

QUANAH PARKER
COMANCHE LEADER

Story of the Big Indian Chief Who Is a Member of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, and Who Has Many Warm Friends Among Cattlemen

LAWTON, Okla., Jan. 27.—Chief Quannah Parker of the Comanches barely escaped passing to the happy hunting grounds during his recent attack of inflammatory rheumatism. For two weeks he lay prostrate upon his bed, making and taking his own medicine, and receiving the kind ministrations of his friends...

"that this must be the long lost and much sought Cynthia Ann Parker. I asked her after I had taken charge of her, she offered to go with me to the east, but she could or would not tell anything except that she was a paleface."

At the beginning of the struggles of the young republic of Texas, just after she had won recognition from the civilized world as a separate government, there moved from the east to the Texas prairies to the prairie country, into what is now Limestone county, a family which had already become noted for ability in the work of having a livelihood in the work of having a livelihood in the work of having a livelihood...

Because of periodical depredations by the wild and bloodthirsty Comanches, who were the last tribe of the Southwest to make terms of peace with the whites, Captain Parker erected a strong fort on the banks of the Brazos river...

Quannah Took Mother's Name.—Her oldest son, who was born about 1842, received the name of Quannah Parker, the latter the name of his mother. In 1852 Quannah Parker, who had grown up to be a magnificent young Indian, intelligent far above his tribe, came into his own as chief, having as co-chief his father-in-law, Yellow Bear.

Quannah has followed the traditions of his people and has three wives, having stipulated in the treaty he made for his people with the United States when peace was declared after the big fight with General McKenzie that he be allowed to have three wives.

Among the warriors who captured her was Nacoma, a young buck, who was considered a leader and promising among them as a future chief. He claimed the girl and she was brought up for him by the squaws, and when she was about 14 or 15 years old or as near that age as she could tell in late years she became his wife.

The night in the early autumn of 1877 while scurrying rifle and bow and arrowed suddenly, without warning and before the signal could be given, the Comanches swooped down upon the little settlement. It was a fierce struggle, but for some time the odds were overwhelmingly in favor of the Indians. The garrison fought desperately and the battle was a bloody one, all the whites being killed except the little son and daughter of Captain Parker.

Little Cynthia Ann, the daughter of Captain George Parker, has been described as a winsome and bright child and very pretty. She was 9 years old at the time of the massacre and was taken captive by the Indians with her brother. He escaped the second night and lived several years after the capture of his sister.

Another snowstorm has struck us and is quite a contrast to the balmy spring-like weather we have been enjoying. Clyde Buttler sold to W. J. McIntyre two car loads of calves at \$7 per head.

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WEST TEXAS HAS
RACING RANCH

Place Near Sweetwater Devoted to Thoroughbreds

WESTWATER, Texas, Jan. 23.—There are probably many Texans reading the racing results regularly in the papers, and many more who do not keep up with what the "ponies" are doing, who do not know that in western Texas is a ranch largely devoted to the raising of thoroughbreds which has already turned out at least one record-breaking runner.

That he has been profitable has been shown by the fact that the winnings credited to him on his son for the past year total \$10,415. This sum was cleared up with only five horses in the field and much of the racing was done in Canada, where purses are large.

But although the Newmans have been unusually successful to date, they have been only laying the preliminaries for racing on a large scale. At present they have at Sweetwater twenty-five horses, and are getting ready for the track in January, 1907.

They have about thirty thoroughbred mares, but the number probably will soon be reduced. Three mares were purchased last fall from S. H. Burnett of Fort Worth and the dam of Eather Ketcham, the most successful two-year-old last season, has also been added to their stud.

They have a fine entry for the Sheep head Bay sowing next year. At present their five horses are at Ascot. Besides Don Domo, the string includes a pair of stallions, Sam Anxious and a couple of colts.

The Newmans' jockey is Monte Preston, a Sweetwater boy, whose five-year contract with them expires in 1908. The trainers have been secured from different stables. At Sweetwater they have a half-mile track on which J. F. Newman superintends the workouts.

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TO FIGHT CATTLE
QUARANTINE LAW

Opinion of Judge Hussey Holds Law Is Unconstitutional

LAWTON, Okla., Jan. 27.—The opinion of Judge W. H. Hussey of this city, which held that the Oklahoma cattle quarantine laws are in conflict with the Federal laws, has been referred to the attorney general for his opinion. Tom Morris, secretary of the Oklahoma live stock association, has instructed the sheriff to enforce the quarantine laws without respect to any man's opinion. The case will be appealed to the supreme court by county Attorney Cunningham, and Reed Ridley and W. H. May, the men charged with violating the Oklahoma quarantine law, will be held on bond pending the result of that appeal.

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CALLS EXCHANGE
A BIG TRUST

Standard Has Carefully Considered the Anti-trust Law

The Standard has carefully considered the anti-trust law passed by the Twenty-eighth legislature of this state and has not the slightest doubt that the organization known as the Texas Live Stock Exchange is violating this law every day of its existence. The law specifically says that any combination or corporation holding a charter under the laws of this state shall not do exactly what the Texas Live Stock Exchange has been doing every day since it was organized.

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COW RESPONSIBLE
FOR HEALTH RESORT

Queer Action Results in the Discovery of Mineral Water and the Building of Big Hotel in the Town of Sweetwater Out in Nolan County

SWEETWATER, Texas, Jan. 27.—A common west Texas cow, history is vague whether she was bridle or plow, is credited with starting at this place a health resort which already represents an outlay of over \$50,000, and promises to become one of the leading places of its character in not only west Texas, but the entire state as well.

Several years ago I. W. Daniel, a Sweetwater cattleman, dug a well in a valley a few hundred yards south-west of the Texas and Pacific depot here, to get a water supply for his cows. He found plenty of water at a depth of only twenty feet, and after congratulating himself at being so fortunate, put a pump in the well and thought he had the stock water problem solved.

He pumped some of the water into a tank and left it there for his thirsty cattle. A cow in search of a drink after a meal of alfalfa in the tank was the first visitor to the tank. Daniel had not yet left the vicinity. The cow came up to the tank eagerly, sniffed the water and then with her muzzle beneath the surface quaffed deeply of the clear liquid.

A moment later she threw up her head, snorting in indignation. Then she looked back and saw that she had been deceived. Daniel was puzzled. He had seen cows refuse "gyp" and brackish water often enough, but he had never seen a cow refuse good water and did this one. In curiosity he drank some of the water himself. There was much similarity between its taste and that of common Florida water, but the latter, after being so disagreeable as the latter. But there was enough difference between the taste of the water and that of the common surface water to excite the cow for her conduct and Daniel decided that his well was a failure.

At home he told his wife of what had happened and she sympathized in his apparent failure. It chanced that Mrs. Daniel was in poor health at the time. Probably from mere curiosity as to the character of the peculiar water, she had been drinking it. She found it healthful and many found that for certain classes of diseases the water was an efficient cure. Traders passed the water to other parts of Texas and Pacific heard of the well and they also began drinking it. Soon the story of the well spread to other sections of the state and in a few days a good trade in selling the water from the well to health seekers.

W. R. Grogan, an eastern Texas lumberman, heard of the Sweetwater well, and came to west Texas to investigate. Mr. Grogan was in poor health and he thought the water might benefit him. He stayed a few weeks and found himself cured. Having gotten back his health he was not content until he had gotten the well which gave it, so he purchased from Mr. Daniel the well and thirteen acres of ground surrounding it.

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NEWS FROM THE
ALPINE COUNTRY

Brewster County People to Farm on Big Scale

ALPINE, Texas, Jan. 25.—Quite a number of Brewster county people are preparing to farm this year on quite an extensive scale. We have the finest soil in west Texas and water is quite shallow, besides the numerous canyons afford excellent reservoirs for damming, and climatic conditions seem among the best in the state.

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TEXAS IS COMING TO THE FRONT

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 27.—To the man who has not visited Fort Worth and live stock producing sections of Texas during the last four years a run into that section of the great southwest at this time will not fail to be a surprising revelation. The establishment of two capacious packing houses in the stock yard region that lies about three miles north of the business center of Fort Worth and four miles from the union railroad depot has so developed that section of this thriving city of Texas that it is hardly recognizable to the man who visited it last almost four years ago.

At that time ground was just being broken to make place for the foundation of the two big modern plants to be erected there by Armour & Co and Swift & Co. During the first quarter of the year 1902 this first work on the two most modern packing plants of the great southwest was done. Within one year both these plants were completed and in operation.

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MODEL FARM SUPPORTS STATE EPILEPTIC COLONY

Garden and Farm Feeds Three Hundred Afflicted SYSTEM IS WONDERFUL It Could Not Be Maintained Unless Texas Were a Great State

ABLENE, Texas, Jan. 26.—Dr. John Preston, superintendent of the state epileptic colony at Abilene, is a physician and surgeon of many years' practice, a specialist in mental diseases, and an able executive officer.

The gardens in 1908 made it unnecessary for the colony to buy vegetables, and the farm products were enough to have a large surplus on hand for winter and early spring feeding.

The farming is done by practically only two men, the head farmer and his assistant. Patients at the colony who are able, help in the lighter tasks, but they cannot do any work unless under the supervision of either the farmer or his assistant.

The colony farm is run by as careful a system as that used in the care for the patients. The average farmer who knows how difficult it is to run a farm systematically will appreciate what this means.

The big garden at the colony is worked as any other garden might be, but the twelve-acre irrigated tract, now used as a garden, offers some new ideas. All of the sewerage from the colony buildings falls by natural drainage to the west, the direction in which the garden tract lies.

The system was used with great success last year and will be continued. The most apparent results are the disposition of sewerage from the colony buildings at no cost save the pipes and the septic tank; the irrigation and fertilization of a large garden at no other cost than that of pumping the purified sewerage from the septic tank into the irrigation pond.

All of the live stock on the farm is in good condition, but Dr. Preston especially prizes himself on the quality of hogs which are raised. Hogs are now being butchered for the use of the colony with fifteen months of age weigh from 450 to exceeding 500 pounds.

The children's favorite Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough. This remedy is famous for the cure of a large part of the civilized world. It can always be depended upon to relieve the most distressing coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, and all other ailments of the throat and lungs.

WOOD & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers, Fort Worth, Texas.

is the fuel, the spruce on the mountains and in the valleys furnishing an abundance for all purposes at \$10 a cord.

Team of Dogs "How long do I intend to remain in Alaska? I have asked myself that question time and again, but the question has never been answered.

Not After Statedhood "There is no statehood agitation in Alaska yet, and none is expected for years.

PLAN TO REACH OUT OVER WORLD Outlines Mapped Out for a Great Organization

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 27.—Plans were formulated by the council of the American Breeders' association, in session at the university farm, for the work of the future by the appointment of thirty-five permanent committees composed of specialists from all parts of the world.

Heavy Gold Yield "The gold output at Fairbanks from September, 1905, to September, 1906," said he, "will not fall short of \$15,000,000, while the output of other camps will be about \$10,000,000.

Not Agricultural "Alaska is not a country of agricultural possibilities, as has been published about it, and it never will be.

Living Costly "The cost of living in Alaska is still high. Beef that is exported from the states alive and dressed sells from 45 cents per pound by the half carcass and up to 75 cents per pound.

Present Opportunities "Notwithstanding the high price of living, I regard Alaska as the best place in the world for a man who will work to make a living.

Spruce Buildings "There are no brick or stone houses in Fairbanks, with a few exceptions in the territory, having a population at this time of about eight or nine thousand.

Shifting Population "The population of Alaska is now about 100,000, and taking it as a whole there are more big broad-shouldered men there than in any state in the union with double that population.

Some Big Payers. Triumph and Rowden Big Bull Cotton, Ribbon Cane, Southern Honey Watermelon, Texas Everbearing Tuberoses, Squaw Corn, Mexican Jew Corn, Giant Queen Seed Corn, Everbearing Ribarbar.

The Texas Seed & Floral Co., Dept. P., Dallas, Texas.

COLLECTOR OF THE WEST Tells of the Beauties of Nature and Fine Cattle to Be Found Out on the Big Ranches Located Out in Presidio County

Editor of Stockman-Journal: I spent Xmas week in Marfa, the county seat of Presidio county, and everything passed off very quietly.

ing this is not a farming country. It is for the greatest part covered with hay-like grass, sotol, and low bushes with beautiful and immense trees lining the arroyos and creeks.

TWO POINTS IN GROWING CATTLE First Get the Right Kind and Then Work

If the western farmer is to maintain the fertility of his land and its present prices for any considerable period of time, he must grow some kind of live stock sheep, calves, horses or hogs.

process of going backward. We don't know of any other two points in connection with the growing of cattle, or, in fact, any other kind of live stock, that are worthy of more serious consideration.

COTTON TAKING PLACE OF CATTLE Farmer to the Front in Mitchell and Scurry Counties

By a Staff Correspondent. COLORADO, Texas, Jan. 27.—Mitchell and Scurry counties, if they continue at their present rate, promise in a few years to forfeit their former honors as leading cattle counties for the title of banner farming sections in West Texas.

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LET ME SEND YOU MY LATEST BOOK Whether you are in need of treatment or not, this new book, No. 8, will be sent to any address in plain sealed wrapper, postage prepaid, if you mention this paper.

ALL PERSONS coming to Dallas for treatment are requested to inquire of any Commercial Agency, Bank or Business Firm as to who is the best and most-reliable Specialist in the City.

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THE BINGHAM SCHOOL The High Grade Schools—For High Grade Students

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process of going backward. We don't know of any other two points in connection with the growing of cattle, or, in fact, any other kind of live stock, that are worthy of more serious consideration.

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THE SMALL PACKERS

Terse Tales of the Movements of Cattlemen All Over the Great Range Country of the Entire Southwest

The Small Packers.

The interior packer, known to the trade as the "small packer," has become a factor in the highways of commerce. He is bidding for hogs and making the liveliest kind of competition. He has discredited the forecasts of the so-called big packers operating at the six central hog receiving points at the West and made the Eastern market, where Patrick Cudahy only a few weeks ago promised the grower a 4-cent deal. The small packing house has sprung up at different points in the corn belt and its owners have been bidding for hogs with a vim that is largely responsible for empty cellars at the central points with the winter packing season half over. This development is portentous to the hog grower. It means the enforced abandonment by the big packers of their recognized policy of depressing values during the season when the major portion of the hog crop is in motion marketward, and filling their cellars with cheap product to be sold at a sharp advance when the hog crop is not so safely gathered.

Remarkable has been the increase in the killing capacity of these interior plants. Their hog receipts do not show the statistics from week to week. Davenport, Ia., Rock Island, Ill., Bloomington, Ill., Peoria, Ill., Ottumwa, Ia., Cedar Rapids, Ia., Mason City, Ia., and Austin, Minn., are some of the instances of the spreading tendency of the packing industry. "These interior packers have played it low on the big fellows," said a hog man. "They have taken some of their best talent, given them stock in their concerns together with good salaries. Men who were drilled in the trade at Chicago are now working partners in smaller concerns in the country, using the experience they acquired to compete with those who educated them." Most of these small packing plants are stock concerns promoted financially in the localities in which they are situated. They are not only keen contenders for raw material, but as their cured products are largely disposed of in the provision pit, their activity in that arena. The little packer has filled his cellars with product this year while the big outfits were waiting for a run of hogs at their own prices and won't sell when the country would cut loose. With the winter packing season more than half over cellars at the central markets are in most cases still empty. "That's no cheap product," said a buyer who has seen the rest of this winter's is a foregone conclusion.—Breeder's Gazette.

Cripple Meat Inspection. The house committee on appropriations seems determined to deal a blow at the Chicago meat trade by refusing all but \$20,000 of the \$135,000 appropriation for which Secretary of Agriculture Wilson asked in order to enable the demand for inspectors. The small sum which it recommended that the house should give was incorporated in the urgent deficiency bill as a result of the insistent representation of Representative Wharton of Chicago. For a new member Wharton has been attracting considerable attention, commencing, it will be remembered, with his amusing colloquy with Representative Williams, the minority leader, on the opening day of the session. Secretary Wilson urgently pointed out to congress that his department was in need of \$135,000 to enable it to furnish adequate inspections for the

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increased quantities of most which the packers are sending abroad. All the Chicago members appeared before the subcommittee of the appropriations committee and asked that Wilson recommendation be adopted, but Wharton especially was interested because of the meat packing interests in his district. It is likely an effort will be made on the floor of the house to increase the amount recommended by the committee, and, failing of success there, the senate will be urged to act.

Cattle in Good Shape. W. P. Anderson, live stock agent of the Pecos Valley lines of the Santa Fe, got in from Amarillo, Texas, today. He reports pasture and cattle conditions in the Southern plains to be good. "A larger number of cattle have been moved about the line than usual," he said. "The backdoor, or grass route to market is the cheapest when it can be utilized."

From the Rio Grande to the northern plains of the Panhandle the country is in better shape than ever before. On the plains there has been a little too much cold weather, necessitating some feeding, but they were prepared for it. "All over Texas there is a shortage of aged steers, and that is one reason why feed is less plentiful. A considerable number of Texas cattle are moved to Kansas pastures this spring it will be necessary to handle young stuff."

Conditions in Montana. A message from Great Falls, Mont., says that because of bad range conditions along the Marias river about thirty miles a number of cattle outfits are gathering their cattle from that section and removing them to other ranges or placing them in pastures. Conditions are such on the range from which the cattle are being removed that the cattle could not possibly survive a storm. The Flowering outfit has removed many of its cows to the Sun River range and others to the Blackfeet reservation. The Circle and Bar 11 outfits have shipped to ranges in Valley county and elsewhere in the state. The Marias is composed of Frank Hughes, H. F. Stoltenberg, Louis Mumper, M. Connelly, L. C. Marsh, Joseph Hilger, Peter Hughes, John Schmick and James Hughes, and rather what they could find of their cattle and they will be fed and cared for this winter at the home ranches.

South Dakota Ranges. "Range cattle on the western South Dakota are doing well," said Hugh Chittick, live stock agent of the Milwaukee road, who has just returned from Everts, to a representative of the Chicago Live Stock World. "The stock I saw was in thriving condition. There is just enough snow to make winter range available and not enough to cover up the grass. The storm that occurred about Thanksgiving time was responsible for this. It hit stock somewhat hard and had it been followed up by real winter, would have caused considerable loss, but the weather has been so good that both cattle and their owners have forgotten all about the early spurt of severity. "While winter is working along, it is not over by any means. The period of the winter is still ahead. Last year's disastrous storm was in May, and almost anything in the shape of hard luck is likely to turn up between now and the end of the year. What features a heavy snowfall before a thaw. This would cover up the grass now exposed and result in hardship to the cattle, coupled with more or less loss. A fresh snowfall in the wake of a January thaw would be regarded as a good thing."

Fort Worth Markets. In its annual review of the live stock trade of the country the Gazette omitted Fort Worth, Texas, because figures appertaining to that market were not available at that time. While trade statisticians have not yet included the growing Texas market in their calculations, its importance as a primary receiving point must soon be recognized. During 1905 Fort Worth received 813,492 cattle, of which 148,427 were calves; 462,712 hogs, and 125,357 sheep. Compared with 1904 this shows an increase of 170,737 cattle, 425 calves, 872 hogs and 21,707 sheep. It puts Fort Worth fifth in the list of cattle markets and ahead of St. Joseph and Sioux City. One of the disappointing features of the Fort Worth market, to the packers at least, is the failure of the Southwest to embark in hog production. In 1904 of the \$2,651,000 paid for hogs at Fort Worth \$2,380,000 went to Oklahoma and Indian Territory shippers. An increase of 65 per cent this year is largely of Texas bred stock. There is good reason to believe that production in the Lone Star state has expanded largely during the past three years, but the increase has gone largely into farm and local consumption. That a surplus over these needs is now being produced is indicated by the noticeable gain in receipts at Fort Worth last year.—Chicago Breeder's Gazette.

Heavy Missouri Losses. The cause of the disease which was responsible for the death of many cattle in New Madrid and Mississippi counties, Missouri, recently has not yet been determined. Dr. Luckey, state veterinarian, and Dr. W. Conway, of the experiment station at Columbia, visited those districts last week and collected some tissues with which to make a thorough test as to the possibility of being contagious disease. Considerable quantities of vegetation from the fields were gathered and shipped to the department of agriculture at Washington, and to the chemical laboratory of the University of Missouri, to be analyzed for poisonous properties. The investigations which Drs. Luckey and Conway made at the seat of the trouble did not cause them to make any definite conclusion as to the cause of the trouble, but the fact that they gathered several species of plants from the district for examination confirms their belief in the theory that the disease, or whatever it is, is caused by cattle eating poisonous weeds or plants that have been rendered poisonous by chemical changes due to atmospheric changes. This is the view held by most of the farmers in the vicinity, as no

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other cause can be attributed for such sudden and heavy mortality. Farmers in the district have lost cattle for several years with the same trouble, but the number was never so great as this season. It is estimated that several hundred head dropped dead in the course of ten days or two weeks. Thus far the disease and its causes have been very mysterious. Cattle apparently in perfect health have keeled over and died almost instantly without any other symptoms than those caused by violent internal poisoning. In many instances farmers that were getting their cattle ready to send to the cities for slaughter, have seen their animals poison themselves while they were bartering for their sale to the butchers. What is more puzzling than any other feature of the disease is that the animals remain healthy to the moment of their death, and eat with a relish that does not indicate that anything ails them. Doctor Lucky had made post mortem examinations of many carcasses of cattle that he had seen, but was not prepared to give his deductions until the tissues and contents of the stomach had been thoroughly examined, and some information gleaned about the nature of the poison itself, which it is supposed has caused all the trouble. In the last few days there have been no fatalities reported from the disease, and it is believed that the winter has passed for the time being, but the intention of determining its exact nature and cause, so that further occurrences can be avoided.—Live Stock Reporter.

Can Breed Horns Off. The time is not distant, according to Professor W. J. Spillman, agrostologist of the department of agriculture, when dehorning knives will be thrown away and those who desire hornless cattle will breed them without horns by applying the now provided principles of the so-called Mendell law of heredity. "The operation of this law is absolute and certain and in seeking to get rid of the horns of any breed of cattle it is only necessary to apply the principles of the Mendell law and the horns disappear, never to return unless the breeder desires them grown again." Professor Spillman addressed the farmers and students at the short course now in session at Fort Collins, Saturday morning of this law of heredity, which applies both to the animal and vegetable kingdoms. The law was discovered first by an Austrian monk in 1865. The law was first recognized in 1900 and 1901, four men in Europe and one man in this country made the same discovery, and since that time it has been proved in the application of this law is to find out what characteristics are possible to be transmitted. In cattle, horns and color are the characteristics of the Mendell law. In illustrating the operation of the law, Professor Spillman took as an example the method of breeding off the beard from Durum wheat. Crooked beards were not recognized then. In 1900 and 1901, four men in Europe and one man in this country made the same discovery, and since that time it has been proved in the application of this law is to find out what characteristics are possible to be transmitted. In cattle, horns and color are the characteristics of the Mendell law. In illustrating the operation of the law, Professor Spillman took as an example the method of breeding off the beard from Durum wheat. Crooked beards were not recognized then. 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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.
OFFICERS:
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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN
Fully appreciating the efforts put forth by The Stockman-Journal in furthering the interests of the cattle industry in general and the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in particular, and believing that said Stockman-Journal is in all respects representative of the interests it champions, and reposing confidence in its management to in future wisely and discreetly champion the interests of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, do hereby in executive meeting assembled, endorse the policies of said paper, adopt it as the official organ of this association, and commend it to the membership as such.
Done by order of the executive committee, in the city of Fort Worth, this March 18, 1905.

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

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CONTENTIONS OF THE PACKERS

The great legal battle between the United States government on the one side and the big packers of the country on the other is now fairly under way in Chicago, where the preliminary bouts of the great engagement have already been fought. The government appears serene in its determination to convict these men on the indictments found as the result of the long and tedious investigation held last year, and the packers are stubbornly contesting every inch of the ground and putting up the best fight possible. So far, the fight has been along the lines of the immunity from punishment alleged to have been furnished the packers in return for their testimony by Commissioner Garfield, and the further the situation is delved into the more it becomes apparent that Garfield has made a miserable botch of the whole investigating business. Notwithstanding the fact that his published report was a complete whitewash for the so-called beef trust, and excited derision from the people of the United States as a whole, the packers are hot on the trail of the gentleman, with the allegation that he secretly passed the private information gained from them under the promise of immunity from prosecution on to the department of justice, and that information was the basis of the indictments returned at Chicago. They are fighting Garfield very hard, and are holding him up in a light that is very unenviable.

President Roosevelt's letter to Attorney General William H. Moody June 12, 1905, and certain questions propounded to the packers concerning their private car lines are relied upon by counsel for the packers as the most important evidence in support of the charges made in the packers' special pleas to the effect that official pledges given them by Commissioner of Corporations Garfield and others were disregarded and broken to aid the department of justice in carrying on a criminal prosecution.

This announcement was made by Attorney William J. Hynes, speaking for Swift & Co.'s interests. "There is little doubt in our minds that when Commissioner Garfield started out on his investigation he meant well and believed he could make the pledges and promises of keeping faith with the packers in connection with the secret information furnished him for the exclusive use of his department," said Attorney Hynes in bringing up the climax of his entire statement.

"He went on his secret investigation for some time, perhaps meaning to keep sacred the promise that the information would not be furnished to any other department."

"Some time later on, I fear—and we all have a fear—that he was seduced from that position and that he became the agent and the servant of the department of justice. If it is not so I should like to know it now. We expect to be able to establish that fact in a manner which will eliminate all doubt."

"In this connection there are two propositions which we will urge and two things which I will mention now as substantially supporting our stand. We will prove that there were certain questions put to the packers in connection with the private car line business by Commissioner of Corporations Garfield; that some refused to answer these questions, while others did; that these questions we had contended related to common carriers, but some answered them."

"We will further prove that after Commissioner Garfield had asked these questions, which were asked in connection with his secret and confidential inquiry for his department, these same identical questions, in words, form and substance, were asked again, but this time by officers of the department of justice before the Interstate Commerce Commission."

"At this second putting of these same questions were present not only the packers but the district attorney Oliver E. Fagin. I am not certain whether it was your predecessor and now Judge Bethea or yourself. Certainly this showed a co-operation between the department of justice and the department of commerce and labor."

"How did this happen? It certainly was not done for the protection or elevation of the honor and conscience of the department of justice. Neither was it done with any regard for the honor and conscience of Commissioner Garfield."

"But the questions being identical in the two instances is not all. We have for our charge the words of President Roosevelt over his own signature, which can leave no doubt, and which I will read: 'Senate record, document 140, correspondence between President

Roosevelt and Attorney General Moody in the so-called Santa Fe case."

"Later of President Roosevelt dated June 12 says as follows: 'With my approval the department of justice, with the assistance of the department of commerce and labor, has for some months been endeavoring to find out whether or not they can obtain legal evidence of such willful and deliberate violations of the injunction by an individual. If the grand jury now sitting in Chicago finds an indictment against any individual connected with the packing corporations it will be because in their judgment such legal evidence of the violation of the injunction has been laid before them.'

"Is there any doubt of what the President knew and what was going on?"
"If the facts as alleged by the attorneys for the packers are correct, then Commissioner Garfield has clearly proved a traitor both to the government, which employed him, and to the people who befriended him by furnishing him with the information he was delegated to obtain. He has demonstrated his incapacity to serve the government in his present position, and the President should promptly proceed to remove him for the good of the public service. That is the sentiment that has prevailed among the live stock producers of the country since the Garfield report was first made public, and these late developments will only have a strong tendency toward strengthening it. He has proved himself the wrong man for the position, and such is usually the result of awarding important positions to young men whose only real qualification lies in the fact that each is the son of his father."

The big packers have plenty of money to back them in the fight they are making against those indictments. They appear to care nothing for the stigma that was placed upon them by the indictments. All they desire apparently is immunity from punishment, and they don't care a rap how it is obtained.

THE DENVER MEETING

The stockmen of the entire country are in session at Denver this week, arranging the terms of the consolidation proposed between the National Live Stock Association and the American Stock Growers' association. The terms of the consolidation are familiar to our readers, and it is believed that the deliberations will be harmonious in the extreme. Other matters of importance to the stock interests will be acted upon at this meeting, but the matter of most moment is the advanced charges for selling live stock made by the various commission firms at all the market centers. The Stockman-Journal has fought this proposition since it first originated, and it is gratifying to see that the stockmen have taken hold of the matter with the determination of forcing the issue. The situation is reviewed as follows, by T. W. Tomlinson, the efficient secretary of the American association.

"On January 1, 1906, the live stock exchanges at Kansas City, South St. Joseph, South Omaha and Sioux City, ignoring our protest, established a new scale of commission charges, and the East St. Louis exchange advanced its charges on sheep, but the live stock exchanges at Chicago, South St. Paul, Fort Worth and Denver made no change in their commission charges. In order that the effect of the advance at the Missouri river markets and the reasons offered therefor, as well as the basis of our protest, may be understood by our members, the following facts are given:
"The new commission charges made these increases:
"On sheep or hogs, single or double-deck cars, the increase is \$2 per car.
"On cattle an advance is effected by means of a minimum charge of \$10 per car, whereas formerly no minimum was established. For example, it frequently occurs in the case of fat cattle that only sixteen head are loaded in a car, and in such cases the former charge was 50 cents per head, or \$8 per car, while under the new rules the minimum charge of \$10 would apply. This, of course, affects all carloads of cattle containing less than twenty head of stock.
On mixed carloads of live stock the increase ranges from \$2 to \$4 per car.

"The excuses assigned by these commission firms for this advance (which they please to call equalization, or readjustment of charges) are substantially as follows:
"That cars are larger now than fifteen or twenty years ago when the exchanges were authorized, with the result that commission firms are today selling about 17,000 pounds of hogs per car for the same amount as they used to receive for selling only 1,300 pounds, and that the weights of sheep have proportionately increased; that the expenses of the commission business have increased as well as the cost of living; and it is further generally claimed that practically no change has been made in the commissions on cattle."

"That this change in commission charges for the sale of cattle does result in an increase is plain to every cattle shipper, many of whom ordinarily ship less than twenty head to a car, and this is especially true of fat stock. That there has been no appreciable increase in the weights of hogs and sheep per car compared with fifteen or twenty years ago, as claimed by the commission firms, can be proved by indisputable official figures. The exchanges at the Missouri river markets were established between 1885 and 1890, and at that time the average weights of cattle and hogs per car, obtained by the Western Railway Weighing association, at Chicago, Kansas City and South Omaha, during the years 1888 and 1889, were, for cattle, from 22,065 pounds to 22,496 pounds, and for hogs from 16,800 pounds to 17,046 pounds. The total number of cars of cattle weighed was 24,350, and of this number 15,316 or 64.9 per cent, were less than 31 feet in length. The total number of cars of hogs weighed was 6,573, and of this number 4,243, or 64.5 per cent, were less than 31 feet in length.

"Even the commission firms do not contend that the average weights of carloads of hogs are today above 17,000 pounds per car, or that carloads of sheep and cattle appreciably exceed the established minimum carload weights.

"The above official figures are the earliest obtainable data on the average weights of live stock per car. "These comparisons show how unfounded is the claim of the commission firms of selling more weight of hogs and sheep for the same amount of money than when exchanges were organized. Their other excuse, that expenses have increased, is probably made with as little regard for actualities. Live stock exchanges at the Missouri river markets were organized for the purpose of saving their shippers commission charges, and that marked the first increase in the profits of commission firms over what they had previously secured. A high official of one of the live stock exchanges is authority for the statement that the withdrawal of outside solicitors about a year and a half ago saved the commission firms about \$3 per car in their expenses, which amounted at all the western markets to about \$2,000,000 annually; and this marked another increase in the profits of their business. The cutting off of free telegrams and courtesies as to meals, etc., is also understood to have saved their shippers a tidy sum, which makes a still further increase in their profits. On top of these various savings, to make an average increase of \$2 per car for the sale of all live stock seems wholly unwarranted.

"In 1888, about the time the exchanges at most of the Missouri river markets were organized, the total number of cars received at Kansas City was 74,666; last year Kansas City received 129,848 cars. In 1888 South Omaha received 39,492; last year 84,236. In 1888 Sioux City received 8,530; last year 34,211 cars. In 1888 there was practically no live stock market at South St. Joseph, while last year 49,056 cars of live stock were received there. It would seem that the immense increase in receipts would enable commission firms to sell live stock at a less expense per car. This is true in all other branches of industry, and it is a strange commentary on the live stock commission firms that they should now be heard to claim that it costs them more per car to handle the number of cars they handled eighteen years ago.

"If there be any merit in the contention of the commission firms that their profits are not sufficiently large, it is probably because the business has proven so profitable that too many have been attracted into it. This further increase in their earnings will simply result in more people embarking in the business, and

the same reason will then actuate them to make another advance.

"By some commission men the prosperity of the sheep men is urged as a reason for the advance in commission charges. If that excuse is sound, why did they not make a reduction for the sale of cattle, which industry is admittedly in a depressed condition?"

TIME TO MARKET STOCK

There is a great deal of money lost to the stockmen of Texas and the southwest every year through the fact that they do not market their stuff intelligently. There is a rush of the stuff to market when it is half fat and when the markets are glutted, and there is a holding of stuff back when it should be moving, and the general result is that the markets are demoralized, pocketbooks are lightened, commission firms and the big packers are roundly abused, and many men are disgusted with the stock business. Those who have given these things proper and close consideration are practically unanimous in the opinion that the proper time to market all stock is just as soon as the stock is ready.

In a recent address before Iowa farmers, A. C. Halliwell, editor of the Chicago Live Stock World, made some very pertinent suggestions along this line. Among other things he said:

"Well bred is good, well fed is better, well sold is best.
Held too long is worse than sold too soon.
Better be sold and sad than stuck and sorry.
For lack of a market report, costing \$4 a whole year, many a man has lost \$40 in less than forty minutes."

The man who goes to market with the big crowd is apt to go home with a small bank account. He gives a good imitation of a sucker being separated from his stuff; he knows how the baker felt when they held him up and took his "dough"; he can better understand what was meant by the old saying about the fool and his money being soon parted.

Top prices are not as hard to get as top stock. It is easier to sell prime stock at fancy prices than to convert ordinary stock into coin of the realm at par value.

If buyers are given a show top stock will all but sell itself.
The cattle that are not quite good enough to suit shippers and exporters on a day when the pens are full; the hogs that are not quite good enough to get out of the "nucky" grade, and sheep that are just like 39,000 others out of a 39,000 run—these are not the self-selling top-notchers offer real tests of salesmanship.

In the parable the shepherd was more concerned over the one lost lamb than over the ninety and nine within the fold. If feeders could only be sure of having the ninety and nine properly covered into the market fold they would not need to bother much about the one top-notch.

Getting to market in good shape is as important as getting on a good market.
Money lost by shippers through the slats of belated stock trains and account of the tonnage system would make it cheaper for them to pay much higher rates for good service.

Overloading, like overeating, doesn't pay.
Paying an expert to sell your stock and then preventing him from using his best judgment is throwing away the price of the commission charge and "then some."

Well bought is half sold.
Don't bother feeding cattle are hard to convert into profitable beefs.
Men who provide barb-wire shelter for their stock in winter usually find feeding operations unsuccessful, and complain bitterly of market prices.

The man who has stock that is good enough to attract the competition of packers, butchers, shippers and exporters, and who has not made too great an effort to produce top-notchers is the one who usually complains least about markets.

It is pretty generally understood that the mere matter of weight cuts but little figure in the market for meat-producing animals, whereas quality and condition are of prime consideration.

It is true that fat, like charity, covers a multitude of sins, and in the case of hogs especially, it is poor policy to put them on the market in thin condition. When a horse has been poorly fed and poorly kept, it takes a very sharp and discerning judge to see his worth beneath ribs—that are too prominent and coat that is rough and shows plainly that both oats and curry-comb have been used on the penny wise, pound foolish basis.

The matter of grading animals so they will present an appearance of uniformity at market is of a good deal of importance.

An Iowa feeder of international renown from having won grand championships in the car-lot class of fat cattle at Chicago knows full well the value of having his fifteen cattle in an exhibition car load not only each one the best he can be, but each individual as nearly as possible like every other one.
When Mr. Krambeck is in search of young steers to match up a load he is preparing to fit out it is said he can carry in his mind's eye for a distance of 500 miles or more the conformation, size and general appearance of a steer that he wants. That, of course, is a most uncommon gift and one that helps to explain his remarkable achievements in the greatest cattle show in the world.

At least twice Prof. Curtis has won grand championship honors for Iowa by being able to pick out individual steers where others had failed to recognize their future possibilities.

If you have two carloads of animals in the feed lot you will find a great difference in the way they will develop. It always pays to cull out the poor feeders—one Iowa feeder of great ability says that a steer that won't do well in 100 days' feed isn't apt to do enough better in twice that long to pay for his feed and care.

Frying to make a sleek beef animal out of a poor "feeder" is usually attended with about as much success as crowns the efforts of the maiden who is long on ideals and short on experience who essays the task of marrying a scallawag with the hope of reforming him.

Some big prairie fires are reported out in the West Texas range country, and considerable grass has been destroyed. The H ranch, owned by Winfield Scott of this city, and A. B. Robertson, and located in Crosby county, suffered considerable loss, as did the Currycomb outfit. About thirty miles of range country was burned over, and at a time of year when grass is needed most. Fortunately, the country is generally long on grass and short on cattle, and conditions are not so serious as they would be under less favorable circumstances.

The state land commissioner has decided that 33,000 acres of land, sold to actual settlers since the first of September and located in El Paso county, will have to revert to the cattlemen holding them under lease, on account of being in the absolute district. It would seem that the land commissioner should have been able to decide that point before accepting the money of these people, many of whom had already located on the land, and thereby have prevented the financial loss and disappointment that has fallen to the lot of these people. The law is very plain as to the absolute district, and no man in the state should have been more familiar with its provisions than the land commissioner.

The Fort Worth packeries are clamoring for more hogs. Texas should raise twice as many hogs as she does now.—Alvarado Bulletin.

The Fort Worth packers are in the market for all the hogs that Texas farmers can produce. And hogs are selling in Fort Worth at Kansas City prices, which serves to demonstrate what an advantage the Fort Worth market is to the Texas producer.

The beef packers claim immunity from prosecution on the ground that a government agent, having heard them confess illegal acts, has been using the information against them. A queer plea; that confes-



sion of guilt prevents prosecution. It is law all right; that is, there are confessions that bring immunity. Commissioner Garfield says he carefully refrained from permitting the statements of the packers to acquire a status that would entitle the offenders to exemption. The packers say, in effect, that the very reason they confessed was to save themselves from the consequences of their crimes.—El Paso Herald.

The packers have virtually confessed their guilt by the character of the plea they are making. They are apparently willing to be regarded as guilty if they can only escape the consequences of their alleged illegal action.

Colonel Cecil Lyon would make the calling and election of all Lyon men sure in Texas by four more years of Roosevelt. But Colonel Lyon's disposition in the premises is much greater than his party's voting strength in Texas. He says the President is very popular in this state, which is an undeniable fact, but that popularity will never be sufficient to turn one democratic vote in the direction of the republican party. Texas democrats always take their medicine entirely straight.

Judge M. M. Brooks has been urged to resign his seat on one of the higher court benches since he is a candidate for governor. Judge Brooks says he will not do anything of the kind; that he does not intend to neglect his duties in the least, and that he does not believe the people demand him to close his mouth on public questions because he is a judge. The judge is right. We had one lock-jawed candidate and he failed to score at a very critical moment in our national history.—Sherman Democrat.

It is not Judge Brooks' mouth the people desire to close, but the state treasury, while he is engaged in the work of campaigning. The people are under the impression that they are paying the distinguished jurist for services on the bench and not upon the hustings.

And so Texas is to have a cowboy university—a place where cowboys will be taught all the duties of cowboy life in a lecture course of six weeks. It is said that the son of the president will take a course of instruction at this new branch of higher learning. It is to be hoped that there will be no hazing permitted at this school.—Terrell Transcript.

The cowboy business has very nearly played out in Texas, but perhaps the establishment of a cowboy university will give the profession a new impetus. The place of location is not given, but it will probably be somewhere over in East Texas.

The National Breeders and Fort Worth Fat Stock Show will be held at Fort Worth March 22, 23 and 24. The event promises to be the greatest ever held in Texas, as the list of premiums awarded will bring fine stock from all parts of the union.—Mineral Wells Index.

The big event to be pulled off in this city in March is attracting much favorable attention throughout the country, and the indications are that a big crowd will be present to see what Texas is doing in the proper development of her great live stock industry. And none of those visitors will go away disappointed.

The New York Tribune, continuing its review of the principal events of the year 1905, says:

In more than one of these things, including the greatest of them, the United States has been directly concerned in a manner which added new lustre to the American name. There are few passages in our history more gratifying than those which tell of our dealings with Japan, from the "opening" of that country to the world to our friendly mediation at Portsmouth, whereby the greatest war of our time was ended and its substantial results were secured. Nor has America in this field last year failed to exercise a beneficent influence in the affairs of Russia, of China, and of its neighbors in our western tropics. Amid the great deeds of the year America has borne a part worthy of a great power, and of a power alert for peace as for war, and as strong in altruism as in selfishness. Whatever the new year and the other years to come may bring, the record of 1905 is assured to us one upon which the world may look with satisfaction—as a record of progress in the essentials of humane civilization, and upon which Americans may look with an honest and not vainglorious pride.

It is said that the silence of Jim Wells, the big-hearted broncho-buster of the Rio Grande, is worrying candidates for governor. Who is it worrying? The report is published in a Fort Worth paper. Is the silence of Wells worrying the Fort Worth candidate? This is the only "Macedonian Cry" we have heard go up on this question.—Sherman Register.

The silence of Judge Wells is worrying no one at this time, especially the Fort Worth candidate. Judge Bell has passed the point where he has any worry coming.

KINDLY OMIT FLOWERS.
Too late to bring your fragrant offering;
Or twice love's myrtle for my marble bore—
When I am dead! Today your tribute bring—
I need them now!

Waste no laurels on my deafened ear,
Nor lay choice flowers within my icy hand,
Your tardy mood of praise I shall not hear,
Nor understand.

To pile a wreath of flowers upon my mound,
Or speak the kindly words you should have said,
Will be but mockery—a hollow sound,
When I am dead.

Go take your offerings to hearts in thrall,
To sorrowing souls with pain and grief distressed,
In homes where dark'ning shadows group and fall,
And flowers bloom not.

"Omit the flowers!" The bloom of shrub and tree
Leave not upon my grave to wither there,
These demonstrations of your love I shall not see,
Nor know, nor care.

Pray, do not economize, or make a feint
To fit an aureole round my head,
Or tag my clay with virtues of a saint,
When I am dead.

When the last words are spoken, "Dust to dust,"
And the last trump you leave me to await,
My strange behest you will not then, I trust,
Repudiate.

Not for the dead are blossoms from earth's
bowers,
The simplest rites are the most fit;
But ostentations, eulogies and flowers
"Kindly omit."
—Anon.

SCATTER WORDS OF PRAISE.
It's an easy thing to say it,
And to say it good and strong;
And to say it pretty frequent;
For it helps a chap along.
Oh, of course, you pay him money,
Doubtless all that he is worth;
But does money, man and brother,
Represent the best on earth?

What's the good of keeping him
Any good thing you might say
That will lift his load of labor
If he's something more than pay?
If he's worthy of your praise,
Do you think that he'll be slack?
If you tell him he's a good one,
And pat him on the back?

There are some who think it's praising
Not to raise a row and kick
And they'll pay an extra dollar
To a chap that's extra slick;
But it isn't that that heartens—
It's the hand work and the thought
For the deed done and the doer,
Out of which the good is wrought.

As when the weary pilgrim,
Who has trod the long, hard way,
With its profile and its losses
Measured to him day by day,
Hears the kind words of the Master,
Like the songs of cherubim:
"Well done, thou good and faithful!"
It is heaven enough for him.

Governor Lanham should call the legislature together and ask for the repeal of all that portion of the Terrell election law which assumes to regulate the political conduct of the people.—Waco Times-Herald.

Give him time. The governor evidently does not desire to be hurried in this matter. He has had it under consideration for several months, but great minds move slowly.

NOT "LATELY" STARTED
Speaking of the craze for long-distance runs, do not overlook those lately started by Messrs. Shaw during the past year, exceed in value by more than \$10,000,000 the total imports for any other year. Probably some of these gems were bought by policyholders, too.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The beef trust will grow richer and richer as long as it is fined \$5,000 and allowed to take \$50,000 from the people. Such penalties are a farce and should be abolished.—Georgetown Commercial.

The beef trust has not yet been fined or found guilty of any infraction of the law. And the men under indictment seem willing to defer eventualities as long as possible.

FORT WORTH MARKET Complete and Accurate Report of the Business Done in All Classes of Stock in This City

Market Review for the Week Cattle supplies for the week have been moderate. Hogs have arrived in liberal numbers and the sheep run has been light.

Sheep receipts decreased in volume and the market had a better tone in consequence. The volume of cows has been larger than during the previous week.

Calves fell away a touch part of the week's trade, although part of the loss was regained later, the week closed with choice calves selling a quarter lower for the week, medium and heavy calves steady.

Bulls carrying flesh have been in good demand all the week. Thin and cold-blooded bulls have been given the edge.

The general cattle market may be quoted as follows: Best full fed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,350 pound, \$3.50 to \$4.00; same class, weighing 1,150 to 1,250 pounds, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Choice heavy calves, weighing 1,050 to 1,100 pounds, \$3.75 to \$4.00; 950 to 1,000 pounds, \$3.50 to \$3.75; and lighter weights \$3.25 to \$3.40.

Feeder steers with quality and weight \$2.50 to \$2.75; medium, \$2.25 to \$2.50; and the common kinds are selling at \$2.00 to \$2.25.

Best full fed cows, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 pounds, \$3.00 to \$3.25; with a few extra well finished selling around \$3.

The hog trade closes the week with the highest market price of the year. This price, \$5.25, was set Saturday by a Cudahy buyer on a load of choice Oklahoma, averaging 242 pounds.

The market has been active at strong prices all the week and the demand for good hogs has been in continuous demand and selling fully steady.

The feature of the steer trade was the main load of good steers from south Texas, that sold at \$3.85, a nickel lower than some from the same range a week ago last Monday.

The general opinion was that this load was the best of the year. Not many feeder steers were on the market, and these were going to order buyers on a full steady basis.

Sales of steers today: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 10... 780 \$2.40 5... 816 \$1.85 10... 780 \$2.40 5... 816 \$1.85

Wednesday's Review and Sales Cattle receipts improved a trifle today, reaching 2,500 head.

Beef steers that had been in feed lots were scarce, only one load being on offer. These sold strong at \$4.10.

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the yards, were delivered under a \$4.05 contract. Late sale of 250 mixed sheep and lambs, averaging 82 pounds, brought \$4.65.

Friday's Receipts Cattle... 1,200 Calves... 250 Hogs... 2,200 Horses and mules... 150

Friday's Review and Sales Receipts of cattle were small today, around 4,000 head, including 250 calves.

The steer supply included two loads of full fed steers. These calves are weighing around 1,150 pounds, that sold at \$3.90, and some light handy weight 900-pound cattle that brought \$3.60.

The steer market ruled steady. Sales of steers: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 25... 883 \$3.25 25... 878 \$3.50 25... 883 \$3.25 25... 878 \$3.50

Cows and Heifers Butcher cows were scarce, but one packer was out of the market for the week, the market did not materially effect values.

An outside butcher buyer took several loads of good cows at strong prices, and the general trade was along the same line. Sales of cows: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 8... 787 \$2.40 1... 940 \$3.10 7... 822 \$2.50 1... 776 \$3.15

Bulls Bulls were not very numerous and when few were in, they were fully steady. The bull market is firmer even than a week ago.

Sales of bulls: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 1... 980 \$2.10 1... 1,950 \$3.35 1... 790 \$1.90 4... 812 \$2.90

Calves Three loads of calves, two of them good, were on sale, one bringing \$5.40 and the other \$5.25. These calves averaged between 150 and 200 pounds.

The market is quoted stronger. Sales of calves: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 15... 358 \$1.85 6... 238 \$3.50 15... 358 \$1.85 6... 238 \$3.50

Thursday's Receipts Cattle... 1,800 Calves... 400 Hogs... 4,500 Sheep... 250 Horses and mules... 150

Thursday's Review and Sales Cattle receipts continue moderate, the total for the day up to noon, including calves, reaching 1,800 head.

Beef steers were a large factor in the day's run, but none of the good, hard fed kind came in on the early market, the supply consisting entirely of grassers.

The best of these sold early at \$3.65, but the heavy steers were neglected. Quotations on the market were steady with yesterday's close.

Some driven-in fed steers sold later at \$3.50. Sales of steers: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 46... 970 \$3.60 1... 500 \$2.25 23... 992 \$2.50 4... 507 \$2.50

Cows and Heifers The supply of butcher cows was not equal to the broad demand, and good cows sold fully steady with the opening of the market yesterday.

Cannery men are in demand on the early market. Sales of cows: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 25... 903 \$3.35 47... 918 \$3.25 7... 854 \$3.25 3... 1,150 \$3.75

Friday's Shippers Cattle—C. A. O'Keefe, Colorado, 27; W. I. Scribner, Colorado, 32; G. A. O'Keefe, Colorado, 27; Brighton Alamo, 41; G. B. Spaulding, Colorado, 28; J. W. Dillard, Lawrence, Dille, 33; Moore, Berrey, Encinal, 29; Coffin Stone, Hasca, 59; C. C. Wright, Corpus Christi, 54; T. H. Waco, 55; C. E. Robert, Georgetown, 48; R. Gunning, Santa Anna, 51; J. B. Bryson, Comanche, 38; T. C. Patterson, Dublin, 45; J. M. Fitzhugh, Duncan, 56; J. G. Ector, 53; J. D. Duncan, Toyah, 27; J. H. Hogg, Co., Monahan, 28; J. W. Gibbs, Godley, 36; B. F. Prasad, Godley, 36; J. B. N. Venus, 28; J. B. Venus, 28; G. Hamilton, Hillsboro, 37; E. B. Waco, 53; C. E. Robert, 48; J. D. Duncan, 27; J. W. Dillard, Lawrence, Dille, 33; Moore, Berrey, Encinal, 29; Coffin Stone, Hasca, 59; C. C. Wright, Corpus Christi, 54; T. H. Waco, 55; C. E. Robert, Georgetown, 48; R. Gunning, Santa Anna, 51; J. B. Bryson, Comanche, 38; T. C. Patterson, Dublin, 45; J. M. Fitzhugh, Duncan, 56; J. G. Ector, 53; J. D. 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The Leading Breeders of the Great Southwest



CAMPBELL BROS. & ROSSON LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY SAINT LOUIS KANSAS CITY FORT WORTH

HE KNEW IT WAS JOEY

Big Heart of the Old Confederate Goes Out to the Little Sister.

Somewhere among the archives of the Confederate government may be found a document dated Sept. 2, 1864, wherein Joseph Wilson was ordered to be shot, and on the back sheet which is the endorsement, "Approved—Jefferson Davis, President."

Why, to change clothes with Joey and send him out in her place. That was the idea, comrades, and for about five minutes I couldn't make up my mind what to do. I figured it out by and by.

ABILENE EPILEPTIC COLONY CROWDED

In Two Years the Institution Has Made Record

ABILENE, Texas, Jan. 27.—Few people of the older settled regions in Texas are familiar with the work now being done at one of the state's newest institutions—the epileptic colony at Abilene.

At present the colony buildings number nine and they cost the state about \$250,000. A tenth building is in course of erection. It was provided for by the last legislature with a \$10,000 appropriation.

intended for a hospital. The hospital buildings are the most modern and comfortable of any of the kind in the state.

Some of the colony's greatest and most pressing needs are outlined by Dr. Preston, are as follows: An appropriation of \$150,000.

Eight more cottages providing for forty patients each.

A school which the younger patients need, and a playground for the children.

Magazines and pamphlets. The supply of these is limited and the charitable inclined people of Texas could do much to relieve the long hours spent in enforced idleness by the patients with a comparatively inexpensive outlay.

More attendants to care for the patients. The last legislature cut the colony force down ten.

The most striking features of the colony life to the lay visitor are the excellent system with which it is conducted and the improved breeding, neatness in the buildings and about every part of the grounds, and the evident cheerfulness among the patients.

Other Texans Will Attend the Denver Meeting

Judge S. H. Cowan, who has been in Washington in the interests of the interstate commerce commission law and the amendment to the twenty-eight-hour law, left Washington Wednesday night, according to a telegram received here, and will go from there to Chicago, and thence to Denver, without first returning to this city.

Imports from Mexico

During December 4,597 cattle and 9,386 sheep were imported from Mexico, Of the cattle 1,496 head came from Texas for grazing purposes, and the others went to California and Arizona either for feed or slaughter.

At present the colony buildings number nine and they cost the state about \$250,000. A tenth building is in course of erection.

At the highest part of the building site on the colony farm stands the administration or office building. To the south, a short distance, is the superintendent's residence.

There are no visible signs of discipline in the care for the patients. They are free to roam about the buildings or grounds, except when their illness is such as to require them to remain in their rooms.

A Huge Hospital

The appearance of the whole complex of buildings occupied by the patients is that of a big convalescing hospital. The attitude of the patients toward Superintendent Preston borders on the affectionate and he is regarded apparently by each one as his or her best friend in the entire institution.

Although the quarters at the colony are cramped, provision for the comfort of the patients is as adequate as possible. The buildings are probably better constructed than any other institutional buildings in the state.

The laundry, by the way, over which the twenty-ninth legislature raised so much fuss, is a modern one-story brick building, equipped by the most modern laundry machinery, purchased after competitive bids from three of the leading laundry machine manufacturers in the United States.

Life at the colony is simple. The days are spent quietly in rest, recreation and light work. There are no dances every Friday night. They have parlor games for their amusement during the day time.

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Down the slope, to the west are two rows containing three buildings each. One of these buildings in each row is

PLATTE VALLEY HERFORDS

We have 60 extra good pure-bred non-registered bulls for sale. Thirty-five 14 to 28 months old; 25 coming yearlings. All in good condition and good every way. Get our prices.

HERFORD BULLS—2 cars registered and full-blood unregistered, from 10 to 18 months old. Terms and time of delivery to suit buyer. Parties met by appointment at Merkel or Abilene.

B. N. AYCOCK, Hereford Cattle

W. G. LOW

John R. Lewis

C. T. DeGraffenried

HERFORD BULL AND HEIFER CALVES

A. B. JONES, Big Springs, Texas, breeder of high-class registered Herefords.

V. WIES

REGISTERED HERFORD

B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Texas—Hereford cattle. Nice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale.

A. C. Woodward

Fairly, Texas, R. F. D. No. 1. Breeder of Full Blood Black Polled Cattle. Young Bulls for sale. Prices reasonable. Try the heavyweight market toppers.

IRON OR HERD

RED POLLED CAT LE—Berkeher Hogs and Angora Goats. Breeder W. R. Clifton, Waco, Texas

EXCELSIOR HERD

ABERDEEN ANGIUS

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

SHORTHORNS

MISCELLANEOUS

DURHAM PARK STOCK FARM

GOATS

GOATS BOUGHT AND SOLD BY H. T. PUGH, Marble Falls, Texas.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Twelve-section ranch in Ward county; good grass, water house and corral, all under fence. Two miles from railroad station. A bargain if taken at once. Address C. D. GARDNER, Barstow, Texas.

FOR SALE

SPECIAL NOTICES

WANTED TO BUY—One car of knocked out cow horses; must be fat and cheap. G. H. King, Gonzales, Tex.

FOR SALE—1,000 bushels celebrated Rowden cotton seed; four weeks earlier than any cotton I ever planted. 1,400 bushels seed cotton, with 500 pounds lint cotton; storm proof but easy to pick; price 75 cents per bushel; ten bushels, 65 cents. Address H. M. Lightfoot, Eastland, Texas.

TRUCK GROWERS, Attention: Genus Austin Dewberry vines now ready for shipping at \$5 per 1,000. C. D. Campbell, Hunt Co. D. Yancy.

HASKELL COUNTY RANGE

J. H. Cunningham, who makes his home in Haskell county, Texas, said: "I am here today (Wednesday) simply as a looker-on and have brought my son along and intend taking him through the packing houses, the stock yards and Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange, so that he can for himself judge of the vastness of the industry that has been established in Fort Worth by the energy and liberal spirit of its citizens. I believe that there is no industry within the borders of Texas that does more to develop the state and advertise it than these packing houses and their attendant factories. You may count Haskell county among those counties that are not suffering from the cowman's territorial water holes and shortage of grass, for the range is good, cattle getting along all right and everybody looking to the future with hope. Cattle, however, are not plentiful for shipping purposes. Nearly everything that could be marketed has been sent in, but there are a few scattered lots here and there that will come after awhile."

THE W. H. POMEROY COMPANY

STILL DOING BUSINESS AT THE SAME OLD PLACE. THE NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS. THE LARGEST HORSE AND MULE MARKET IN THE WORLD.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN"

ANGORA GOATS AND SOME FINE SHEEP

The principal breeds of sheep in this part of the state are Spanish merinos that have been bred up from the old native sheep. The result is that the flocks of this section are very heavy, fleeced, greasy sheep of a medium size, the grown wether weighing from 75 to 80 pounds, and the ewes weighing of an average of 70 pounds.

will only outline a few points of the starting of this industry, which was thought impracticable. The first importation was made by Mr. Davis, an envoy to Turkey. The Sultan of Turkey made Mr. Davis a present of a pair of Angora goats which he carried into the hands of Dr. Puters of Georgia, and he increased them many years, and it seemed no one cared for these fine animals, because their hair, though fine almost as silk, could not be manufactured. But after years, an ever resourceful and inventive brain man made a machine to work this fine hairy hair into different fabrics; and today, our very finest goods are made from mohair. From the mohair a kind of ornamental and all kinds of wearing apparel, such as ladies' neckties, gowns, hats and fancy goods, plushes, etc., are made. The mohair goods are more durable than any other texture known. After years a few thought they could see some thing in these beautiful creatures, and they bought and worked along for many years before they could get people to listen to them. At first the bought Angora bucks to breed a Spanish nankeen for mohair to help pay expense of running the goats, a they had begun to get good prices for graded hair.

