as when they were kept on the cars 30 to 40 hours between good feeding stations. Mr. Hagenbarth showed that it took 30 to 45 minutes to load a car of lambs, and more than half as long to unload, and gave a graphic description of the suffering and injury caused by the operation; even under the most favorable circumstances. He concluded a forcible appeal for assistance from the department of agriculture by saying that no stockman ever made money by practicing inhumanity to his animals.

Ora Haley of Laramie, Wyoming, who ships 500 cars of cattle and sheep a year, asked Secretary Wilson if there could not be a modification of the 28-hour regulation. Mr. Wilson insisted that all should bear in mind that it was a law of congress and not a ruling of the department, and that as he would probably lay before a committee of congress a report of his investigations in the matter he wanted the stockmen to talk as if they were addressing such a committee.

M. Haley called attention to the unreasonable custom of the railroads of compelling shippers to unload wherever and whenever the 28 hours expired and clubbing lambs out of the cars oftentimes in rustbeds like those of Montpelier or Rawlins, where no spear of grass could be had, nothing but dry hay that the lambs could not eat and water in troughs that were so strange to them that they would not drink.

"Why do the railroads do this?" asked the secretary.

"Because their agents say they will be prosecuted by the agricultural department, and because the agents of the bureau of animal industry generally give color to that idea."

"Not one railroad has ever been sued or fined," said Mr. Wilson, "but in my judgment they ought to be sued by the stockmen for heavy damages where they arbitrarily cause the unnecessary unloading of stock, or where they are so poorly prepared to handle stock that the unloading causes suffering and loss."

"Yes, but your inspectors seem to be imbued with the idea that it is their business to hold the penalty of heavy fines over the live stock agents of railroads if they do not comply with the letter, regardless of the spirit of the law, and the agents being afraid to put the punishment of fines on their roads, refuse to take chances, and

throw the entire burden of suffering and loss upon the stock and its owners."

"It is evident that some of the inspectors are not using the best judgment and are talking too much," said Mr. Wilson. "I have no authority to make laws, my business being to see that so far as my department is concerned they are carried out, BUT I CAN SAY THAT I SHALL NEVER BE PARTY TO ANY SUIT AGAINST A RAILROAD FOR CARRYING STOCK BEYOND THE PRESENT 28-HOUR LIMIT IF IT CAN BE SHOWN THAT UNLOADING AT AN UNSUITABLE TIME AND PLACE WOULD CAUSE MORE SUFFERING AND LOSS THAN TO CARRY THE STOCK ON TO A POINT WHERE IT COULD BE PROPERLY HANDLED."

Mr. Haley said that even in case of accidental delays, such as hot boxes, the railroads refused to keep the stock aboard cars or start for a proper feeding point, or the market destination even when within 60 or 100 miles.

"That point is fully covered in the law and railroad managers know they would never be prosecuted under such circumstances."

"There is no law, human or divine, to compel railroads to unload stock where they are not fitted for providing proper accommodations, and they are evidently using the 28-hour law as a bugaboo to cover their own shortcomings."

"You stockmen have a right to insist that proper accommodations be accorded, and also, I think, you have a right to damages when the roads are to blame for not making proper time."

In reply to Secretary Wilson's query, Mr. Haley said he thought an extension of the unloading law to 36 hours would be about right.

W. J. Tod of Maple Hill, Kan., declared it was kinder to cattle to leave them in cars 6 to 8 hours at night than to unload them in the dark or by artificial light.

A. E. de Ricques said it had been the custom for 20 years to ship cattle from South Dakota points in feed and water cars to Chicago without unloading, and that owners could be trusted to see that their stock got to market in the most comfortable way possible. Stock could be brought in that way with a minimum of bruises, whereas if compelled to unload every 20 hours as was necessary under the construction of the law that time must be counted from the time loading begins until loading is finished, the suffering and loss must be great. Last year he shipped 2,300 from Rapid City to Chicago in feed and water cars and not one was lost or seriously bruised. Western cattle always rush in and out of cars and unloading pens, and the damage to hips and broken ribs resulting therefrom causes great loss to owners, and, of course, much suffering to animals.

In reply to the objections to Dr. Salmon's order for loading cattle in feed and water cars so that a third of the cattle could lie down at once, Secretary Wilson said that was a ruling and not a law, and that after the present investigation he felt warranted in saying it would be withdrawn.

"GET FEED AND WATER CARS AND SHIP STOCK IN THEM SUCH DISTANCES AS YOU THINK BEST AND WE WILL WATCH RESULTS," said Mr. Wilson, in reply to the question whether or not the department could use elasticity in the construction of the law.

"I am not clear that cattle should be loaded heavier west of Chicago than east," said the secretary.

"Western cattle are mostly wild," said Conrad Kohrs of Montana, "and a large share of them never go east of Chicago. It is better to load western cattle so closely they cannot lie down for if they are given any room to move around they cripple and bruise one another, as is not the case with native corn-lot cattle. In my 23 years' experience in shipping western cattle I have found that the less loading and unloading can be done the better it is for the cattle, and therefore for the owner. For years we shipped cattle on four-day runs to Chicago, and they arrived with fewer bruises and in better condition than they now do with the six-day runs caused by the enforcement of this 28-hour law that has been a dead letter so long and has so recently been dug up and enforced to add to the burdens of stockmen."

Sam H. Cowan of Texas pointed out in forcible manner the hardships caused to Texas cattle shippers by the foolish construction put upon the 28-hour law by the railroads; showed that it was best to load cattle in the evening

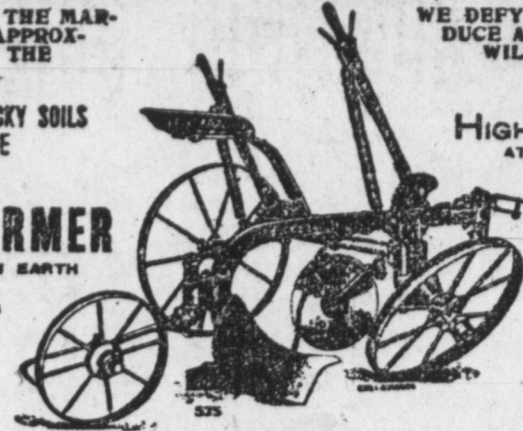
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and start them out at night, getting to market early in the morning. As it takes 30 to 31 hours from Ft. Worth to Kansas City, the cattle had to be unloaded under the law at points 60 to 100 miles from destination, and thereby lose a whole day's market, causing, from actual experience, 24 to 25 lbs additional shrink per head. There was no motive for cowmen to handle their stock in any but the most comfortable and humane way. The 28-hour law served as a cloak for the railroads to hide their shortcomings, and this should serve as a strong argument for amending the law. He thought 36 hours the right length of time.

A. L. Ames, president of the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association, said the railroads were largely to blame for not giving as good service as formerly, but he said they were inclined to do better now. He thought there was no good reason why roads should not run stock from all Iowa points to Chicago within 28 hours if they paid proper attention to the service, but at present, unless the agent could see seven hours ahead of them at the Mississippi they would not start the stock.

As a man especially interested in hogs, Mr. Ames said he felt that they should be entirely exempt from the operations of the law. Unloading hogs in the heat and mud at way stations causes nothing but suffering and hardship, and often times a loss of 10 head to the carload on arrival at market. He thought that by loading 15 bushels of corn to the car and occasionally wetting them in the cars they would suffer much less than by unloading.

"You ought to prod the railroads to give better time—there is no excuse for Iowa shipments to reach market easily, barring accidents, in 28 hours," said Mr. Wilson.

"HOGS WILL DO BETTER TO REMAIN IN A CAR A WEEK THAN TO

BE UNLOADED ONCE," was Mr. Ames' strong statement.

"I need a little more light on this hog question. I do not think much of the plan of watering cars that are moving, by the hose, at the rate of 12 to 15 miles an hour. The railroads are getting money enough to get you to market in 28 hours, and they should be required to do it, but I feel that the shippers west of the Missouri river need some relief," answered Mr. Wilson.

John W. Moore, John P. Bowles, Thomas Kelly, H. S. Bunker, Charles W. Baker, Edward Keefer, Emil Ingwersen, John Clay Jr., and many other Stock Yard men, added the weight of their testimony to the need of amending the 28-hour law, and Mr. Wilson seemed to be deeply impressed with the merits of the case, as presented on behalf of the stockmen.

"I AM WITH YOU PEOPLE ON EVERY PROPOSITION THAT AFFECTS YOUR INTERESTS, AND AM HERE AMONG YOU FOR THE PURPOSE OF GETTING THE BEST INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT. THAT I MAY BE ABLE TO RENDER YOU EVERY ASSISTANCE POSSIBLE," was the concluding word of Secretary Wilson.—Chicago Live Stock World.

Hogs are hungry animals, they are not very particular about what they get to eat, but the feeder must be particular or he will not get results.

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# RANGE CATTLE CONDITIONS CONTINUE QUITE FAVORABLE

It is now just a little past the middle of the month of August, and the generally favorable conditions that have prevailed throughout the range country of Texas all of the present year are not yet in existence. Cattlemen are all in fine spirits so far as range matters are concerned, and the general verdict is that so far as grass and water are concerned, the range was never blessed to a greater extent than it has been during all of the present year. It looks like Jupiter Pluvius has kept a close watch on the entire situation this season and has benevolently moved to turn loose the needed precipitation just at the proper time and in the proper quantities.

South and Southwest Texas have enjoyed an exceptionally fine season all the year, and that fact has been happily reflected in the fattest cattle that have gone to market for many years. Many of the ranchmen of those sections were fortunate enough to get a great deal of their fat stuff off to market early in the season when prices had reacted, and they realized very handsomely from their action. The bulk of the aged steers sold in Texas this season came from those sections, and during the time when prices were at their best. All this class of stuff brought very satisfactory prices. It is reported that the calf crop of south and southwest Texas is fully up to the average this season, and decidedly above the normal so far as quality is concerned. The leading ranchmen down there have been assiduously at work in the process of breeding up their herds until they are now just about as good as those produced elsewhere in the state, and conditions have been so favorable all the year that the young stuff looks unusually fine.

Down in the Concho country cattle are reported in prime condition and the range generally just about as good as could be desired. There was a small dry streak extending northward through Sterling county, and in that immediate vicinity cattle have not done as well as in some other localities. Good rains are reported throughout that section during the past few days, and this will bring the grass now with a whoop, obviating the necessity of moving a few herds of cattle, which seemed necessary prior to the coming of the needed precipitation. Reports from that section indicate a large amount of fat stuff now ready to go to market, but on account of the prevailing low prices it will move very slowly, the general disposition among the ranchmen being to hold the stuff back for better prices, which are expected to materialize later in the season. The excellence of the prevailing range conditions renders it possible to do this, and for the owner to realize at the same time that his stuff is making him more money every day it is being held back, through the acquisition of more tallow. The calf crop in the Concho country is reported about normal, with something of a disposition to market a considerable per cent of the youngsters.

Out in the Colorado City and Midland country, and embracing all the intervening section to the foot of the plains, conditions are reported considerably above the average. There has hardly been a time during the present year when there has not been an abundance of moisture, and as a result grass is very fine. Cattle began taking on flesh early in the season and have been accumulating it regularly ever since. A prominent ranchman from that section says he has never seen cattle in better condition than at this time, and the outlook for the winter is considered very encouraging. There is a considerable amount of fat stuff in that section ready to go to market, but there is no disposition to hurry it out. The prevailing opinion seems to be that it is better to hold the stuff than to sell it at a sacrifice. Consequently, the bulk of the marketing will be done late in the fall and on up until December. The calf crop in that section is fairly good this year, but not so large as in former years, on account of so much she stuff having been marketed. Calves are being shipped out in considerable numbers to market, the same disposition seeming to be in existence as in former years, when the rule has been to market the bulk of everything contiguous to the railway. Good feed crops have been made throughout this portion of the range country, and if there is more rain during the first half of September the winter range will be better than it has for years.

The trans-Pecos country is doing business at the old stand in the same old prosperous manner this season. That section has had an unusual amount of rain, and while there have been some dry districts, they have been few and far between, and cattle have accumulated tallow this season as they have not done before for years. There has been considerable trading going on all the year out in that section, and cattle sold have generally brought very satisfactory prices. The presence of California buyers out in that section of country has had a very beneficial effect on the local situation, and the prices paid have been just a little above the average. Some of the larger ranchmen in the foot of the plains country, desirous of stocking up with yearling stuff in anticipation of a good demand for twos in the spring, have bought quite freely out in that section, and have, as a rule, paid very satisfactory prices. The calf crop out there is

reported good, without the big loss that has often occurred on the alkali flats of the Pecos river country. The cattlemen of that section are in fine spirits over the general outlook, and so prosperous that they are turning down the tender of plenty of commission money. They have money to loan themselves, and are letting the eastern money go begging.

On the plains conditions measure up to the same high standard. The Panhandle cattlemen have had a good year of it and their stuff is all in good condition. The recent sale of the big Lake-Tomb ranch and cattle to I. L. Elwood, owner of the Spade ranch, is pretty conclusive evidence that there are still big cattlemen in that section who, instead of decreasing their holdings, are anxious to augment them. The Panhandle country has been going out of the breeding business for a number of years on account of the severity of the winters. It has been found from experience that steer cattle do best on the plains, and the general disposition is to let the breeding be done below the foot of the plains and buy the stuff that is needed to stock the ranches. There is a great deal of forage grown in that section, and many of the ranchmen are rapidly turning to alfalfa as a main dependence. There has been a wonderful revival of interest in the growth of alfalfa on the plains this year, and where suitable locations could be found, a great deal of it has been planted. The result has been generally all that could have been hoped for or reasonably expected.

Out in the Pecos Valley country, in eastern New Mexico, conditions seem to be quite satisfactory, notwithstanding the fact that about two weeks ago the country began to assume that brown and withered appearance that so often has a tendency to make the stockman sick at heart. No rain or indications of rain were in sight, and the hot sun was rapidly turning the range into a barren waste, aided by the hot winds, so far as appearances were concerned. But the needed rains finally came—too much of it, the stockmen say. Every little draw and dry rivulet in the country became a raging torrent and joined the Pecos in its mad rush to the sea. And the Pecos rose to the occasion, carrying bridges, railway and everything else that crossed its path with it, as it swept on down through Texas. These bountiful rains, however, insure splendid winter range, and mean that the stock of eastern New Mexico will go into the winter fat as butter. The conditions for the stock are as favorable as they have been for many years. The sheepmen of that section are in high feather, as they say their lambs are growing and getting fat so fast that they will probably go direct to market from the range. They think it would be a waste of time and money to attempt to feed and finish the lambs for market, as there could be no material gain in either weight or quality. About 200,000 pounds of wool have recently been sold at Carlsbad at about 25 cents.

Out in the Arizona country there has not been as much rain as on the Texas ranges, but even that section is several rains to the good. Last year conditions in the major portion of the territory were desperate through the prevalence of the long continued drouth, and range stock was decimated to such an extent that it was feared that a long time would elapse before there could be a resumption of normal conditions. But the good rains this season brought the grass out so nicely that stockmen were encouraged to re-stock a great deal of the range country, and the results have been very satisfactory. Arizona cattle are reported in very fine condition and it is believed they will winter well. There is some complaint of grasshoppers, but range conditions, while a little dry at this time, are generally very satisfactory.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory have the same happy report of favorable range conditions. There has been plenty of rain and the usual abundance of grass and water. Cattle are big fat and the cowmen are all feeling good over the situation. In some portions of Oklahoma there have been considerable losses from southern fever, but it is believed the worst is now over and every effort has been taken to prevent any further spread of the trouble. Both Federal and territorial authorities are co-operating to this end.

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Handsome Durable **Suit Case**  
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THE LARGEST HORSE AND MULE MARKET IN THE WORLD.

We have handled more range horses and mules than any other firm in the world and have been engaged in this business for over 34 years. We sell either at auction or at private sale, as preferred. Range horses and mules a specialty. This will be the banner year for range horses and mules. Prices are 20 per cent better and demands stronger than we have known them before in the history of this market. Farmers are raising colts again and we consider this likely to be the top year. Market your colts again and we consider this sure. If you have anything to sell, write us before shipping. We are always glad to give information about the market and conditions.

THE W. H. POMEROY COMPANY, National Stock Yards Illinois.

## GRAZING THE SHEEP IN THE CORNFIELD

Some Pertinent Suggestions  
Along This Line From a  
Recognized Authority

Corn is grown not only to provide grain and fodder for live stock, but it is also grown with a view to clean the soil. Thus, where corn is grown, the benefits to the soil in consequence have come to be looked upon as much the same as those which result from bare fallow. As a rule more stirring is given to the soil when growing a crop of corn that is cultivated both ways, than in caring for the bare fallow. Stirring the soil thus frequently liberates fertility, which was before inert, hence when a crop of grain follows corn it can easily obtain the necessary food. This, in connection with the cleaning given to the land in a majority of instances, insures a good crop. But it frequently happens that the corn crop is not clean. In some instances the season has proved so wet at the time that the cultivation should have been given, it could not be done properly. In other instances, the farmer has been so occupied that the corn crop could not be properly cared for. In yet other instances, it may be well cared for up to the time when cultivation ceases because of the height of the corn, and subsequently weeds spring up and mature before the crop is ripe. Persons living in the east and accustomed only to reasonably heavy soils will scarcely believe that weeds could start and mature thus quickly in any soil, and yet this is a very common occurrence in many sections of the Mississippi basin. In some areas it is quite as common to see much of the corn foul with weeds as to see it reasonably free from the same. When it is so the cleaning of the land is not effected, and thus far our object in growing the corn is not attained.

Where land is fenced, sheep and lambs may be used with much effectiveness in preventing such weeds from going to seed. Lambs are considered preferable to old sheep because they do not soon learn to molest the corn, which in some instances old sheep do, and when they do of course they have to be removed. But under some conditions both sheep and lambs can be used with decided advantage in doing such work, especially when the variety of corn grown is tall and stands up well.

The plan of turning lambs into such fields at weaning time is an excellent one. They should of course be turned in while the weeds are yet young and tender. They will then crop them down and in doing so will render the most munificent service to the field. They will also crop off the lower leaves of the corn and in this way will obtain much food without probably doing any harm to the corn. The shade furnished by the corn at that season of the year when the weather is usually hot will be good for the lambs.

When lambs newly weaned are turned into such fields it may be necessary to supplement the food given to them. It probably will be necessary. The weeds grow much in the shade and in consequence will be more insipid than when they grow in bright sunshine. Even when newly weaned lambs are turned in to graze on good pasture, they should as a rule be given a supplement of grain. When they pasture amid corn, if thus fed, the lambs will not only be directly benefited, but the fertility added to the land, or some of it, will be proportionately helpful.

In some instances, however, it is not practicable thus to pasture lambs amid the corn crop. If the variety grown is short, they would soon learn to eat the tassels and ears. If wind has blown over the corn, or some of it, the same result would follow. If the corn is wanted for silage, or fodder it is so far objectionable to have the leaves stripped off by the lambs for some distance up the stalks. And in wet weather it would be detrimental to the lambs and to the ground to graze sheep or lambs thus.

The plan should be a good one that grazed lambs thus amid corn and gave them access at the same time to a field of rape. When not grazing on the rape they would seek the shade and the cool beneath the corn. They would also roam occasionally all through the corn field in search of weeds, or weed seeds, with the result that the corn field would be benefited while the lambs were growing fat.

One of the most difficult weeds to prevent from going to seed in corn is what is known by the various names of foxtail, summer grass and pigeon grass. It will spring up in corn after the latter is laid by for the season, and under favorable conditions will be in head in four or five weeks after it reaches the surface of the ground. At that season it is not usually so succulent as in the months of June and July, hence unless lambs have access

# WITHIN FOUR DAYS' RUN

**M**ISSOURI river pipe line will save the company \$800 per day and place our oil on the markets of the world free from any possible robber combines. **THIS PIPE LINE MUST BE AND IT WILL BE BUILT.** Backed by one great refinery now completed and sufficient production to feed it for 100 years means great profits for every person who is fortunate enough to secure stock in this great enterprise. It has been the history of every refinery with pipe lines to navigation to pay enormous dividends. This company will do the same.

**F**IRST section of this pipe line pipe line secured clear through at work at Cherryvale and here this company nearer its goal. To tion of this great pipe line the co \$120 per one thousand shares until vestors have already taken stock by buying now.

### Advantages of a Pipe Line to Navigable Waters and Reasons Why the Company Will Sacrifice the Stock to Complete This Line.

Any man who has ever been on the ground knows that the stock of the Uncle Sam Oil Company, with its great refinery completed and its thousands of acres of oil and gas lands and a large production of oil already secured, should sell for at least 20 to 25 cents per share. However, this company has a great work to do and every day the pipe line remains uncompleted the company will lose the equal to \$800 per day, or, in other words, the pipe line would earn us this amount of money if we had it completed. Now the company has been determined on building this pipe line from the start, and where there is a will there is a way. So, regardless of the great assets back of this stock, the company is offering the investing public a fortune maker in this stock. As before stated, the company desires to raise at least \$96,000 without delay. We now have on our mailing lists over 7,000 probable investors. This announcement will appear in about 100 of the leading papers in the nation. It will be read by over 15,000,000 people. The stock is worth almost double what the company asks. The reason we make this sacrifice is plain, for we can take this money and at this time crowd to completion this pipe line and make it all back, and at the same time make every investor happy over his investment in stock.

### This Stock Should Be Sold in Fifteen Days

The time to secure a good investment is when it is offered. We are in a business in which there is over 300 per cent profit. We have now passed the experimental stage and have a great manufacturing enterprise, and one that is growing stronger every hour. We now have over 5,000 stockholders, representing every state and territory in the union, and we also have stockholders in Canada, Old Mexico and the Philippine islands. From the four corners of the globe investors who have an eye to making big profits have purchased this stock liberally, and a great many of them will double their holdings in the next two weeks. There are over 300 different deals pending right now. Some of them are large. This allotment should all be sold in fifteen days under these conditions.

### Topeka Will Help This Company in Order to Have Our Pipe Line Run That Way.

Topeka, the capital of Kansas, and a city of nearly 50,000 people, is full of manufacturing enterprises. It is right on the pipe line route to the Missouri river, or, in other words, the company will not have to vary the line much to put it right at Topeka city limits. The second pumping station will be located at Topeka if the pipe line is built that way. The Topeka Commercial club now has the proposition under advisement and with this club's indorsement the chances are good to raise \$75,000 from the citizens of Shawnee county, who will be greatly benefited by such a pipe line.

### The Very Minute the Topeka Deal is Closed Stock May Be Advanced to 18 Cents per Share.

When the Uncle Sam company wants money it offers a deal that investors cannot turn down and then goes after men

to it, while not yet headed out, it becomes so woody that they do not take kindly to it.

Some farmers, but not many, thus call in the aid of sheep and lambs to glean weeds amid the corn. Why is the practice not much more common than it is? Of course the want of fences is one obstacle in the way on a majority of the farms in grain growing areas, and the relative scarcity of sheep is another. But even where a small flock of sheep is kept on a farm, it is seldom used thus. The only other practical way of removing such weeds is with the hoe. With prices of labor as at present, this would not be practicable. As a rule it would not pay.

To the farmers of the northwestern states this question is one of much importance.

The soils of such lands are weedy, very weedy. Their condition is simply a disgrace to the farming practiced there, and on many farms it is becoming worse. This is putting it strongly, but I will not modify the statement. Men ought to be ashamed to allow their farms to remain in such a condition with weeds. It may not be the fault of many of those who till them that they became so, but it will be their fault if they remain so. Corn is one of the most effective cleaning crops that can be grown, but it requires no argument to show that corn will not clean farms while weeds are allowed to go to seed in myriads in very many of the corn crops grown. More fences are wanted to hedge in sheep. More sheep are wanted to glean amid the corn fields. More corn fields are wanted to aid in cleaning

that we know have the money. Now we are going to complete this pipe line as far as Topeka in the next ninety days, and to do this we want to raise at least \$96,000 more. We are going to secure it and would like to have you with us.

### The Whole United States Is Our Field.

The banks of the country are full of idle money. There are thousands of investors who would rather have their money in a strong manufacturing enterprise like ours than to have the money lying idle in bank and drawing no interest. This company is in touch with investors all over the United States. Everyone must admit that with the assets back of this stock and the work going ahead on the pipe line, and with four drills working that this stock must greatly advance and that very soon.

### Will Sell 50,000 Shares to a Club for \$5,600.

If ten men, or more or less, desire to club together and take 50,000 shares of this stock they can have same issued to whomsoever they direct for the lump sum of \$5,600. Better get up a club and send a man down here if you wish to be shown and secure the stock before it doubles in value.

### Big Gas Well Secured on Part of Uncle Sam Holdings Last Week.

As stated, the Uncle Sam company now has four drills at work and is rapidly bringing in additional producing wells. Drill No. 1 is at work on part of the holdings of the company, just southeast of Cherryvale, in Labette county. A few days ago one of the largest gas wells ever secured in that vicinity was completed. This drill is now half way down on another well. There are three immense brick plants within four and one-half miles of this gas field and the Uncle Sam company has a ready market at a most profitable price for all the gas it can secure. We have over 6,000 acres of oil and gas rights in the lands adjoining, with room for sixty wells on this one single tract, which is practically all proven. One brick plant, but four miles away, is paying over \$1,000 per month for gas, so you can see that the days until this company will be realizing a handsome income off this one property alone are very limited.

### Drill No. 2 at Work.

The Uncle Sam company plans to produce all of its own oil. Drill No. 2 is at work on proved lands in the north (Peru) field, just north of some of the best producers in Kansas. The company has over NINETEEN THOUSAND (19,000) acres in this locality and already has three first-class producing wells. This is on proved grounds and several more good ones are assured. The "Central" is valuable property.

### Drill No. 3.

This drill is at work on the "Uncle Sam-Central" property just north of Cherryvale, where there are already seven wells under the pump. This is on proved grounds and several more good ones are assured. The "Central" is valuable property.

the land and more farmers are wanted with the determination to have clean farms. Sheep must be given the opportunity to do what they can do in helping the farmer to fight successfully the battle against weeds in this age in which a knowledge of the use of the hoe is becoming a lost art.—Professor Thomas Shaw, in American Sheep Breeder.

## RANGE BREEDING IS VERY ABLY DISCUSSED

Some Timely Suggestions of  
Interest to All Range Cattle-  
ment of the Southwest

Professor J. H. Sheppard of the North Dakota agricultural college understands the range cattle industry and explains the situation.

The food and shelter which are commonly given to range stock differ widely from the environment surrounding animals grown upon small mixed farms in the east. Practical ranchmen believe that stock which would be entirely adapted to the best productive results under their conditions should be of a different type and have several

Drill No. 4 Right Up Against a 200-Barrel Gusher in the Cherokee Nation, South of Bartlesville.

Drill No. 4 is liable to put this stock in one jump to 50 cents per share. There is a well now flowing (not pumped) 125 barrels per day not over three-quarters of a mile north of where this drill is going down, while directly south, about half a mile, there are two more very large producers. This drill is going down in rich oil territory, so you see No. 4 rig is drilling in oil territory where we are likely to secure a 200-barrel well. The Uncle Sam company will build another refinery at some point in Oklahoma and will start at least three more drills in that part of the oil fields during the next sixty days. It is important to every investor to keep in mind that these four drills go deeper every minute and run night and day. Doesn't

Greatest Increase West Comp and Day.

Four months ago we promised by this time, great plant is already the capacity. We are not buying for; we have 1 Cherryvale re of twenty acre to three-four field, which easily worth er of a millio

Net Profit We are now big contracts

### Expert Pipe Line Man Will Be at Work When You

While many others have talked about building a refinery company has been working right along. Ever additional miles of pipe along the main trunk line to the for the first section is now on the grounds and work to connect it up. The telegram printed herewith was line man on August 5. It explains itself:

**THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH**  
INCORPORATED  
23,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.  
ROBERT C. CLOWRY, President and General Manager

Receiver's No. \_\_\_\_\_ Time Filed \_\_\_\_\_

SEND the following message subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

To *W.C. Army Jr*  
*Cherryvale*  
*Che of Chemical*  
*Edm*

*Terms accepted Co*  
*To Cherryvale to take ch*  
*Laying Pipe Line*  
*The Uncle Sam*  
*Per Samuel H*

READ THE NOTICE AND AGREEMENT ON

it look as if the Uncle Sam company was doing just what it has always promised, namely, securing its own production. Would not it be a good plan for you to secure one thousand shares at \$120, or 5,000 shares at \$590, before these drills bring in some big wells and advance the price of stock?

### Can Complete 150 Wells Per Year.

It is important to remember before you turn down an investment in this stock that the company has proven ground for thousands of oil wells and that with the present four drills alone we can complete 150 wells every twelve months. The income from our refined oils will pay substantial dividends and run ten drills after pipe line is completed. Better buy some of this stock and hold it a year or so and give the company time to complete its great work.

### Over 30,000 A

The vast a ly termed " Uncle Sam o the future o room for fro and gas wells seven (87) p part of these tion of the rounded by e means that g and gas pro every stock

changes in characteristics. Range grown stock at maturity and at the time of marketing are considerably smaller than stock of the same age and breed which have been reared under mixed farm conditions.

The supply of food on the range is less uniform than that which is available upon small farms, and there is probably more of a cessation of growth as a consequence, in range stock, during the winter season than there is with similar animals which are cared for upon small farms. This difference accounts to a considerable extent for the reduction in size of range grown stock, even when bred from a range reared ancestry.

Ranchmen who have cattle and horses usually provide much less shelter even for their storm enclosures, which are used during severe weather,

## Start a Mail Order Business

MAKE MONEY ON THE SIDE.  
Our plan for starting beginners in a "sure winner." We furnish everything. Money comes with orders. Enormous profits. Start on small capital and increase the business from profits. You can make big money attending to the work evenings, in your own home. When business grows, drop other employment and devote your entire time to your own business. We tell you how for a two-cent stamp.  
FRANKLIN-HOWARD CO., Dept. D.,  
Kansas City, Mo.



# BY STEAMBOAT TO ST. LOUIS THE MESQUITE TREE CHILD OF THE DESERT

Something Regarding Habits and Economic Uses of This Great Texas Product

now on the ground and paid for. Franchise for to navigable waters. A force of men are now being for Kansas City, and every hour brings the work and help pay for the second company will sell stock at the sacrificed price of \$96,000 more cash is raised. Hundreds of in- at this price. So you pay no more than others

To increase our production and insure sufficient oil to supply this pipe line from our own wells the company now has four drills at work and will soon start more. Company will complete 300 oilers during next sixteen months and build two more refineries, and also complete this great pipe line. It is a strong, practical, growing manufacturing proposition, paying as it goes and marching step by step to victory. It is backed by over five thousand stockholders who stand for a square deal, representing every state and territory in the union, also Old Mexico, Canada and the Philippine Islands.

### Independent Refinery in the West and Running Night

ago the Uncle Sam com- to be selling refined oil t has kept its promise. One now in full operation and mpany is increasing its n you buy this stock you into a wild cat scheme, e property in sight. The nery covers the big end with pipe line connection s of the Cherryvale oil owns and controls, and the stockholder a quar- dollars.

### Over \$700 per Day.

shipping oil and closing or both refined and fuel

### Read This Announcement.

the lines, Uncle Sam Re- week it has unloaded ad- Missouri river. The pipe en are just commencing sent to our expert pipe

### THE COMPANY. ALL THE WORLD.

Check  
Has Aug 1905  
County  
New York  
at success  
of  
Oil Co.  
ter great profits

ne from this plant will a thousand dollars per ll managed refinery and any with pipe lines to paid enormous dividends, has always increased in en to twenty times.

### of Oil and Gas Lands.

age of territory rightful- the oil district" by the pany is a guarantee of his company. We have five to six thousand oil There are already eighty- ucing wells on a small ds and the greater por- 30,000 acres is sur- oil and gas wells. That own wonderfully rich oil, which is an asset to

### Tanks Already Shipped for Stations and Tank Cars on the Road.

Stations will be installed at once at Wichita, Concordia, Hutchinson, Salina and Topeka, Kan. From these points the Uncle Sam company will be able to market a greater part of their refined oils from the Cherryvale plant. Several tank cars are now on the road to Cherryvale and many more will soon be shipped. The company will be able to deliver all of its oil in its own tank cars or pump it through its own pipe lines. From 1,000 feet under the ground it will take the oil through its different departments until it is ready to burn in your lamps or heat your furnaces.

### Contract with Mr. Hunter for Three Years.

Competent men are at the head of every department of the Uncle Sam company. Samuel Hunter, the company's superintendent, came from the Pure Oil company of Philadelphia. He has been actively engaged in the refinery business for over thirty-five years. The Pure Oil company commenced paying dividends soon after they completed the pipe line to the water front. The Uncle Sam company will be to the west what the Pure Oil company is in the east. It is pursuing the same safe methods, in owning its own production, tank cars and pipe lines.

### Financial Condition of the Company.

Authorized capitalization \$10,000,000. Par value of the stock is \$1 per share. Every share of stock draws the same amount of dividends as any other share. Sixty-one per cent of this stock is now sold and contracted for. This forever places a controlling interest in the hands of trust haters and men who are in favor of a square deal. We want this kind of men to buy the balance of this stock. There are now in the treasury 3,850,000 shares, which will be sold at from 12 to 30 cents a share. There are thousands of dollars in cash in the treasury. We have a big income daily from the sale of the refined and fuel oils from the Cherryvale refinery, now in full operation and shipping oil every day. There are also \$135,000 subscribed on gilt-edged installments. This money will be paid in during the next five months. It comes in from \$900 to \$1,500 per day. In addition to this the company has over \$28,000 worth of refined and crude oil in storage.

The stock still in the treasury should net the company close to \$600,000. This amount will complete our pipe line to navigable water and complete 300 more wells on the vast holdings of the company. The output and earnings then of our vast production, with the great refinery at Cherryvale, will bring the company several thousand dollars' profits per day and will easily pay substantial dividends and complete two more refineries. This is assuredly a strong, growing manufacturing company, building step by step, and paying as it goes.

### Four Days Run by Steamboat to St. Louis

Figure for yourself what we can do with our oil on the Missouri river, only four days' run on the river to the great city of St. Louis. With even two 10,000-barrel oil barges we could place a great production of oil in St. Louis and at

other points along the river and at very little cost. Buy your stock now and wait a year and give this company a chance. It is on the road to a grand success and you need not be surprised to see the stock considerably over par in a year. From our refinery at Cherryvale we can reach the greatest part of Kansas, which is protected by a maximum freight rate and other strong anti-trust laws, while from the Missouri river we can reach the central United States unhindered and free over the Missouri and Mississippi systems. If necessary we can ship the oil by steamboat clear down the river to Memphis where we can load it on ocean steamers or go further down in the event those we desire to reach do not come that far. No one can interfere with our river barges on the Mississippi.

### Will Have Property Worth \$5,000,000 Within a Year

With the rest of the treasury stock sold and used in development, and with our pipe line completed and work under way for two more refineries, this company will be in a position where it could cash in and pay 50 cents per share on every share in a year, or in other words, we will have property on a conservative basis worth close to \$5,000,000, or 50 cents per share for every share of the stock. You may think this is hot air, but we make this statement in good faith, believing we can do the mark. The managers of this company live in Cherryvale. Kansas is their home and the work will be pushed in good faith. If you have money to invest (and most everyone has) you cannot afford to turn down this stock. Almost every good paying stock company in the country took some time to develop its properties and to place them on a money-making basis, while soliciting the public to subscribe to

### PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY.

James Ingersoll, president.  
J. H. Ritchie, vice president.  
H. H. Tucker, Jr., secretary and treasurer.

References: The Montgomery County bank, The Cherryvale State bank and The People's National bank, all of Cherryvale, Kan.

Prices on Stock as Follows for the Next Few Days:  
100 shares, \$14.00; 250 shares, \$33.00; 500 shares, \$60.00; 1,000 shares, \$120.00; 5,000 shares, \$590.00; 10,000 shares, \$1,175.00; 20,000 shares, \$2,300.00.

### MONTHLY PAYMENT OFFER.

100 shares, \$3.00 cash, six monthly payments of \$2.00 each. 250 shares, \$4.00 cash and six monthly payments of \$5.00 each. 500 shares, \$11 cash and six monthly payments of \$9.00 each. 1,000 shares, \$16.00 cash and six monthly payments of \$19.00 each. 3,000 shares, \$48.00 cash and six monthly payments of \$57.00 each. 10,000 shares, \$155.00 cash and six monthly payments of \$170.00 each.

Stock is non-assessable and the par value is \$1.00 per share.

HOW TO SEND MONEY—Make all checks, drafts or money orders to The Uncle Sam Company or H. H. Tucker, Jr., and stock will be sent promptly by registered mail.

### FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS ADDRESS

## H. H. Tucker, Jr., Secretary, Drawer 446, Cherryvale, Kansas



One of the most perplexed questions in the southwest is the proper classification of the native mesquite plants. The supreme court of Arizona in 1897 decided that this hardy pioneer of the desert was not timber in the meaning of the United States statutes and was not entitled to the protection afforded by the public timber laws. Professor Wooten has classified this plant as Prosopis juliflora and Prosopis velutina, the latter being an arboreal form of the mesquite. This classification may be necessary, but by some it is regarded as only one variety, and any difference is due entirely to locality, soil, wind and various other conditions and not to variation in the organic species.

Along the Colorado river it has attained a height of thirty-five feet and in some instances sixty-five feet on the Santa Cruz river near Tucson, with many other instances of similar growth throughout Texas, Arizona and New Mexico. It also continues to receive due recognition as the principal fuel of the country, notwithstanding the ban placed upon it, and gives warmth alike to the just and the unjust. Under the most favorable conditions, which are found on the higher, well-drained bottom lands, it attains large size, ranging from eighteen to thirty inches in diameter. Under such conditions it accumulates in its wide-spreading branches large quantities of fuel timber, ranging from a few hundred to as many as 1,000 cubic feet.

As an economic plant the mesquite has not received general recognition beyond fuel and for fencing, although it also enters largely into the construction of native houses. Almost all of the Spanish residents of Arizona and New Mexico have used mesquite in their buildings. It is also utilized by the Indians in the construction of their teepees, hogans, jefals and lodges, wherever it can be obtained. The wood has a close, hard grain and a specific gravity greater than oak. It weighs 3,000 pounds to the cord and one cord is equal to something over a ton of coal. The heart wood has a deep, rich brown color, similar to walnut, but brighter. It admits of fine polish and would make beautiful veneering. The sap wood is white, with a tinge of yellow when seasoned.

As an ornamental or shade tree, the mesquite has been neglected, possibly because it is a slow grower and is also difficult to transplant. Naturally it is a handsome tree. In form it is not unlike a fruit tree, especially the large and prolific growing varieties of the apple tree. The mesquite groves on the river bottoms often resemble the old apple orchards of the east. The branches are strong, yet supple and yielding; the heavy foliage of pinnated, compound leaves are moved by the slightest breeze. Mesquite beans, doubtless, have formed the staple food product among the American Indians of the arid regions during many ages. It is the nutritious pods more than the beans which are relished and used by the Indians.

Every stockman in mesquite countries figures on the bean crop as an important foliage. Cattle and horses grow fat on it and profit or loss depends in many localities upon its success or failure. The beans are often gathered and stored, ranchers preferring them to oats or barley. The tree usually produces two crops, the first ripening during July and the second in September. In Mexico a third crop is often obtained. The leaves also form valuable forage and the budding mesquite thickets in April and May frequently afford the only sustenance for thousands of emaciated cattle. It is not infrequently the only safeguard against starvation where summer rains fall and the grass dries up. Stock do not thrive upon the leaves alone, but the bean crop may usually be relied upon to prepare them for market.

The bark of the tree contains a high per cent of tannin, but on account of the difficulty in removing it and its small body it has never been used except by the natives. A gum forms on the branches which makes fine muckage and this in a small way is made a commercial article in Mexico. It is used by the Indians to fasten sinew upon their bows, thus giving them strength and elastic coil. It is also used for mending pottery and various other purposes. From the sap an indelible black dye is made, which is used in preparing material for blankets, baskets, and decorating pottery. Enough has been said to show that the mesquite tree is a very valuable plant and that it will bear closer acquaintance. Doubtless experiments will develop new characteristics and values and that it will at no distant date occupy its proper position in the list of economic plants.

According to a private estimate, the abattoirs and farmers of the United States will annually about 10,000,000 cattle and calves, 46,000,000 hogs and 40,000,000 sheep. This means about 7,000,000,000 pounds of flesh or carcass beef, 5,600,000,000 pounds of pork and 2,000,000,000 pounds of mutton or an annual total of 14,600,000,000 pounds of fresh meat.

than do the breeders living upon mixed farms.

I remember visiting a place on the North Dakota range which is called Mule Springs. I was told that the name was given to the place by reason of the success of two old worn out mules which were turned loose upon the prairie in the fall of the year to live as long as the weather conditions would allow and meet their fate without the knowledge of their heartless owner. The venerable beasts found a spring which remained open and supplied them with water during the entire winter. By grazing and sheltering as best they could in the vicinity, they managed to live through the winter and in the spring greeted their unworthy owner in their wonted way when he brought back his herd to his summer quarters.

Range animals develop more slowly than farm stock and probably have a longer total growth period.

Ranchmen are not interested in "baby beef" as they desire to manufac-

ture roughage in the form of uncut grass, either green or cured, into beef, which necessitates slow development. One of the questions discussed regularly by ranchmen is the advisability of shipping steers to market at three years old or at four years old.

Comparatively few of the cattle, horses and sheep, bred on the range are grain fed before marketing, and in consequence the things demanded of a bunch of stock by the grain feeder receive little consideration at the hands of the ranchmen, except so far as they meet the requirements of animals which are to be marketed in a grass fat condition.

Breeding animals shipped in from eastern farms seem to suffer a decided shock from their change of environment, notwithstanding the fact that they are given much better conditions of food and shelter than the herd or flock they are designed to head. There is usually a stunting effect upon them which they outgrow to some extent in the course of a year. During the first twelve months on the range, the average breeding animal which has been shipped from a small stock farm to the range, gradually loses flesh and vitality. The more careful range breeders do not count on using sires much during the first year after they are shipped west, but wait until the stock becomes acclimated.

Imagine the fate of a yearling bull which has never lived without a nurse cow, if he is bid off at a high figure by a breeder from the great plains country and taken west to subsist on buffalo grass and water henceforth. The change in environment and in the

food supply is so great that the results are likely to be disastrous. It is the common belief of the stockmen that animals in high condition of flesh and finish should be maintained in that condition during the breeding season. Breeders generally agree that female animals should gradually improve in condition from the time of impregnation until the young are born, which I believe really means that they are more likely to be vigorous and thrifty when they are improving in condition than they are when they stand still or fall off in flesh.

If that principle is well founded, a change from a well kept eastern farm to the range, must bring a result which breeders seek to avoid, and from that standpoint it would seem to me that breeding stock reared upon small farms in the east or central west are not well adapted for use upon the ranges. Stock for the ranges must show no flaw in constitution and no lack of vigor, even if these points must be obtained at the expense of size, thickness of flesh and smoothness.

I am of the opinion that the idea entertained by some breeders that the east and central west should produce the breeding stock, or at least the sires which are used upon the range, is a mistaken plan of procedure, and I further believe that whatever is produced and moulded by breeding must meet with the greatest degree of success when it is bred and developed upon the range.

The drop in hogs was short lived, the trade getting back to \$6.15 today.

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Can you give me the address of some one engaged in raising the cross between the stallion and the she ass?

What are their characteristics and for what special purpose are they produced? Where could such a stallion be had?  
A SUBSCRIBER.

Fort Davis, Texas.

Stanley Turner, a well-known Tom Green county stockman, says:

Last year, having a Morgan stallion that I had little use for, I trained him to cover burros. I thought I had a fortune in sight with burros worth from \$2 to \$5 a head and sucking mules \$30 to \$40, but unfortunately from m20 to 25 covers by this horse brought no results. With mares this horse was extra sure and appears to be no use at all with a donkey. I now hear that it is extremely difficult to get a donkey to foal to a horse.

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At Boston last week 225,000 pounds of Texas wool sold at 24½¢@26½¢ per pound.

## TERRITORY CATTLE GOING TO MARKET

Movement From Texas North,  
However, Continues Light  
at This Time

W. H. Weeks, live stock agent of the Frisco, said today that the Frisco is handling large shipments of fat cattle going to the St. Louis market from the Indian Territory country.

On Monday there were nearly three hundred cars of fat stuff on the St. Louis market from the Indian Territory.

Mr. Weeks says that at the present time there is a very light movement from Texas to northern markets from the fact that cattle are not in the best of condition, due, he says, to the dry ranges and a pest of flies, which keep cattle on the move, thus keeping them from fattening. He believes, however, that by November there will be a good movement of fat cattle to market from Texas. Usually in September and October cattle move to market from this state, but the situation this year is somewhat different and it will be at least three months before many cattle will be shipped from Texas.

Mr. Weeks believes that the San Angelo country will have a heavy movement in the course of two or three months.

"The cattle moving to St. Louis market are being rushed through in order to avoid the operation of the twenty-eight hour law," said Mr. Weeks.

### PROFIT IN SHEEP

D. C. Caldwell, a prominent Wise county stock raiser and farmer, believes a farm is not complete without at least a few sheep and, furthermore, that the farmer who does not have some sheep on his farm is passing up one of the best paying propositions of any he might espouse. Mr. Caldwell has good reasons for regarding the sheep so highly as his experience in this line, which he recently related to his commission man at this market, will show.

Mr. Caldwell tells the story as follows and vouches for the truthfulness of every word of it: "About two years ago one of my neighbors had for sale eighty-eight head of sheep, mostly ewes of a good grade. He offered me the sheep for \$200, but did not at that time make a sale as I thought the price a little steep. About six weeks later, however, I decided to buy the sheep, which I succeeded in doing at the price previously made me. In the meantime, however, the owner had sheared \$40 worth of wool from them, so I was out that much by not buying the sheep in the first place. But I have never been sorry that I bought them. At the end of one year I had more sheep than I bought and from the sale of some of the lambs and the wool all the money back which the original investment and the care of the sheep called for. Further than this, the fertility of the land on

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which the sheep run was greatly increased. This I know as I later removed the fence surrounding the pasture on which the sheep had run and put it and the adjoining land into cultivation. By the crop produced on the land by which the sheep had grazed as compared with that surrounding it, I was able to tell just where the fence had been as easily as if it had been left standing, so clearly did the crops on the land on which the sheep had been kept surpass the crops across the former fence line."

Not only did this bunch do all that is narrated above, but Mr. Caldwell says they cleared the land on which they were kept from weeds so successfully that he has serious thought of hiring out his flock to some of his neighbors for that purpose.

Mr. Caldwell is still raising and feeding sheep for the market, has added to his flock of eighty-eight head with which he started, and this spring sold a clip of wool for which he received \$365.

### SECRETARY WILSON'S POSITION

The Express has had considerable hope all the time that when Secretary Wilson was made familiar with all the facts relative to the twenty-eight hour law he would not only say something, but would do something. He said something Wednesday. The Chicago Live Stock World, which has been standing shoulder to shoulder with the shipper, wired a bit of pleasing news to the Express last night. It seems that although yesterday was the day set apart for the opening of the reciprocity conference that the range-men and shippers were busy a portion of the day at least with the secretary of agriculture. It is just barely possible that the railroads have been making some misrepresentations to the shipper as to what he may expect in the enforcement of the obnoxious law. The World's telegram to the Express says: "Secretary Wilson says that no railroad has ever been fined for violating the twenty-eight hour law and that he would not be a party to fining a road for failing to unload stock within time where proper facilities were lacking. He advocates regulation for feeding and watering cattle and prodding railroads to make better time. The consensus of the conference is that the time should be extended to thirty-six hours." Bully for Secretary Wilson and the same for the consensus as to the time limit. If the railroads can be made to "hit the road" at a proper gait the cowman will have very little complaint to make of the twenty-eight hour law. What the shipper wants is the proper facilities for getting his cattle to market at the earliest moment possible, with due regard for their welfare en route. Secretary Wilson's recommendation to congress will have weight beyond a doubt, and it is the object of the cowmen now who are in Chicago to see that he knows what changes to recommend. An anxious public is now ready for an explanation from the railroads as to why they have been insisting that they would be fined or were being fined for keeping cattle on the cars longer than twenty-eight hours when this was necessary in order to reach feeding pens.—San Antonio Express.

### BURNETT TALKS OF TEXAS

Burke Burnett of Fort Worth, Texas, who is one of the delegates to the reciprocity convention, says he never saw Texas looking so fine. "Texas will have the finest corn crop ever. There is corn from the Rio Grande to Texline, and better corn I never saw. There has been just enough rain in Texas to make good crops, and so there will be no shortage of feed with us this year. Farmers raised good corn way out on the plains in the Panhandle, where it was thought a few years ago that corn could not be produced. The same is true in Southern Texas, where they have more corn than they knew what to do with. The cotton crop is coming on in fine shape, and prospects are very flattering. There will undoubtedly be a large number of cattle fed in Texas this coming fall and winter if the cattle can be secured. I doubt, however, if the cattle will be available, at least enough to fill the demand." Speaking of the twenty-eight hour law, Mr. Burnett said: "The enforcement of this law is certainly a big mistake. It is a great injury to the cattle to unload them and an injustice to the shippers. I think Mr. Wilson will be convinced that he is making a mistake after he talks with some of the shippers."—Chicago Live Stock World.

### IN KINNEY COUNTY

BRACKETT, Texas, Aug. 17.—James Clamp has sold 265 head of steers, one, two and three-year-old, at \$12, \$16 and \$20, to Messrs. Woodhull and Borden of this county.

J. W. Nolan is putting up five miles of vermin proof fence on his ranch near here, in which he will run sheep and goats. John Jones of this place is also inclosing 3,500 acres with a similar fence. They expect to let their flocks go in these inclosures without a herder and say they will get better results in many ways.

The Vick ranch has been stocked again with 1,600 steers, after lying idle several months.

Isaac Hart has bought of J. Benskin of Rock Springs 100 head of cows, the pick of 800, at \$13.

Agricultural writers are telling us that our horses have advanced within the past ten years from \$35 to \$37 for the best market horses and that even the common horses sell \$25 higher. These wonderful figures they get from the agricultural reports and valuations, but the horse market shows draft horses selling up to \$600 and \$1,000 a pair and every day draft and coach horses sell up to \$250 and \$300, which could not be sold for half that ten

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The physicians in charge at the White Sanitarium have made the treatment and cure of the Alcoholic and Drug Habits a life-long study and they have ORIGINATED, DEVELOPED and PERFECTED methods of eliminating these addictions that have proven their INESTIMABLE VALUE in the VERY WORST CASES and ABSOLUTE and PERMANENT CURES have been effected in EVERY INSTANCE. Furthermore, they offer their services on a basis that NO OTHER INSTITUTION CAN, inasmuch that they propose to give you a CAREFUL PERSONAL EXAMINATION, TAKE CARE OF YOU at their Sanitarium, give you EVERY ATTENTION and pay all of your NECESSARY EXPENSES, yet they will not exact you to PAY THEM ONE CENT until you are satisfied that you ARE SOUNDLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED. There can be no fairer proposal than this, then why not take active steps TODAY toward ridding yourself of these terrible addictions.



(Center Bldg. and Wings Completed—End Rooms to Be Added.)

## Read These Testimonials Carefully

The White Sanitarium is a permanent feature of the city of Dallas, and they have the hearty indorsement of the clergy and all physicians who know them and they court honest investigation from any source. They also refer you to the American National Exchange Bank as to their reliability and integrity. Write for free literature.

Cookville, Texas, Aug. 7, 1905.  
White Sanitarium, Dallas, Texas.

Gentlemen—I have seen your treatment for inebriety and the drug habit tested, and pronounce it a great success, and without pain or injury.

T. S. BURFORD, M. D.  
Indian Creek, Texas, Aug. 5, 1905.  
White Sanitarium, Dallas, Texas.

Gentlemen—I have seen your treatment for whisky and drug habit thoroughly tested, and pronounce it a wonderful success. It is a remedy without pain or the slightest injury. I thoroughly indorse your work.

A. E. CEARNAL, M. D.

Forney, Texas, July 25, 1905.  
R. F. D. No. 1.

White Sanitarium, Dallas, Texas.

Gentlemen—The treatment you gave me for drug habit last December was a perfect success and I think your remedy for whisky and drug habit the grandest thing in the world. A few days cured me of morphine habit and elevated me from a physical wreck to a well and stout woman. I am in fine health and to all I praise your work to the highest and am willing that you publish this for the good of others. Sincerely yours,

MRS. J. M. JARVIS.

Mrs. M. J. Trollinger, formerly of Terrell, Texas, now to be found at the corner of Tenth and Tyler, Dallas, has the following to say:

CORRESPONDENCE SACREDLY CONFIDENTIAL AND INVITED.

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WHITE SANITARIUM,

DALLAS, TEXAS.

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# THE LIVE STOCK MARKET

## MARKET FOR THE WEEK

Receipts of cattle, including calves, for the past week, show a loss from the preceding week, the totals for the two periods being respectively 14,700 and 15,340.

Hog receipts show a gain, the total for this week being 4,243 and for last week 3,518.

Sheep show a heavy increase, the figures being 2,676 and 808.

All the markets have received moderate supplies of beef cattle the past week and Fort Worth has proved no exception, yet steer cattle have declined to the extent of 15c to 25c for the week. For the first two days of the week steer supplies were liberal, the following days saw supplies of this character diminish. The weakness in the trade began on Monday and culminated on Tuesday. Friday's sales showed a trifle of strength. No fed, dry lot cattle have been on the market since Tuesday, the kind showing up being medium in quality, such as sell between \$3.15 and \$3.40.

Stocker steers continue to be in strong demand, and from the representations of order buyers from 5,000 to 10,000 head could be readily sold here if quality and prices were right. Feeder steers from 900 to 1,000 pounds weight are selling from \$2.75@3, with lighter weights at \$2@2.50.

Butcher cows and heifers have not changed in prices for the week, although the closing days have brought out indications of strength. Some demand has come to the surface for thin cows for pasturing, and this has toned up the trade on canners. The best price for the week for cows in car lots was \$2.45. Individual extra fat cows have brought \$3, but good butcher cows sell at \$2@2.20, mediums at \$1.75@2, canners at \$1.25@1.50.

Bulls continue to be in strong demand, with the supply limited. They are selling at \$1.50@2 for the good, and \$2.10@2.20 for fat bulls.

The calf trade opened up the week in liberal runs and on Tuesday the market broke 50c. The resulting light runs up to Friday steadied the market, and it closes the week at \$4.25, steady with the week's opening.

The week opened to a moderate run with top hogs selling at \$6.15. Receipts continued to increase and late arrivals Tuesday caused a sharp break. This was recovered on Wednesday and lost again on Thursday. Friday the market was steady with Texas fat hogs quoted 10c to 15c under good Oklahoma and territory hogs. Pigs were up and down during the week, but closed high, relatively. Stock hogs are selling rapidly and a good demand exists at prices \$4.50@5.

The market supply of sheep has been light and the quality not up to strict mutton standards. Sales early in the week were steady to strong, but weakened perceptibly at the close. Stocker sheep have a better outlet than muttons. Heavy wethers are about steady at \$4.50@4.75, and lambs at \$5.25.

## TUESDAY'S REVIEW AND SALES

Cattle receipts today were 2,000; receipts for the week thus far 5,594.

### STEERS

The steer run for the day was again large, fully equal to yesterday's, but the good quality shown on the first market day of the week was sadly lacking. No strictly choice, or even real good steers were in sight, the quality being medium to fairly good, with a large proportion of feeder stuff. Packers appeared to have taken on a week's supply yesterday, or at least to be lacking in pressing orders for beef, for bidding was sadly lacking in spirit. Offers were considered to be 5c to 10c lower on the best steers, a general weakness appearing. Top sales were made at \$3.40, with the bulk at \$3.20@3.35. Sales made:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
48.....1,066	\$3.35	24.....1,083	\$3.35
22.....1,059	3.35	19.....1,115	3.40
17.....1,076	3.40	96.....1,098	3.20

### COWS

Cows were about as numerous, relatively, as yesterday, though like the day's steer supply, it lacked quality. This lack, however, did not prevent steady demand for butcher stuff, and had no effect on the market, prices remaining steady. As a good amount of the she stuff came in mixed loads, selling was of the jack-pot sort, and the clearance was slow. Top cows brought \$2.25, with the bulk at \$2@2.20. Today's sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
14.....857	\$2.10	27.....862	\$2.20
8.....787	2.00	12.....702	1.60
55.....792	2.25	37.....778	2.25
16.....876	2.00	14.....858	2.10
5.....844	1.70	29.....760	2.10
5.....814	1.50		

### BULLS

Bulls remained steady, and the supply was not large.

### CALVES

The calf supply was again shortened, but an opposite effect from what is usually seen when supplies are short was seen. Prices fell off, and the market dragged. The loss so far for the week is

\$1. Tops brought \$3.25, with the bulk at \$2.75. Representative sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
54.....169	\$3.25	58.....181	\$3.25
20.....268	2.75	25.....196	2.75

### HOGS

The hog run was entirely from Texas points, and contrary to the usual custom, the market went higher. Receipts were close to 700, and some very good heavyweight hogs were among them, together with some stockers. Packers were loaded with orders, and the good hogs found an early clearance at prices 5c to 10c higher. Later, the market weakened somewhat on light and inferior hogs. Top hogs sold for \$6.15, and the bulk went at \$6@6.12½. Pigs brought \$5@5.25. Sales made:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
3.....266	\$6.15	7.....220	\$6.10
59.....200	6.10	62.....200	6.10
62.....180	6.10	4.....240	6.10
70.....219	6.12½	28.....210	6.95

### PIGS

7.....122 5.25 8.....105 4.75

### SHEEP

Thirteen cars of Mexican sheep and goats came in on through billing, 1,915 head in all. Some were offered here, but at a late hour none had been sold.

## WEDNESDAY'S REVIEW AND SALES

Total cattle receipts today were 1,947, including 230 calves; total for the first half of the week, 8,366.

### STEERS

Prime fed cattle were not on the market, the beef steer supply coming from those of medium quality, and a part of this supply was contended for by feeder buyers and packers alike. At the outset, it looked as though no steers would sell better than \$3.50, with the bulk from \$3.05 to \$3.40, and the subsequent market bore out this early promise, the selling being conducted about on those figures. Packers seemed anxious for small orders of medium steers and on a basis steady with yesterday's close, most of the selling was done. A good, healthy call for feeder steers prevailed, and these sold from \$2.50 to \$3, the better bred stuff being most in favor. Representative sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
17.....834	\$2.65	48.....988	\$2.80
96.....1,006	3.05	23.....1,115	3.40
44.....1,150	3.40	5.....944	3.90
11.....878	2.85		

### COWS

Cows were largely in the majority but did not make a good show of quality. Unless in mixed loads, no real good cows were in the pens. The packer demand seems to have no let up on butcher cows, and it was active today, at steady prices, bringing on an early clearance. Top cows sold at \$2.25, with the bulk at \$2@2.20. Representative sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
14.....618	\$1.40	5.....514	\$2.09
33.....714	1.75	30.....703	1.85
14.....677	1.40	26.....775	2.05
30.....733	2.20	19.....738	2.15
8.....721	1.70	28.....820	2.00
12.....796	1.90	5.....698	1.40
5.....748	1.60	9.....695	1.35
8.....896	2.00	25.....928	2.15
8.....725	2.00	19.....758	2.00
19.....758	2.00	22.....624	1.45
9.....645	1.35	14.....725	1.75
25.....805	2.25	29.....852	2.20
5.....908	1.75	33.....786	2.05
23.....742	1.85	6.....790	2.25
7.....658	1.35	6.....734	2.00
12.....700	1.75	25.....837	2.10

### BULLS

Bulls continue scarce and steady.

### CALVES

But three loads of calves arrived, and one of these went forward on through billing. The supply was mostly medium in character, and was in good demand by the packer trade. Prices were some better than steady, and indications point to a substantial advance in case supplies do not come like an avalanche. Tops today were at \$4, with the bulk at \$3@3.75. Representative sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
14.....247	\$2.50	19.....173	\$3.75
5.....542	2.15	7.....151	3.65
17.....267	2.60	17.....200	3.25
5.....268	2.50	84.....176	3.60
9.....357	3.50	64.....212	4.00
13.....345	2.75	9.....140	3.50

### HOGS

A good run of hogs was in the pens at the opening of trade, and the quality was also on the No. 1 order. Heavy hogs were not as plentiful as could have been desired, but the medium weights showed good finish. A smart lot of stockers also came in and some good quality pigs. The market opened about as on yesterday, with no weakness following. Tops sold for \$6.15, with the bulk at \$5.90@6, and pigs at \$4.65@5.15. Stockers sold at \$4.50@4.75. Pigs are selling higher and stockers strong. Representative sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
5.....230	\$6.00	5.....130	\$5.00
43.....185	5.70	63.....217	6.15
28.....195	5.60	70.....228	6.15
10.....154	5.25	6.....163	4.05
36.....167	5.50	9.....135	4.65
69.....87	4.65	13.....181	5.75
11.....154	5.25	7.....140	5.60

### SHEEP

One single of common mixed sheep came in that had not been sold at a late hour. Other sales today:

	Ave. Wt.	Price.
14 sheep .....	76	\$3.20
2 culls .....	70	1.00

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
89.....181	5.90	40.....197	6.00
64.....199	5.92½	8.....117	5.19

### PIGS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
5.....104	5.00	38.....108	4.50
6.....128	5.25	18.....106	5.15
47.....84	5.10	6.....93	5.10
67.....80	5.00		

### SHEEP

The sheep trade revolved around a small bunch of lambs coming in a mixed load. They were of exceptional good quality and sold at \$5.25, averaging 86 pounds.

## THURSDAY'S REVIEW AND SALES

Total receipts of cattle today, including calves, 1,260; total for the week, 9,416.

### STEERS

Receipts for the day were exceedingly moderate, so much so as to seriously embarrass the market making. Steers in car lots were an unknown quantity. A few, scattered in mixed loads, being all that could be found until late arrivals of a few coast cattle, and they mostly on the feeder order, averaging 948 pounds and selling at \$2.85@2.90. The market was nominally steady. Representative sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
19.....897	\$2.85	12.....845	\$2.75

### COWS

Cows and heifers made a little better show, and the market was active at steady prices, though the quality was only medium to fairly good. Ten cars, or half the supply, were sold before noon on a rather halting market. The best sale in carload lots were at \$2.10, though some individuals sold at \$2.25. The bulk ran from \$1.90 to \$2.05, with canners and cutters and other such like common stuff at \$1.25@1.50, and these were mostly in jack-pot lots. Representative sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
7.....700	\$1.50	6.....593	\$1.50
1.....970	2.25	11.....6667	1.50
10.....767	1.80	17.....782	1.90
2.....812	1.95	17.....716	2.00
7.....835	1.35	16.....715	1.85
5.....738	1.80	18.....713	1.20
31.....833	2.15	7.....725	1.40
8.....785	1.50	30.....775	2.05
28.....828	2.05	29.....836	1.90
28.....837	1.90	26.....833	1.90
11.....674	1.25	42.....760	2.10
39.....706	1.95	33.....685	1.90
28.....763	1.90	6.....751	1.85
1.....1,010	2.25	27.....876	2.10
20.....853	2.10	15.....781	1.65
26.....679	1.70		

### BULLS

Bulls were scarce and selling scarcely steady. Sales of thin bulls were made at \$1.60, as follows:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
1.....750	\$1.60	3.....723	\$1.60

### CALVES

Only a piece of a load of calves came in, though about 100 more were scattered around the yards in mixed loads. This supply did not show any very good quality, the light calves being thin and the fat ones too heavy for vealers. All hands were calling the market about steady. Tops sold for \$4, with the bulk at \$3.75. Representative sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
5.....194	\$3.50	13.....163	\$3.75
37.....200	4.00	5.....258	2.75
32.....260	3.75	8.....301	3.00
20.....171	3.50	6.....196	2.75
7.....181	4.00		

### HOGS

A very good run of hogs came in, about 1,400 head, and as packers were wanting hogs badly they celebrated the advent of a good supply by bidding lower all round. Consequently heavy hogs sold 10c lower, mediums 10c to 15c lower and pigs 20c to 25c lower. Representative sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
71.....189	\$5.95	37.....175	\$5.50
27.....219	5.92½	81.....156	5.90
72.....209	5.95	61.....159	5.50
65.....238	6.10	30.....96	4.50
61.....205	5.95	9.....181	5.95
76.....196	5.95	75.....206	5.95
56.....168	5.62½	5.....180	5.90
42.....210	5.80	9.....138	4.75
64.....197	6.00	55.....98	4.75
6.....285	5.25	149.....74	4.75
83.....169	5.95	12.....110	5.99
21.....195	5.50	3.....153	5.50
5.....132	4.55	38.....209	5.70
24.....165	5.25	3.....110	5.60

### SHEEP

One single of common mixed sheep came in that had not been sold at a late hour. Other sales today:

	Ave. Wt.	Price.
14 sheep .....	76	\$3.20
2 culls .....	70	1.00

## FRIDAY'S REVIEW AND SALES

NORTH FORT WORTH, AUG. 18.—The cattle supply again exceeded moderate limits today, 3,021 head. Total for the week to date, 13,651.

### STEERS

The beef steer supply was moderate, though a trifle greater in numbers than on yesterday. The quality also disclosed an improvement, though nothing strictly choice showed in the pens. The best steers had been fattened on cake and grass. The medium sort had the competition of speculators and order buyers for

feeders to aid in holding up the market. The market had an active and strong tone all around with a reasonably quick clearance. Top, \$3.35 for 1,126 pound steers; bulk, \$3.00@3.15. Representative sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
26.....1,041	\$3.15	19.....1,116	\$3.35
5.....1,176	3.35	4.....952	3.15

### COWS

The butcher cow end of the trade, as usual, had the greatest supply in point of numbers, though, as in the case of steers, those medium in quality dominated the run. The demand for killing cows was helped by the local butchers, and the market ruled fully steady. Tops, \$2.30, were made on a small bunch of fat heifers; car lot tops being \$2.25, with the bulk going between \$1.50 and \$2.10. Canners sold around \$1.35. Representative sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
20.....686	\$1.40	12.....653	\$1.35
18.....861	2.10	8.....843	1.55
34.....744	1.50	32.....689	2.25
18.....819	2.20	3.....692	2.30
19.....763	1.80	17.....717	1.80
29.....751	1.80	61.....688	1.85
10.....828	2.10	25.....756	2.10
28.....895	2.00	8.....750	1.50
18.....592	2.00	30.....828	2.10

### BULLS

A slow bull trade developed, most of the offerings going to speculators.

# PROGRESS MADE IN CATTLE BREEDING

## But Demand of the Times Is That Breeders Should Put Forth More Energy

A writer in an English exchange tells the progress in cattle breeding that should interest our readers on the importance of live stock and of more vigorous improvement.

That great progress in the breeding of cattle, both in pedigree herds and in tenant farmers' cattle has been made during the past fifty years there can be no gainsaying, but in respect to the animals on the bulk of our farms it has seemed to the writer that very little, if any, progress has been made during the past decade of years; in fact, as if that most dangerous factor, "rest and be thankful," the most potent enemy to progress, has set in. With the enemy at our gates, slowly, but none the less surely, sapping the foundations of our defenses, surely this is not a time for sleeping, but one for even greater activity than in the past. On our live stock British agriculture is now more dependent than ever it was in the past. Never in the past have we had to meet the like competition that we are now face to face with. Improvement in breeding just wants "starting on." I can picture in my mind's eye many farmers who made the start, procured an improving pedigree bull, and then began the use of one of his sons from a mongrel dam. Just as well, perhaps better, had he never begun, because in addition to the mongrel element on the one side he had the further difficulty of consanguinity to deal with, and the last state of such herds is generally worse than the first. The inevitable result of such breeding is loss of size and impaired breeding power. As a rule the farmer who lends himself to this sort of breeding, owing to daily communication with his cattle, is the last to be conscious of his mistake—another instance of outsiders seeing most of the game. Progress in breeding to be successful must be persistent, no turning back, no wavering over a pound or two in the price of a pure-bred or a good-looking mongrel bull. In the one case improvement is certain, in the other dubious. It must not be expected that the results of the use of one pure-bred bull will be for all time, and that when his term of service is up, all has been accomplished in the herd that need be attempted. No, in that way lies certain and consequent disappointment. One pure-bred bull must be succeeded by another pure-bred bull for all time, and in the selection judgment must be used to determine that the bull possesses qualities essential to effect improvement in points lacking in the dams. By such means farmers' herds may be quadrupled in value in a few years.

Another bar to progress is in the number of our best cross-bred dairy Short-horns which are absorbed in town milk houses. What potentialities are here destroyed, and how long will the drain last? In the case of our harness mares, some thirty to forty years ago, the said mares being bought up by foreigners lest us well might bankrupt, and as Sir Walter Gilbey has shown, we have never recovered the draft, but have had to follow our mares to the continent for our supply of harness horses. The best of our dairy and beef (dual) cows do not leave the country, but they are none the less lost to us, and even worse than lost, for the butcher's ax cuts short more than half of their breeding days. True, most of the milk shop agents in the country now allow their purchases to calve before forwarding the dam, and the heifer calves are kept for breeding, but this is only one calf where the dam might produce still a half dozen. Would it be possible in towns to devise some plan to rescue these cows in their dry state, and continue them for future breeding? They are the very best of their kind, and to sacrifice such at 5, 6 or 7 years of age seems a great waste. "Willful waste

makes woful want," and this milk shop waste is denuding the breeding counties of their best dual cows. And it is not even a necessary, but a decidedly unnecessary and preventible waste of the best material we have in farm cattle stock.

### THE CALF CROP

An interesting conversation on the question of the shortness of the crop of two-year-old steers this year and for the past two years, the prospects for the coming year and the likely outcome of continued heavy movement of calves for the future, was heard by a reporter for this paper between Messrs. T. W. Jenkins of Trickham, Coleman county, Texas, at the stock yards Friday morning.

"Money is to be made in stock cows now," said Mr. Moody, "and, even with 500 cows, the calf crop does not show more than 225 head for the year. But, for all that, a man must have his investment in stuff that can be sold at any time, if he intends to live in the cattle business in the Panhandle of Texas today."

"Coleman county cattle, so far as I have seen or heard, are not doing very well this year," said Mr. Jenkins. "The grass has been poor and the weather too hot to work with the cattle to do any good. The whole herd has to be rounded up so as a rancher can see what he wants to ship and what he wants to keep, and the whole herd must suffer from the heat of driving and cutting out for market. Those shipped, coming from that dry part of the country, don't do well and lose a great deal more weight than you would think, and when they have reached the market, the price is not so high that it will make up for the loss caused by heat."

"I don't know anybody about Trickham, my postoffice, that isn't kicking about a short calf crop this year," said the Coleman county cattleman. "Somehow they don't do as well this year as usual. It may have been the hot weather, and it may have been many other causes, but, all I am sure of is that the crop is mighty short."

"The calf crop along the Mexican border this year is about the same," said Mr. Moody. "I am told the Mexicans who drift about the range down there will take one of their over-grown yearlings and, sometimes, sell him for a two-year-old."

"Yes," said Mr. Jenkins, "when I was down around the border early in the summer they tried to pass off some of these big yearlings on some of the boys in our crowd, but they didn't quite cut it."

### LATE ORDER MODIFIED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Secretary Wilson returned to Washington yesterday from Chicago, where, in company with Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, he conducted an investigation of complaints against the new regulations governing the shipment of stock under the twenty-eight hour law.

This law requires that at the end of that time stock in transit must be taken from the cars and fed and watered unless the cars are equipped for feeding and watering according to regulations of the department.

"Some of the railroads are observing the regulations with good grace, while others are making the twenty-eight-hour law as obnoxious as they can," said the secretary. "Shippers and railroads have asked for modifications of the regulations, but I am inclined to think that the changes we have made are as lenient as possible under the present law. I have no authority to disregard the law."

The secretary, in response to an inquiry as to whether he will ask congress for a modification of the law in order to give the shippers and railroads the relief they demand, said he was inclined to think the time limit might be extended on hauls west of the Missouri river, but that east of the Missouri river an extension of time is not advisable. Later in the day the secretary made public the following communication from Dr. Salmon and indicated that he had approved the changes suggested, too:

"To the Secretary of Agriculture—Referring to my recommendation approved as printed in a circular dated July 27, 1905, in regard to the attitude to be taken by the department with reference to the twenty-eight-hour law in the matter of feeding, resting and watering live stock in transit, I have the honor to withdraw that recommendation and to recommend that until further orders any car equipped with feeding and watering facilities may be used for the shipment of cattle without unloading, provided the cattle can so receive food and water en route and that the number of cattle loaded in a car be left to shippers, but that such loading shall not exceed the minimum weight as provided in the classification of the transportation companies

"Very respectfully,  
G. E. SALMON,  
Chief of Bureau.  
Approved, James Wilson, Secretary."

### FROM PARKER COUNTY

B. F. Woodhouse, a cattleman from Parker county, who lives near Weatherford, stated that in his vicinity the weather had been rather dry during the larger part of the year, but said that the summer rains had made the outlook for winter a fair one. The cattle coming into this market from Parker county have been slightly under the average weight during August, but this is probably due to the excessive warm weather and the fact that a great many localities that are shipping heavily have had a better season than has the county adjoining Tarrant.

Mr. Woodhouse shipped thirty-six head to this market, the car arriving Friday morning.

# Through Texas

The I. and G. N. R. R. has many fast trains through Texas, traversing the greater portion of the State, reaching all of the large cities except one, affording travelers every convenience, rapid and no longer of no longer any railroad. High-class equipment and motive power, reasonable time tables, excellent dining stations, Pullman Buffet sleeping cars, chair cars and parlor cars, and courteous Agents and Train attendants.

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

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Dept. 55 Kansas City, Mo.

**AFTER BEEF TRUST  
IN KEYSTONE STATE**

Use of Drugs as Meat Preservatives Is Basis of Action Contemplated

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 21.—The dairy and food division of the Pennsylvania department of agriculture will open a sensational war on the "beef trust" before the close of the present month. Criminal prosecutions are to be entered against 50 meat dealers in various parts of the state on the charge of selling meats "doctored" with preservatives of various kinds.

The real defendants will be the companies constituting the trust, Dairy and Food Commissioner Warren was in Harrisburg Sunday. That was his first visit to the capital since his trip to the Portland exposition, when Pennsylvania withdrew from the National Association of State Dairy and Food Commissioners because Dr. Warren didn't approve of the type of graft which he alleges exists in the association.

Deputy Commissioner Oliver D. Schock and H. L. Banzhoff, special district agent in Pittsburgh, spent the greater part of Sunday in conference with Commissioner Warren, and details of the suits were arranged then.

**Going After Dealers**

Not a name of an individual who is liable to prosecution will be given at the division office, but it is made plain that this secrecy is maintained in order not to play into the hands of the beef trust. It is admitted, however, that the suits are to be instituted by wholesale before Sept. 1, and that all will be brought simultaneously in the counties affected.

Deputy Commissioner Schock's reply to a query as to whether the merchants could squirm out of the suits by blaming the adulterated food on the trust was an emphatic negative. "Of course," Mr. Schock said, "the trust will be back of the dealers and will stand with them to the finish, but the dealers are the defendants and will have to take whatever punishment may be meted out."

Here are the bases on which indictments will be asked in criminal court for selling impure meats:

**The Drugs Used**

Colored by washing with poisonous coal tar dyes.

Dipped in formaldehyde solution.

Dusted with powder containing sulphites.

Washed with powerful boracic acid solutions.

Ever since the announcement made last month upon Dr. Warren's return from Portland, that suits were going to be instituted before the end of the summer, the trust has been busy. Pressure has been brought to bear on the officials, and the strength of politicians of prominence outside of the state has been enlisted. Despite all this Dr. Warren has given orders to go ahead.

In an opinion by Justice Mestrezat, filed in the supreme court March 3, 1902, the precedent was set that the merchant himself is responsible for adulterated food sold over his counter, whether or not the adulterant was placed therein by him or contained in the commodity when purchased by him from the manufacturer or middleman. The case was that of the commonwealth versus John W. Kevin.

**LOCO WEED RESULTS**

In the loco weed experiments that are being carried on at the Colorado experiment station in co-operation with the United States department of agriculture

the first results have been obtained. The locoed animal is a steer that has been the first to develop any signs of loco symptoms. Trouble has been experienced in getting the animals in the experiment to eat the weed, one horse having starved to death.

The animal that has just died was turned out into a pasture where there was plenty of the weed and it developed a decided preference for the weed, and Dr. Marsh, who has charge of the experiment, had to add a little grain to the feed to keep it alive until Dr. Glover of the college could arrive and inspect the case. It was a splendid specimen of the loco effect. The animal's body was dissected and was found to be normal except that there were signs of semi-starvation. Dr. Glover thinks it is possible that when the loco weed enters the animal's stomach some chemical change takes place which produces a poison that is fatal. It has been proved beyond a doubt that the loco effect is not caused by any parasite.

One of the interesting parts of the experiment is the results that have been reached in eliminating the weed from the range. There is a grub worm that infests the roots of the plant and is a natural enemy to the weed. This insect is to be studied for the purpose of propagating it rapidly as a means of ridding the range of the pest.

**THE MONTANA RANGE**

Reviewing the range situation in eastern Montana, the Stock Growers' Journal, published at Miles City, says:

Cattlemen are of the opinion that shipping will be a little late this year, the bulk of the business going in September, October and November. Miles City and Fallon on the Northern Pacific and Oswego on the Great Northern will catch the most of the shipments from Custer and Dawson counties. The range immediately north of the Yellowstone is in good shape at present for cattle that are driving in for shipment, but already a couple of sheep outfits are reported as ranging near the Yellowstone bridge.

At Fallon the cattlemen have induced the railroad people to establish a rule that no sheep shall graze on the railroad sections in that vicinity and that keeps the sheep out. They have obtained promises at sundry times of having the same rule enforced in this locality, but it has never been pushed.

The number of cattle that will be shipped will be large, it is considered, but no accurate estimate can be found at present, as there is an uncertainty among the cattlemen individually as to how many each outfit will ship.

Another thing in this connection that interests the shippers, is what handicap will arise this year to operate to their loss. One year it is grasshoppers, another prairie fires, another low prices, another no grass, last year it was low prices and a strike.

**PACKERS MAY CONTEST**

Developments are expected by federal authorities in connection with the trial of the beef packers before the trial day set on Oct. 2 by District Attorney Morrison. It has been reported that the packers are making preparations to attack the indictments, and it is probable they will not wait until Oct. 2. Additional subpoenas are daily being issued for witnesses to testify in the cases, and many are being sent throughout the United States.

Returns have been made on subpoenas served in Texas, Rhode Island and Maryland upon Armour & Co. employees. The men who will be witnesses for the government from these states are: J. F. Caldwell, Dallas, Texas; J. B. Carr, Baltimore, Md., and D. W. Miner, Providence, R. I.

Secret service men under Captain Thomas I. Porter are still engaged in an attempt to secure evidence of the whereabouts of witnesses who have left the jurisdiction of the court.—Chicago Live Stock World.

**CONDITIONS IN OKLAHOMA**

I. F. Curry, a prominent stockman of Waurika, Okla., was in the city yesterday with a load of cattle for this market. Mr. Curry stated that this market was drawing shippers from the Oklahoma country on account of the fact that better prices are the rule here. Asked if this was not due to the fact that the greater portion of the cattle that are bought here are also used here, Mr. Curry stated that such was probably the case.

The condition of the range, grass and water supply is as good as can be expected, better than is usual for August, according to statements made by the Oklahoma cattleman. The outlook for a good stand of grass for the winter months is also gratifying to those whose profits lie in cattle.

"In Oklahoma," said Mr. Curry, "we are able to raise better yearlings than in certain Texas sections below the quarantine line, but the southwest and western Texas fellows have us on two-year-olds when they have any at all."

"From the way calves are coming in at this rate there won't be much of a crop of two-year-olds left in Texas in a few more years."

"Of course there are always to be found men who will ship anything when the price is a little better than usual, but the amounts received here this year appear to be to be a great deal higher than what they usually look for during the summer."

Some recommend giving colts fresh cow's milk, and some mix a feed of crushed corn and oats with milk. It is better to let them drink the milk and give them the corn, or oats, or bran dry.



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

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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 of money for any time at any rate of interest. The value of cattle, 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' 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 book at hand, every conceivable problem that is likely to occur is easily and readily solved by any one who is familiar with first principles. It is neatly printed and elegantly bound in pocketbook form, thus being convenient for out door use.

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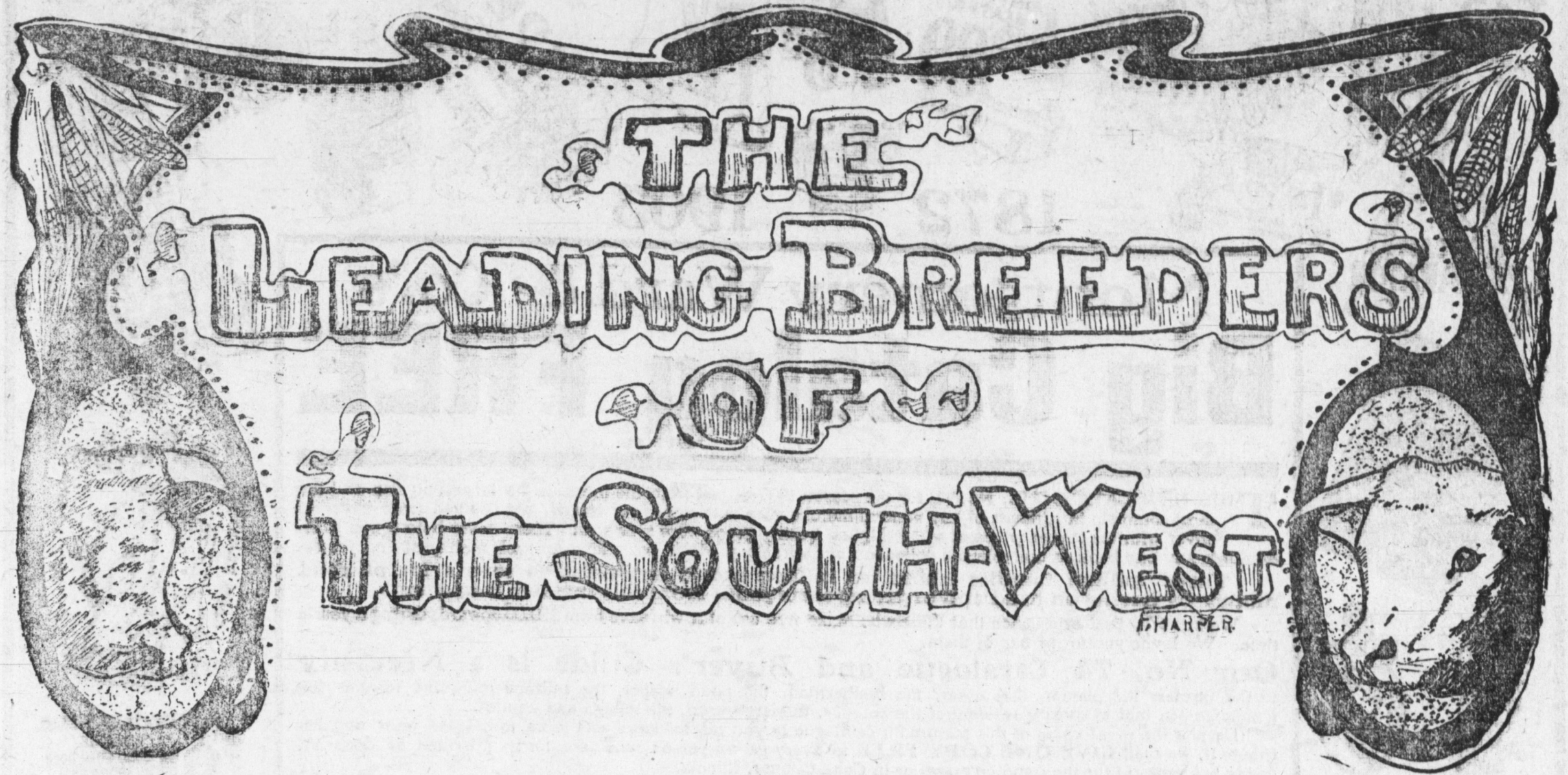
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**R. C. Burns**  
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**John R. Lewis**  
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 Hereford cattle for sale. Choice young registered bulls and high grades of both sexes on hand at all times. Ranch south of quarantine line and stock can go safe.

**NOTICE STOCKMEN**—About 300 high-grade Hereford and shorthorn cattle for sale; well bred; good colors. Frank Nussom, Charco, Texas.

**CATTLE BEING MOVED**  
 LAWTON, Okla., Aug. 12.—The cattlemen continue to ship their cattle out of the Indian pasture reservation in the southern part of Comanche county. Burnett & Son made another large shipment to St. Louis this week.

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

**HEREFORD BULL AND HEIFER CALVES.**  
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 REGISTERED ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE  
 A choice herd of 80 head, all immunes; some choice young bulls. Address C. E. Brown, Wills Point, Texas.

**Aberdeen-Angus Stock Farm**  
 Breeder 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. Perminter, proprietor, Big Springs, Texas. Farm 16 miles south of Big Springs. Phone 278.

**SHORTHORNS**  
**M. & W. W. HUDSON, Galveston, 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.

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

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

**A. B. JONES**  
 Breeder of Registered Herefords exclusively, Big Springs, Texas. Special offering now of one grand 2-year-old and two 8-months-old bulls fit to head any herd, grandsons of Much On 76025.  
 Mr. Hefferman of Champaign, Ill., has sold his clip of 42,000 for \$12,000.

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**ROYALLY BRED POLAND-CHINAS**—All ages. Descendants of my \$1,575 sow Anderson's Model. Full'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.

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

**Sheep Wanted!**  
 WANTED—Six hundred head good ewes, 1 to 4 years of age. Address, Chas. E. Hicks, North Fort Worth, Texas.

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**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.

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There are some conditions where a farm, or a pasture, will maintain as many head of stock as it has acres. That this may be done, very much depends upon the user and upon the class of stock.

Some have adopted the plan of having a sign board at their front gate, on which they write the things they want to buy or sell.

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE**  
**FOR SALE**  
 Eleven section ranch, with cattle, near San Angelo, Texas. Plenty of grass, protection and water. Address  
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**Hereford Cattle**  
 Registered and pure-bred non-registered at a bargain. 53 head in all, 25 of former and 28 of latter, at \$50 per head all around. A POSITIVE BARGAIN. Write or come and see them at once at Jacksboro, Texas, also 1,600 acres fine farm and ranch land, mostly all prairie, some timber, at \$9 per acre. W. P. Stewart, Jacksboro, Texas.

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**FOR SALE**—Choice, twenty-two-section ranch, near Fort Davis, Texas; well watered. Also 700 or 800 head of high-grade and thoroughbred cattle. John Adviance & Sons, real estate agents, Galveston, Texas.

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**FOR SALE**—400 Angora goats, 300 fifteen-sixteenth breed, 100 three-fourth breed. Address Interstate Commissioner 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.

**FOR SALE**—Wolf cat and fox hounds. A. L. Primm, Primm, Tex.  
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## CATTLE MOVEMENT CONTINUES GOOD

Range Reports Received Here  
Today Show Favorable  
Conditions General

Reports of inspectors for the Texas Cattle Raisers' association received at the office of Secretary John T. Lytle, indicate good cattle and range conditions in most parts of the country covered by the association. Good shipments are shown generally.

The report from Chickasha and tributary points shows that there is plenty of rain and excellent grass. The weather has been warm but cattle are doing well. There were shipped from this section twenty-eight cars of cattle to Fort Worth and Kansas City.

Purcell—Range good, weather dry and hot, with occasional showers. Cattle shipped to Kansas City and St. Joseph, sixty-eight cars.

Dalhart—Range fine. Cattle shipped, forty cars to Kansas.

Carlsbad and Pecos—Range good, weather clear. Cattle shipped to Canadian, twenty-one cars.

Roswell—Range good, weather getting cool, and cattle in fine shape.

San Angelo—Good rains, conditions fine.

Alma, Kan.—Range and weather fine. Beeville—Conditions of weather and cattle good. Cattle shipped, seventeen cars to Galveston.

Galveston—Range good, weather warm; cattle in good condition. Five boat loads of cattle were shipped to Cuba.

Lawton—Conditions good. Ten cars of cattle were shipped to Kansas City.

Victoria—Range and weather good. Eighteen cars cattle shipped to Fort Worth, Louisiana and St. Louis.

Other reports will be received later today.

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

### LYTLE IS PLEASED

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 19.—John T. Lytle, secretary and general manager of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, arrived in Kansas City last night from Chicago, where he has been in attendance upon the national reciprocity convention. Mr. Lytle expects great results from the meeting in the way of benefits to the live stock men of the country.

"We had a conference with Secretary James Wilson of the department of agriculture," he said, "and the secretary agreed with us that what is known as the twenty-eight-hour law should be altered. I have no doubt now that the desire of the stockmen for this change will be acceded to. The law provides that stock in transit must be unloaded and fed and watered within twenty-eight hours of the time they are loaded. Stockmen have objected to this as a hardship and I believe that they will find the officials soon ready to permit them to send their shipments of stock through to destination where the latter is not more than

a few hours farther than the twenty-eight-hour limit.

"I do not know that there will be any stipulated time limit in this matter, but I do believe that it will greatly benefit stockmen at large.

"Generally speaking, I should say that the results of the conference were highly beneficial.

"A committee of fifteen was named to further prosecute the purposes of the organization.

"This committee will begin work at once and I believe will be able to do much."

### WILL MODIFY LAW

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Secretary Wilson visited the Union stock yards yesterday to watch the incoming stock trains, the manner in which they had been loaded and the condition in which the cattle were delivered. Although he is collect-

ing further information on the subject, he gave the live stock and railway commission appointed to confer with him to understand that while he expected them to obey the law, he would, as soon as he returned to Washington, materially modify the existing orders and demand of them in return that they do everything in their power to make live stock shipments still more humane.

Of the condition of the cattle arriving in the yards he said:

"They appeared to have been well cared for. The department is not trying to impose hardships on the railways or the shippers, only to secure the best care for the stock sent out on the hoof.

"The railways have not observed the law, in my opinion, as much as they might have, but I am now assured that they will and are anxious to co-operate with the government. If they do we will have no more trouble over the question."

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