THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1906

NUMBER 44

WHAT TEXAS CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION IS DOING

Purposes, Objects and Aims of the Great Organization Set Forth in the Most Comprehensive Manner and Reasons Given Why All Cattlemen Should Become Active Members

The great importance of organized ! effort to secure those benefits which are common to all persons engaged in the great cattle industry of Texas and the surrounding territories and states, and the absolute necessity of all persons engaged in such business acting together, furnishes a sufficient reason, asy the executive committee of the Cat-Raisers' Association of Texas believe, for giving out at this time this address to the members of our association and those similarly situated.

In the beginning of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas the scope of its operations geographically were limited. The objects of the association as formed almost thirty years ago were limited to the interests which presentthemselves. Conditions have constantly changed, and with the changing conditions our association has adapted itself, its purposes, objects and aims to the necessities which have arisen from time to time.

The necessity of organization, of organized and united effort have constantly become more apparent, and with it this association, in order to meet the same, has grown so that it embraces within its membership today a very large percentage of the principal cattle raisers in the state of Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, New Mexico and many of the principal cat-He raisers in the entire range districts of the states imediately north and west. Its 1,700 members embrace the most progressive men of the west, and

the executive committee believes that It voices their sentiments in presenting this address. The last few years have witnessed the organization of those engaged in each industry which goes to make up the great commerce of this country unnow practically every important line of industry is thoroughly and per-fectly organized. The organization of line of industry begets another, and this arises from necessity because the better and more thoroughly any industry is organized the better it is prepared to look after, protect and promote the interests of all of those who are engaged in such industry. The manufacturing industries of this country were first to realize the importance and first to participate in the benefits of thorough organization. If you will ke the occasion to inquire you will scertain that all of the great iron manufacturing industries of this counthe manufacturers of the lumber products of this country are thoroughly organized; all of the lumber producing interests of the country are thoroughly organized; all of the millers who manufacture the grain products of the country are organized; all of the commission men engaged in selling the product of your ranches the principal packing interests of the country are thoroughly organized: all of the railway lines which transport your product are thoroughly organpractically all of the labor employed in the centers of commerce and manufacture and by the railway and other transportation thoroughly organized. Besides these enumerated organizations, practically all of the great manufacturing and commercial industries of the country are organized. This has come about little by little, gaining force as time has passed, and the power of these organizations has likewise increased from time to time, so that today the prices of almost everything you buy, the prices of every public or public service which is rendered, the prices at which you sell your product, and the charges incident to the sale and all of the transportation charges and other charges incident thereto are to a large degree in practically all

said to be regulated to any great ex-tent by the law of supply and demand. Any student of economic conditions, and even a casual observer, can realize that the great producing interests of this country, that is the farmer and the ranchman, for want of adequate organization and for want of the ans of protecting themselves, may be and are to a large extent made to suffer whatever of wrong and injustice may be done to the producing interests by and through the thorough organization of all other interests whose life and vitality depend upon the producers of the country. The question naturally arises-how

cases, and wholly with respect to

many of these things, controlled. Com-

petition is so limited that ordinarily

these prices and charges can not be

are you to protect yourself? The answer is that all who have a similar interest must get together, and this you cannot do except by thorough and complete organization where everyone does his part.

Protective and Detective Features of the Cattle Raisers' Association of

In the beginning of the work of this association the necessity existed for an organized effort which would result in securing to every man the fruit of his labor and prevent the dishonest ! from depredating upon others, and this resulted in the establishment of the protective and detective feature of this association. It established at all points where it was deemed necessary within the limit of its means, and has maintained inspectors who examine herds of cattle being shipped and driven, and the shipments of cattle into markets with the end in view of seizing and taking such as do not belong to the persons driving or shipping, and restoring the same or their value to the owner if a member of this

So successful has that system been that for a period covering the past fifteen years this association on the whole has returned to its members in the cattle recovered or their value almost equivalent to all of the dues and assessments paid by its members. It has assisted in the arrest and prosecution of persons charged with larceny of cattle in hundreds of cases and as a whole has materially aided in stamping out cattle stealing throughout the entire country em-

braced within its operation. While this feature of the work of this association has been and must remain of the greatest importance, yet there are other matters which have, within the last few years, become of vital importance to the cattle industry to which this association is giving attention and which are as important to the shippers of cattle as to ranch-

Other Dutles of the Association

The establishment of quarantine regulations by the various states to which Texas cattle are taken for distribution, and the establishment by the national government of the quarantine regulations and the quarantine line rendered it absolutely imperative that all that part of Texas from which cattle could be safely driven should be afforded the widest possible commerce in the sale and disposition of the product of the range. This association found it necessary and to the advantage, not only of those engaged in business above the quarantine line, but those engaged in business below it, to lend its aid to the establishment of reasonable and effective quarantine regulations; and it has been the continual object, aim and effort of this association to aid in the maintenance thereof and in the further establishment and maintenance of quarantine regulations which would be just to the industry as a whole; without such organization the cattlemen of Texas could not be successfully and properly represented.

It is not appropriate to here detail the great amount of labor and work which has been done along this line or the success with which it has been attended, but it is sufficient to say that every effort that could be made has been made in furtherance of the common interest with satisfactory re-

The days of the quarantine are not These regulations must and will exist in various forms continually. The quarantine regulations with respect to mange, which is comparatively a new thing, threatened last year to exclude Texas cattle from going to the northern pastures, and only by the most active work by this and other organizations were these regulations so modified as to produce the least possible injury and yet afford that reasonable protection to which the localities not suffering from the disease were entitled. Appropriate regulations are necessary in order to stamp out the disease or limit its effect to

the minimum. In all of these matters every person engaged in the business receives and has received to a large extent the benefit, whether he was a member of

this association or not.

The Railroad Rate Regulation From the standpoint of dollars and cents, a matter of the very greatest importance which now claims the attention of this association and which its efforts are being directed, is the want of regulation of the railroad rates and charges which you have to pay, or which if you do not in person pay is yet as much chargeable against your property, for it must all shipped by some one, and the freight rate is as certain a tax upon it as is the tax levied by your state and county. Almost ten years ago, after re-peated protest against the manifestly unjust and unreasonable charge of \$2 per car made by the railroads for delivering live stock at the Union Stock Yards at Chicago, this association filed its complaint with the interstate commerce commission, demanding an investigation thereof, which resulted in the commission having made a finding in 1898 that said charge was unjust and unreasonable, at least to the extent of \$1 per car. But for want of the power to put its findings and order into effect the railroads continued to make said charge, notwithstanding the tribunal appointed by the government to do so had held it to be unreasonable and unjust, and after having litigated this case in the courts

of the country it was ultimately referred back to the interstate commerce commission and that body has again decided said charge to be unjust and unreasonable. But for want of power to make its findings and order effective the railroads are continuing to make said charge and again the question must be relegated to the courts to

enforce the commission's order against such unlawful charge. Beginning in the early part of 1899 the railroads, as organized through their traffic organizations and in combination with each other, began system of advancing the rates of freight on shipments of live stock from Texas and kindred territory to the markets and elsewhere, as a result of which two advances were made in the year 1899. This association lieving that the railroads ought to deal fairly with the great live stock producing interests of the country, se-cured a meeting of the traffic agents all of the southwestern lines at St. Louis and after this association had fully prepared itself on the showing that the advances in these rates were unjust and unreasonable, laid the matter before said traffic agents, and after giving respectful. hearing they as respectfully refused to do any-

Seeing the ease with which these advances might be made and millions of dollars taken from the pockets of the cattle raisers of the southwest, these railroads in the early part of 1903 again materially advanced your rates of freight. This last advance amounted to approximately \$7 per car for all shipments from the state of Texas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma, being slightly less in some localities and slightly more in others. And during the same year similar advances were made in rates from western Kansas, Colorado, western Ne-braska and from New Mexico and

elsewhere to the markets.
Seeing that the power to advance these rates was as complete as the power of taxation, and quite as much beyond the possibility of prevention, this association filed its complaint before the interstate commerce commission, challenging the reasonableness of the advances made in those rates, and at large expense and enormous labor that case has been tried before the interstate commerce commission, requiring a series of hearings throughout last year, at which the railroads pre-sented every possible reason in the testimony of railroad traffic officials officials in the attempt to show that the rates were not only too high, but were in fact still too low.

general proposition they expressed the idea that they should again be increased, and it is the belief of this committee that but for said proceeding they would again have been

Decision of the Commission It affords this committee great pleasure to be able to report that the Interstate commerce commission recently decided that case and held that all of the advances made in these rates on cattle during the year 1903 were unjust and unreasonable and that the advanced rates as charged are unjust and unreasonable to the extent of the said advances.

the belief of this committee that the railroads will refuse to obey the order of the commission to cease and desist making such unlawful charge, and, if so, under the present the only way to enforce that order is by suit in the United States circuit court.

When you consider that the amount these unjust and unreasonable charges as applied to shipments in the territory to which said advances in the rates applied, will reach probably more than \$1,000,000 per year, you then realize the great importance of this decision and the great importance of having it promptly put into The law gave to this association the right on behalf of its members to present an application before the interstate commerce commission for reparation, that is for an order requiring the carriers to pay back to the shippers the amount of the unjust charge collected, and this application has been made by this asso-clation in behalf of its members. While that part of the case has not been yet passed upon by the commisis manifest that it should, and, as we believe, it will grant that reparation on proof of the amount of it as to each of our members being made before the commission as again each of the railroad lines which collected the same, and this committee in the management and conduct of the business of this association will take active steps to secure that end.

Without doubt this is the most important decision ever rendered by the interstate commerce commission in point of the vast amount involved, of the shipments involved and the ter-ritory covered, and it is not less important on the principles decided by the commission. There has doubtless been collected of the unreasonable rate since March, 1903, from all of the territory embraced in the unlawful ad-

vances more than two million dollars, and it will probably reach three mil-lion dollars before this matter can be

It can be readily seen that if finally the railroads shall obey the order of the commission, or shall be compelled to do so, that every shipper, owner or aiser of live stock within the terriory involved, becomes an equal participant in the benefits with the members of this association, so far at least as the future charges are concerned, and if they become members of this association before the question of reparation is tried will be equal participants in the matter of recovering back the part of the unlawful charge previously collected. Amendments to Commerce Act

It was apparent in the Chicago Terminal charge case, and it has been apparent ever since, that the interstate commerce act does not give to the commission that power which reasonably it ought to possess-viz; that when it decides a rate to be unjust and unreasonable it should have the power to name a reasonable and just rate which should go into effect within a reasonable time, unless the railroads for good cause should set it aside by decree of the court. It is manifectly an undue burden that the law should require, not only that the shipper prove his case when he claims a rate to be unreasonable before the commission, but in addition to that, that suit must be brought in the court to enforce the order of the commission. The simplest and sensible thing, and the one which would promote the ends of justice, is that after the tribunal ap-pointed by the government, that is the interstate commerce commission finds a rate to be unreasonable that the rate which it finds to be the proper rate ought to go into effect in a reasonably short time, and the burder should be on the railroads to set aside the findings of the commission, rather than on the shipper to continue to pay the unlawful rate with the burden of enforcing the order of the commission in the courts. In order that the shipper of live

stock, or any other commodity as to that matter, could have any adequate and speedy relief in cases of interstate shipments, it was apparent that the act to regulate commerce must be amended, and, therefore, this association took up the matter in the year 1960, and since that time has actively advocated, and as we believe effectively used its efforts in that direction. We have aided all of those organizations have similar objects in view who are manufacturers and shippers in their line of the industry throughout the country; we have secured the co-operation of practically all of the live stock associations throughout the entire west; we have done whatever was possible to arouse public senti-ment to the necessity of their not submitting to the unjust burdens which the railroads are a mind to place upon the shippers and to secure that character of amendment to the interstate commerce act which would make the

findings of the commission effective.

It is with pride that this committee is enabled to say that our peerless and fearless President, Theodore Roosevelt, stands squarely upon the platform which this association has advocated with respect to railroad rate regulation for the last five years.
If the law had been amended at the last session of congress, then instead of you continuing to pay the unlawful rate of freight as held by the commission, its orders would have gone into effect, unless the railroads could set it aside for some sufficient reason, which we are advised they cannot do. The same may be said also with respect to the terminal charge case.

Notwithstanding that the law does not afford that adequate, just and speedy remedy which it should, still it affords the opportunity to now carry the order of the commission into the courts with a view to the enforcement of the same, which undoubtedly will be done, and it is the purpose of this committee to render as active aid in

Twenty-eight Hour Law In 1873 the congress of the United States passed a law requiring that live stock do not remain upon the cars without feed, water and rest for more than twenty-eight hours except where the cars were of such character as to afford the opportunity for feed, water and rest. It was a part of the history of this enactment that it was secured through the private car line which were then building and putting into operation so-called stable cars equipped for watering and feeding live Experience showed that it was impracticable to water stock on the cars, and that to a large extent was abandoned and the law was not en-forced to any appreciable extent until last year, when through some means or other the department of agriculture undertook the more active enforcement of the law, and its enforcement developed the fact that in most instances in shipments from Texas and other points that far away from the markets an additional unloading was required, and this was not only an expense to the shipper and consequent loss to him, but generally kept his live stock off the market for an additional day, with a consequent shrinkage, and added to such injuries as are naturally incident to the shipment of live stock the injury of an extra unloading and reloading, the total expense and loss being variously estimated at from \$20 per car where such unloading and reloading was required. As a general rule in shipments from Fort Worth and points on the Fort Worth and Denver City railway and points in northern Texas to Kansas City, it requires something more than twenty-eight hours in most instances to make the run. The convenience of the shipper generally is to load at night and reach the market the second morning. In shipments to St. Louis from many parts of Texas an additional unloading was required, because the run could not generally be made in twenty-eight hours; nor is it desirable to do so where the live stock can be loaded one evening and

reach destination early the second Our members who are engaged in the grazing of cattle in the northwest-ern ranges find that it required some times as much as two extra unloadings and reloadings to comply with this twenty-eight-hour law. The pens of sufficient size having sufficient equipment in which to unload and feed train loads of cattle were not so situated as to be able to unload at the end of twenty-eight hours and frequently re quired stoppage four or five hours

In consequence of this difficulty, this association in connection with the American Stock Growers' Association took up the matter with the railroad companies with a view of making a joint fight to secure an amendment of this injurious law and at the same time took up the matter with the department of agriculture to secure some relaxation of the rigid rules which had been adopted for its enforcement. The result of it has been that the department of agriculture has done all that

Write for Catalog it can within the limits of the law to relieve the situation. The live stock carriers of the west, acting with this assciation, have arranged an active canvass for a united effort to secure at the hands of congress the amendment of this act so as to extend the time to thirty-six hours. To that end the Live Stock Transportation Association has been formed, with an office and secretary at Chicago, and it is hoped that every member of this association and every cattleman throughout the country will lend his active support in furthering the united effort to amend this law and not rest upon the assumption that it will be done without

DIAMONDS and fine JEWELRY

the support of each individual.

Rergulation of Railroad Service Closely allied with the railroad rate regulation is the matter of securing the best attainable service both in the matter of transportaing cattle and in the matter of securing cars upon application. This association has pro-cured, to be introduced in congress, a bill to provide for the matter of furnishing cars and the exchange of load-ed for empty cars, so as to reduce to a minimum the difficulty of obtain-ing cars and to prevent railroads from compelling live stock to be unloaded at junction points, but on the contrary to compel the exchange of loaded cars of live stock for empties. This is a very important matter and one which interests all shippers to a greater or less degree. We expect to push that bill at the next session of congress, and ultimately hope and expect to gain relief in this particular.

Extension of Foreign Trade Not the least important thing for the cattle interests of the country is the foreign trade, that is the opportunity to export and sell cattle and dressed and prepared products thereof. An investigation of the matter has eveloped that our foreign trade in

seriously limited, and that by the tariff

and inspection regulations our com-

merce in this line in France, Germany

and other continental countries

Europe, has almost ceased and will be practically cut off when the new German tariff goes into effect next March. Those who have examined into the matter for the purpose of seeking some relief believe that only by some modification of the tariff laws and the laws respecting reciprocity treaties, which will enable the United States to secure favorable trade arrangements with these foreign countries, can any relief be secured. Acting in conjunction with a number of other live stock associations and commercial and manufacturing bodies, this association joined in a call for a national reciprocity conference, which was held Chicago Aug. 16 and 17 of this year, at which was represented several hundred of the chief live stock producing and manufacturing mercantile associations of this country from almost every state in the union, manifesting great interest in the importance of the subject. The meeting was an enthusiastic and representative one [conducted along very intelligent lines and resulted in a permanent organization, and after adopting appropriate resolutions on the subject, an executive committee was appointed to place before congress and before the public the facts and the reasons which call for such modification of the laws respecting our foreign trade as would permit an ex-tension of that trade in live stock and its products. This association believing it to be to the great interest of the cattle industry of this country to secure relief along this line is actively co-operating with the National Reciprocity League, which was thus formed, as well as acting in the same direction on its own account. feel that every man engaged in the cattle business should write to his congressman urging that such action taken as will prevent the destruction of our foreign trade and will increase it. It is perfectly plain that the price which we ought to be able to receive for our surplus would materially aid in raising the prices of what we sell at home, whereas the curtailment of our foreign trade must throw more upon the home market and materially affect the prices un-der the most favorable conditions. This is a hard fight, but with persistent effort and a united front by all of the various organizations in the different lines of industry which are in need of such change in our tariff laws affectforeign trade in products and manufacturers of this country, we be-

probable ve success is Relation of Organized Effort It needs only the pointing out of the foregoing facts to bring it home to every man engaged in the live stock industry that in order to secure and preserve those rights to which you are entitled, you should be organized effectively so that the head and management of your organization is at all times prepared to prosecute and defend your rights. In no other way can they be secured; in no other way can they be preserved; in no other way can you meet those exigencies which must arise through the efforts of other organizations whose interests would induce them to extort from you directly or indirectly that which by reason of their organizations they can secure and that which if you are not organized and possessed of the power to protect your rights or they will not be protected.

Importance of Compromise It is not infrequent that members of any organization will have some little complaint or other at the method in which the affairs of the organization to which he belongs is conducted. It is perfectly impossible for any organization to conduct its affairs or

manner -which each individual member of it might desire. The affairs of any organization composed of a great number of persons must be conducted according to the best judgment, that is the best combined judgment of the majority, and not of an individual. The rules of society and the rules of law and the method of conducting affairs of any sort of organization, and the enactment of any laws or regulations for the conduct of human affairs must necessarily involve the compromise and surrender of individual ideas for the benefit of the whole. Furthermore the benefits and burdens resulting to each individual member of any organization cannot be made exactly equitable. At most it can only be made approximately so. Every member of a community who desires its welfare must subscribe to regulations in the form of law enacted by the representatives of the several communities to be affected, and this can never be exactly to suit each individual case. So it is with respect to an organization like the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas-it is impossible that its affairs may be carried on so as to suit precisely the ideas of each individual belonging to it, but it can be carried on to produce the greatest good to the greatest number and to aid in securing in a general way all of those rights to which each of its members is entitled. It can be made the representative of the entire cattle interests of the country in which it operates if those who are engaged in the will lend their co-operation to its efforts. Its strength will depend upon its membership and upon the unity with which that membership supports the objects, aims, efforts and purposes of the association. But in doing this it is manifestly impossible that it can secure exactly the same measure of relief and confer exactly the same measure of benefit on each of its mem

Diamonds

Members of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association while

in Dallas are invited to see our magnificent display of

We have Diamonds from \$10 to \$2000

Ask for one of our "Don't Worry" Convention Souvenirs

ARTHUR A. EVERTS. Jeweler,

sociation for the general benefit if the industry. If you will read what is set forth in the foregoing with respect to the efforts of this association you must come to the conclusion that every point presented is of great importance to every individual engaged in the business, and that the measure of its success must depend upon the extent of the effort, and the extent of the effort must depend upon the strength of the organization. You can see that to a considerable extent the benefits will accrue alike to those who are not members and to those who are mem-

bers, but there is no reason why every

person engaged in the cattle business

should not lend his aid in furtherance

of the purposes and efforts of this as-

While the cattle interests of this country may produce men who are careless in looking after the general benefits of the industry, it cannot be said of them that they flinch from duty when once their attention is called to it, and they are aroused to the neces-sity of it. It may be said of them more than any other class of men, perhaps that they are always willing to per-form their duty when once it is made apparent. The members of the executive committee of this association perform their duties at their own eaper without pay, for the public good, and have endeavored in the foregoing to present to their fellows who are members of this association, as well as to all others, an outline of the efforts that are being made by the association for the good of the industry, and the benefits which are received and to be received by all, in the hope that every member of this association will ctively bestir himself to perform his full duty for the public good and to procure the co-operation of as many persons engaged in the cattle industry who are not members of this association as possible, by inducing them to ally themselves with us and become members of our association, so that while they receive the benefits they will not fall short in assuming the small burden of doing their part, by becoming members of this association. This committee presents this plea to all persons engaged in the cattle busi-

ciation and thus aid in its efforts, as in justice they ought to do, receiving as they do and will the benefits of those efforts. But whether member of this association or not, we appeal to you to take the personal interest in all of the foregoing matter, to com-municate with your respective senators and congressmen either in person or by letter, urging action on their part in support of these efforts, and to otherwise use your individual endeavors to further these objects. Remember, In Unity there is strength! W. W. TURNEY, President, El Paso,

222 Main Street, Dallas, Texas

First Block East of Sanger Bros.

JNO. T. LYTLE, Secretary, Fort Worth, Texas.



Side Talks by the Store Boy

Dallas has had some big doings

since I've been old enough to know. but I'll bet she ain't never had nothing that ever came near being what this Cattlemen's convention is going to be next week. I'll bet the town will be so crowded that you can't stir 'em with a stick. Gee, I can hardly wait till the time comes, to see such a great big bunch of cattlemen together. I've often heard 'em tell what a jolly lot they was, and how they could fill up a town with fun. I just hope the weather will be nice and warm, and that they'll be in a mind to swap their winter duds for new spring goods. We sure got in stock some of the swellest spring suits you ever saw, and they'll fit you right down to the ground. If you want a light one, we've got it, if you want a dark one, we've got it. Yes, no matter, what kind you want, we're right here with the goods, and I tell you it will be a pleasure for us to fit you up, when you come, and the clothes will be a pleasure to you when you go and wherever you go. Then I want to tip off to you that we've got a stock of Stetson hats around here that I don't guess has got any equal in the whole state. Columbias, Modocs, Big Fours, Laloos, Hermits, in fact any style hat that you could wish for. Then we can rig you out in all kinds of good shirts, sox, underwear, ties, handkerchiefs, and in everything else that a man wears, just a little bit better than the other fellow, and not any higher. We sure want you cattlemens' trade, and promise to give you stuff that'll be an ad for us, no matter how long you wear it. Whatever you do, don't miss coming to Dallas.

BURK'S STORE BOY Care Burk & Co., 233-235-237 Main, 236 Elm, DALLAS



KEATING IMPLEMENT AND MACHINE C

Daylight Store Eighth and Houston

Are You Coming to the Fat Stock Show

Look Through Department

If you are, we invite you to make the Daylight Store your home while here. This is the place. You will find everything of the newest and best for spring in Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Goods, Dress Goods, Silks, White Goods, Embroideries, Laces, etc., and our showing of late French Millinery is unsurpassed.

JUST RECEIVED-Car of Art Squares and Rugs, car Linoleum and Matting, and everything new in Lace Cur-

Spring Styles Tailored Suits

See our

The Daylight Store G. Y. SMITH, Proprietor

Shirt Waists and Skirts

Beautiful line

To The Cattlemen Who Attend the Convention at Dallas

found the largest, most complete and expensive X-Ray Apparatus, Electrical Appliances, etc., ever brought to the Southwest, and it will be well worth while for you to drop in, even for a few moments, and inspect these truly wonderful gifts to suffering mankind. These instruments are used daily by Dr. Terrill in his extensive and most successful practice, and he takes great pleasure in explaining to visitors their practical appliance and uses. To those who have never seen the X-Rays used it will be most entertaining and instructive for them to see their own bones through eight or ten inches of solid wood. This invitation is extended to all, and every effort will be made to make your visit a most pleasant one .

You Should Consult Him if You Suffer from Any of the Following Diseases

SPECIFIC BLOOD POISON-Prompt and heroic treatment is the only kind that should be used in combating disease. Only temporary relief can come from hot springs baths, specific, mercury, potash or any other mineral mixtures or poisons. Why not have this malady permanently eradicated from your system by Dr. Terrill's method, which has given new life to hundreds in your very same condition? Investigate for yourself what he is doing along this line of his specialty.

STRICTURE—Until recent years there has been but one positive cure for this disease—cutting—but the danger accompanying this procedure necessitates the seeking of other measures. Dr. Terrill's mode of treating this disease is absolutely safe, painless, and a permanent cure is assured.

VARICOCELE-This disease is a destroyer of Health, Happiness and Manhood, sapping one of his vitality, and in neglected, will make of its victim a complete nervous and physical wreck; but this disease, if correctly treated, is easily cured. Dr. Terrill's method is bloodless, painless and non-confining, and removes permanently the coagulated blood, so that free circulation is re-established in all parts.

DR. TERRILL CURES TO STAY CURED PILES, HYDROCELE AND ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER. WOMEN suffering from Nervous Troubles, Pain in the Back, Weakness, Tumors, Inflammation, Uterine or Ovarian Diseases quickly cured by his Electro-Medical Treatment.



Special Notice

It is a duty that you owe to yourself to inquire of the Business Men of Dallas as to who is the leading Specialist in the treatment of Diseases peculiar to Men. If you do this it may save you valuable time and money. This is my

J. H. TERRILL, M. D.

NESS IF DECLINE IS FROM UNNATURAL CAUSE, THAT DR. TERRILL CANNOT REBUILD AND STRENGTHEN SO AS TO ACCOMPLISH THE GREATEST DESIRE, AND AFTER HE HAS CURED A CASE OF THIS KIND, THERE WILL NEVER AGAIN BE A SIGN OF WEAKNESS, EXCEPT BROUGHT ON BY IMPRUDENCE.

My cure is a thorough and scientific course of treatment which acts at once upon the nerve forces, stopping the drain and replacing the worn-out and run-down tissues. It increases the weight in sound and healthy flesh and muscles that give strength and fill the brain and nerves with fresh vitality, building up the entire system and

transforming the sufferer into a type of perfect manhood. I HAVE A COPYRIGHT GIVEN ME BY THE GOVERNMENT ON A REMEDY FOR LOST VITALITY AND DRAINS ON THE SYSTEM, WHICH NEVER FAILS TO CURE. I WILL GIVE \$1,000 FOR ANY CASE I TAKE AND FAIL TO CURE, IF THE PATIENT WILL FOLLOW MY INSTRUCTIONS.

SPECIAL TO PHYSICIANS

I earnestly request all physicians not residing in Dallas, desiring to bring patients suffering from unusually stubborn or complicated diseases to me for consultation and X-Ray examination, to make appointments previously by mail.

DR. TERRILL'S LATEST BOOKS WILL BE SENT FREE BOOK B. ON CHRONIC DISEASES. BOOK B. ON CHRONIC DISEASES.

These books should be in the hands of every person in the Southwest, whether they are afflicted or not. Either one of these works will be sent to any address in plain sealed wrapper, postage prepaid, if you mention this paper. Correspondents confidential and invited.

CONSULTATION AND X-RAY EXAMINATION FREE.

285 Main St.

DR. J. H. TERRILL

Dallas, Texas

RANCHMAN SEEKS LAND IN MEXICO

Wm. Vaughn Talks of Conditions in Republic

The Vaughans have filled a good deal of space as cattlemen in Texas during past years, having had large ranch interests in South Texas in the vicinity of Corpus Christi and in Colorado county. The elder Vaughan has sold out all of his cattle interests and is now engaged in the banking business in Plainview, Texas. "My father having gone out of the cow business," said Will Vaughan to a Telegram reporter, "it remains for me to continue the business and save the reputation of the family as stockmen. I was born in Texas and have lived in the state all my life and always was in the stock raising business. My present Texas home is in Brady, but I am in Mexico most of the time, looking up a location for a ranch. I have been all over the Republic of Mexico, and have given close attention to land and cattle nditions, with a view to finally making my home somewhere within the borders of the republic. There is hardly a part of Mexico that has not particular characteristics which tend to make that particular part pecultarly suited for certain products, either of agriculture, stock or minerals. The coast country contains an area of tillable land that is not surpassed anywhere in fertility and the variety of its agricultural and horticultural productions. As the altitude of the counfrom the coast line other products take the place of the coast crops, not altogether, but to a great extent, such as wheat and other crops of the temperate zone. On all these different localities cattle are found and they do well everywhere. Although this is true of almost all Mexico, yet I have come to the conclusion from ob-

where in that state. Grass Luxuriant Land there is good with plenty of "black gramma" grass, mesquite and other grasses indigenous to the coun-Para grass that grows so luxuriantly in Tamaulepas, and is such a fine feed, grows in Chihuahua, but it has to be planted. Farming is profitable in such sections of the state as is suited to it, as the soil is very fer-Land can be had from 50 cents to \$2.50 an acre. There are many large ranches there, and a considerable number of them are owned and operated by Scotch and English, and ome Americans, F. G. Oxsheer of Fort Worth has a large ranch in that section, in the state of Coahulla, Wellbred cattle are the rule on these ranches and they are as fine as you can find in the states. Shorthorns. whitefaced and black muleys are the rule. Altogether one cannot do better than to go there, for the ranch business is on its last legs in Texas. The climate is fine and health is per-

servation that the Chihuahua country

is the best for stock and therefore have

determined to make a location some-

"The laws of Mexico are made to be obeyed and afford protection to all foreigners and natives alike, provided there is no attempt to evade or override them. Punishment is certain when the laws are infringed and that is one thing that an American not being accustomed to kicks at and complains of. I will give you some examples as to how the Mexican government handles the companies who have privileges granted them by the government to do certain specified things in a certain

Government Watches Packers

"There are packing houses in Mexico and they do a good business, the one in the City of Mexico killing at last reports 6,000 head of stock a day, and has increased its capacity since There is another at Vera Cruz and also one at Urupan. There are two corporations, the United States Packing Company and that of Fenter & Terassas. The United States Pack-Company has a concession from the government to do all the killing federal district and no one can kill there. Every one who wishes to slaughter any stock must carry it to this company and have it killed the stock, and the company is allowed to

HEALTH INSURANCE

The man who insures his life is wise for his family.

The man who insures his health is wise both for his family and

You may insure health by guarding it. It is worth guarding.

At the first attack of disease, which generally approaches through the LIVER and manifests itself in innumerable ways

The government fixes this rate and there can be no deviation in the interest of any one. All meat killed in the city must be inspected by a government inspector and if good enough for the people to consume, it is stamped in the meat and it cannot be sold until this stamp is on it. If it is unsound in any manner it is condemned and destroyed at once. Fat cows sell at from \$20 to \$25 per head and steers at from \$30 to \$60 per head. Buyers come to your ranch and buy your stock and you load it and that ends it as far as you are concerned. When the cattle arrive at their destination they are penned and a check sent you for all your money without any deduction for yardage, commissions, etc.

"Last summer there was a dynamite famine and a Torreon Company was given exclusive rights to manufacture the explosive. They were not allowed, however, to charge any higher, price than was customary before the famine, and the government said what that should be. The government fixes rates on the railroads and there is no interference by the courts when the law is made and no decisions can change the law that is made by the congre govern the country. The old habit of arresting a whole train of people came about from the old Spanish fashion of confining everybody who might have seen a breach of the law and then investigating and fixing the responsibility. This method has been changed with respect to railway travel and now only such persons as are deemed guilty

are taken into custody.

No trespassing is allowed. If you are traveling along the high road and are caught 400 yards from the road in an inclosed place you can be arrested and punished, and this applies to all inclosed property, it makes no difference how large or small it is.

"President Diaz is a wonderful man in many ways and has builded wonderfully well for his country. When he dies I suppose Minister Corral will take his place, and as he is a man of great, ability and sound sense, there is no doubt but that he will carry out the plans and policies of President Diaz

"I am here for a few days, interviewing parties on Mexican ranch propositions and shall then return to our sister republic. Within the last two or three years I have familiarized myself with the Mexican language and can now speak, read and write it. Texas is all right, but as a cowman I will have to pass over her borders and locate a

CLEVER PONIES CLAIM ATTENTION

Stories of Animals From a Montana Ranch

NEW YORK, March 5 .- "Ranch animals are mighty interesting things to study," remarked an old cattleman, as he tilted his chair back comfortably on its hind legs in the sunny window of a Broadway hotel. "Somehow they seem to have more character to them than your eastern animals.

"Then, too, the ranchman has time and opportunity to get acquainted with the four-footed comrades. If he's living a bit off the trail, theirs may be the only faces he sees for weeks together in the winter and his cats and sheep dog and milch cow and ponies come to be more like people to him than animals.

"Cow ponies, now, it beats all how brainy they are at their business, which the same is herding cattle and rounding 'em up. They're such wise guys all the man in the saddle has to do is to keep his seat. The pony will hold down the rest of the job. The hold down the rest of the job. conscience and judgment and brilliant nitiative that a cow pony will put into his work would keep many a poor devil out of the bread lines.

Arrival of Schoolma'am

few years ago there was an old maid schoolmarm came to Terry, Mon., from Maine to teach the district school. be in New England, for the teacher to board 'round in the families of the

"The first family to board the new teacher happened to live on a ranch about five miles out of Terry, and as it was too far to walk back and forth, they gave her an old cow pony for her own use. Well, the first Monday in September came, and they saddled up the pony, and teacher got upon his back with her books and pencils and rulers and things, and off she started. 'About a mile out from the ranch they came upon a little bunch of cat-tle grazing beside the road. The old had been moochin' with his head stuck out as if he was asleep, but the minute he caught sight of them cows he sure was on to his Breaking into a lope that sent teacher's pencils flying over the prairie in all directions and almost scattered teacher herself, the pony proceeded to round up the bunch.

Unmindful of Teacher "Now firmly holding a rantakerous cow in place, now dodging round a couple of steers to cut off a silly calf that was taking to the tall timber—anticipating what the durn fools was anticipating what the durn fools was going to do next, and seeing that they changed their minds to suit his, and always circling and nursing and urging and tactfully persuading in less time than its takes me to tell it that up into a compact herd and was driving 'em before him into Terry. 'So far, so good,' says Mister Cow

Pony, 'but we ain't there yet, Teacher.'
"The road over Terry flats is generally peppered pretty thick with cattle and milch cows belonging to the people of the village. It was that day. But the pony didn't flinch. He saw his duty, if the thing on his back didn't,

and he done it. "Not a meek-eyed cow, not a shrinking trembling little bossie, not a steer escaped his attentions. Sometimes it was stiff work holding one herd and rounding up another at the same time. But the tougher the job the more conscience and judgment and brains the pony put into it, so by the time the er struck Terry she was bringing. up the rear of a fine collection of about 200 head of cattle representing fifteen or twenty different ranches.

Children Overjoyed "The pupils had gathered in front of the school house to welcome the new schoolmarm. When they saw what had happened they let out a delighted yell of 'Oh, see the teacher roun'ing up the cattle!' and went off into fits and convulsions.

"I've often thought I would give a good 'deal," pursued the old man, "to know just what a smart Montana pony thinks of cows, anyway. He sure has his opinion.

once had occasion to lock a calf up for a few days in the stable where I kept my riding horse. I forget whether the calf had been overlooked at branding time, or whether it was too weak to stay out on the range, or what it was, but at all events the calf and the horse were in the stable together, and both loose. It never occurred to me there would be anything doing on that

'I'M be darned if that rat of a pony didn't begin to round up the calf the minute my back was turned. First he'd hike him into one corner, then he'd chase him across the inclosure and pin him into the opposite corner. Maybe he would stand on herd over him there as much as half an hour, thwarting every attempt of the caif to budge; then he would corral him in the middle, and so on

Calf Got Confused "This calf was anxious to please, but he couldn't find out what was expected of him, and it confused him. Finally I had to separate the two. The strenuous pony would have rounded up the youngster till he dropped.

"The way this instinct for herding comes out in sheep dogs is wonderful. once had a young collie given to me He was only six months old and had never received any training or seen other dogs managing a band of sheep. "I had gone out of sheep at the tim and there was nothing about the ranch, apparently, for him to do. The puppy moped about for a week or ten days Then a happy thought struck him.

"There were the hens! "From that day on he never failed to herd the hens regularly. He would be on the watch for them when they emerged from their house on the side of the gumbo bank after feeding in the morning, and would assume charge of them for the rest of the day.

"Collecting them in front of him, he would drive them, a clucking, wad-dling, protesting band, out about half a mile on to the prairie. While they ran about after insects or pecked at the weeds and grass he sauntered about on the outskirts, keeping a vigilant eye on every pullet and rooster.

"And punctually an hour before sunset he would gather them up into a compact little group and drive them home. This self-appointed task he performed with the greatest system of thoroughness, displaying all the highest gifts of the sheep dog-fidelity, judgment, tact, conscience,

"He was a most engaging little rascal, and I grieved for him as if he had been a human when, after a few months, he ate wolf poison and died."

ARMOUR OFFICIAL DIES IN CHICAGO

David Simpson Well Known by Fort Worth Business Men

CHICAGO, Ill., March 8 .- David J. Simpson, general purchasing agent for Armour & Co., died here this morning after a lingering illness at his residence, 3534 Wabash avenue. Mr. Simpson suffered from a paralytic stroke some six months ago and never fully recovered his health. He had been connected with Armour & Co. for thirty-seven years, and since his youth was employed in various capacities until he attained the position of general purchasing agent. Mr. Simpson was well known in Fort Worth, where he had charge of Armour's plant at the time of its construction. Mr. Simpson leaves a widow and a married daughter, Mrs. Schlidt. Mr. Simpson spent one year in Fort

Worth, during the construction of the Armour plant here, leaving the city in March, 1903. During his residence here he made many friends among the business men. He was about 55 years of The Armour plant in Fort Worth, the

construction of which Mr. Simpson was superintendent, is said to be one of the most modern packing establishments in the United States. Brief notice of Mr. Simpson's death was received at the local offices of Armour Co. Thursday morning.

R. L. Parsons of Santa Anna with cattle tried the market and got satis-

ROPING CONTEST WILL BE THE LAST

Permanent Championship to be Settled in Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 5. -Ellison Carroll of Mangum, Okla., who holds the championship of the world for cow ropers, was here last week and completed all arrangements for what will, probably be the roping contest ever to be held in the southwest. All the states and territories, with the exception of Oklahoma have declared against these contests. and as soon as statehood comes, which is looked for at this session of congress, the same law will become effective here. Mr. Carroll has been spending the past week looking over the territory and the Indian country in search for cattle wild enough to be used in the roping contest.

This will be one of the greatest events in the lives of the cowboys who still ride the plains of Oklahoma, Texas and other of the southwestern states. The contest for supremacy which will decide the victor with no probable opportunity in the future to dispute its ownership, will be the incentive for the supremest effort from every participant. Many of the old-time ropers who are yet in their prime will be on the ground and in the match. Fellows such as Fred Baker of San Angelo, Texas; Johnny Murruh of Sheffield, Texas; Jack Hill of San Antonio, Texas; Lou Blackalley of Pearshall, Texas; Louis Barksdale of Deming, N. M.; Joe Gardner of Stiles, Texas; Clay Vest of Carlsbad, N. M.: E. H. Epperson of Fort Scott, Kan.; Luther Williams of Prague, Okla.; W. T. Hale of Wilburton, Okla.; L. C. Giles of Varden, Okla., and many others of equal fame in the business have been entered and vill come prepared to do some of the finest work of their lives

The contests will be held on the afternoons of Thursday and Friday, March 15 and 16. The business meetings of the cattlemen will be held on the mornings of the 13th and 14th, the Midland show and sale on the mornings of the 15th and 16th and the roping contests in the afternoons of the latter two days. There will be reduced rates on all the railroads entering the

The greatest roping contest in the world, perhaps, up to that time, was arranged for at San Antonio, Texas, in 1905, during the Christmas holidays. The event was advertised extensively, the contest was to be for the championship of the world, and it thought of course that hundreds of ambitious cow punchers would enter the battle for supremacy. Clay McConagil of Texas then held the championship and his prowess was so well known and feared that nobody had any hope of being able to beat him. That is, no one but Ellison Carroll of Mangum, Okla., and even he was looked upon as being foolhardy in his ambition. When the entries had been filled it was discovered that only two contestants had qualified for the event. Not that there were not enough cowboys in the country, but Clay McConagil had been champion for so many years, and at the last minute even the sturdy, strong king of the range had suddenly beer seized with that most unpleasant feeling-loco.

The steers were corralled in a small pen at one corner of the baseball park on the outskirts of the city. The contest was to see which man could rope and tie thirty-six of these animals in the shortest space of time. test was the fiercest of its kind that had ever been fought. Thousands of spectators, cowboys and their daughters and sweethearts from all over the southwest, who had many previous contests of the kind cheered themselves itno a frenzy, and declared the battle to be the greatest ever waged. Mr. McConagil gave up the contest on the twenty-eighth steer and acknowledged that he was badly defeated. Owing to inclement weather and some of the cattle escaping, he agreed to surrender in favor of Carroll. McConagil being then more than three minutes behind his opponent with no possible chance to win out in

the six remaining trials. Mr. Carroll made the marvelous record of roping and tying twentyeight steers in 18 minutes and 58% seconds, his best time on one being 21 4-5 seconds. His average on the twenty-eight was 40 3-5 seconds. Mr. McConagil's average was 46 5-6 seconds and his best time for one was 22 seconds flat. But he had a previous record of 21½ seconds, made at El Paso some years ago. Mr. Carroll rode three different horses during the tour-nament-Jack Hill, Red Buck and Necktie. Mr. McConagil's horses were had helped him make \$50,000 Rowdy. in roping contests during the last five

Carroll was asked how he Mr. trained his horses and replied: "I can't tell you how, but I can show you if you will come to my ranch. A steer is naturally afraid of a horse, and will always run from him unless very angry or forced to fight. A horse likes to chase a steer. Take a young pony out and rope a few steers with him and will soon learn to enjoy the sport as much as the man.'

S. E. Swanson, after an absence of six years, was on the market with a car of hogs. He lives at Josephine,

SENATE AT SEA ON RATE BILL

Three Factions Among Solons Over Railroad Regulation

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8 .-Conferences on the Hepburn railroad rate bill are every day becoming more numerous and more confusing. Groups of republican senators advocating an amendment providing for judicial review of orders of the interstate commerce commission, groups of republican senators who support the bill as it was passed by the house and reported by the interstate commerce committee to the senate, and groups of democratic senators may be seen in close consultation almost every hour of every day, the latter trying to determine what their party policy will be.

The most notable of these groups is the first mentioned, which has directed its efforts toward bringing about an agreement concerning an amendment that might prove satisfactory to all of the republicans. The members of this faction are making use of the argument that unless amended the bill will be declared unconstitutional. It is an argument used alike to republicans and democrats. This faction professes encouragement. It is said by some of these senators that an informal poll shows a majority of the senate in favor of a court review feature. This poll, however, is not in the form of a pledge. Senators Dolliver and Clapp, the re-

publican leaders of the faction supporting the bill without amendment, still believe that the bill ought to go through in that form. No amendments have yet been submitted to them which It develops that in case the republicans should be successful in getting together it would tend to solidify the

democrats, and it is quite likely they tion favoring the Hepburn bill without amendment, basing their action on the manimous support given the bill by the democrats of the house. Some of the democratic senators be-

lieve if their party should get together on the bill as it came from the house that a large number of the republican senators would vote with them. However, the whole matter relating to the rate bill is still in the realm of speculation and no doubt will be for some

COMMITTEES WORKING

Dallas Making Big Preparations for

Cattlemen's Convention DALLAS, Texas, March 8 .- All committees acting under the general com-mittee for the entertainment of the attlemen's convention in Dallas, March 19-21, are declared to be hard at work and accomplishing all that could be

desired of them. The contract for the badges is said to entail an expenditure of some \$700. The contract was let in a distant city and no samples of the badge as it will appear for the Dallas convention have

appeared here yet. The committee on the program has completed its work and the matter is in the hands of the printer. Colonel C. C. Slaughter declares that he means to have a copy of the program in-cluded in each of the invitations to the members in nearly every state of the union and in some foreign countries before it is published in the

press. The entertainment committee announces that the ball for the cattlemen is to be given at the Majestic hotel Tuesday night. The smoker and vaudeville entertainment will be given Wednesday night at the state grounds. All business of the organization will be conducted in the day time of the first three days of the week and the sessions will be held in the Dallas opera house.

Dip the ticky lambs if you would have them grow.

The St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company OF TEXAS

Now has heavy steel rails, and ballast, over practically the entire system, is equipped with high-speed engines, modern wide vestibule day coaches, free reclining chair cars, parlor cafe cars and Pullman's latest style of sleepers. In addition, we lay claim to the fact that our train crews are second to none in efficiency and courteous bearing to the traveling public. In placing these points before you, we do so with the statement that we will serve you to the best of our ability should we be favored with your patronage, in that your journey while in our charge will be a most agreeable one.

These trains make convenient connections at our junction points for all destinations, North, East, West or South. Detailed information regarding your trip anywhere, its cost from start to finish will be furnished by any Cotton Belt Agent, or by



J. ROUNSAVILLE

City Pass. and Ticket Agen

BEST IN TIME BEST IN RATES BEST IN SERVING

THE WANTS OF THE TRAVELING PUBLIC



Low round trip rates to Northern points during the Fall. Write for information.

C. W. STRAIN, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.



you are going to take a trip it would be A GOOD IDEA for you to see a representa-

tive of the H. @ T. C. R. R.

before you decide on the route,

Summer Excursion Tickets on sale daily at low rates.

QUICK TIME BETWEEN SOUTH and NORTH TEXA

2-Through Trains Daily-2

PULLMAN SLEEPERS between Houston and Austin. Waco, Fort Worth, Denver, via H. & T. C. to Fort Worth. F. W. & D. C. (The Denver Road) and Colorado & Southern to Denver. Galveston and Dallas, Denison, St. Louis via G. H. & N. to Houston, H. & T. C. to Denison and M., K. & T. to St. Louis.

For further information see ticket agent or address

M. L. ROBBINS, G. P. A., Houston, Texas.

Deane NASHVILLE, TENN., and Return .

stands for the best in Photography.

Give us a call while in Dallas.

332-334 Elm St.

COLONIST RATES WEST AND NORTHWEST

Daily, Feb. 15 to April 7, very low rates to California, Oregon, Washington and intermediate points. Only \$25 to San Francisco, \$32.40 to Portland. Tourist car service.

HOMESEEKERS' RATES

Tuesdays and Saturdays, to Panhandle Country, limit thirty days for return. Stop-overs.

Feb. 25, 26, 27. One fare plus \$2. Quickest line. Union depot connections at Memphis.

LOUISVILLE, KY., and Return March 15, 16, 17, 18. One fare plus \$2. Omaha

Des Meines Kansas City St. Louis St. Paul Denver St. Joseph

Chicago And many other great cities are best reached by the Rock Island. Only line with through sleepers and chair cars to Chicago daily.



Regarding trip anywhere, write

MR. CATTLEMAN



When you visit Dallas, come and see us. Free Concerts Daily by the Victor Talking Machines. We are showing the most varied and finest assortment of Pianos even seen in Texas. The product of twenty different factories from which to make your selection.

40 Years in Texas

If you are not coming to Dallas, write for Piano Catalog No. 180; for Victor Talking Machine Catalog No. 185.

Thos. Goggan & Bros.

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

THE PACKERS & THE PEOPLE

BY J. OGDEN ARMOUR

Published by Permission of The Saturday Evening Post

The public prejudice against the packer is more than popular-it is universal. In my opinion, this prejudice is inevitable, and will always continue without regard to the manner in which the packing business is conducted. This is because the packer deals in a food product of universal and extensive use—a food which furnishes the basis of living instead of being a small and only a comparatively incidental part thereof. In the very nature of things the prices of meats are bound to rise rather than lower; the contraction of the range, as I have already explained, is sure to continue and also sure to increase the cost of producing beef; the price of corn lands is steadily and inevitably rising, and this also, means the increased cost of raising and feeding meat animals of all

Of course the consumer does not naturally take all this into consideration when he goes into the retail market to buy his meat; he only recalls that the price he is paying is higher than he used to pay, and so he damns the packer and lets it go at that. It is a perfectly safe thing to do.

do not remember the time when the retail prices of meats were satisfactory to the consumer and I do not believe any one else does. The cost always seemed too great to the con-sumer—even when it represented, as it emetimes has, a direct loss to the packer. Again, we shall miss something essential to the understanding of the packers' secure position in the dis-regard of the public if we fail to take count of one point of human nature: the fact that there is, in every person who goes to market, a sense of rebeldion against the fact that certain things must be bought—and bought practically every day. Compulsion in anything is not pleasant, and there is no joy in buying something that has to bought to prevent the pangs of hunger. Consequently, there is, universally, a feeling of resentment against the necessity of such expenditures. Those purchases which give cleasure are not the basic necessities of life; they are the luxuries, or at least the finer comforts. And it is human nature to think how many of these coveted things could be bought with the money which must be paid out for meat and the other articles of food. Thus, the daily meat bill seems to stand constantly between the consumer and some coveted comfort, some article of beauty, some greatly desired luxury or pleasure. And because it does so stand-so far as the feelings of the purchaser are concerned-it provokes an unreasoning resentment of which the packer is invariably the conven-

All of this to my mind is something inherent in the situation which exists independent of the manner in which the packers conduct their business and will exist without regard to how they conduct it in the future. And this feeling is always there to be appealed to by the agitator. It makes persons of the fairest intent and of the best training and environment the ready victims of violent and shocking prejudice against the packers. And ong of the most pitiable features of the matter is that the individuals who thus yield themselves to this prejudice are wholly sincere. Their attitude is impersonal; they have no personal relations with or knowledge of any of the packers; they are simply made receptive, by the general trait of human nature of which I have spoken, to the falsehoods and misrepresentations put out by the yellow magazines and the public speakers who live on this kind of sensationalism.

The bitterness and the venom of their feeling against the packers is not generally realized. One way in which it is brought directly to the packer is by means of denunciatory letters from persons who are strangers to the packers receiving the epistles. From the mass of these I select one as repre-sentative of the extremes to which the cunning and long continued campaign of prejudice building against the packers will move a man from whom one might naturally expect fairness and consideration. This letter is from a minister of the Gospel, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in a thriving and prosperous city of Michigan. minister of the Gospel is wholly a stranger to me, and I do not believe that we have ever come in contact

1900 FR

with each other, no matter how remotely. There is, therefore, no personal reason for his rancor. But here is

"I am writing to inquire whether it pays, in your judgment, to come into the possession of millions by the methods of the sneak and the wrecker? To say nothing of the faring awaiting such a robber in the world to come, it seems to me the contempt and bitter execration of millions of one's fellowmen can scarcely be atoned for by the possession of great wealth. When Marshall Field died the other day the entire country mourned. No one denied his right to the millions he had amassed honorably. But were you to pass away tomorrow the news would be received with general satisfaction from one end of the country to the other-No business besides your own would suspend operations for an hour. It should be a bitter thing for you to realize the loathing and detestation in which you are held in every place where your unfair, small souled, cruel methods are becoming known. It is the hope and prayer of a great many that the courts will send you behind the bars for some of the crimes with which you are charged. Degenerates can feel the stigma conferred by the penitentiary who are insensible to the blights of moral condemnation. But consider Depew, Herrick, Odell and Cox, who are now suffering from the

recoil of the public conscience. I give you a text—See Matthew 23: 29-36." Is not this a most unnatural letter minister of the ligion to write a stranger? Would you sit down and put upon paper such an expression of hatred against an avowed I think not! A man to do this without any personal provocation whatever shows that his mind has been powerfully wrought upon-persistently and systematically warped through a cunning ppeal to his prejudice—and this is generally cloaked under the disguise of an appeal to con-

I assert my profound belief that a ter of this kind from such a source would be absolutely an impossibility without such a campaign of persistent misrepresentation and organized vilifification as that to which the packers have for years been subjected. Think of the occupant of a Christian pulpit, in this enlightened day, going out of his way to write a stranger a letter of such studied venom, rankling with a hatred that ould have done justice to a barbaric Highland clansman, in the old days, expressing his contempt of a feudal enemy! And yet I have no doubt that, personally, this Christian pastor is a kindly man who really loves justice and delights in doing good.

How Sentiment Is Made To me he is simply an example of the absurd extreme to which this propaganda of slander against the packer has warped the judgment and the sentiment of thousands of the best people in the country. Because, as I have said, a compulsory expenditure for a hard-and-fast necessity naturally creates a kind of latent sentiment, the slanders of the magazines and periodicals have found an acceptance other wise impossible; they have persisted and increased because it was found that the people read these charges eagerly-and that they therefore made circulation. These magazines have shrewdly and skillfully cultivated the impression—so easy to cultivate, for the reason I have explained—that the packers are the natural and inevitable enemies of the people, preying upon them as the wolf preys upon the flock. fully to delineate the character of the packer as it is depicted by the sensational magazine, the wolf should be a double headed monster, with one set of jaws busy hamstringing the cattleman while the other is closed upon the throat of the consumer.

Letters of the kind I have cited are the legitimate fruit of such a sowing as the sensational publications have indulged in; that actual violence does not follow is no fault of the most radical of these publications who are not looking for the facts from which to lead their readers to a fair conclusion.

Do you think that this conclusion is not warranted? Then let me assure you that I have received, through the United States mails, a typewritten letter without place or date, addressed to

myself and reading as follows: "We have been reading about you and your kind of commercial tyrants in—. We would think that you tyrants and - ought to get tired from your continuous gorging upon the sweat and blood of the people of nation. What are you — aiming at, anyway? What are your ultimate objects? Have you not got enough of this world's goods already? Are you pirates seeking to enslave the people? Why not commence to be men with human hearts and try to be fair and just?

We feel that the authorities at Washington are going to clip your cruel claws very shortly, but we also feel that personal punishment and a little terror on the Russian plan will in a large measure aid in accomplishing effectively the work in hand. We have, therefore, organized ourselves into a vigilance committee for the public safety, and propose to use dynamite and assassination to help suppressing you commercial vultures of the nation. We propose to be fair and just in our operations, and all accused tyrants will be justly tried before our tribunal, and if found gullty and sentenced to death, the condemned will be duly notified of the penalty they are to pay, and which punishment cannot be escaped; if not today then tomorrow. This is the plan which has been so successfully in operation in the execution of the Russian political tyrants by the commit-

tee of public safety there. We beg to notify you that you have been tried by our tribunal, and your death decreed. Prepare for the inevita-You may temporarily avoid the execution of this sentence, but your time will shortly come. Our officer who has been appointed to execute this sentence has already been appointed, and you may be assured that he is prepared to sacrifice his life in such a worthy cause. The game is worth it THE COMMITTEE FOR THE PUB-

LIC SAFETY. This letter indicates upon its face that it has been brought out by the magazine attacks upon the packers. It speaks for itself in that particular. The only comment I care to offer upon it is that it is the natural and legitimate outcome of the wanton agitation to which the packing industry and the private car line industry have been

Those Throttled Railroads Another popular method of inciting prejudice is to represent them as throt-tling the railroads of the country and forcing unfairly low freight rates on dressed meats and packing house prod-ucts. Some railroad officials have encouraged this misrepresentation. banquets and elsewhere they have tossed off jauntily-worded expressions of rate making that sound well in the ears of the inexpert and strengthen the belief that "the packers make their

Mr. A. B. Stickney, president of the Chicago Great Western railway, has frequently indulged in word pictures of the poor trembling railroads in the clutches of the voracious packers. One of his most often-quoted statements runs as follows:

"In fixing the rate on dressed meat we" (the railroads, I presume) "don't have very much to say. The packer generally makes the rate. He comes to you and always makes you feel that he is your friend. Then he asks how much you charge for a certain shipment of dressed meats. The published fariff may be 23 cents a hundred, but he will not pay that. You say to him: 'I'll carry your meat for 18 cents.' He 'Oh, no, you won't; I won't pay that!' Then you say: 'Well, what will you pay for it?' He then replies: 'I can get it hauled for 16 cents.' So you haul it for 16 cents."

That sounds convincing; to the average reader or listener it appears to be a freshly written, undried page out of the every day experience of a railroad manager, and sounds as if it might be a verbatim report of what took place only the day before in Mr. Stickney's office. Now, what are the facts?

The rate on dressed meats from Missouri river points—Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph and Sioux City-to Chicago is 20 a hundred and 181/2 cents on through business. That was the rate when Mr. Stickney made the statement quoted above. It had been the rate for more than three years. It will continue to be the rate for more than three years longer. The rate was fixed by a formal legal contract between Mr. Stickney's road, the Chicago Great Western, and the Missouri river pack--a contract executed in the summer of 1902 and made binding for seven years. And Mr. Stickney was so well pleased with that contract that he made execution of it the occasion of a circular letter to the Great Western stockholders, in which he explained (and almost boasted of) what a good bargain the railroad had driven with the packers—a bargain that meant an advance of 15 per cent over rates previously prevailing, and that meant a 50 per cent increase in the railroad's net earnings. Mr. Stickney also made it appear in his circular that the new rate was as high a rate, the Great Western believed, as could be justly exacted from the packers, in view of the small margin of profit in the packers' business. But let Mr. Stickney speak for himself on rates. Here are extracts from that "private and confidential" circular which, as I have said, Mr. Stickney sent to Great Weststockholders under date of August

4. 1902: Mr. Stickney's Private Opinion

"It gives the management pleasure to be able to announce that the company has executed identical contracts with each of the packing companies doing business at Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph and Sioux City, by which the great Western lines at least a certain percentage of the entire output of their plants, at definite rates, for the term of seven years. The rates are a substantial advance over the rates which have heretofore prevailed.

"The aggregate revenue which these contracts secure to the Chicago Great Western railway on the present volume of business is estimated to be \$14,000,-000, and, if the business increases as as rapidly in the next seven years as in the past, approximately \$20,000,000.

These contracts cannot be understood without a knowledge of the magnitude of the packing industry. The published report of Swift & Co. gives the amount of its sales last year at the enermous sum of \$220,000,000. Preits chief competitor, Armour & Co., did substantially as much, and it is probably safe to estimate that the aggregate sales of the packers amount to enough to make the grand total fully \$700,000,000. More than half of the aggregate business is the output of the plants at the Missouri river cities mentioned, and is affected by the contracts.

"The narrowness of the margin of profits is even more surprising than the magnitude of the transactions. The report of Swift & Co. (the only report available) gives the information that, on sales during last year, practically in a retail way, aggregating over \$220,-000,000 of perishable commodities requiring the greatest care to guard against serious loss, the entire profits were only about \$3,000,000, or less than 1½ per cent. With such a narrow margin of profit it is easy to see that freight rates are an important factor in the packing house business. It is estimated that the annual freight bills amount to three times the annual Hence, any increase in the profits. rates which have been established for ears, to which the whole business has

seen adjusted, is a serious matter. "And the packers being willing to agree to a permanent, substantial advance of more than 15 per cent, the management felt that its duty to the stockholders demanded that it should accept the opportunity to secure, for a term of years, this substantial advance in rates. Accordingly it entered into identical and lawful contracts with each and every packer doing business at Kansas City, Omaha,

St. Joseph and Sioux City. "In consideration of this contract on the part of the railroad, the packers agree to ship over the Chicago Great Western lines in each and every month during the full term of seven years at least a percentage of the entire output of their respective packing houses, and of all such packing houses as they, their successors and assigns, may hereafter own or control, and to pay therefor the full published tariff rates, regardless of any lower rates which may be offered by other railway companies.

"These contracts, unlike the 'maximum rate contracts, are legal and therefore enforceable in the courts.

"There is no way by which the other lines can reduce the rate or quantity. "It is certainly satisfactory to know that so large a volume of gross revenue, approximately \$1,000,000 per annum, is already secured by contract for the Omaha and Sioux City lines now under construction, as soon as they are completed."

It is instructive to note the difference between Mr. Stickney talking to the general public about freight rates and President Stickney telling his stockholders in a confidential circular what a good bargain he has made with the packers. I have only to add that loose tongued talk and undigested generalizing by men supposed to speak authoritatively have had much to do with prejudicing the public mind against the packers.

No Smuggled Freight

One of the most flagrant of all the many misrepresentations which have recently appeared in certan magazines in this statement: "Beef is hung up in the refrigerator cars. There is a space beneath on the floor of the car. It has been charged that this space is some-times crowded full of dressed poultry, eggs, and so on. Poultry and eggs take a high freight rate; but, thus packed, Armour gets them carried for nothing. . . . How much of such business goes on no one knows, but it has been shown to exist in numerous

Nothing could be falser than this statement. It is untrue in every respect and particular. The older men in the employ of Armour & Co. are witnesses to the fact that my fathers instructions were most strict on this point; that he guarded against anything of the sort by pointing out both the dishonesty and the foolishness of any practice of that nature.

The same precautions against the possibility of that sort of thing on the part of an over zealous employe have been taken by myself. There is not a man in the shipping department of Armour & Co. who does not thoroughly understand that an attempt at such a practice would bring him instant dis-

Any person believing that such a thing would be done by any packer can quickly rid his mind of such a notion by going to the freight department of any railroad handling packing house business. The roads' inspectors are not only on the platforms from which the cars are loaded, but they have access to the books of account and to the very invoices from which the collections are made from the persons or houses to whom the cars are shipped. The state-ment is not only utterly false, but it is absurd, and any freight man who knows the actual processes of shipping from a packing house will say so. They know that a thing of this kind could not be done without detection and that an attempt to do it would be silly and

Whenever the people of this country-or any of them-come to cast up their score with the packers, there are some things which cannot in justice be overlooked, although they are so commonplace as to be accepted as a mere matter of course. The packers' contribution to economic progress in the way of by-product utilization has been enormous. It is impossible to realize the extent to which this touches almost every physical element in our everyday life—from making wornout and barren lands yield bounteous crops to supplying the buttons on our coats If all these by-products were suddenly stricken from commerce the void would astound the world and the result would be everywhere considered a dire publie calamity.

At the Industry's Cradle

"Waste not" is the packer's creed, and his scientific faithfulness to it-inspired by self interest—is actually one of the most fruitful sources of economic advantage to the people of the civilized world thus far brought about scientist.

Let us see just how much this byproduct utilization means to the grower and consumer of food animals as well as the people in general.

In the old times packing was done in the winter. The first change in method was the use of fee and the commencement of summer packing. This started in hog packing, but, with the introduc tion of the refrigerator car, beef was killed largely in the summer. About this time some of the packers adopted the method of packing and shipping meats in tin cans. The refrigerator car permitted beef to be killed near where was grown, as it was cheaper to pay freight on 550 pounds of carcass beef than on 1.000 pounds of live animal. Immediately following this the railroads endeavored to advance the freight on dressed beef so that they could still continue to ship the animals alive on the hoof, as they were afraid that their tonnage would be materially reduced. It was soon demonstrated that under the new; system their beef tonnage was greater and their old live animal tonnage smaller, and though the bressed beef rates East were much greater per pound than for live animals, yet the freight on 550 pounds of dressed beef is less than on 1,000 pounds of live animal.

Winnowing the Waste The 450 pounds of non-edible ma terial was largely thrown away, although the hide and tallow were utilized. Later, someo f the waste prod-uct was used in the manufacture of glue. Nitrogen being the chief element in plant food, and this being abundant in the great mass of refuse matter originally thrown away as hopeles waste from all the packers' processes a most important economic advance was made in the step which turned this large volume of scrappage into ferti-

It is good sense and for the best interest of the world that all material not needed to feed, clothe and heal the world should be returned to the ground as food for plants to grow more grain, to feed more cattle and to feed more Thus is the circle completed by the packer.

All the cunning of the chemist has been called into service to save, to make the most of every scrap of material in hand, and to discover new ways in which some element of waste may be diverted from uselessness to use. Hundreds of valuable products are now made and shipped all over the world from materials which, under the old metheds, had little or no value. Thousands of people are employed in manufacturing these products. technical schools are constantly being called upon for young men to aid in solving new problems in by-product utilization. New plants are bing built requiring material, machinery and labor in their construction. Success in by-product utilization in the packing industry has directed the attention of other industries to this important element in industrial administration.

The People's Share

All this directly affects the people and has been of great benefit to them. The investigator in medicinal and otherlines is constantly calling on the packer for material to aid him in his work. In the pharmaceutical line much has been done of benefit, and many ill are helped by pharmaceutical preparations of animal origin. In the fertilizer line many sections are given over to growing products which could not be prefitably grown without the use of fertilizers. The upland cotton section South has been made by the use

of fertilizer in the growing of cotton. Sandy soils in sections climatically favorable have been developed through the use of fertilizer, as the soil, without fertilizer, is practically sterile. In the manufacture of fertilizer the packer has done his share in saving material formerly permitted to go to

The furniture of the country is glued with the packer's glue. A great deal of wool used in clothing is from sheep slaughtered by the packers. One of the largest sources of curled hair is the switch from the tails of cattle. A large portion of the soap manufactured comes from the tallows and greases prepared by the packers. The colors in the summer prints worn by women are largely fixed by the use of albumen prepared by the packers, as is also the finish on many of the finer leathers: The horn comb, hairpins and buttons are made from the horns of steers. The knife handle, the bone button, and many other articles are made from the hard bone of cattle.

Packing house laboratory products, the results of original research by plentists of the first class, are employed every day by physicians, sur-geons, dentists and chemists through-out the world. More than thirty recognized the apeutic agents of animal origin are produced in Armour & Co.'s laboratory. Among them are the pepsin and pancreatin that physicians use in treating digestive disorders. is a product of thyroid glands that is employed in treating cretinism or idiocy. Another is suprarenalin used in the most delicate surgical operations to stop the flow of blood. To illustrate how closely the by-product feature of business is gleaned, the suprar-enal glands of more than 100,000 sheep are required to produce one pound of suprarenalin and, when produced, this

pound. Certain by-products of the packing plants are used by hardening and for coloring steel; in fact, materials of animal origin, the result of by-product utilization, enter into the manufacture

suprarenalin is worth more than \$5,000

of almost every article extensively. The packer who could make the mos out of these products could afford to pay and did pay more for the live steer than his competitor who was not so progressive, and in consequence he got The stock his pick of the cattle. grower is benefited by the higher price paid for the live animal and the people were benefited by the lower selling cost of the beef over the old method. One cannot eat his cake and have it too, and the reward that the packer received was that of increased busines and the decreased cost per head of killing cattle, owing to his much heavier kill; but, in order to cash in that reward, he had to give both the stock grower and the public a part of the benefit of by-product utilization.

WHEN LEOLINE WAS THIRTEEN

She Wore a Second-Hand Dress and It Made Her Sorrowful

Leoline Harper was just 18-A bright ambitious, high spirited girl, who earned her own livelihood by teaching in one of the grammar schools of New York and spent a good deal of her leisure time in dreaming of a brighter future. "For I don't intend to drudge all my

life so," said Leoline; "I am pretty enough," with a conscious, laughing glance at the mirror, "and clever enough, I hope to make my own fu-

ture."
"Yes, dear," said Aunt Josepha, who admired her niece, "you are pretty enough. And I believe you are smart. But still I don't understand how you are going to do it.

"You'll see," said Leoline And when Kitty Topplefield, who taught in the primary department of the same school, told Aunt Josey about Mr. Maurice, the new trustee who was so handsome and wore such superb diamond studs and admired Leoline's method of imparting imstruction so enthusiastically, she began to comprehend what her niece meant. "Leo," said she, "do you like this

"Of course I like him, Aunt Josey,"

said she. "Do you love him?" "I-I don't know whether I might or not," said Leo, coloring still deeper; "that is, if I knew him better. He is a society man, and-I, oh, Aunt Jo, l have so few opportunities! If I was only in a fashionable circle like

Georgia Fitzalan!" Now, Miss Georgia Fitzalan was a pretty, dashing young lady, the daughter of a rich importing merchant, who had been in same class with Leoline Harper at school, and Leoline had alsecretly envied her the luxurious butterfly sort of life that seemed to have so few of the elements of shadow

"And," added Leoline, "he is to be at Georgia's birthday party—and Georgia has asked me to come-and-and-l can't, because I haven't anything fit to

"Yes, yes, I understand, my dear," said Aunt Josey, regretfully. "But I do not see that you can go."
"Nor I, either," said Leo.

But half an hour afterward: "Look! Aunt Josey, said she.
"La, child," said she, "you know I can't see a thing without my spec-

tacles. "Then I'll read it to you." FOR SALE at a bargain-Two silk evening dresses; one is a blue and the other a canary color; worn only once by a lady just returned from rope; price \$25 each. Apply to H. C., Rotherward street.

"I don't like the idea of second hand finery," said Aunt Josepha, shaking her head. "But when you cannot afford anything else?" pleaded Leoline. "Oh, Aunt Josepha, I do so want to go!"

"And \$25 is a deal of money," added the old lady.
"But I could borrow \$20 from Kitty Topplefield until my salary comes due And I've got \$5 of my own laid up. "My dear, remember the old fable of the daw with borrowed plumes," warned Aunt Josepha. "If this man is a man of sense he will think as much of you in your cashmere school dress as

Aunt Josepha was hopelessly behind the age, persisted. "I will go to the number and address," said she. "I will look at the silks. Of course, you know, I needn't

But Leo, in her heart believing that

you wore the queen's diamonds.

buy them unless I like them." The house was a magnificent brown stone establishment. "H. C." proved to be Mile. Hortense Chenier, the lady's maid, who occupied an airy fourth story apartment, to which the visitor was conducted. Leoline felt out of element. But when she saw the superb silks, scarcely worn, her heart leaped within herself. The blue was trimmed with deep, pointed white Spanish blond and proved to be the exact color of Leo's bright beauty.

"Madame bestows these upon us." said Hortense, grimacing and twisting herself about. "Madame is all codness, all bonte." So Leo bought the dress.

"Yes," said Aunt Josey, "It's very pretty, but all the same I don't like you to wear a second hand dress." 'A great many ladies do the same thing, Aunt Jo." Miss Fitzalan's parlors were full. The 75 Head

75 Head

Combination Sale of

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

REGISTERED SHORTHORN

HEREFORD CATTLE

Shorthorns will sell Thursday, March 22 1 p.m.

Herefords on Friday

For Catalog, apply to J. F. HOVENKAMP, Fort Worth, Tex.; C. W. MARTIN, Fort Worth, Tex. Auctloneers R. E. EDMONDSON, Kansas City, and GEO. BELLOWS,

scent of roses and heliotrope filled the air, and Leo's heart beat high in anticipatory triumph as she saw Mr. Maurice. But—then—a tall, beautiful young lady leaned upon his arm.

"Miss Harper," said he, with bland courtesy, "allow me to present to you my wife. Mrs. Maurice, Miss Harper. Oh, I see you are surprised," with a smile to Leo. "So am I. She only arrived from Europe four days ago." Leo tried to mutter a few congratulatory words. Mrs. Maurice put up her eye glasses.

"How very strange," cried she. "My blue silk dress that I had made at Worth's, I should know the frimmings anywhere. May I venture to ask Miss Harper if you order your dresses from Worth's?

Leo turned scarlet, but she clung bravely to the anchor of truth.
"No," said she although every impulse in her body tingled with mortification; "I am only a school teacher, and can afford no such extravagance as that. I bought it second hand from Mlle. Hortense Clenier, - Rotherward street.'

"My maid!" cried Mrs. Maurice. "And she stole it from me-all the time pretending, the hypocrite, that the pack-ing case which contained it was lost on the voyage."
Mr. Maurice burst out laughing

"That comes of your foreign French maids," said he. Leo did not remain long, but never

again did she wear a second hand-dress, but, happily to state, in time she got a first-class husband. WAY OUT IN WEST TEXAS Stockmen of the Alpine Country

Rapidly Turning Farmers Special to The Telegram. ALPINE, Texas, March 10 .- Since the land law went into effect most of the prominent stockmen have acquired eight sections of land and are this year preparing to farm extensively Most all crops planted will be alfalfa

and other forage crops. John W. Kokernot and family are expected here soon from San Antonio, to reside on the eight sections he has

John Greenlee bought of Pedro Ramariz one section of land for \$1,500 and agrees to pay the balance due the

state. A. L. Stroud of Menardville has been awarded four sections of land east of Alpine and has bought a large two-story residence in town so that his children may remain in town and attend school.

H. L. Kokernot has just finished planting 200 trees along the bank of the irrigation ditch at his suburban home. He has just acquired eight sections and recently refused \$10,000 for the section nearest town.

J. W. McCutcheon has received a carload of alfalfa seed to plant on his farm near Toyahoale. Alpine has splendid prospects for a rubber-plant to be placed here for the manufacture of rubber from the quayule plant which is found in such

SANTA ANNA IS DRY

quantities in Brewster and Presidio

Stock, Water and Grass Said to Be Getting Scarce R. L. Parsons of Santa Anna, Texas

was on the market Tuesday, and asked what were the actual conditions in his section, said: "It is very dry with us and stock water and grass are in a very unsatisfactory condition, indeed. Cattle are not having a chance to do well, owing to the lack of rain, and the young grass and the new weeds are compelled to keep under ground in consequence of the lack of moisture to move them. We are hoping for better things, however, and do not believe that we will have long to wait for the looks of things this morning. have a good country and it is settling up fast, and if we keep up to the conditions attained by other dry sections since they have been turned into agricultural communities we will do well.

POST SECURES \$400,000 RANCH

Son-in-Law May Manage the New Property

C. W. Post returned Thursday from west Texas, where he completed nego-tiations for the purchase of the Llano or Currycomb ranch of 112,000 acres for approximately \$400,000. Some time ago he, together with Mrs. Post and his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Close, made a trip to west Texas for the purpose of looking over ranch properties, but returned without completing the trip because of a severe

norther. Since then Mr. Post has been carrying on negotiations for the Currycomb ranch, so-called on account of a curry comb brand used, and on his trip of investigation to the ranch decided that

it was what he wanted. Mr. Post has made no final decision. but it is understood that his son-inlaw will be manager of the ranch, and that he and Mrs. Close will spend a part of each year in Fort Worth and at the ranch. When asked about this report this morning, Mr. Post stated that the matter had not been entirely

settled.
J. T. Lofton of this city was secretary and manager of the Currycomb ranch, and E. T. Ambler of Dallas was president of the company owning it. Crosby counties and is considered one of the finest west Texas ranches. There are about 8,000 head of cattle on the ranch at the present time, but they were not bought by Mr. Post. He has leased the ranch for the present

to the former owners. CATTLEMEN ARRESTED

Three Are Charged with Conspiracy to

Special to The Telegram ROSWELL, N. M., March 10 .- Word has come through private advices saying Thomas Pridemore is under arre in Mexico, awaiting the arrival of the

sheriff of this (Chaves) county.

Pridemore was formerly manager of the El Capitan Land and Cattle Company here, and is wanted on the charge of conspiring to steal 973 head of cattle. It is claimed that Pridemore, as manager of the company, sold 1,973 head of cattle to Morris & Bivins and made returns to the company for only 1.000 head.

Morris & Bivins, the purchasers, is a well-known cattle firm, and they are charged with being parties to the alleged immense embezzlement. have been arrested, but the officers suppressed the news, lest the publication might result in thwarting justice. When the report that Pridemore had been arrested reached here the whole story was given out.

The last grand jury indicted the three men, and they will be tried at the oming term of the district court. Pridemore went to Las Cacas Grande, Mexico, where he has been operating a mine. He was living with his family there when apprehended. He is one of the old-time cattlemen of New Mexico, and is well known in the stock circles of the leading cities of the country. Sheriff Woodruff has left for Mexico, and will return with the prisoner in a few days.

CATTLE MAY RETURN

A letter was received Monday morning by Secretary John Lytle of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, affirming the dispatch to The Telegram several days ago, stating that estraye cattle from Texas would be allowed to brought back to this state fro Mexico, free of duty under inspe when suffering from rocks, as would be coming into the infected d trict. The cattle will not be allow to come back, however, until th inspected for other diseases which the

NO PAY UNTIL CURED. 100 CURED. 100 page pamphlet on Rectal Diseases and testimonials sent free. Thousands cured since locating in Dallas, 22 years ago. No knife, clamp, cautery, ligatures or carbolic acid injections used in curing

DRS. DICKEY & DICKEY, Office Wilson Bldg., Dallas, Texas

Panhandle Feeders For Sale!

will have for sale for either May or June delivery to any accessib point on the railroad, 500 head first-class steer yearlings out of registered Hereford bulls and good graded Texas cows. They are dehorned and imnune to Blackleg, having just been vaccinated; are being through the winter on cotton seed, kaffir corn, sorgum, and are on gograss; they will be kept in a healthy growing condition. Address

JACK ALLEY, Tahoka, Lynn Co., Tex.

4 Full Quarts Shawhan Rye \$3.50 Express Prepaid

"IT KEEPS ON TASTING GOOD"

The Shawhan Distillery

V.S. REGISTERED DISTILLERIES

Weston, Mo., No. 8

Lone Jack, Mo., No. 59

Olden, Mo., Pure Fruit

Brandies, No. 72

Company

4 Full Quarts 1786 Old Fashioned Sour Mash .

\$3.50

Express Prepaid

THE ONLY DISTILLERY NOT IN THE TRUST SHIPPING DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER

Did you ever stop to think what kind of whiskey you were drinking, from whence it came, how made and by whom? If you did, The Shawhan Distillery, with all their new improvements, could not supply the demand. A Test Is the Best. Shawhan is a delightfully mellow whiskey highly recommended by eminent physicians for medicinal purposes, and unexcelled as a beverage. Shawhan Whiskey is made under a formula established in 1786 by Daniel Shawhan, great grand-father of the present distillers. Give us a trial order for four full quarts of Shawhan Whiskey and you will become a permanent customer.

4 Full Quarts Lone Jack Bourbon 14 Years Old

\$3.50

Express Prepaid

Make all checks or money orders payable to and address

The Shawhan Distillery Co.

General Offices, 700 Baird Building KANSAS CITY **MISSOURI**

4 Full Quarts Celebrated VOPS 16 Years Old

\$5.00

Express Prepaid

ECHOES OF THE RANGE

Weekly Compilation of Interesting Ranch and Stock News from All of the Great Range Country of Texas

In Tom Green County San Angelo Standard.

George Hagelstein sold on Thursday to Powell & Cauley 200 head of cows at private terms. March Bros. shipped Friday for C. M. Norvall three cars of fine Angora wethers to Kansas City. The goats had

Sheriff W. T. Hazelwood of Coke county brought in, Saturday, Alexander Henderson. Henderson has been convicted of wire fence cutting and ntenced to one year in the penitentiary. He will be sent to Rusk.

J. O. Wedin of Stiles, Reagan county, has bought the P. M. Russell ranch in Brewster county at private terms. The ranch comprises about 25,000 acres, the majority of which is patented land and is situated north of the railroad and three miles west of Ma-

J. R. Hamilton & Sons started the first of this month to lamb 5,000 ewes in the Del Rio country. Hal Hamilton came up Saturday from that country and reports sheep conditions as being in the finest shape possible. Grass is green, weeds are plenty and the feeding is fine for the sheep. The Hamiltons are expecting some great tidings

L. D. Brooks, the young ranchman, Coke county, who is well known in this city, was treated to a surprise on his return to his ranch after a short visit in San Angelo. When he arrived home he found that his hired man was missing and that a horse, saddle, bridle, sixshooter and 85 cents in money were also gone. Sheriff Wood of Sterling county was notified and is now on the hunt for the thief

George B. Hendricks received a telephone message from his son Bruce at Miles on Wednesday that a magnifisent rain had visited that section on Tuesday, and that fine crops were now ssured. He also told his father that a fine crop of calves were coming and that everything was in fine shape and the prospects the best. Mr. Hendrecks, the senior, is feeling mighty

good over the report from the son and is stepping pretty high in conse-

Stockmen are of the general opinion that a great deal of the she stuff will be kept at home this year. They say that in the last two years a good many cows have been shipped out, and that it is up to all of them to keep the cows at home for breeding purposes or there will be a decided shortage. Many of the calves of the last two years have been shipped and lots of cows have been speyed. This makes a very great shortage in cows for breeding purposes and must be remedied. The shipment of 1906 will undoubtedly consist of steers and bulls to a very great extent.

Nearly an inch of rain fell over the greater portion of the Concho country Tuesday. The rain was a good It continued at intervals during the day. The rain was sufficient to do a great amount of good to the range and will be a blessing to the

Reports of the rainfall over the Concho country received by the San Angelo Telephone Company are to the effect that rain fell at Fort McKavett, Menardville, Eola, Eden, Water Valley, Sterling City, Miles, Ballinger, Sonora, Eldorado, Paint Rock, Sherwood, Ozo-na, Knickerbocker, Christoval, Robert desired at this time and its coming will will an immense amount of good.

J. D. Suggs, the ranchman, had a lot of cows dipped in Beaumont oil at the local dipping vat last June. He had the cattle dipped for an experi-ment. He took the stock back to his Twin Mountain ranch and from that time on the cows started to get fat. The ticks were no longer bothering them. Mr. Sugg is going to have all his bulls dipped, as he thinks the small additional expense more than pays in the results obtained. Charlie Broome also had some cattle dipped at the vats last year. The weather turned colder very suddenly after Mr. Broome's cattle were dipped, but very few were affected by the dipping or

the change. Mr. Broome found that he was the gainer by the experiment, as the cattle took on meat much faster. B. Murrah, the general manager of the dipping vat and stock yards company, recently said that the comwas willing to dip cattle in lots of fifty or a hundred at small expense to the owners, if they wished to rid them of the ticks. Under present conditions stockmen taking cattle into the Osage, Otoe or Ponca nations must have the cattle dipped at that end. if they come from below the quarantine line. This does not deter the cattlemen of the Concho country, however, in dipping their cattle for the di-

rect benefits they will derive from it. In Brewster County

Alpine Avalanche. . Nobody will question the fact that there are in the Alpine country extensive ranges which are now producing nothing because they are too rugged for cattle or horses, but would make ideal goat ranches. We are glad to see growing interest in goats, and with the hope of increasing it, we reproduce the following meaty letter from a Kinney county correspondent of the San Antonio Express:

In the bad lands of Texas, the portion of the state where even the range is not good, the goat raising business is becoming profitable. In the better lands there is a good profit on goat raising. The number of goats in Texas is constantly increasing and the appreciation of these animals grows with their numbers. The Angora is the favorite goat of Texas. In many flocks there is so fine a grade for the average that the casual observer would say that they are all Angoras. Profit in Angora goat raising is to be made in the sale of mohair and in the sale of meat and milk. On the big ranches where the number of goats runs into the thousands, the dairy proposition

is not considered. The shearing value of a buck of the best grade is about \$75. On these animals the mohair will average twenty inches in length, and the weight is about fifteen to twenty-two pounds. This mohair is worth \$4 to \$6 a pound on the market. The average buck will shear from nine to twelve pounds, the average doe will clip from four to six pounds. To be sure, this is not an estimate from the best goats, for there are nannies that will shear fifteen pounds. Mohair sheared from a flock of sevens, eights and purebreds would bring approximately 40 cents a pound The average grade flock in Texas will shear about \$2 a head a year. In addition to the value of Angora

goats for their fleece, their meat and the increase in numbers, they are the best rustlers in the world, and clear land of brush and needs in a better manner and more expeditiously than the work can be accomplished in any

In west Texas the great goat industry is on a boom at this time. It has en found more profitable than either sheep or cattle growing on many of the ranches. Then the comparatively small cost of embarking in the businses is an object that appeals to many who seek an open air life on the plains.

In Taylor County

Abilene Reporter. Colonel Asa Holt, one of the bestknown and most prominent citizens of west Texas, died at a sanitarium in San Antonio this morning.

A year or so since his health beit became necessary to take him to a sanitarium where he could have constant attention.

Last week he grew worse and one of his sons, Abdon Holt Esq., went to his bedside and remained with him to Whether the other sons received notice in time to get to San Antonio we

have not learned. Colonel Holt was one of the most prominent lay members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in the state, and was high in its councils. He was a trustee and a strong friend of the Southwestern university from its inception

A suitable obltuary will appear later. The funeral services will be held in the First Methodist church, probably on Saturday, though this cannot be letermined until the time of arrival of the body can be ascertained. ody is now being prepared for ship-

We tender sympathy to the bereaved

In Sutton County

Colonel Whitfield of Sonora sold 1,226 ewes and wethers to Z. C. Dam-eron of Sherwood at private terms. A. D. Warren was in from his ranch Saturday and reports having sold seventeen bulls 7 years old at \$75 per head and ten calves at \$40 per head to

Brown & Ross of Sonora sold three 2-year-old billies to Denis Hays for William Anson, who ranches near Christoval at private terms. These billies are subject to registration. He nannies from R. F. Halbert at \$5 per

In Ward County

Dr. M. M. Hampton of the state veterinary board, in response to a telegram from Sheriff Burch Carson, has stated that he will send a veterinary to look over the sick horses in Ward county. A number of horses, especially at Grandfalls, have been dying of a peculiar disease that so far has defied all treatment.

In Hartley County

On Monday last it seemed as if the very world was on fire east of Chan-The entire eastern heavens were dark red with vast volumes of smoke which, rising far upward, formed immense, slow-moving clouds. The flames from the burning grass were plainly discernable from Channing. It would be difficult to estimate the territory burned over, but it will probably amount to thirty or forty miles. The LIT ranch, we believe, was the great-est sufferer. The William Powell, J. E. McAllister and R. O. Neely ranches had narrow escapes, the blaze being

fought out near the edge of their pastures. Fire fighters, armed with brooms-the best known weapons in a grass fire-worked for hours to save the above pastures and succeeded.

In Nolan County

Sweetwater Reporter. J. F. Newman & Sons shipped two cars of fine 4-year-old steers to mar-ket Sunday. They had been on feed at the pens here and a finer bunch one

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kennedy were in from the ranch on Cottonwood Saturday. Mr. Kennedy says his cattle have wintered fine and so far he has only lost two head, which died with the blackleg.

J. F. Newman is in receipt of a letter from his son, Auti, who is in Cali-fornia with the Newman string of horses, in which he states that the horses are doing well and have made some good winnings recently.

In Lubbock County Lubbock Avalanche.

A prairie fire of a most destructive character destroyed a vast amount of grass, feed stuff and probably houses north, northwest and northeast of Lubbock Wednesday and Thursday of this The fire originated in the heart of New Mexico Wednesday about noon, at which time a strong wind was blowing from the south, which caused the fire talspread rapidly over Mexico range. It continued to burn throughout Wednesday night, and the next morning a still higher wind from the west and northwest caused the fire to change, then swooping down to the east line of New Mexico and into Texas, destroying all the grass and many ricks of feed in its path through Bailey, Cochran, Hockley, Lubbock, Hale, Swisher, Castro, Palmer and probably portions of Floyd, Motley and counties. Many men and boys fought the flery tongued monster all day Thursday and Thursday night, and was only through the efforts of a hundred or so of our people and neighboring towns that saved the whole of Lubbock county from being traversed As it is the north part of the range is badly damaged. It is too near the press hour to obtain the names of the principal losers in this conflagration, but they are many and heavy from all reports. The burned district is all of 150 miles long and from ten to sixty miles in width, stroying millions of acres of badly needed grass.

In Donley County

Clarendon Banner-Stockman.
T. S. Bugbee Tuesday delivered to
Cantrill & Son of Kansas the 5-yaerold steers sold to them recently. There were thirty-five cars, and shipment was made the same day to Harvey-Rowe is fast coming to the front as

a business center. Up to this writing there have been twenty-two car loads of cattle and hogs shipped from here this season, forty-seven cars of grain and cotton seed and 486 bales of cotton. Nineteen car loads of lumber were shipped to Rowe during the month of February. The sale of lumber has been immense, requiring two or three hands at the lumber yard to wait on

In Lipscomb County Liggins News.

J. E. Smith, a prominent iron manufacturer of Chicago, has bought the E. B. Roberts ranch from Tom Con-nell, the consideration being \$10,000. A destructive prairie fire started in the neighborhood of Horse Creek last Friday and burned off a strip of country perhaps twenty-five miles long and two miles wide. Some of the ranch-men hal to do some tall fighting in

To the Members, Their Families and Friends

We welcome you to Dallas, and should be pleased to have you visit our factory, where we make our popular Soda Fountain Drink, Dr. Pepper, and also the line of Toilet Preparations put up under the name of Freckeleater. Dr. Pepper is served at all Fountains at 5c the glass. Freckeleater Preparations are sold by all Druggists at 25c.

THE DR. PEPPER CO., THE FRECKELEATER CO., Dallas, Texas

order to save houses and feed. fire came within two miles of Lip-scomb and veered off to the west of Higgins, within four or five miles Some of the pastures are completely burned off and some of T. O. Pile's eattle were badly scorched.

In Sutton County

Sonora News. John Murr sold Nat Sandberr about twenty-five mares last week at \$25 Nat Sandberr bought a jack from T.

C. Taylor last week, for which he paid about \$200. G. W. Hodges sold about five hundred cows and heifers to Frank Cloudt of Edwards county last week at \$11

In Brewster County

Alpine Avalanche. After spending a week here. W. H. Kokernot and family left Tuesday for their home at Gonzales. As soon as Mr. Kokernot can arrange his business they will return and make their home on their ranch in Green Valley. A deed was filed for record today by virtue of which N. T. Wilson of San Antonio conveys to George C. Miller twenty-one sections, or 13,440 acres, at \$1 per acre. The land lies northeast of Marathon, partly in Brewster and partly in Pecos, and is known as George Miller's old ranch.

In Midland County

Midland Reporter. C. M. Jackson of Athens, nephew of our old townsman, A. M. Jackson, was in Midland Friday. He and his father, Crane county and will in the future reside there.

Camp & Caldwell have been doing some business for the railroad lately. three sections of land lying north of Odessa, to Bud Ratliff; two sections west of Midland to J. H. Barron, and to Wolcot Brothers, two sections south, in their Purcell pasture. All were sold at current prices.

Last Saturday afternoon one of Midland's oldest citizens, West Edwards, died at his home in West Midland, after rather a short illness. Uncle West, as he was generally known, has been here for many years, ranching west. He was known as being an honest, reliable man, having many friends and very few enemies. He was a church-going, Christian man, always found in the Sunday school and church up to about a year ago, when his health became so bad that he could not leave his home. He was a mem ber of the Methodist church in good standing, and whenever you entered the church you always found Uncle West sitting on the first bench on the east side of the church, rain or shine. He has been very feeble for many years, but he never would take to his bed until about a week or so ago when he was taken worse. All that could be done by medical aid and sympathetic friends was given him, but the death angel came and his soul went forth to meet Him who doeth all

Forest Wright, the new southhander signed by McGraw, has made a most favorable impression at the spring training camp of the Giants.

THIRTY DAYS FREE TRIAL KITSELMAN BROS.,

CATTLEMEN You are Welcome

SCHREIBER & O'BANNON

Photographer, Studio 232-4 Elm Street, Dallas, Tex. Over Volk's

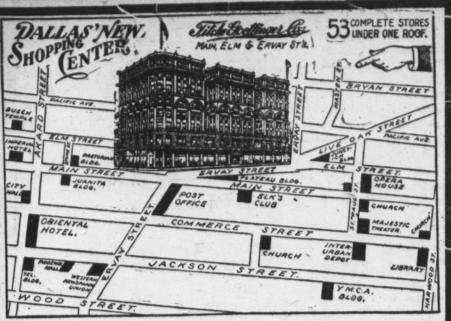


WOOD & WOOD

Carriages & Harness

All sorts of vehicles for all kinds of uses. 350 vehicles now displayed on our floor for spring trade. To investigate means an investment

401-403 HOUSTON STREET, FORT WORTH, TEX.



THIS STORE is one of the sights of Dallas. We extend a special invitation to the cattlemen and their friends to make the New Shopping Center headquarters when in attendance on the convention. Spring Clothing for men is

Titche-Goettinger Co. DALLAS, TEXAS.

ROBERTSON TELLS PACKERS' METHODS

Government Agent Says Had Hard Time Getting Facts

CHICAGO, March 9 .- A glimpse of the hindrances which were put in the way of the investigators of the beef trust was given in the hearing of the packers' plea of immunity before Judge Humphrey. T. M. Robertson, a special agent of the bureau of corporations, was called to the witness stand, following E. Dana Durand, the statistician who compiled much of the de-

tail work for the Garfield report. Mr. Robertson testified that he had experienced some difficulty in securing the information which he wanted, although the packers had expressed a willingness to co-operate with the investigators. He went first to the Cudahy plant at South Omaha, Neb. where he was shown much of the confidential information of the company, but was not allowed to take all the

Sheets Destroyed by Clerk "Some of the sheets," he said, "had

been destroyed by a clerk who did not know, I am told, that I wanted those This makes my report less complete than I should have liked to have it. I told Mr. Cudahy my views about what was to be published. He said some of the information was confidential, being computations on net costs; but I assured him that it would not fall into the hands of his competitors. Later I received a letter from commissioner confirming my

property and I read it to him." The witness said when he visited the office of Armour & Co. in Kansas City he was told he could not have access to the "red" cost of dressed beef, because Arthur Meeker had wired from Chicago that the department did not desire those figures.

Mr. Meeker Is Corrected After Robertson came to Chicago he asked Mr. Meeker for the published wholesale price list of Armour & Co. and was told that no such list was

"The next day," the witness said, "I returned with some of the lists and told him he must have been mistaken. He said the head of the provision department must have misunderstood him when he asked for such lists, and that he would take me downtown the next day and introduce me to the man who had those matters in charge. At the downtown office he himself handed me the weekly price list. I was not introduced to the man in charge of

the department. "I asked Mr. Meeker what they intended to do about furnishing information on private car lines, and he said the company had determined to refuse the information."

Pleased With Garfield Report Mr. Robertson testified that the packers with whom he came in contact expressed their satisfaction with the Garfield report. He said Mr. Meeker told him that 5,000 copies were ordered for distribution, and that permission had been requested of Special Agent Durand to reprint an article which he had written for a magazine. This ar-

*********************** Nothing knocks out and

disables like

Lumbago and Sciatica

Nothing reaches the trouble



St. Jacobs Oi

Known the world over as

The Master Cure for Pains and Aches

Price, 25c. and 50c.

ticle, he said, contained some of the matter in the Garfield report. In closing the cross examination of

Durand in the morning, Attorney W. J. Hynes presented several books of Swift & Co. to him for identification. His questioning was intended to show that the bureau of corporations had been given information concerning the freight rates and the profits of each department of the packing plants. The witness said he had secured all the information he desired except as to the holdings of Swift & Co. in certain stock yards corporations.

ARE NOWREADY FOR THE SPRING

West Texas and New Mexico Cattle Buyers Busy

Special to The Telegram.

EL PASO, Texas, March 10 .- Buyers are in the field and are closing deals for spring delivery. Few new sales have been announced, however, in the past week or two. Tom Love of Sierra Blanca, who was in the city the other day, says that \$14 was offered for his yearlings and for others in the dis-

Near Van Horn a number of sales for spring delivery were closed.

John H. Hicks of the T. O. ranch is in the city making negotiations for the delivery of 1,500 yearlings for a ranch in which he is interested near Santa Rosa, N. M. He has not yet closed his deals.

Around Deming, N. M., \$14 and \$15 are being asked for yearlings, with few sales being brought to a head. Reports from Deming are optimistic. The joyed as prosperous a season as this promises to be in many a year. The cattle are in prime condition. stockmen are already gaining pleasure from the anticipation of well lined pocketbooks.

J. C. Langton of Roswell, N. M., who was in the city this week, says that the losses in the Panhandle from the great prairie fire wifich was raging the fore part of this week were surprisingly small when definite account was taken of the financial damage done. Great quantities of range were burned, but while the loss was severe, Mr. Langton declares that the range will recover in a comparatively short time. The cattle losses will amount, he says, to less than 100 head, which brings the total damage to a small figure for a praire fire racing over 2,000,000 acres of

J. H. Nations sold 2,200 ewes Wednesday at Las Lunas, N. M., to T. B. Clements of Albuquerque. The ewes

went at \$4.50 a head. Joseph H. Kibbey, governor of Arizona, has made the prediction that cattle raising will be an industry of the past in that territory within five year. Ostriches will deliver the death blow, he believes. The profits of ostrich raising in the neighborhood of Phoenix have been immense. In opposition to the governor, some of the foremost cattlemen of Arizona declare that the cattle business will be many times greater in five years than it is

Thomas Finnigan & Co. have established a wool and hide branch office in Albuquerque.

Stockmen whose interests are largely affected by the forest reserve grazing restrictions are rejoicing over the oncession made them in the adoption by Gifford Pinchot, chief of the forest reserve, of the memorandum of President Roosevelt, which practically puts moot questions up to the stockmen The owners of live stock using the reserve are authorized to comprise a body from which to form a dudiciary board. While no radical changes in the governmental rulings have been made this is regarded as a signal conces-

DEATH DELAYS WORK

Addition to Armour Plant Was in Hands of David Simpson

The illness and death of David Simpson, general purchasing agent of Armour & Co., has delayed the building of the earning plant by that company in this city. He suffered a stroke of apoplexy about two months ago and slince that time there has been very little done on the matter of erection of the \$400,000 addition in this city. Simpson as general purchasing agent for Armour & Co. had almost entire charge of the preliminary work for the erection of the building here for canning plant purposes.

In fattening lambs let them eat corn

STALLIONS FOR SALE

Electrite, Zola, Dallas News and Paul Kelver

As they are as well bred as any stallions on earth, and I keep them constantly before the world and make a profitable market for their colts. We have fifty brood mares that are as well bred as our stallions. Our colts are there-fore fit to head any herd. Several extra large stallions at

LOMO ALTO FARM

HENRY EXALL Dallas, Texas.

STOCKMAN ALSO A RAILROAD MAN

J. R. Daughter Talks of Condiditions in West Texas

It does not often occur that a well known stockman turns up as a big railroad man and especially is this so in Texas, but the unexpected often happens, and in this instance it turned up in the shape of J. R. Daugherty of

"My ranch is in the south end of Nolan county, and extends down on both sides of the road from Sweetwater to Robert Lee in Coke county, for six miles to within two miles of the Coke county line. You having been down that way will locate it exactly when you are informed that my postoffice is Decker and that Olga is on my land. I have five sections, and it is every bit fine land both for stock and agricultural purposes. We have had practically no winter this past season and grass is good now and the new and the weeds are growing fast. I have five running streams on the property, and therefore there is no lack of water and my cattle are I understand the situation that confronts the cowmen now and the necessity for them to meet the inevitable result of the invasion of the cow ranges by the farmer with his plow, and I am preparing to meet it and profit by it. I have in cultiva-tion 2,000 acres of land and have built already two houses on it and will begin to rent out and improve more and more all the time. In this way a ranchman can utilize his holdings and make them profitable and at the same time increase the value of the rest. Orient railroad will cross my property about where Olga is located and I propose to establish a town on that site and have a depot. The country is all good along the proposed route of that road and will soon be filled up with an excellent class of homeseekers and farmers, and then the values of property will increase proportionately. It looks like a pity for such fine mesquite grass to be destroyed, but there is no use trying to resist fate and the advance of the When all that country is turned into stock farms, then you will see a country that the far famed Abilene cannot outclass. We can raise every thing that they can and I be-lieve have better water and more protection from the furious northers of our winters. I have been in Texas in the cow business for many years and

though I am from Missouri, you do not have to show me any of the good qualities of this state. Talking of the Orient railroad, you will see from this card that I am vice president of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway company of Texas, and my headquarters now are located at Sweetwater, Texas. The road has at last begun to show the pople that it is the real thing and not a "Sorghum Belt" proposition. For a long time many people were of the opinion that this project was all hot air and that the road, while looking well on paper, would never get off the paper and We have gone along though, being in earnest, and have slowly developed our plans until now everybody is satisfied that the road is

Finished Seventy-six Miles

On the north of Sweetwater the road is completed to Knox City, a distance of seventy-six miles, and it passes through as productive a country as any road in the state and will in a short time be developed to such an extent that the returns from the products that will be carried to market from farm and the cattle will easily support the road and leave a surplus for dividends, etc. From Knox City the road is graded all the way through Texas, and we expect to have the rails laid and everything completed to

Wichita Falls this year .. In surveying the road south of Sweetwater and locating the grade, we had to avoid the route to Robert Lee, for the reason, as you well know, that it would be a very expensive and laborous task to climb the divide south of the town and river to reach the level country on the south. The route by Bronte was selected at last, because it gave us a smooth route and enabled us to turn the mountains and thus avoid all the difficulties the other route presented. We were presented ne one with a section of land and had determined to build a town upon it, but the citizens of Bronte came forward and made propositions, that we accepted and we will establish the depot there. The road south of Sweetwater is graded forty miles and the gap from there to San Angelothirty-five miles-is under contract and will be rushed to completion. Iron will be laid at an early date and we hope to have the line open and running by 1907. This road will give the peo of the Angelo country and north of there a through and completed line to the markets for their cattle and other produce—a thing that they have lacked to their loss-and we are sure that with good service and attention

we will get our share of the traffic. Cotton Still to Pick The fields are still white with cotton along the line where crops are raised, and it does seem that the farmers will not be able to get it picked at all. You may say that the ranch interests, both as to cattle and range are in fine shape and that the crops this year will be as good as they were last, and with this result there is no telling where lands will go to.

LETTER TO SECRETARY

Sent by John K. Rosson of Fort Worth

The following letter relates to subject of absorbing interest to stockmen and shippers, and if carried into effect will releave them of much anannoyance and loss, and at the same time save the stock much suffering. Fort Worth Stock Yards, Fort Worth. March 6, 1906 Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agri-

culture, Washington, D. C. Honorable Sir: Having the pleasure of calling on you in Washington some two weeks ago, together with a committee of cattlemen from the West. who appeared in behalf of the extension of the twenty-eight hour law, I am now writing to see if we cannot prevail upon you to issue an order allowing live stock in transit from South and Western Texas to Indian Territory and Oklahoma points to exceed the limit of twenty-eight hours. There are a great many places where these cat-tle can reach their destination in twenty-eight to thirty hours and practically all of them in thirty-six hours, but the strict enforcement of the twenty-eight hour law, in many instances. prevent the railways from taking a chance when they could possibly land these cattle at their destination in twenty-eight hours, fearing something might happen to prevent them from

doing so. These cattle practically all move during the month of April. The rail-roads are taxed to their utmost in handling these cars back and forth and these delays at feeding stations very frequently cause cattle that are waiting to be loaded delays of from

one to three days in getting the cars back to load other cattle. I wish to assure you the cattlemen of the Southwest will highly appreciate this courtesy if extended to them at this time, and the railroads have assured me they will make a special effort to handle this live stock with as much dispatch as possible and I be-lieve the majority of it will reach des-

tination within thirty to thirty-four hours and of course a great deal of it will reach destination within the limit of twenty-eight hours. If this meets your approval and you will wire at my expense, I assure you

I will very highly appreciate it and will immediately advise those inter-Thanking you in advance for any consideration you may give this matter and assuring you of our high appreciation of same. I remain

Very truly yours JOHN K. ROSSON.

COUNTY I SCHANGGING

Vast Difference Noted in Vicinity of Abilene "Well, how are you," said J. V. Cunningham, the sheriff of Taylor county, ready to go back with me to Abilene? How are things out our way? Well, I will tell you. I went out to that country in 1878 and have been there ever since and I have never seen any time when things were as good as they are now. How long have I been sheriff? Off and on for about thirty years. I mean that long with the intermissions thrown in, I have been sheriff, serving the people, this coming fall will be twenty-two years. Soon after I went out there the county was organized and the county seat was established at Buffalo Gap and I was elected to office. This was before Abilene was established and six years before the county seat was moved up to that place. At that time there was no farming of any consequence, only a few scratches here and there on the surface of the earth. It was a cow country pure and simple and there was none better. The grass was simply beyond comparison and the cattle could not get poor if they tried unless it was in an excessive dry time such as we had in 1886-87. There was more game than any man could imagine at this time ever existed and it consisted of all kinds incident to Texas, excepting of course the buffalo, which had passed in several years be-Changes, however, have been coming gradually, but surely, until to-day the character of the business of the country and its products have en-tirely changed and the manners and habits of the people seem to have undergone a revolution. Of course there are differences of opinion as to whether these changes are for the better or not, but there is no question but that the large majority of the inhabitants are in much better condition financially than ever before and the country more inviting to the best class of immigrants. We have a fine class of citizens in the county and have a moral element that will equal that of any of the older counties. Cattle are all doing well as far as I know and I think I would know if anything was wrong. Grass is coming on and weeds, too, and

town will be a railroad center soon if the people have their way." RANCHES CUT UP.

the railroad is being built now for cer-

tain and not on paper. Something like a mile a day of the grading is being

done by the contractor and twenty miles of it are under contract. The old

the contractor and twenty

Big Cattlemen Displaced by Farmers

in Cross Timber Country. Bowie, Texas, is located on the line of the Fort Worth and Denver railroad, in Montague county, and in what was once the famous "Cross Timber Country," which was noted as the place in North Texas where the hard citizens for whom the law had an anxiety to grasp, could hide out in safety. All is changed now, for there is no more prosperous town than Bowle in Texas, and no section of the state can show a better class of people and products

than it can. "There are very few cattle to come out of our country," said J. A. Smith, a Bowie dealer in stock, "and I can account for it only in one way. People who formerly had ranches have cut them up and sold them to farmers and of necessity have had to sell their stock and as the new owners have not had time to fix up for the business the supply has become reduced and a scarcity almost amounting to a famine in marketable cattle has been the result. However, whatever the cause they are scarcer than I have ever

known them. "It is my opinion that there is more money to be realized from feeding cattle than in the old plan of grassing them, for while grass is all right as long as you have it, it is not dependable, when drouth or a wet winter comes along. It has been a common practice for ranchmen to estimate that ten acres would carry a cow, that is, they learned better, and as a rule they stocked up to that or more. Now you can take that same ten acres and plant it to sorghum or cotton and the land that would support a cow under the old plan will support not less than five and maybe more if the land is planted to alternate crops Sorghum will produce two full crops each year and from four to five tons to the acre and cattle will eat it up leaves and stalk, and fatten. It is no use to tell what cotton will do in the way of feed from its seed and the seed byproducts, but a bale of lint will produce a thousand pounds of seed and that is enough for one cow a year. If the ten acres are planted to cotton and half a bale is raised to the acre you have cow feed for five cows. There are many other things, that can be planted, such as cowpeas and other vine crops, that are for a cow and that they relish. you se what I mean when I say that more and better cattle will be raised in the future and that the value of the steer or cow will be much greater than it is now and consequently it wil pay to give attention to stock farming as a business. Of course this will apply to owners of their own

THE EDITOR

Explains How to Keep Up Mental and Physical Vigor

A New Jersey editor writes: "A long indulgence in improper food brought on a condition of nervous dyspepsia, nearly three years ago, so severe that I had to quit work entirely. put myself on a strict regimen of Grape-Nuts food, with plenty of outdoor exercise and in a few months found my stomach so far restored that the process of digestion gave me pleaure instead of distress.

"It also built up my strength so that I was able to resume my business, which is onerous, as I not only edit my own paper but also do a great deal of outside' writing. "I find that the Grape-Nuts diet en-

ables me to write with greater vigor than ever before, and without the feeling of brain-fag with which I used to be troubled. As to bodily vigor-I can and do-walk miles every day without fatigue—a few squares used to weary me before I began to live on Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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

homes principally, for a renter will not have the means nor the will to go to the expense of preparing for the change. Moreover, in addition to the cattle you raise by following them with hogs your profits will be in-creased and it will hardly be possible for anyone to lose out. By the way, while we all know that Texas is the best cattle breeding place in the United States we must not forget that North Texas, including the Panhandle, is the best hog country in the world. There is no such thing known as a case of cholera originating up here and the hogs have fewer diseases and are always healthy. They require less feed than most any kind of animal and fatten faster.

"Of course, these are only my notions about these things, and some people may prove that I am wrong, but they will have to show me before I believe and I am not from Missour!, either. Most of the farmers up our way are taking an interest in stock farming and will soon be as handy at it as they always have been for raising cotton.

RAIN NOT NEEDED

Collin County Man Weil Supplied with

Moisture E. S. Swanson, who lives in Josephine, on the line of the Cotton Belt, in the southeast corner of Collin county, was in from home with stock for the market Tuesday and kindly gave some of his time to the reporter to answer questions relative to how things were at home. "We are not needing rain now, for we have a good season in the ground, and in our kind of land a little water goes a olng ways toward making things sticky and noncultivatable. We had a sprinkle Thursday but below us we could see a hard downpour. Land's worth now with us from \$50 to \$80 per acre and sells readily at that. This is a gain of some 100 per cent in the last twenty years, and old-timers that held on have done well. There are not many cattle of kind in our corner of the county and they are not of much in point of grade. There is no grass for them to run on and the fields have been too muddy all winter, this and last, for stock to be allowed to run on them. In fact, our people do not take much interest in stock farming, but confine themselves to cotton and grain. The reason for this can be found in the fact that the majority of the land is held in large bodies by men who live away from it and lease it out to tenants. Of ourse no tenant takes any interest in the property other than what he can make out of it. He never knows when his landlord may take a notion to raise his rent or do something else that may militate against his interests, and he therefore does not care to expend much time or expense in making improve-ments that may be snatched from him in a limited time and whether he agrees to it or not. Moreover, landlords have a habit in this state of explicitly stating in the annual contract between themselves and a tenant, what shall and shall not be planted, that being a "sine qua non" to letting the party ontracting to tend it, have the place This condition of affairs makes it hard make stock farming a success, and it is only the small minority who try to do anything along those lines. This condition relates to all kinds of stock. I own a hundred acres of more near town and I shall try my hand at the stock farming business. Alfalfa grows very finely with us, and will make as much per acre as any other section of Texas, but no one makes much effort to plant it owing to the condition I have mentioned above.

If this condition of landlord and ten-ant could be broken up and the lands be settled up as they are in Oklahoma, on every quarter section, there is hardly any end to the possibilities of the

ter of the county. I came to Collin county with my father from East Tennessee and settled near the north line twenty-six years ago, and then moved from there to where we now live six years afterward. Then there was no cultivated land of consequence, all grass, while now it is just the other way, all farms and no grass.

CLAY COUNTY CANDIDATES

Good Rains Have Fallen and Weeds

Are Floyrishing Captain Billy Meyers of Blue Grove Clay county, came in from his ranch Saturday with a smile and a welcome for his friends. "The weeds are coming sure this time," he said, "and we will soon be all right. I am feeding cattle meal and cotton seed, and have some 200 head in good fat condition now, but will not bring them in for some little time yet. We have had no rain yet, but about the hardest sandstorm hit us Thursday that we have had in years. As I came in to Henrietta I noticed that several places had been blown out and the wheat badly damaged. The rain on Thursday night only reached as far north as Bowie, but we have a very good season in the ground. Speaking of the salva-tion weed, some think that it is the same as the present tallow weed, but they are mistaken. The salvation weed had a white flour and bunched more than the tallow weed, and the leaves were not so long: I remember that in 1881, the dryest year we ever had up with us, it never rained from early in the winter until the following September, and then it poured down for good. The people who had remained through the drouth will remember that there was not a bit of grass for stock, but the salvation weed came out for the first time and as the winter was extremely mild, we had very fat cattle all through the winter. What ever the true name or what variety they belong to there is no doubt in the world but that they are a salvation to the stockmen when it is impossible

to get grass for cattle. Everything is in good condition sure at this time. Grass is growing fast and begins to make a showing of green over the brown earth, that makes cattle and man happy. This has been a remarkable winter in most ways and it has been a good thing for the state. Back in the black land beit the rain we had during the whole year was too much for them and they suffered more research. or less, but we in the red sandy lands did not, but took all that came and did not get hit a little bit, but have a fine season that will make the wheat and grass hump itself.

CATTLE FOR CUBA

T. D. Neely Seeking Supply on the Lecal Market

T. D. Neely, a buyer and shipper of cattle from this market to Mobile, Ala., and to Cuba, has been in the city for some days, selecting such stuff as he thinks will fill the bill for those markets. He had up to Friday bought eight car loads of bulls, which he will ship to Mobile to supply the local butchers with sausage stuff. The firm to which Mr. Neely belongs is Maupin & Neely and does a large business. It has shipping facilities that carry their cattle to Cuba in thirty-six hours and as the run from here to Mobile is comparatively short and over almost con-tinuous lines under one management, they are forwarded rapidly and in good condition. Mr. Neely probably will re-turn in a few days to his home in Mo-

G. R. Haines, a citizen of Hico, with a shipment of steers, came on the mar-ket Tuesday.



PRINTS

Simpson - Eddystone Black & Whites

Surprising what beautiful dresses can be made from these economical fabrics. Their fadeless color, durable material and artistic designs have given them the reputation "Prints of Quality."

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Black & Whites.

Three generations of Simpsons have made Simpson Prints.

The Eddystone Mfg Co (Sole Makers) Philadelphi

This cut shows the only practical calf dehorner on the market. Works perfectly, makes a perfect muley. No nubs, no screw worms. Do it when you brand. Only an instant's work. Weighs ten ounces. CAN USE Can't break 'em. Single tool on my ranch TAEM in New Mexico has dehorned 4,000 calves and still in perfect order. Dehorn any calf from 2 to 10 months old.

Used all over the range country. Orders one day from Michigan, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Kansas, Texas and Arizona. My best advertisers are the men who buy one. They always praise it. The Matador ranch uses a dozen and Mr. Mackenzie says it's the best

thing for the purpose he ever saw. Vail & Gates say the same thing. So does J. V. Vickers of the CCC outfit. So does every man who gets one

Let me send you one on trial. If it doesn't do all I claim, if it isn't exactly the thing you want, just send it back and your money will be returned and no kick from me. Been selling them on these terms for two years and have yet to have

the first one sent back. Price \$3.25. Remit by check, money order or registered mail. prepaid anywhere on receipt of price. Order one today and have it when you are ready to brand. Don't put it off. This ad may not appear again.

WILL C. BARNES, Los Vegas, N. M.

IF YOU HAVE A DAILY MAIL

Why not subscribe for the Sunday and Daily Telegram, 60c per month, the best daily printed in the state. Full Associated Press dispatches, complete market reports, and reaches your place from six to twenty-four hours ahead of any other daily. Special correspondents in every important town in Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Comic colored supplement on Sunday, etc.

Texas Farners dle country constitute a vast proportion of those who are out of debt, possess an abundance of all that is necessary to comfort and easy hours, and own

BANK ACCOUNTS

Those who are not so fortunate should profit by past experiences and recognize that these conditions are possible in

THE PANHANDLE

as nowhere else for the reason that no other section now offers REALLY HIGH CLASS LANDS AT LOW PRICES and that the Agricultural and Stock-Farming possibilities of this section are the equal of, and in some respects better than three to five times higher-priced property located elsewhere.

In a word: Many Magnificent Opportunities are still open here to

those possessing but little money, but prompt investigation and

creased prices.

OUICK ACTION are advisable, as speculators have investigated and are fast purchasing with a knowledge of quickly developing opportunities to sell to others at greatly in-

THE DENVER ROAD Sells cheap Round Trip tickets twice each

week with stop-over privileges. For full information write to A. A. GLISSON, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.

BEAUTIFUL LUXURIANT HAIR.

If your own efforts fail to keep your skin young and perfect, or your hair from failing out, write to me. I can tell you just what to do to make your complexion beautiful, your skin free from wrinkle, finiple, black heads, spot or blemish.

If you have superfluous hair on your face, arms or body; moles, warts, freckles or other blemishes, they can be absolutely removed either at your hone or at my offices, without the slightest danger or pain.

If your hair is falling out or you have dandruff, itching or craptive scalp, it can be speedily cured and restored to natural vigor and beauty.

At my offices, deformed noses, projecting ears, drooping eyelids, etc., are corrected by simple, painless operations.

My reputation for 80 years and the many thousands successfully treated, is a guarantee of my reliability and the thort quigness of my methods. Book and full information free.

JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist 26 W. 23d St., New York. 128 Trement St., Boston. "Dermatologist Woodbury is by far the most prom-ment specialist on the skin and scalp in America."— I. Y. Herald. "Persons afflicted with skin blemiahes of any kind, especially on the face, flock to Woodbury's by the core every day."—Chicago Tribane.



50 cents CET FOR

BEST PASSENGER SERVICE TEXAS.

SUPERB PULLMAN VESTIBULED

SLEEPERS. HANDSOME RECLINING CHAIR GARS (SEATS FREE) ON ALL THROUGH TRAINS.

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

ONLY LINE WITH handsome new Cars through (without change to St. Louis, Memphis and El

ONLY LINE WITH a saving of 12 hours CALY LINE WITH Tourist Sle Cars, semi-weekly, through (without change) to San Francisco and St. Louis.

ELEGANT DINING CARS TO ST. LOUIS "CANNON BALL"

NIGHT EXPRESS

EXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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

HEC. A. MCEACHIN

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, TELEGRAM CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: One Year, in advance\$1.50

Make all Remittances Payable and Address all Business Letters to THE STOCKMAN PUB. CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

Entered as second-class matter, Jan. 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 President-Ike T. Pryor..... San Antonio Second Vice President-Richard Walsh...Palodura Secretary-John T. Lytle Fort Worth Treasurer—S. B. Burnett......Fort Worth

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

Fully arrectating 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

SPECIAL OFFER

Through a special arrangement with the Breeders' (fazette, The Stockman-Journal and the Breeders' Gazette can be secured through The Stockman-Journal one year for \$2.50. Regular price \$3.50. Send orders to the Texas Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth,

OFFICIAL DALLAS PROGRAM

Following is the program for the annual convention of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, which meets In Dallas March 19, 20 and 21. A copy of the program was received Thursday by Captain John T. Lytle, secretary of the association:

FIRST DAY, MARCH 19.

10 a. m.-Convention called to order. Prayer-Rev. George Edward Walk, dean St. Mathew's Cathedral, Dallas, Texas.

Address of welcome-Mayor Bryan T. Barry and Judge George N. Aldridge.

Response-H. E. Crowley, Midland, Texas. Address by the president-W. W. Turney, El Paso,

Report of the executive committee-Captain John T. Lytle, secretary, Fort Worth, Texas.

Introduction and reference of resolutions.

Address by John A. Craig, dean and director of A.

SECOND DAY, MARCH 20.

Prayer-Rt. Rev. E. J. Dunn, bishop of Dallas. Report of committees, consideration of resolutions. Address by Colonel W. E. Hughes, subject, "National Legislation Affecting the Live Stock Industry."

Address by Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry, Washington, D. C.

Five minute talks from members.

Regular order of business.

Election of officers; special order for 11:30 a.m. Adjourn at 12:30 for the day.

Afternoon-Receptions and entertainments by the citizens of Dallas.

THIRD DAY, MARCH 21.

Prayer-Rabbi W. H. Greenberg, D. D., Dallas. Report and consideration of resolutions. Regular order of business.

Address by Colonel C. C. Slaughter, subject "Breeding and Improvement of Cattle, Past, Present and

Address by R. J. Kleburg, subject "Sanitary Measures-Their Benefit to the Live Stock Industry."

Appointment of executive committee. Selection of next place of meeting.

Fort Worth Fat Stock Show at Fort Worth stock yards, March 22, 23 and 24, 1906.

THE SPRING CATTLE OUTLOOK

From the cattlemen who have been drifting into Fort Worth during the past few weeks it is learned that range and cattle conditions on the whole were never more satisfactory at this season of the year than they are just at this time. The winter has been one of the mildest on record, and had it not been for an excess of moisture in sections of the range country, causing considerable rotting of the grass, conditions would have been very generally considered as ideal. There was sufficient rainfall during all of the past year to keep the range in good condition, and there was no scarcity of either grass or stock water. Cattle continued in good condition and taking on flesh much later during the past winter than usual, owing to the generally favorable conditions prevailing. Much of this no doubt was occasioned by the fact that the country generally was long on grass and short on cattle. The range country has been doing some very heavy marketing now for several years, and that fact is being reflected in the supply of cattle now remaining in the country.

Cattlemen say that the losses this winter have been comparatively nothing. Never before, perhaps, has there been so few fatalities among the range herds during the winter season. The winter has been mild and open, and very little feeding has been necessary, the stock generally thriving to a surprising degree without any additional attention. Big prairie fires in the sorthwest corner of the Panhandle have played havoc with a great deal of the grass supply. Hundreds of sands of acres of grass have been destroyed, and e big fire last week which began in New Mexico and

swept down into Lubbock county, is estimated to have involved a loss of at least \$2,000,000 to the live stock industry. But the stockmen are not people who make much display of their feelings in emergencies of this kind. They get up and go to work in an effort to overcome the new problems that present themselves and lose no time in grieving over spilled milk.

It is the general opinion of the stockmen expressing themselves that there is going to be a big shortage in every class of cattle this spring, and the range country is going to see two buyers to one seller in the matter of steers. The inquiry already made for this class of stuff is sufficient to indicate the supply is going to be far short of the demand, and a general realization of this fact is doubtless responsible for the stiffening tendency in prices. Ranchmen interviewed on the subject of prices do not seem unduly anxious to go on record in the matter. They simply dismiss it with the suggestion that they expect all classes of cattle to bring more money this spring than they did last spring, and if they have any stuff for sale there is usually a further suggestion that they are not looking for buyers. If any buyers come around and desire to make an offer on the stuff the figures will be considered, but there is an evidence of independence among the producers that seems to presage trouble for the buyers when they come forward to make their purchases this spring.

It is not believed there will be a great deal of trading done at the Dallas convention this month, for two reasons. The principal one of which is that there is not as much stuff in the country to trade on as usual, and the other is the confidence the cattlemen have in the situation. They believe conditions are just on the verge, of a big change for the better, and former prosperity is about to be restored. They believe that the turn in the tide so long expected is at hand, and they are in no furry to turn anything loose. The confidence felt in the situation is reflected in the increased demand for breeding cattle, which seems to indicate a disposition toward greater production. The cartlemen of Texas are starting into the present spring full of hope and confidence.

WILL FORT WORTH STAND HITCHED?

The people of south and southwest Texas have never taken kindly to the new rule promulgated by the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange, which has resulted in the cutting off of solicitors. The cattlemen and shippers generally from those sections of the state like to be approached in a genial manner and made to feel that the firm getting their business has just a wee bit of appreciation for what it is getting. Of course, they do not care anything for the clgars and liquid accompaniments, but they just naturally feel a bit lonely over the fact that they are, left to herd by themselves and are not looked after in the old enrapturing way. The San Antonio Express says:

You will be able to detect the Fort Worth commission man at the meeting in Dallas on March 19, 20 and 21, for if reports be true he will wear a "blab," for there any headquarters established by any of the numerous firms doing business in that market. If the visitor wants a badge, or lemonade, or desires to see any of the cattlemen who will be there, he will be forced to the necessity of calling at the Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joseph headquarters and do business with them. Fort Worth is too poor to give them any entertainment this year of our Lord 1906. There was no good reason advanced why the members of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange chose to pursue such a foolish and suicidal policy in dealing with the class of men upon whom it is dependent for its existence, but the exchange niet Friday afternoon and voted to put the above in effect. The tail seems to be wagging the animal in the Texas market at the present writing, and there were enough small firms who did not expect any benefits from mixing with the Texas cowmen to thwart the will of the firms who really will have a hard time explaining things when they take a shipper off and sit down on the bank of the Trinity river with him. Perhaps Fort Worth's strong antipathy to buy bunting with which to decorate Dallas hotels is another factor in the great game of grab, so persistently indulged in by some of the people up that way. Fort Worth should loosen up some. If she expects south Texas to sit up nights and howl for her she had better at least inform the shippers down this way that she would at least appreciate the howl. Kansas City and St. Louis have a ruling whereby they can send out solicitors fifteen days in each month, and Fort Worth's action will no doubt be very pleasing to them. Fort Worth may have another meeting today or tomorrow and do her work all over again. She'd bettter.

The esteemed Express may expect to find the Fort Worth commission men wearing blabs at the Dallas convention, but we do not believe it. In fact, such a procedure is wholly foreign to the Fort Worth way of doing business. The Fort Worth business man, whether he is a live stock commission man or a street vendor of peanuts always has an eye open for business and is looking for an opportunity to turn the tide in his own particular direction. It may be that in a spasm of contemplated economy the members of the Fort Worth Exchange thought to save a matter of considerable expense by not establishing headquarters at Dallas, but it is pretty safe to predict that if the members of the Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joseph exchanges establish headquarters and begin the work of soliciting business in Fort Worth territory, then the

There is plenty of time yet for Fort Worth to take the necessary action in the premises, and the members of the Fort Worth Exchange can be depended upon to look closely after their own interests, and at the same time provide south and southwest Texas with course, it would be unneighborly for Fort Worth to expect those sections to rear up on their hind legs and howl for Fort Worth and the Fort Worth market. without the proper inspiration, and Fort Worth means to provide the inspiration. Let south and southwest Texas proceed to get ready to howl, for Fort Worth feels she has two great big howls coming from that direction, and will be grievously disappointed if they are not full grown and lusty in every particular.

Fort Worth will be at Dallas good, strong and amply supplied with all the material necessary to promote that pent up howling.

TARRANT COUNTY CITIZENS SUFFERED

There recently appeared in the Austin Tribune a statement to the effect that out of the 6,000,000 acres of school land placed on the market since the first of last September, but seven and one-half sections have been found to have faulty titles. These sections were purchased by citizens of Arlington, Tarrant county, and the land in question is alleged to have been sold to them while under lease, the mistake occurring by virtue of failure to properly record the leases at Austin. Such is the statement made in the Austin paper, but it has not served to satisfy the editor of the Grand Prairie Hustier, who has been doing a little investigating into the situation, and thus comments on the Austin paper's allegations:

On the whole this is a very soothing application for an unsuspecting public, and reads like an inspired message. But to those who have come in contact with the cold facts, it stirs a thrill of distrust-and to them evinces a tendency of the land department to shirk its own blunders or clerical errors, and to place the consequences upon the shoulders of the uninstructed and innocent purchasers. They are the losers and seemingly have no recourse get no consolation other than a

soothing regret from that authority which should be better posted than to permit homeseekers to be so grossly wronged.

Referring to the claim that-"only seven and a half sections of the entire 6,000,000 acres put on sale were found with faulty title," the statements of the five Arlington gentlemen do not bear out this assertion. These men, who are real home-builders-developerslive within the sphere of the Hustler's local territory, and a representative was sent out among them to inquire relative to their experiences and losses by their purchases when the above referred to 6,000,000 acres of state lands were put on the market. Their purchases in the aggregate were forty sections in El Paso county, and of this number only eight sections proved to be free from what is called the Fred Cockrell lease-which said lease skips around and takes a section or a quarter of a section here and there, seemingly with the purpose to entangle as large a scope as possible with a minimum rental acreage. From these gentlemen these statements were gleaned:

J. T. Crim purchased seven and one-half sections, which purchase was canceled because of lease. He was put to considerable expense, which has proven

J. C. Young purchased four sections in a square. He had a house about completed when he was notified that a quarter of each section, forming a square in the center of his block, was under lease. He loses

this section and his plans are much disarranged. Bill Miller purchased five sections, of which 227 acres in each section was under lease, and he doesn't know yet whether the entire purchase has been can-

H. H. Burch purchased eight sections, all of which was canceled to him after he had a house almost com-I leted. His loss is about \$800.

Ed Wilkinson was the purchaser of five sections, none of which was titled to him-to his great disappointment and disgust. A. B. Cribbs purchased four sections, all of which

were lost to him after his time and expense of going 500 miles for a home, F. M. McMurray, a local man of El Paso county, also lost his purchase in this Cockrell lease. And he had

gone to the expense of building. H. C. Clark, J. T. Smith and William Merritt, SI from other parts than Arlington, were also said to be losers under this lease.

This much suffices to refute the seven and one-half section claim; and somebody is to blame for such blunders and should be responsible for losses to innocent purchasers under such circumstances.

The plea that this lease error was one made by the preceding land commissioner, being a clerical error, so claimed, should not justify the present commissioner, who was chief clerk under his predecessor.

When these blunders became known and the aggrieved purchasers began to complain, it was then that Commissioner Terrell summoned these Arlington gentlemen to a conference at Hotel Worth, in Fort Worth, and advised them that all purchases touched by the Cockrell lease were canceled, and forbade them again entering on said lands as owners. He expressed regret, but counseled their patient and silent waiting, as publicity and agitation would be detrimental. And this statement is vouched for by gentlemen who attended the conference.

And Texas people wonder at the mystery that is ont to surround the state's land department! The above may be the only dissatisfied purchasers

among the number seeking homes on the 6,000,000 acres, but the waters are very turbulent where these reside. A "square deal" and in the open, is all that homeseekers ask.

ROBERTSON NOT A CANDIDATE

In a letter to the Fort Worth Telegram, A. B. Roberton of Colorado announces positively that he would not accept the presidency of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association if tendered to him unanimously. His business relations are such that he could not give the necessary time and attention to the affairs of the association .-Big Springs Herald.

Sug Robertson has not only declared himself not a candidate for the position of president of the Cattle Ruisers' Association of Texas, but has stated positively and unequivocally that under no circumstances will he permit the use of his name in that connection. This action on the part of the gentleman in question has involved considerable disappointment to his large circle of friends, but they are satisfied that he means just exactly what he says, and have accepted his declaration as a finality, so far as the next two terms are

It is believed, however, that after Colonel Ike T. Fryor has filled the office for the usual two terms, Mr. Robertson will have his business matters in such shape that he can afford to give the proper time and attention to this important position, and his friends say they want to serve notice on the public generally that A. B. Robertson will be president of the great association as the successor of Colonel Ike T. Pryor.

FORT WORTH COMMISSION MEN

Some of the commission men from the markets other than Fort Worth are advertising that they will be in Dallas during the convention to meet cattlemen who need assistance either in the way of pasture lands or cash advances. They also state that they will have orders to buy cattle located both above and below the quarantine line. Fort Worth seems to have opened up virgin field for them, doesn't it? About all she cares for is the 50 cents per head commission.—San Antonio

Fort Worth commission men are not going to Dallas and sit around and look lonesome while the commission firms from other market centers step in and get the cream of the business. It may be true that the Fort Worth men have started out with the idea that they would save a little matter of expense by not making any vulgar and unseeming display, but when the other fellows begin to get busy the Fort Worth spirit will assert itself and the Fort Worth men will take the necessary steps to protect themselves.

The South Texas cattlemen will find the Fort Worth market suitably represented at Dallas and ready to take care of all the business that belongs in Fort Worth

TEXAS WILL CO-OPERATE

The news made public to the effect that congress has appropriated the sum of \$65,000 to be expended in a war upon the fever tick, has caused expressions of profound satisfaction throughout Texas, where a deep interest is felt in the matter. Representative Smith, of the Jumbo district, has already had a conference with Secretary Wilson regarding the proposed co-operation of Texas with the department of agriculture, looking to the extermination of the tick, and is pleased with the result of the conference.

Mr. Wilson has not perfected his plans in the premises as yet, but he made it plain to Mr. Smith that the part of the work to be done by Texas would not consist so much in having appropriations made, as in the creation of an official board to act with the federal authorities. If the \$65,000 provided in the house agricultural bill is finally appropriated, the department of agriculture, in expending it, will not be able to go into any given state unless an invitation is extended by that state. While the secretary's idea of the Texas law is not altogether clear, he is of the opinion that the governor is not authorized to extend such an invitation and that the legislature must delegate the power to an officer or board as has been said, which officer or board shall subsequently work with the federal agents.

It is thought to be possible that the needed authority might be delegated to the state veterinarian or to the live stock quarantine commission if there be opposition to the creation of any new offices. Even should such offices be created, it is thought possible to have the expenses paid by the federal government out of the

365,000 appropriated, and thus relieve the state of any kurden.

Texas has always shown a most liberal disposition in the matter of co-operating with the federal authorities in the matter of dealing with the fever tick, and in all other matters pertaining to the enforcement of live stock sanitary regulations. The intelligent co-operation given by both parties to the situation has already resulted in much good to the state, and there is no question but that conditions can be stiff further greatly improved by proper and combined efforts.

The next state legislature should take up this matter and enact the necessary and proper legislation, for it is a matter of much moment to the live stock industry

OCTOBER RACE MÉETING

Fort Worth has stepped in for some of the good things in Texas. Fort Worth will have a fair and race meeting next October. Pantherville doesn't intend to be left behind. This is a reminder that the people of Sherman and Denison haven't done anything to get a fair started at Woodlake this year. We could have one of the best fairs in the state, if the two towns would get together and work for it.-Sherman Register.

Fort Worth usually steps to the front and occupies a commanding position when something good is in sight. The fair and race meeting to be held in this city next October only goes to prove that while we may be a little slow in getting to some things, on account of the multiplicity of things we have on the string,

we finally get there and never fail to make a landing. There are some good horses in Fort Worth, and some more are going to be brought here. The October event will be up to the usual Fort Worth standard, and that always means a whole lot.

A good slow rain fell at Coleman today, putting a fine season in the ground, but it is doubtful if the rain was hard enough to put water in the creek thereby relieving the water famine that has existed there for months. The rain seemed to be heavier to the west of Coleman and it is hoped by the citizens of that city that a head rise will come down and fill the reservoir. Reports say that there has not been enough water in the stand pipe for several days to make the hydrants run.-Brownwood Bulletin.

Coleman county has suffered severely from an accumulation of dryness during the fast few months, but row that the drouth has been partially dissipated, it is hoped copious rains will soon relieve the situation. But dry weather has no terrors for the enterprising citizens of West Texas. They have been up against that kind of proposition before.

Not so many years ago Texas ranked first in the number of head of sheep on her farms and ranches. The figures issued by the bureau of statistics giving the number of farm animals in the United States, January 1, 1906, puts Texas in tenth place. This indicates that cattle have been taking the place of sheep on Texas ranges.—San Antonio Stockman.

The sheep industry reached a very low ebb in Texas during the past few years, but the prosperity that has ceme to the wool grower now is acting as a stimulus ta sheep production. In a few more years Texas will be up toward the top of the list again.

The railways entering Fort Worth should take some immediate action to relieve the conditions complained of by shippers of live stock, in the matter of deliveries to the stock yards. There is no just reason why such shipments should be held in the railway yards for hours before the transfer is made to the Belt Line, and shippers from all over the state are making the most vigorous protests over these delays. Live stock is perishable freight and should always be handled just as expeditiously as possible.

Sam Cowan of Fort Worth is said to be slated as one of the new men who will be appointed to a place on the interstate commerce commission. And, it might be added, that the commission has been used long enough as a sinecure for rundown politicians. Cowan would be a great improvement over many that have gone before.-Dallas Times-Herald.

Judge Cowan would be a decided acquisition to the interstate commerce commission, and his appointment would be viewed with profound satisfaction by the live stock interests of the entire country.

In some sections of West Texas no rain has fallen since last July, but that won't affect the folks who went from Red River county. They are coming back anyway.-Clarksville Times.

If there is any section of West Texas that has had no rain since last July it must have been covered with a good stout umbrella. The people who have emigrated to that section from Red River county ought to be prospering like the balance of the population for West Texas is rolling in prosperity these days.

Lands are advancing in value all over Texas, but they are cheap now to what they will be two years hence.-Fort Worth Telegram. Land is now selling from \$65 to \$80 per acre around

Venus, and there is no telling what it will be worth two years hence.—Venus Times. All of Texas is enjoying a rapid enhancement in land

values, and this is particularly true of the western portion of the state, where prices are now moving skyward at a surprising rate. Land anywhere in Texas is a good investment at prevailing figures.

The declination of A. B. Robertson, of Colorado City, to permit the use of his name as a candidate for the presidency of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, seems to insure something of a cinch for Colonel Ike T. Pryor, of San Antonio. And Colonel Ike T. Pryor is "mighty good people."

Stockmen are greatly pleased with the manner in which winter is passing, and the fact that there cannot possibly be much more bad weather. The range country is getting green, and so far the weather has been the mildest known for several years.

Dallas claims to have everything in ship shape for the approaching session of the Cattle Raisers' assoclation in that city, and promises to give the men from the range the time of their lives.

WORLDLY WISE

At a recent convention of ministers one of them told how he had paid off the mortgage on the church to which he had been assigned. This church was located in a small New England town, the population of which was unsually well to do, and where there was a keen social rivalry. The Sunday before Easter the minister made this announcement:

"I am going to make a suggestion to the good sisters of the congregation. Next Sunday, in the vestibule, will be found a blackboard, and I think it would be a pretty idea if each sister would write thereoft her name and the amount she will give as an Easter offfering-the amount to correspond to the cost of her Easter hat."

"And was the plan a success?" some one asked. The minister smiled.

"Well," he said, "I paid off a fairly good sized mortgage, and recarpeted the church."

AWAY

I cannot say, and I will not say, That he is dead-he is just away.

With a cheery smile and a wave of the hand, He has wandered into an unknown land.

And left us dreaming how very fair It needs must be, since he lingers there.

And you-O you, who the wildest yearn For the old-time step and the glad return-

Think of him faring on, as dear In the love of There as the love of Here.

And loyal still, as he gave the blows Of his warrior strength to his country's foes.

Mild and gentle as he was brave-When the sweetest love of his life he gave

To simple things: Where the violets grew Pure as the eyes they were likened to.

The touches of his hand have strayed As reverently as his lips have prayed;

When the little town thrush that harshly chirre Was dear to him as the mocking bird:

And he pitied as much as a man in pain A writhing honey bee wet with rain.

Think of him still as the same, I say; He is not dead-he is just away!

"COUNT ME THY SOLDIER, LOVE, TODAY"

-James Whitcomb Riley.

Count me thy soldier, Love, today. Give me thy spotless shield, And send me on thine errantry Forth to the fateful field. Give me thy banner, pure and bright, A sword that shall not fail, And lead me in thy glorious fight Till all thy foes shall quail.

The battleground lies far and wide, The hosts no man can tell; But here at hand I make a stand, One life to dearly sell. The laurel wreath may not be mine. Nor plaudits greet my ear, But in this place, a little space, For Love I couch a spear.

The triumph over dark and wrong, The victory for the light, Waits but each single soldier's stroke To put the foe to flight. Oh, do not doubt that far away Your comrades' cheers arise! Faith, and the blow that proves the faith Shall win the peerless prize.

Count me thy soldier, Love, today, And when the fight is won, Then come and walk the battlefield At setting of the sun. And let me join the glad hurrah, Or, on my grass-green bed, Let me but dream I see thee smile Above thy soldier dead.

-C. H. CRANDALL

He stands alone, in tatters clad, With worn-out shoes upon his feet; A torn, soiled hat pressed on his head-A black blot on the sunlit street! Drink on his face hath cut deep lines, Spilled silver in his tangled hair; Regret carved round his trembling lips, And marked his brow with weary care.

"JUDGE NOT"

Christian men, Bible in hand, Pass by with looks of scorn and pride; Sweet women full of Christian creeds, All clutch their skirts and sweep aside; Where are the Christ's sweet teachings now Where His examples thro' the years? Did He pass by a sin or sore? No! Soothed and healed by love and tears!

The sins of this poor, erring one, The world can glibly figure well; But what temptations bravely fought-What good deeds done-it cannot tell! Just clasp him gently by the hand, Speak words of cheer, nor cold or gruff; Wipe from his brow the sweat of shame-Remorse hath punished him enough. -William Glendenning.

TROUBLES THAT DO NOT COME

Of the hard and weary loads

'Neath which we bend and fall, The troubles that do not come Are the heaviest one of all. For grief that cuts like a knife There's oil of comfort and cure, And the Hand which binds the weight Brings strength and grace to endure. But to phantoms of pain and woe The lips of pity are dumb, And there's never oil or wine For troubles that do not come. There's a song to lighten the toil And a staff for climbing the height, But never an alpenstock For hills that are out of sight. There are bitter herbs enough In the brimming cup of today Without the sprig of rue From tomorrow's unknown way. Then take the meal that is spread And go with a song on thy way, And let not the morrow shade

PROOF OF THE PUDDING

-Lettie S. Bigelow.

The sunshine and joy of today.

A bald-headed druggist was standing at his shop door in London. A Scotchman passing by inquired of the druggist if he had any hair restorer.

"Yes, sir," was the reply. "Step inside, please. There's an article I can recommend. Testimonials are many from great men who have used it. It makes the hair grow in twenty-four hours."

"Aweel," said the Scotchman, "ye can gle the top o' your head a bit rub w't and I'll look back the morn and see if ye're telling the truth."

STARVING JAPANESE HAVE TO EAT STRAW

♦••••••••••••••••• WEIRD FAMINE FOODS

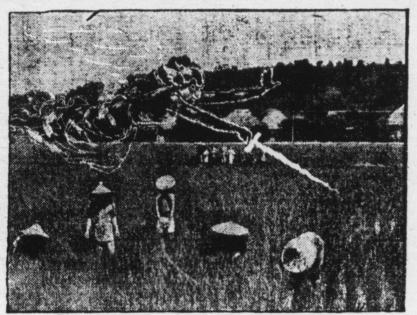
Acorn cakes are becoming a luxury because the supply of acorns is almost exhausted. To remove bitterness, the acorns are dried and pulverized. The flour is then boiled in a solution of potassium carbonate for half an hour and the residue dried. To this added two quarts of foreign rice and one quart of flour and when possible a quart of native rice. The whole is then pounded into a cake, which is eaten with soy (sauce) or after being rolled in bean flower.

straw (sauce) or after being rolled in bean flower.

SHREDDED STRAW.

STRAW CAKES—Straw 7 parts, cheap flour 1½ parts, water 16 quarts, lime ¼ pounds, potassium bicarbonate ½ pound.

The straw is cut very fine and boiled in the water about 1½ hours. The roots and chaff are skimmed off and discarded. The water is strained through the lime, and the potassium bicarbonate and more straw added. This boiled straw is then washed with fresh water and discarded and then mixed with cheap flour. Cakes are water and drained and then mixed with cheap flour. Cakes are formed and allowed to dry. These cakes are eaten or boiled in soup. Other varieties of foods vary from combinations of foreign rice with grass or chrysanthemum leaves to gruels made of bad flour with radishes and seawood. The roots of the wisteria are also eaten.



WASHINGTON, March 8.-Upon the theory that "nations, like men, should stand ever ready to aid each other," President Roosevelt has written a general appeal for relief to the famine sufferers in Japan and has recommended that contributions be sent to the American National Red Cross Society, which will forward them to the

Japanese Red Cross. The President has been stirred by story of starvation that people in this plenty can scarcely realize. Three of the northern provinces of the valiant island kingdom with a population of nearly three million, are fac-ing the worst famine since the terrible one of 1840. Rice is the principal diet of the Japanese people and the crop in the three districts has failed wofully.

Japanese government reports, says Henry B. Miller, consul general at Yokohama, tell only part of the terrible condition of the people. He has sent home an estimate that over 650,000 people are in extreme distress with no possibility of saving life without aid. Thousands of people are living on roots, acorns, leaves of trees and straw mixed with small quantities of rice and flour. What makes the famine doubly hard to bear is that the silk crop was only half the average out-put, thus bringing additional famine.

The three provinces affected show this appalling condition: Province. Population. crop. Starving.

Miyagi .. 899,279 12 per cent 250,000 Fukushima1,174,024 25 per cent 300,000 Iwate ... 748,254 33 per cent 100,000 The value of an average crop in the three provinces totals \$18,630,936, but the loss on the present crop is estimated at \$14,150.787, or \$5 per person. Extremes in temperature and an unusual excess of rains caused the failure of the rice crop. Every effort to save the crop and avert disaster was unavailing. The Japanese govern-ment's crop bulletins tell the story as graphically as anything. In the case of Fukushima province the bulletins

..... 32 per cent *Famine alarm began with this bul-

Behind these bare figures was a propitious June in the first half, severe rains in the last half, and twenty seven days of rain in August, with only one out of the three kinds of rice blossoming. There was improved weather in September, but cold nights followed and even the partial crop was nearly destroyed. A Mockery of Food

In the desperate resort to devouring straw, roots and acorns-food the world over for cattle and hogs-the Japanese of the three provinces are indeed undergoing a supreme ordeal. Samples of the food shown to the foreign residents relief committee smelled sour, and the mess was pasty and green and altogether repugnant. Japanese government has made elaborate tests of these foods to determine how much nourishment they contain. and to warn the people against poisonous ingredients.

The following entries of Herefords

will be made: Riverside Cattle Com-

pany, sixteen head of 1s and 2s; J. B. Solzer, fifteen head of 2s, 1s and

calves; J. F. Yeawood, fifteen of all

ages: David Harrell, Shorthorns: J. M.

There will be probably one hundred cattlemen from this county who will

attend the show, which takes place

FREE TO CATTLEMEN

Dr. J. H. Terrill Extends Invitation to

Dallas, March 19, 20 and 21, Dr. J.

H. Terrill, known as the most eminent

friends a most hearty and cordial in-

vitation to visit his offices at 285 Main

street, Dallas, where the doctor and

his assistants will take pleasure in showing and explaining the various

X-Ray and Coil Machines, which he

has in his offices, and which are the

finest and most expensive used by any

FREE, giving Dallas' guests an opportunity to see one of the finest X-Ray

Coils and accessories ever constructed

in the United States, which was pur-

chased by Dr. J. H. Terrili when he

attended the fourth annual meeting of

and the American Electro-Therapeutic

Society in St. Louis, during the recent

an especially designed room, where it is used daily in diagnostic and radio-

graphic work. In the private oxices

and consultation rooms are to be found

a mammoth Static machine of the latest

improved type, Nebulizers, Mechanical

radic Electrical appliances, Laryngo-scope and hundreds of the ingenious

instruments which have been invented and perfected with the view of being

of value in the treatment of Special

stock industry of this section and wants to meet the cattlemen and their

families and get acquainted with them.

If you are not going to attend the con-

vention, write for his latest book, No.

18, that should be in every man's hand. Write today. Dr. J. H. Terrill, 285 Main street, Dallas, Texas.

WANT SCALP BOUNTY

Breeders Want Law Passed to Stimu-

GEORGETOWN, Texas, March 8.

late Destruction of Wolves

Secretary R. A. Bradford of the Texas

Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association

view of the alarming losses reported by wolves and coyotes in Texas to young

sheep, hogs, goats and poultry, aggre-gating thousands of dollars, the asso-

clation will urge the next legislature to

pass a scalp bounty bill to try to ex-

terminate the animals that are de-

F. A. Talley & Co., from Montgomery county added to the firm's complement

the past week a two-car consignment of steers, which sold at "trade-winning prices." "F. A. & Co." is a good brand when found on fed steers, and they are eminent "masters" in the profession.

stroying the young stock.

here yesterday and states that in

Terrill is interested in the live

Chronic Diseases.

Vibrators, Galvanic and Fa-

exposition. He has had it mounted in

National Roentgen Ray Society,

Dr. Terrill is doing this absolutely

physician in the southwest.

specialist in the southwest, extends to

the cattlemen and their families and

Prospective Visitors

During the cattlemen's convention at

of interest.

Stopp, Red Polled.

March 22 to 24.

CATTLE TICKS Show at Fort Worth with a great deal DOOMED TO GO

Secretary of Agriculture Says Pest Can Be Destroyed

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7 .-"There is no question as to the responsibilities of entirely exterminating the Texas tick," said Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. "It is not only possible but the department is in position to immediately carry forth

"The appropriation of \$200,000 which we have asked congress will place us in a position to immediately put our plans into execution. We have been studying the cattle fever for a number of years and believe that in conjunction with the veterinarians of the south we have learned sufficiently of the life and habits of the tick to know exactly how to go about its extermi-

Hunter to Study Pest

W. D. Hunter, the boll weevil expert, who has had charge of the active work in the field for a number of years, has just gone to Dallas where, under the direction of the department, he will devote a good portion of his time to the study of the fever situation and the method of pushing the work.

Secretary Wilson is enthusiastic over the great general prosperity in the south that would be occasioned by the eradication of the cattle fever. The cattle industry in the south, which now labors under the handicap of shipment for immediate slaughter only; of a less price by a cent per pound than cattle brought from other sections and by a breed of cattle gen-erally dwarfed from the disease would be given an immense stimulus if the disease were stamped out.

Secretary Wilson says that the only thing that can stand in the way of the mmediate pushing of the quarantine fine further and further south will be a lack of readiness on the part of the individual pasture owner to subject his premises to the necessary treatment for the extermination of the tick On this account the department will of necessity be forced to work in conjunction with the state authorities. The state authorities have the power to enforce the operation of any measure, looking to the accomplishment of such a purpose, while the national government would find itself power-less should an individual refuse to comply with its request.

On this account the secretary states that the department will take hold of the crusade against the tick in any dven state only upon the invitation of the people of that state. He anticipates, however, an entire readings pates, however, an entire readiness upon the part of all the states to assist him in every possible way.

CATTLEMEN COMING

leorgetown to Send Large Delegation to Fat Stock Show

GEORGETOWN: Texas, March 7 .-The cattlemen from Williamson coun-y are looking forward to the Fat Stock

MEXICO WANTS

Ranchers Are Eager to Grade Up Their Herds

There is a strong tendency at present among Mexican ranchers to import States in order to "grade up" their herds in size and in quality of the product, whether of meat or wool, says Consul Le Roy of Durango in a consular report. Some of the foremost stock raisers of Mexico, particularly the wealthy estate owners in the central part, where there are grassy and watered valleys, are buying the finest registered stock from the States. In cattle such men are taking not only registered Herefords Shorthorns, but some of the Hol-steins, notable for the milk quantity; Jerseys for quality and butter produc tion, etc. These men are also import-ing some of the best strains of horses from the United States, both stallions and mares, showing commonly a preference for the Kentucky trotter style

In general, however, the raisers of the finest blooded stock in the United States must not expect to find a large market in Mexico. There is a much larger market, and for the best of reasons, for what might be termed second-grade stock. The Mexican rancher of the great north and central arid plains would not be wise in buying the finest registered stock, which his undersized cattle would not cross so well with. The herds can be "graded up" best by bringing in larger importations of horses and mares. The Mexican mule, though undersized, is better adapted than the American mule in living off a poorer country and for work in the mountains. He is also in great demand for export to Cuba and Porto Rico. Mule raising is altogether very profitable in this region of coun-

Furnishes Many Feeding Cattle Mexico has in former years been a ource of supply of cattle for feeders in the United States at times when there was a shortage in the home mar-In 1904 the imports of Mexican cattle into the United States amounted to only \$155,000, as compared with totals of \$700,000 to \$1,000,000 during each of the preceding five years. Apart from registered stock only Mexico and Canada furnish any perceptible number of cattle to the United States. As grazing land becomes more circum-scribed, however, it is to be expected that the Mexican arid plains will drawn upon for cattle, which will be fattened off the products of the farm that are being made in the irrigated areas and valleys of the United States. The "grading up" of the Mexican cattle will gradually put them in higher

In 1904 the United States exported to Mexico 6,218 head of cattle, with a value of \$341,473, or about \$55 per head, as against 654 head, valued at \$31,505, in 1894. In the increase the higher rate per head indicates better cattle. On the other hand, the 507 horses the United States sent to Mexco in 1894 had a value of \$155,804, or wer \$300 per head, while for 1904 the American horses exported to Mexico were valued at only \$72.50 per head, though they had increased in number to 2,262 (having numbered 3,763 in These figures point to an increased market for American horses in Mexico, and to the fact that the high-

favor with American buyers.

bred trotter is no longer the only class imported.

Mexico Importing Good Sheep
In 1894 the United States exported to Mexico 5,443 head of sheep, valued at \$9,085, or \$1.67 per head, says Consul Le Roy of Durango. In 1904, as for the last few years preceding it, the figures were reversed in significance; the number of sheep sent to Mexico in 1904 was only 2,183, but the value was \$25,218, or \$11.55 per head. Formerly occasional flocks of sheep were brought from across the border into Mexico to increase the herds in Chi-huahua or Coahuila, without regard to Now the American sheep brought to Mexico are select stock. In this district, for instance, no less than four—perhaps more—car loads of registered sheep have been imported by ranchers during the past year. Mexico has never imported or exported wool to any extent. Her modest wool production (small, considering what it might be) is taken by small water-power woolen mills for the manufacture of blankets and rough textiles. The little wool exported has commanded poor prices in the United States on account of its poor quality and condition. The grading-up of the Mexican flocks terns to correct this: at the same time the decline in the flocks of sheep in most of the wool-producing countries of the world will exert an influence toward

TELEGRAMS USED IN PACKERS' CASE

Government Says They Were Allowed to Refuse to Answer

CHICAGO, Feb. 27 .- Judge Humph reys' admittance of certain telegrams as evidence in the packers' case at this morning's hearing made some headway for the government, upon the messages being identified by Commissioner Garfield. One dispatch was the reply of Gar-

field to Durand telling the latter to accept certain statements of Swift & Company as truth, without the formality of the usual oath. Another was a message from Durand making the report that the attorney for Armour & Company had advised

his clients not to make affidavit to certain answers. These messages the government holds, are proof conclusive of the fact that the packers were allowed to refuse to answer any questions that they did not desire to answer.

RANGE BEARS CHARM

Queer Fire Burns About Three Sides Sam Davidson received a letter Wednesday from his ranch near Por-tales stating that the fire of last week had damaged his ranch but little. diagram of the ranch and vicinity showing the Earts burned, accompanied the letter and showed that the fire had started near one corner and had burned along one side of the range until the other end was reached and had then crossed over and passed along the other side, burning a little of the range on all three sides, but injuring but little property. Not a single one of the buildings owned by Mr. Davidson were touched

lay within a short distance of several buildings in different parts. When asked about the fire Mr. Davidson stated this morning that it would not trouble his range very much, as he still had plenty of grass. He has about 20,000 head of cattle on the range around which the fire burned.

by the fire, although the parts burned

THE BEST CATTLE Visitors to the Cattlemen's Convention 1906

OUR DEPARTMENT STORE on the corner of Elm, Main, Lamar and Austin streets, DALLAS, TEXAS, is known as the largest of its kind west of the Missisippi. Friends will tell you a visit to Dallas is not complete unless you have seen Sanger's exposition of the world's fashions. We are pleased to invite you to visit this store and make its many conveniences your own during your stay in this city. Every courtesy will be shown you—any desired information will be most cheerfully given. This season we are making a brilliant style show of WOMEN'S, MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL.

Ladies New Tailored Suits | The New Things in Waists

THE SOUTHERN IDEA PREVAILS in style fabrics for Women's Tailored Suits. The style fabrics are all light weights and in light colorings. The styles jaunty, airy, spring-like and most appropriate to the wants of the ladies of the South. The dainty styles in vogue will create a new era in the selling of Ladies' Tailored Suits in Texas during the spring months, 'Quick to appreciate the welcome change, we have prepared with more eclat than usual and will show tomorrow the most stylish creations in fluffy Etons and Pony Coat Suits and Princess effects in smart new model Coat Suits, all so cut and trimmed as to show to best advantage the daintiness of the new Lingerie Waists. The fabrics are neat checks, stripes and plaids on white grounds, in batiste, panama and fine serge weaves, cream serges, solid or with a touch of color, London gray mixtures,

> pretty, airy, dainty and full of spring-time freshness. Prices \$15.00 to CHILDREN'S DRESSES-Our first

> French beiges and solid colors, all

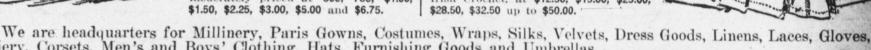
shipment of Novelty Spring Dresses came in last week. Styles are nobby, materials and workmanship the best. full line of Suspender Skirts and Separate Waists for children, all moderately priced at 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.25, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$6.75.

Lawn, Lingerie and Silk Waists, representing the best styles and values this country has ever produced; also an endless variety of net, lace and other novelty styles, go to make this the waist shop of the South. The new styles of Fiske, Clarke & Flagg Tailor-made Waists have been received, at \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00. SPECIAL-A line of fine White Muslin Waists,

embroidered fronts, long sleeves, open back and front; regular prices \$2.00 and \$2.50, at \$1.15. CRAVANETTE COATS-Immense collection, comprising every new and stylish effect of the season in all the new materials; also a line of smart Covert and Silk Coats, all the latest models, at \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00 and up.

WALKING SKIRTS-New and clever models of style, executed by the best tailors, circular, Princess and gored effects. Our stock and variety is simply immense, in all the newest plain. fancy and white materials, at \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$10.00 and upward. LACE BOLEROS-The latest fad. A most comprehensive and complete showing of these elegant spring nov-

elties in Baby Irish, Renaissance and Irish Crochet, at \$12.50, \$15.00, \$25.00,



Hosiery, Corsets, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats, Furnishing Goods and Umbrellas. If you are interested in interior decorations and furnishings, you cannot afford, without great injustice to your scheme of decoration and pocket-book, to choose or purchase without seeing and investigating the possibilities offered by our stock of Oriental and Domestic Rugs; Imported and Domestic Carpets, Scotch Linoleums, Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Portieres, Lace Curtains, and our magnificent showing of Tapestries and Art Decorating Materials. We are sure you will also be deeply interested in our great showing of Artware, Cut Glass, Silverware, Tableware, Chinaware and Leather Goods.

A visit of inspection and comparison-without obligation to purchase-will furnish a striking idea of the splendid resources of this house, and afford visitors a memorable proof of its price-making capacity and commanding position among the mercantile institutions of the land. Our new spring catalogue ready April 5. Send us your name and address and we will mail you a copy free.

SANGER BROTHERS, DALLAS, TEXAS

CONTRACT LITTLE **FLEECY STAPLE**

Flockmasters in the West Will Hold Their Wool

BOSTON, March 10.-According to the American Wool and Cotton Reporter wool sales for the week are 4,485,000 pounds. Developments in the interior are being closely watched by the entire wool trade. One large local firm has been attempting to contract for 1906 wool in Montana recently, but has not met with much success owing to the advanced prices asked by the growers. At present writing it does not look as though there would be much cheap wool in sight when the new terriorial season opens, especially if, as seems to be foreshadowed by such advices as are received from abroad, the London auctions open with prices well sustained. In the meantimes, sales of the early shorn Arizona wools continue to be made at Phoenix. where pretty good prices are being Thus one well-known clip of about 200,000 pounds has been sold the past week there at 22%c, or at about 25 1/2 c, landed here, which means a clean cost of very close to 70c. This wool is not staple wool either. grades fine and fine medium with some medium in it, and was bought by a Hartford and Boston house jointly.

As to the foreign situation, according to latest mail advices received this week, industry in England and on the continent is well employed, and the situation is reported as healthy. Those who were looking for lower prices at the March sales, according to advices received by one firm, are likely to be disappointed, a gradually hardening market at London being anticipated by the foreign correspondent of this house. The selections of wools abroad suitable for America are not likely to be good, and if Americans get the wools, they will be obliged to take them at current rates; in short, this country is One of the features of the past two

veeks' business has been the activity in fine and fine medium scoured, good fine scoured bringing about 68c, some choice selected stock bringing 70c to 71c. Scoured wools grading from Scoured wools grading from a high medium to a fine A in the pulled wool line have been freely taken and stocks of As are very well reduced. A very large number of men's wear woolens has been a conspicuous buyer of scoured wools during the past two weeks, but at this writing is not oper-For fleeces there has been, compara-

tively, quite a good call, the inquiry extending to fine washed and unwashed and medium unwashed. One concern making cassimeres, flannels; etc., and another making woolen dress goods, have bought Ohio xx and above paying 35c. About 75,000 pounds of this kind of wool, in all, have been sold at that price. Another clothing concern bought fine unwashed Ohio. 200,000 pounds, in all, of the latter being sold at 26c. Some interest has been shown in unmerchantable Ohio, also, about 20,000 lbs, being sold at 28c to 28½c. At this writing sample bage of fine clothing fleeces, both washed and unwashed, are out, at prices ranging from 28c to 35c. Fine decline wools are not especially active; stocks are very moderate, and there is not likely to be any great activity in them until the new wools become available. small amount of Ohio washed delaine was sold at 261/2e to 27e, and of unwashed delaine at 29c. A little Michigan unwashed sold at 27c.

Medium unwashed fleeces still en-

joy a good call, especially the un-washed half and three-eighths bloods. The quarter bloods are in small supply, The quarter bloods are in small supply, and only small scattering sales are heard of, here and there, the Ohios bringing 32½e to 33c, the Missouris 21½c to 32c, and the Michigans 32c. A large Rhode Island worsted mill has bought half and three-eighths bloods and a well-known Massachusetts concern making worsteds and weolen dress

goods has also bought of the same grades. The half-blood wools bring about 33½c for Ohio, and the three-eighths about the same. Some threeeighths Michigan sold at 320 to 33c. Medium washed wools are almost out of stock, and have received but little call. In Wisconsin it appears that the sheep are wintering well, and that farmers are not willing to contract, as they expect to get 30c to 34c for their wool, according to quality. In Missouri sheep are reported as being

HOTELS READY FOR BIG CROWD

Increased Accommodations Offered This Year

There have been enormous additions to the rooming capacity of Fort Worth since the last Fat Stock Show, a year ago, and though the coming show is expected to exceed all preceding shows in point of attendance, there will be abundant facilities and accommodations here for the large gathering of stockmen. None need to stay away for fear of not being able to find lodging and hotel accommodations. matter has been looked into by the hotel people, and the investigations have brought surprises in the way of bringing to light the great increase in the rooming facilities of this

Otho P. Haney, manager of the Hotel Worth, says that requests are already coming in for rooms for cattle-men who expect to attend the show, and the indications are that there will be a larger attendance than upon any preceding occasion of the kind, "There is no danger, though, about our not being able to handle them," said Mr. "We handled them all right a year ago, and during the past year there have been several hundred, perhaps over a thousand, additional rooms provided for the accommodation of the public, which were not to be found here when the last Fat Stock Show was held. There have been several large first class boarding houses built, and also numerous rooming houses. In addition to this, the capacity of several of the hotels has been increased extensively. This relieves the presure upon the recognized leading hotels, in a great measure, and enables us to provide better for large gather-

Crowds Expected "There are several reasons for believing that the coming show will be a grand success, and that it will surpass preceding shows. Among these is the fact that the Shorthorn Association will meet here at the same time the Fat Stock Show is held. This association has never met this far south before, and will bring a considerable number here who might not otherwise attend. Then the prizes are larger, the national association having devoted more money for prizes this year than the preceding shows. hibit, as has been reported in the entries, will be over double in size, and this will of course increase its im-

"Still, with all this, I feel that there will be no difficulty in providing for the immense, gathering here in Fort Worth We can take care of them, and will be glad of the opportunity to show how well we can do it."

Thomas B. Lee, president of the Live Stock Commission Company, one of the solidest and best live stock commission firms doing business at the leading markets, writes that he, with J. H. Lampe and other representatives of said firm, will be at the cattlemen's convention at Dallas March 19 to 21. to meet parties wishing pasture for cattle or funds to move cattle with. They will have orders to buy cattle to be located both above and below "the

We've Just Returned From New York

With a beautifully selected stock of Spring Millinery, including French Imported Hats.

All visitors to the Cattlemen's Convention are cordially invited to call and examine our line.

The Parisian

256 ELM STREET

DALLAS, TEXAS

POULTRY RAISING ON THE INCREASE

Residents of Arlington Find Profit in New Industry

People in the vicinity of Arlington showing much interest breeding of fine poultry. There are a few who have already tested the raising of good chickens as a business proposition, and they have found it very satisfactory. The location, cli-mate and many other favorable canditions make Arlington almost an ideal place for the establishment of this business on a large scale.

There are several men who have made the poultry business a venture on a small scale, and have found it so satisfactory that they are now arranginto the business entirely Just now there is a growing demand for eggs and chickens of fine breeds. The chickens of the south, on the whole, are not of any particular breed.

They are chickens, and that is all.

It is claimed by those who are devoting time and study to the raising of poultry, that this business can be entered for less than almost any other kind of business, and that the returns from the investment are quick. This makes the enlargement of business by

small dealers possible. Just now there is a demand for eggs These eggs bring on an average of not less than \$1.50 for a setting of fifteen eggs. This price is about times the market value of eggs. Chickens for breeding purposes also bring many times as much as those sold on

the market. W. J. Pulley of Arlington is one of the poultry fanciers who is very enthusiastic over the prospect of the industry for Arlington. A chicken be-longing to Mr. Pulley scored 951/2 points at the poultry show at Waxahachle in January.

STOCKMAN DROPS DEAD Kissed Sisters Good-Bye at Station and Dies Almost Instantly

CHICAGO, March 9 .- Frank Kramer, a stockman from Miles City, Mont, fell dead at the Grand Central station just after kissing his two sisters good-by at the start of his homeward jour-ney. Heart disease suddenly gripped him, and death was instantaneous.

Kramer, with his two younger sisters, the Misses Nellie and Caroline Kramer, had been visiting in Chicago for several weeks. His visit was to end, while his sisters remained, and they went with him to the station to see him off. They stood and chatted pleasantly, Mr. Kramer being apparently in the best of health and spirits.

The train bell rang and Kramer hastily kissed his statement. hastily kissed his sisters and turned to his train. He had not taken ten steps when he staggered, turned pale and. clutching at his heart, fell to

IVERS & POND PIANOS

The Princess Grand

FOR LITTLE ROOMS

The most delightful musically and the most perfect mechanically of all the small grands. Experts pronounce the "Prin-cess" the most satisfactory small grand ever made. The "Prin-cess Grand" is an art product developed to the highest degree. It is worthy of your careful in-spection. Music lovers are invited to criticaly examine this

unique instrument, C.H.Edwards Music Co 269 Main St., Dallas, Texas.



Direct from Our Disillery to YOU Saves Dealers' Profits

4 FULL QUARTS \$3.20

case, with no marks to show contents, FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER PRIVATE STOCK RYE for \$3.20, and we will pay the express charges. Try it, have your doctor test it, test it any way you like. If you don't find it all right and the purest and best whiskey you ever tasted, ship it back to us at our expense and your \$3.20 will be promptly refunded.

At our distillery, one of the largest and best equipped in the world, we listill an average of 9,580 gallons of PURE WHIS-KEY a day. When you buy HAYNER WHIS-KEY, it goes direct to you DISTILLERS from our distillery, thus assuring you of perfect mrity and saving you the

dealers' big profits. HAY-NER WHISKEY is pre-scribed by doctors and used in hospitals and by half a million satsfied customers. That's why YOU should WRITE OUR NEAREST OFFICE

ST. LOUIS, MO. ST .PAUL, MINN. ATLANTA, GA. DAYTON, O. Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., or Wyo., must be on the basis of 4 QUARTS for \$4.00 by EXPRESS PRE-PAID, or 20 QUARTS for \$15.20 by FREIGHT PREFAID. DISTILLERY, TROY, O. ESTABLISHED 1866 Capital \$500,000.00 Paid In Full.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO.

MERCHANT AIDS FAT STOCK SHOW

Letters Sent to Customers Out of the City

Advertisement of the coming fat stock show in this city is being made in an effective way by H. Brann, who has sent out 3,000 circular letters to patrons living in towns tributary to Fort Worth, a portion of the circular being as follows:

"No doubt you have heard or read about the fat stock show to be held in Fort Worth on March 21, 22 and 23. It is going to be the grandest exhibit of live stock that has ever been shown in any part of the United States. It will be worth your while to come and

Of course you are coming, and that is the reason why we want to invite you, when in Fort Worth, to call and us. Make our house your headquarters; leave your grips with us, if you don't care to carry them with you; write your letters at our office, and if you would rather have your letters typewritten, one of our stenographers will cheerfully accommodate you by writing your letters on the machine.

"Railroad fares will be reduced to the lowest notch and you must not fail to visit Fort Worth. Take a look at out big packing houses, our tall buildings; our palatial residences, etc.

Adoption of the same plan has been urged upon other business men, that the attendance this year may be even greater than that secured at similar

SHEEP CROSSED HALF CONTINENT

Drover Tells of First Pacific Trip Made

G. W. Taylor of Randolph county, Missouri, a guest at the Metropolitan, has had experiences which fall to the lot of but few men. He was a pioneer in the west and made the trip from Randolph county, Missouri, to Sacramento, Cal., in 1849. Then the trir took five months, and it was from 300 to 600 miles between houses. Indians were encountered all along the route and a constant vigil had to be kept for them. The same trip now takes but

Mr. Taylor says that he made an other trip from Randolph county, Missouri, to Sacramento, Cal., in 1853, taking 5,000 head of sheep. "The In-dians began stealing the sheep," said Mr. Taylor, "as soon as we had gotten across the Missouri river.

"We have to drive them forty miles on one occasion without water and it took us eleven days to get them out of the water and across the Platte river The sheep would run into the stream and stand there and when we finally did get them out they had been standing in the water so long that their feet had become so tender that there were not ten sheep in the herd that were not lame. We tried to sell them and did sell a part of them on credit to a man whom we had never seen before and whom we have never seen since.

"Finally we drove the remainder into a sandy desert, which was hot and dry, and we left the sheep there two days for their hoofs to harden. This cured them and we proceeded. After we had gotten into the mountains of California the sheep began eating laurel and we lost several hundred after we had driven them half across continent. We had about fifteen hundred less sheep when we arrived at Sacramento than we had when we left Randolph county, Missouri, but still we made a fair profit. We paid from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per head and we sold

them for \$14 per head." Mr. Taylor was recently in Sacra-mento, Cal., where he looked for the house that he had built there fifty This he knew was gone but he told his wife that he had dug well and that he wanted to see that. He found the well was also filled up and a house built over it. There were but four people left there whom he knew in the '50s, but he declares that meeting with these four and looking over the old ground paid him for his

Mr. Taylor will spend a few weeks in Fort Worth and San Antonio

T. D. Neely of Mobile, Ala., has been on the yards buying bulls for ship-

J. M. Larry of Hillsboro came in this morning and was discussing conditions with friends relative to cattle generally. Hamm & Whitley of Bellevue, Clay unity, with cattle, sold on this mart Tuesday.

THE ANGORA GOAT IN TEXAS

BY J. E. McCARTY, Dublin, Texas.

The Angora goat is a native of Turkey. The first importation to the United States was made by James B. Davis, minister to Turkey, in 1849. Most of the Angora goats in the United States came from this stock? There have been, however, several importations from Asia Minor, Turkey and South Africa. The original Angora goat, some times called the Cashmere goat, was small and delicate and not strong and large as the common Mexican goat and sheared from 8 to 6 pounds of mohair of very excellent quality. The Angora has been crossed with the other stock of goats until a very few pure breeds are in existence. It is claimed (and I believe it to be true) that the present Angora goat is much superior to the original, ing much larger, stronger, hardier and capable of shearing more mohair. I have noticed that within the last few weeks C. P. Bailey & Sons of San Jose, Cal., have shipped several bucks to Russia, bear the home of the orig-inal Angora, which fact would lead me to believe that the present crossed up and improved stock of the United States is superior to the original. am also of the opinion that the South African goats are superior to original and even the best United States Angoras. I have a card from the Northern

Angora Goat and Live Stock Company, Helena, Mont., giving the pic-tures of two splendid South African bucks. It is claimed that on Dec. 1, 1905, the mohair upon them was 16 inches; estimated fleece at shearing time in spring of 1906, 18 to 20 pounds from each goat; worth \$4 to \$5 per pound, making the shearing value approximately \$75 each. This sounds "fishy" to people who do not know anything about the Angora, but to those acquainted with the price of mohair and know the shearing capacity of the heat Angorag such statement. ity of the best Angoras, such statement would be believed. However, the average buck will shear from 9 to 12 pounds; grown does from 4 to 6 This estimate is not made from the best, for of course there are nannies that will shear from 12 to 16 pounds. I saw two at the San Antonio Fair, exhibited by F. O. Landrum of Leguna, Texas, with mohair 23 inches long, shearing capacity from 16 to 18 pounds per goat; worth from \$4 to \$5 per pound. The estimated cost of running goats is from 20c to 60c per head per year. Mohair sheared from a flock of seven-eighths and pure breeds would bring approxi-mately 40c per pound. I would esti-mate a flock of high bred seveneighths does would shear approxi-mately \$2 in value per head. The idea that mutton goats are of no value and that there is no market for them is an erroneous idea, for mutton goats can be sold in any quantity upon the market. Mutton goats, fat and in good condition, are ready sale in Kansas City, Chicago and Omaha, in any quantities at about the same price as sheep mutton, and at present sheep and goat muttons are commanding a splendid price; quotations go from \$5.40 to \$7.50 per 100 pounds. I talked with a gentleman who owns a flock of Angora goats, near San Antonio, Texas, and he tells me that he disposes of his muttons to the local butchers at \$3 per head and received the hide, which, when dried and bundled, sells for \$2.50 each; dressed, they bring \$5 each. Grown muttons will weigh 100 pounds or more. Some claim to raise them to weigh 160 to 180 pounds gross. The Angora goat is not so fragrant as the old common Mexican; in fact, with the exception of the billies, there is no scent and the mutton Angora is much superior to the common Mexican goat. day will be, in my opinion, when it will command a greater price than sheep mutton. The Angora, like other goats, prefers browsing upon timber to any other kind of food. They will, however, adapt themselves to any kind of food and will eat almost anything capable of being masticated and will thrive upon it. The Angora, like the common goat, is hardy, healthy and entirely free of disease. They some times have what is known as the goat louse, and when infested with these do not fatten, thrive and do well. It is easy, however, to free them of lice, with very little labor and cost by The cost would not exceed 1c per head. When once freed of this pest they do not require dipping again for several years, and probably never, if not contaminated by placing new and affected goats with the herd, as this parasite does not seem hard to destroy effectually. I-much prefer this goat to sheep for several reasons. The goat is very healthy and longlived: much more so than the sheep. It is a highly intelligent animal, while the sheep is very stupid. It lives upon brush-that which costs you nothing; in fact, what it eats is a benefit to you and any pasture is better and will carry more cattle or horses with the goats upon it, provided you do not run them in such quantities as to compel them to eat grass for the want of other forage. The goat prefers weeds to grass, but will eat neither weeds nor grass as long as brush is convenient. Again, the goat is much less liable to be destroyed by dogs or wild animals than the sheep. The goat will come to the bedding ground every night without having to be driven. It the only animal that will live through winter upon cedar. I carried a small flock of low grade Angora

SLEEP DESTROYER

goats' through three winters without

feed or shelter and did not lose a head

from poverty. I did, however, lose a few from the freeze after having

sheared them. These goats winter

upon cedar and sumac. Since buying

my present flock of valuable and high

grade goats I have provided my ranch

in a stock of feed. It does not re-

quire much feed to keep a goat in

with plenty of sheds and have lain

The Old Fashioned Coffee

She suffered from nervousness by day and sleeplessness by night. "Up to three years ago," writes a young woman, "I was in the habit of drinking coffee freely and did not realize that it was injuring my health fill I was suddenly made the victim of nervous headaches so violent that I was compelled to give up household ac-Tivities and stay in bed much of the time. Then insomnia came upon me-and the wretchedness of sleepless nights was added to the agony of pain-

"This lasted till a year ago, when I was persuaded by a friend to give up offee entirely and use Postum Food Coffee. The result was, in less than a week I began to feel the change for the better, my nerves grew stronger and I began to sleep a little. Day by day the improvement continued and in a short time, I was restored to health. My headaches left me, the nervousness passed away entirely, and I enjoy good,

sound sleep every night.
"This is what I owe to Postum, and I feel it but right to tell you of it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle

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

splendid condition, I only feed in very bad weather. High grade Angora does can be bought for about \$5 per head. Some breeders, however, charge from \$15 to \$25 per head. Bucks range in prices from \$5 to \$100 per head. In exceptional cases they sell for \$1,000 or more per head. The Angora kid makes the handsomest and most interesting pet of anything in the world. There is nothing that makes as nice companion for children as an Angora kid. One will stand at the door of mornings, waiting for the children to come out, and when they appear it will run around and kick up its heels and show great delight at the appearance of its playmates. It is a highly intelligent pet; clean, soft and white, which makes it quite handsome. When fed and cared for, they do not injure shrubbery to any considerable extent, rarely ever peeling bark from shrubbery in yards, thereby destroying it as they would upon the range. Large bucks are sometimes mean about butting, but only in case when taught to do so by bad boys. They learn easily and enter into a child's sport with great delight and seem to class themselves as one of them. I confess that I have met men who tried the Angora goat business and whose experience was not satisfactory.

I do not believe, however, that a greater per cent than one-fourth of those who have engaged in the Angora goat industry have found it unprofitable, and I am sure in each instance their failures were either due to want of knowledge or capital. Most all failures are due to the fact that men have bought low grades and have paid too much for them, and do not understand or study the goat business as they should. They are disappointed in the quantity of mohair and the price received for it. First, because their goats are of too low grade; and, second, because they do not know how or when to market mohair and muttons; it is often the case that the number of goats kept by them is not sufficient to make them a living; hence their flock dwindles instead of increasing each year, as they are compelled to eat and sell off faster than the increase. It takes considerable capital to invest in the Angora goat business in a proper way, where a person expects to make this his vocation and depend entirely upon it for his support. There are several companies in the United States where the capital invested is greater than \$100,-000. A person who intends to go into this business and devote most of his time to it should have too or three thousand acres of land and from 1,-200 to 2,000 goats; figuring your land at \$2.50 an acre, your nannies at \$5 per head, your bucks at \$50 per head, you can readily see your investment would run into several thousand dollars. Of course a few goats can be kept in a goat proof enclosure upon a farm with profit, but where you depend upon the goat entirely for your support, it would require an investment of from \$5,000

to \$10,000 or more. Cattle and sheep may be run upon the same land, for the goats will not destroy the grass, but will make it better and the land should be utilized for every purpose to which it is adapt-able to make the greatest profit out of it. After having run goats upon a piece of land for from three to five years it is better to change them to a fresh range. The land can be sold for a nice profit, because if the goats have been run upon the land in sufficient quantities they will have, in this time, destroyed the small brush and will have rendered same a prairie. Adjacent land can be had at a much per acre than that received and after having cleared same by goat power it can be sold for profit in the same way. It is not much trouble to move the sheds to the new field of op-

There are three profits in the Angora goat. First, the mohair; second, the increase; third, the land they will clear. Recent high prices for mutton and wool have caused an impetus to the sheep and goat industry. You may own a flock of many heads of sheep, and unless you use great difigence in watching, dipping and caring for them they will die by the thousands with disease. It is not so, however, with the Angora. If you have 5,000 Angoras today, you may rest assured you will have this number with its increase a year from this time. If you have 5,-000 head of sheep today, the greater portion of them may be dead thirty days from now, even though you handle them with the greatest care. You often heard the expression "dying like sheep with the rot," but you never heard such an expression applied to the goat; hence my preference

for the goat. Net wire, from thirty to thirty-two inches high, with three barbed wires above it, is the best to make a goat proof fence. Some farmers attempt to make a goat proof fence out of five or six wires with posts from ten to sixteen feet apart. soon the staples fall out and the heat and cold cause the wire to slacken, and it is not long until the goats are going through the fence and annoying by destroying their crops and that of their neighbor. Seven or eightwire fences, properly stretched, with good cedar posts eight feet apart, extra long cedar staples in them and with the corners guyed in such a manner that the wire cannot possibly slacken, make a good goat proof fence. The net wire, however, is preferable, for if the staple falls out the wire will stand up against the post. The net wire does not cost a great deal more than the barbed wire. Hogs may be run in the same enclosure with goats, except in the spring of the year, at which time they will destroy the kids, and when once they learn to eat kids they are as destructive as bears. A kid younger than two months of age should not be allowed in a pasture with hogs. It requires the fourth, fifth and sixth cross with a high-bred buck to breed the common goat up to a good shearer. It hardly pays to shear a half-breed or a three-fourths breed. The seven-eighths breed, if the buck is a good one, should shear three or pounds of mohair of fairly good quality and pays very well. The Angora is not so prolific as the common The doe of the common goat usually brings two or three kids, while the Angora only brings one or two Experts estimate that a man should raise from 80 to 90 per cent of kids. I know men, however, who claim to double their flock each year.

The bucks should be turned with the flock on or about Oct. 25. This will make kidding season on or about April 25, five months thereafter. It is not best to allow the nannies to give birth to a kid in the winter, because the kid would likely be trampled under the sheds or would freeze to death; and again, the mother will not claim her

the nannies refuse to claim their kids when there is plenty for her to eat. It is necessary to force her to allow the kid to suck in some instances for the first time or two, because it is frequently the case that her udder A flock of goats, like sheep, require more hands and attention in the spring and in the kidding season than at any other time. The goat is very fond of acorns and the bitter mast will fatten them like hogs. This is a help where you have cattle, as they

kid that season of the year unless well fed. It is rare, however, that

destroy the acorns which injure the cattle. The United States imports many millions of dollars worth of monair annually. There is sufficient mountain land in Texas to not only raise all the mohair imported by the United States, but to export several millions of dollars worth annually. Most of the goods which pass for silk are made from mohair; in fact the mohair silk is very superior to the silk made from the silk worm. All plush and cashmere are made from the mohair. There are new uses discovered annually for mohair, and it enters into the composition of a great many of our highest priced goods. It is the strongest and most lasting fabric, and will take dyes better than any fabric in the world. One man, by his individual labor, can raise more pounds of mohair annually than it would be possible for him to raise in cotton. This can be readily marketed at 40c per pound four times the price received for cotton. The handling of a goat ranch is not so monotonous and is not such hard work as the raising of cotton. This can be raised upon land costing from \$2.50 to \$4 per acre. The cotton land will cost you from \$15 to \$50 an acre,

it can be done in the manner as above set out. Armour made an imsense for tune, first in the butcher and thereafter in the packing business because he utilized every possible available profit in that which he slaughtered. The hide was made to bring the greatest profit possible; the blood was used to purify and render sugar white; the horns were used for combs, etc.; the bones were used for knife handles, etc., the marrow and portions of the feet and joints were used to make glue and gelatine; not even the fertilizer was overlooked. So it is with any kind of business. This is applicable to a goat ranch as well as to any-thing else. The land should be used in such a way as to bring the greatest possible profit. Sufficient goats should be run thereon to utilize the brush, Sufficient sheep to destroy and keep down the weeds. If there is a large acorn crop it might be profitable to run hogs at a certain season of the year to utilize the acorns. Cattle may be run to utilize the grass. provided there are not sufficient sheep for this purpose; hence the property used to receive the greatest profit possible, and to use the land for all of the purposes to which it may be

The King of Billy Goats



Angora Buck, valued at \$1,500, imported from South Africa in January, 1906, by E. L. Witt and Sons

If you are raising cotton you meet ! with many disapointments in the way of hail, storms, boll weevils, drouths and grasshoppers. If you escape one you are almost sure to be caught, by the other; if you are raising mohair, you know absolutely that sufficient rain to make a leaf crop will come that if the leaf crop is made the fragrant and festive Angora will flourish. You know the number of head, you have and the shearing capacity of each; the price per pound you will receive for same; hence you can calculate in advance your profits. There is nothing so susceptible of a minute calculation as this, and I am surprised that the farmers and stockmen of this country will allow millions of acres of the finest goat land in the world to lie idle when the leaves from this

Should I make a proposition to show how the leaves now going to waste might be cashed, if you believe such a thing to be possible, you would enter into the scheme heartily; and yet

of gold to add to the wealth of Texas.

waste. Of course on a mountain range the greatest profit can be made from goats, as it grows more brush than anything else. To illustrate some of the profits in the goat business will say good seven-eighths nannies, when bought in qauntities of several hundred, should be bought at about \$4 per head. They should shear \$2 worth of mohair each and the kid, counting they would only have one each, is worth \$2.50. Snppose a nannie would shear only \$1.60 worth of wool and suppose her kid would be worth \$2.49, this makes \$4. Should she shear as muck as \$2.50, and many of this grade will do so, and have two kids, worth \$2.50 each, then you have \$7.50 profit upon a \$4 investment. The time to buy is in the fall, because in the spring after they have been sheared it is ard to judge them but with the upon them you can judge them better. Again it is only three or four months from the time you make your investment until you have received your profit, for the shearing and kidding period comes in the spring.

adaptable, allowing nothing to go to

PORSON AT 'ER 'ELLUM

With Him No Storm Ever Blew That the Mercy Couldn't Weather

On the morning of June 21, in the year of our Lord, 18-, there set sail from Blakney, South Australia, the ship Mercy, bound for San Francisco, via Fiji and Honolulu. Ship's company included, she carried twenty-nine souls all told. Of these some twelve were passengers, including amongst both women and children. Three only were making the entire

Four days out, or thereabouts, she was spoken by the bark Wooloomooloo. A month passed and no further men-tion was made of the Mercy by incoming vessels' shipmasters.

"She has been blown out of her course by contrary winds, that is all," her owners had replied. But when four months went by, and presently five, without any further tidings of the Mercy coming to hand, it became the generally accepted opinion that she had been lost.

There were several, however, who were not taken with this view of the matter, Captain Porson, the Mercy's skipper, they said, had used the sea, man and boy, for five-and-thirty years; was it likely then, they asked, that he'd throw away a brand new ship such as was the Mercy, unless he was very much obliged? Not wind, ur wave, nor sunken reef, no, nor Himself-but money, ay, money, would

Naturally enough, Messrs. Hobson and Joyce, the owners of the Mercy, were not a little troubled. Not, however, because they were threatened with the loss of their insurance money -they could afford to lose that many times over-but because the honor of the house was touched. Never before had a whisper gone out against it. Mr. Hobson, the senior partner, was

the first to speak. "What is your theory, Sparson?" he inquired of an old trusted seaman. "Has the Mercy really foundered, think If so, how did she meet her fate? Was it on a coral reef unmarked on the chart, or by a fire at sea, or

Sparson shook his head. "It was none

o' them things, sir," he said slowly. "Was she sunk in a storm, think you?" asked Mr. Joyce. "It's like this 'ere, sirs," said he, "the

Mercy ain't sunk, and 'ere's my rissons for the saying of it: That there Porson, he's an A1 man for soundings, they say. Moreover, he knows his course by heart like, and ain't the man to miss stays anywhere in the neighborhood of coral. Moreover, no storm ever blew but that the Mercy could weather it with Porson at 'er 'ellumand where else should he be? Moreover, the trades has bin a-blowing werry reg'ler of late, and no storms to speak of bin reported. Moreover, as to a fire at sea, thet's God's bizness, but Porson. he'd git it under, give him time."

"What sort of a man is Porson, in his private capacity, I mean, Span son?" asked Mr. Hobson.

"That there Porson, sir," he said, 'as a tremendous long 'ead for money, there's no denying of it. But 'e's a man as 'as never bin known to go back on 'is word."

"You were not here, I think Hobson, when I gave Porson his last instructions before sailing? I told him to be sure and bring the Mercy back again safe to port. I said it laughingly, as you may suppose. I was somewhat surprised to see how the man took it. He brought his fist down on yonder desk with a bang. 'Mr. Joyce, said he, 'as I stand here, before Almighty God, sir, I swear to you that no hand but mine shall steer the Mercy back into port, and back into port she shall come, come fair weather, come foul."

The conference shortly afterwards broke up. Skipper Sparson, leaving Messrs. Hobson and Joyce's office, stepped into the street. Scarcely had he done so when he was accosted by a fellow mariner.

Sparson's companion, apparently addressing the clouds, presently spoke as "Sighted Mercy 5th o' last month, orf

Noffulk; thought as 'ow it might in-

terest ye." Sparson stayed in his walk, facing "And did ye speak his companion. er?" he inquired. Shipmaster Joe Thomson, of the Widgeon, chuckled hoarsely before re-

"I run out distress signals," said he. Sparson smiled. "You alus was a man of idees, Joe Thomson," he said admiringly. "And did she 'eave to?" admiringly. "And did she 'eave to?"
"Not she," answered his companion; she tuk no sart o'-notice whatsomever. She waur rattling along under full press o' sail an' 'alf a gale o' blowing. There waur a 'and at 'er 'el-

nosing it torrards Fiji." "Thank ye kindly,' said Sparson, spinning quick round on his heel. A few minutes later and he was again

lum, but 'e waur all I seed, She waur

RIEGER'S

TRIEGER&CO.

on catching sight of the skipper's burly

like the looks of it. Joe Thomson there

he run out distress signals, 'oping

thereby 'e'd get speech with Porson. But 'e didn't, coz why? Coz Porson never shifted his 'ellum, no, not by a

hair's breath. What do you make o'

"If it is as you say," replied the elder partner, "I don't know what to

"Nor I, sir," said Sparson. "It's a

'Ay, so I hear," replied Mr. Hobson,

rum job altogether. She was nosing

thoughtfully. "Well," he added more cheerfully, "we must wait and see what turns up. As it is, this news

has relieved us, as you may imagine, not a little."

time the Mercy was reported as hav-ing been sighted in this and that lati-

tude and longitude on such and such

Mercy had all but dropped out of recollection. In all seven years had passed

the private room of Messrs, Hobson

The three men passed out together With her vast bulk of hull sharply de-

fined against the outer rim of the dying luminary, a large ship, sitting well

down in the water, was slowly drop-

ping in with the tide. What whole spaces of canvas yet remained to her

were discolored by a rusty red, and

worn so thin that many thought to ob-

serve through them the broad setting

sun. In many places her bulwarks had been crushed in. From stem to

stern she was coated thickly with some

marine growth. Her hull was a mere

shapeless mass. One solitary figure

alone was to be observed upon her decks—that of her helmsman.

a boat was procured, and the two partners presently mounted the ves-

sel's side together. They walked

straight up to the solitary figure

standing by the wheel, and without a

word passing between them, cut the lashings by which it was secured to

the helm and laid it gently down upon

two partners on the deck.

Sparson was the first to join the

'Is it Porson?" he whispered huskily,

"All that remains of him," said Mr.

"It's a skeleting, sir," he stammered

"It's a skeleton," replied Mr. Joyce, "and lashed to the helm."

HE WILL SEND EXHIBIT

Wise County Man to Send Fat Stock

Shop Shipment

who utilizes 750 acres in his opera-tions, and who lives ten miles south

of Decatur, Wise county, on the Fort

Worth and Denver, was in Fort Worth

Monday looking after the Fat Stock

the show eight head of fat cattle. Two of these I will enter at the show, and

the others will be sold with these dur-

ing the show. The two I will exhibit

will be Shorthorns, registered bulls.

They will be classed as junior calves.

or 1-year-olds. I think the stockmen

of all sorts ought to patronize this show, even if they do not make ex-

penses, for it is through just such in-

stitutions as this that the interest of

people is aroused and every one taught

what good cattle are. There will be

some more cattle brought down from

our country to the show, among them some by C. W. Martin.

plant only grain, such as wheat, oats, corn, and that old standby forage

plant, sorghum. Sorghum will raise two crops, one from the planting and one from the stubble, and there is no

roughness better for cattle. Cattle

wintered well and did not suffer from

cold to any extent. Our grasses are sage and mesquite, but the latter is

gradually crowding out the sage, as it

always does. It did not rot much this

winter. We have had too much rain,

not recently, but earlier in the winter

folks so much good did not more than reach us, but there is a good season in

the ground. Wheat and oats are all

in fine shape and bid fair to give us

land in our section. All have been cut

up and sold for farms. Our farmers

are all paying attention to raising cat-

to be good farming lands, and wheat

does well upon them. Land is selling

at from \$25 to \$40 per acre, cultivated,

and raw, \$20 to \$28, and in good de-

Clarence Stewart, looking tired and

There are no more large bodies of

and other stock, and will soon be up

"The white chalk lands are proving

Last Thursday's rain that did

a bountiful yield this year.

with the very best.

county this morning.

"I cultivate 200 acres of land, and

"I am going to bring to help along

George W. Short, a stock farmer,

Hobson dryly, "barring his immortal

glancing in the direction of the re-

The hands were quickly forthcoming,

Year after year went by, and the

Skipper Sparson once more stood in

"Skipper Porson has returned, sir."

a date, but never as spoken.

And so it went on. From time to

make of it."

and Joyce.

the deck.

soul.'

at length.

cumbent form.

torrards Fill. sir."

"Yes, sir," said Sparson; "but I don't

figure standing in the doorway.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BAC

Send us an order and when you get the Whiskey, test it for Age, Flavor, Smoothness and all the essentials of GOOD Whiskey. Compare it with other Whiskies (no matter what the price); test it for medical purposes; let your friends try it; use half of it if necessary to satisfy yourself on these points—then if not thoroughly convinced that Rieger's Monogram Rye is as good as any whisky you ever drank, return the balance to us at our expense and we will at once return your money. That we are reliable we refer to National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo. Capital \$1,000,000.

Rieger's Monogram RYE WHISKEY

8 Full Qts. Rieger's \$5.00 FREE WITH EACH ORDER

Full Qfs. Rieger's \$3.00

Monogram Rye \$3.00

EXTRA FINE

WE PAY EXPRESS. NO MARKS ON PACKAGE TO INDICATE CONTENTS Purity and Age are the guarantees of GOOD Whisky. Rieger's Monogram has the purity, age, quality that make it a universal favorite. We are U. S. Registered Distillers (District No. 369, 5th Dist. of Kentucky).

J. RIEGER & CO. 1577 Jenesee St. KANSAS CITY, MO. Orders from Ariz. Cal., Colo., Fla., Idaho., Mont., Nev., N. Dak., New Mex., Ore., Utah., Wash., and Wyo., must call for 20 quarts, freight prepaid, or add to cents a quart and we will ship either of above offers by express prepaid.

standing in the private room of the Registered firm of Hobson & Joyce. The partners, however, quick as the skipper's own action had been, were already in receipt of the news. "So the Mercy has been sighted, Sparson?" remarked the elder partner

Herefords

140 choice young Hereford Bulls, from eight to twenty months old. 150 choice bred Hereford Heifers from two to three years old. 130 Hereford Heifers, from eight to

eighteen months old, not bred. All of the above are in prime condition and will be sold at TIME'S

WM. POWELL. Channing, Hartley County, Texas.

Rogan & Simmons

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Rooms 9, 10 and 11. First National Bank

Building. AUSTIN, TEXAS.

J.K.CARAWAY SPEYER Lubbock, Texas

POULTRY DOLLARS COME EASY Our large 52 to 112 page magazine, beautifully illustrated, best printed and will put you in comfortable circumto add dollars to your income by keeping a few hens on a town lot, or make a success on a large scale. Covers everything. Contains information that edited poultry journal, makes it easy stances if followed. Poultry Success, one year 50c. Large book ills't'd, free to annual subs. 3 months trial 10c. Poultry Success Co., Springfield, O.

DRAUGHON College
BUSINESS

Fort Worth, Texas, guarantees to teach you bookkeeping and banking in from eight to ten weeks, and shorthand in as short a time as short first first as the state of the stat short a time as any first-class college Positions secured, or money refunded. Notes accepted for tuition. For catalogue address J. W. Draughon, president, Sixth and Main streets, Fort Worth. Texas.



One Way Colonist Tickets February 15 to April 7

\$25.00 For your accommodation LATEST STYLE PULL-

MAN TOURIST SLEEP-ING CARS will be run through without change. The Sleeper will leave Galveston every Tuesday, on train No. 6. STEAMSHIP TICKETS TO AND

FIRST-CLASS LINES. T. P. FENELON, C. P. A.

FROM EUROPE VIA ALL

710 Main St.

PANHANDLE BOOMING

Conditions Said to Be Better Than Ever in History

R. M. Warden, chief field deputy for United States Marshal Green, was in Port Worth Saturday, en route from the Panhandle to his Dallas headquar-

"The Panhandle Is in fine condition," he said. "Range conditions are good, farming operations are well advanced and are being extended and people are flocking in from the old states, buying land and opening new farms. I lived in Potter, county for a number of years, but never in my life have I seen the Panhandle look better than it now does. That is the coming great section of Texas."

Howell Bros, of Bryan, Texas, will have their herd of prize winning Red Polled Cattle at the Fort Worth Stock Show, consisting mostly of the get of their herd bull, Doctor Corporal. San Antonio and Dallas fair, 11 head exhibited, they won 13 firsts, 8 sec-

DAN PATCH 1:55% (ING BRILLIANT COLORS) WITH POSTAGE PREPAID MALED FREE

We Have A Beautiful, Six Color Lithograph of Our World Champion Stallion Dan Patch 1:55%. It Was Made From Photograph And She We Have A Beautiful, Six Color Lithograph of Our World Champion Stallon Dan Fatch 1:354. It was made From Factograph And Stallon Dan Hitched To Sulky And Pacing His Fastest Clip. It Also Gives All Of His World Records. This Is A Splendid Horse Picture For Framing. It Is Dan Hitched To Sulky And Pacing His Fastest Clip. It Also Gives All Of His World Records. This Is A Splendid Horse Picture For Framing. It Is The Most Life Like Picture Ever Taken And Shows Dan Flying Through The Air With Every Foot Off Of The Ground. We Will Mail You One Copy The Most Life Like Picture Ever Taken And Shows Dan Flying Through The Air With Every Foot Off Of The Ground. We Will Mail You One Copy The Most Life Like Picture Ever Taken And State How Much Live Stock You Own And Name This Paper.

Pree, Postage Prepaid, If You Write Us And State How Much Live Stock You Own And Name This Paper.

Address INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapella, Minneapella, U. 3. A.

Our Showing of Send for the Special Catalogue. New Modes and Novelties



is beyond question the most elaborate Dallas has ever known. The leading makers have given us the handsomest things possible to produce -styles and effects different from those sold generally to the trade. We stand second to no house in the South as leaders of high-class Novelties, and this season is to witness our greatest triumph. Never were we so well pre-pared so early in the season, and never did the buying public so decidedly show their appreciation of tyles. It makes no difference to us whether you are ready o buy or not, we are always ready to show you the new modes, for the more you compare them with what others offer the more satisfied you vill be to return to A. Harris & Co. when you are ready to buy. Our styles are distinct and exclusive, our garments do not have that shop-made appearance that most readymade garments have. No mat-ter how inexpensive the garment may be you'll find style creeps into every line and every fold. Our styles emhasize more than ever the Supremacy of the FASHION If you are not coming to

Stockmen's Convention,

write for samples of the new

LITTLE MAVERICKS

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

The Spring Outlook

W. P. Anderson, special live stock agent of the Pecos Valley lines of the Santa Fe system, was at the Sheldon today. In reference to the cattle situation in the southwest, Mr. Anderson said that on the plains of New Mexico and in the Panhandle of Texas this season they would be buyers of yearlings steers instead of sellers.

There is grass room and inquiry already in sight for 15,000 or 20,000 head of this kind along our road south and east of Portales, and it is in direct connection with the inquiry that I came to El Paso," said he.

'The demand from the northwest is almost all confined to 2-year-old stoers. When our people in the Panhandle of Texas feed their 2-year-old steers through the winter, which the majority of them are doing this winter, it makes a better market for this class among the feeders of early maturity beef in the states east of the Mis-

sissippi river. The middle plains country sends its 3-year-old steers to the Northern Panhandle pastures along the line of the Southern Kansas and Texas railroad and the 4-year-olds and upward from El Paso county, the Davis Mountain country and Lower Panhandle country to Kansas pastures, where they are either fattened for beef or are finished on corn in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois.

Of this latter class there is not nearas many in sight for this market as last season.

The wholesale mortality, of course in the year of 1901, 1902 and 1903 will be felt greatly this year, next year and in 1908. This condition will apply universally throughout the range country

of the west, where there is a general shortage of beef steers.
"El Paso county, Texas, and the Davis Mountain country and contingent territory are making great progbreeding up their cattle herds to a higher beef standard than any

other section of the country.

"William Parrell, the Hereford
breeder of Channing, Texas, is here today with a large consignment of bulls for Marfa, Texas, to contribute to that

"Owing to the excellent winter range an abundance of weed feed and a promise of an early spring, which will afford ample grass, Pecos, Texas, will be our most important shipping point this spring."—El Paso Herald.

There Is No Conflict

There is a wide belief that the Catle Raisers' convention at Dallas and the Fat Stock Show at Fort Worth will conflict by both going on at the same time. This is not the case. The Cattle Raisers' convention meets at Dallas on Monday, the 19th, and ends on Wednesday, the 21st. The Fat Stock Show begins on Thursday, the 22d, and lasts until Saturday, the 24th. Heretofore the Cattle Raisers' convention has always begun on Tuesday, but this year the date was changed to

Monday in order to get through with the work in hand in time to allow members of the association to visit Fort Worth and attend the Fat Stock

Railroads have made special rates to the Cattle Raisers' convention, good all of next week, and those who go to Dallas will have plenty of time to come to Fort Worth and enjoy seeing the finest collection of fine cattle, hogs, sheep and horses ever brought together in the southwest.

There is going to be a big attendance at the Cattle Raisers' convention and the Fat Stock Show, as is shown by the calls upon hotels and boarding houses for rooms. Fort Worth hotels have nearly all of their spare rooms spoken for, and are preparing for extra accommodations. Many of the cattlemen who feel more at home in Fort Worth than anywhere else, off of their ranches, have engaged rooms here and will come over to spend their nights after the day's work is through,-Live

Steers in Sight

W. P. Anderson, special live stock agent of the Pecos Valley lines of the Santa Fe, came in from a two weeks' tour of the Panhandle and Pecos Valley, says the Drovers' Telegram. The season thus far has been more

favorable than early indications fore-told," said he. "The abundance of forage crops and the almost superhuman effort to provide for cattle on the bald plains on some of the large ranches will reduce the losses of these flats to an insignificant minimum. All of the ranches are making this effort, the most noticeable of which is the X I T, which is putting its poor cattle on feed.

The supply of cattle for Kansas pastures from the Panhandle is yet a problem, so far as the total number of all kinds is concerned; but of 4-yearsteers and upward there are not quite forty thousand in sight, with a possibility that 20,000 more that have not as yet been separated or placed in commercial bunches, will come to the front in the spring. I have not given out any list nor assisted anybody in preparing any steer list or other cattle list of the prospective supply for the coming season."

Value of Range Cattle

The stock show recently held in Denver was of the greatest benefit to the rangers. Extensive experiments were made in connection with the stock show, which was an object lesson to every cattleman who attended it. One of the most important things was the experiments in the production of baby beef. This is something comparatively new in the west, but it is of marked interest to the stock growers. The yearling calves from 6 to 9 months of age are taken off the milk and put on corn and alfalfa. This makes beef they are growing and by the time they are yearlings past they are ready for the market, writes F. J.

Dallas

Are cordially invited to call

and inspect our immense

stock of Furniture, Carpets,

Mantels, Stoves, etc., whether

you want to buy or not.

We wish especially to call
your attention to the unusual

values we are giving in man-tels, tiles and grates.

FAKES

Furniture &

Carpet Co.

Complete Housefurnishers,

369 and 371 Elm Street,

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Cattlemen Visiting

gives the consumers a better product. The sheepmen long ago saw the advantage of this and for years past have been putting lamps on the market in the same manner. in the west are handling their stock as they did years ago. It has been their system to range cattle until they are 4 years of age and then market them, but I think the experiments in the production of baby beef will be adopted by a number of the leading live stock companies in the intermountain region. For instance, it was shown that calves taken off milk and

put on the market, and means a sav-ing of thousands of dollars to the range people, and at the same time

months old they weighed 800 pounds and sold for \$40. A calf up to the time it is a year and a half old can be fattened at a cost of \$3.50 per hundredweight, while a 2year-old steer can be fattened at a cost of \$7.50 per hundredweight. It is figured that it costs \$11 a hundred to fatten a 3-year-old steers and \$17 to fatten a 4-year-old steers. These figures show conclusively that it would be to the advantage of any stockman to put his calves on the market when they are yearlings, and it has proved by experiments that it is the best beef. There is no reason why the stockmen of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and the other surrounding

put on proper food grew rapidly in flesh. When the calves were 8 and 9

Ike Pryor, President

beef for the market.

states could not produce this kind of

"'Ike Pryor, president,' sounds all right," said W. J. Moore, chairman of the state live stock sanitary board to the Express Wednesday. "I haven't the Express Wednesday. "I haven't asked Pryor anything about it, but I do not believe that he would stand for the assertion that he is the most suitable man who has ever aspired to the office. This would be embarrassing alike to both past and future presidents. I regret the disposition of a few to antagonize Ike for the sole rea-son that he is engaged in the live stock commission business. The men who are taking the initiative in the matcommission companies, but the effort to crucify a man because you cannot dictate how he shall invest a few dol-lars on the side does not seem wise that he will fail in his duty. They just ask, 'Will he?' No charge of incompetency has been filed against him, and, what's more, none will be. If a eattleman wants to take stock a commission company that's his business, but if that is going to be a bar to honors from his fellow cattlemen, the prospects are that there will be a numof capable men who must abandon the idea of going any higher in the councils of the organization than to pay dues and vote right. Ike Pryor is as well equipped for the office as any man belonging to the association, and that is saying a whole lot for Ike, and while I predict his election by an overwhelming majority, I am confident that in the interest of harmony he should be the unanimous choice of the whole membership"-San Antonio Ex-

Some Dipping Experiments
The bureau of animal industry will,

within the next week or two, cor some dipping experiments in South Texas that will be of interest to cattlemen generally. The use of Beaumont oil in removing ticks and other vermin has proven effective and reasonably satisfactory. Yet the department recognizes that unless the exact grade of oil in an exact proportion is used that there will continue to be some dissatisfaction for the reason that the hide of the animal will occasionally burn and the hair disappear. The de has evolved an believes will meet the requirements of stockmen generally. Dr. James W. Porter, the inspector for the bureau with headquarters in this city, will be in charge of the dipping, but states that the time and place has not been definitely settled as yet.

Expects Light Movement Jack Hall of Wilson & Hall of Den-ver was in St. Joseph Monday and admits that Panhandle steers are going to cost some money if the boys handle them this year. In an interview with a Stock Yards Journal reporter he "I do not look for a very heavy movement of southern cattle north this spring. I have not yet been south this year, but my partner, Mr. Wilson, is down there now and from informa-tion I have received, I think the trade will be unusually light. Cattlemen in Texas and New Mexico are asking high prives for their young steers this year -higher than the northern men feel justified in paying. Very few sales have been made as yet, but the few steers that have been sold have brought better prices than they did last year. I received a letter a few days ago advising me of the sale of a bunch of yearings at \$3 per head more than the same steers brought last year."

Tomlinson is Confident W. Tomlinson, secretary of the American Live Stock association, is at the yards, direct from Washington, where he has been for about two weeks in the interest of the extension of the twenty-eight hour law to thirty-six hours, railway legislation and other

questions affecting the live stock industry. He expresses himself as very

hopeful of favorable action by congress on the twenty-eighthour law within the next month. Congressman Mann of Chicago is chairman of the committee in the house of representatives which has this bill under consideration, being thoroughly familiar with its merits, since the matter was presented by the com-

mittees from Chicago and the West favoring its passage. As to railway legislation, Mr. Tomlinson is well pleased with the outlook. It looks as if the long fight to have the interstate commerce law amended is about at an end. The supamended is about at an end. The sup-porters of the Hepburn-Doliver bill will not accept any amendment granting to the courts full power to review the orders of the commission in all its phases; the bill when passed, however, will probably contain some provision allowing the courts the right to review the orders of the commission on the constitutional rights of the parties to the case. This power the courts now

Another bill is before congress providing for a census of live stock every five years. Live stock people have long been asking for such a census and it is probable that congress will now authorize the taking of such a census. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is warmly supporting the bill and various live stock associations are indorsing 7.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

More Scrub Steers

Another calf crop is due in a few weeks. For a short time markets will be glutted with calves, a majority of them in such condition os to render conficsation by inspectors probable but the entire crop will not be marketed as yeal. The residue will develop into

scrub steers. In these days of live stock enlightenment it is surprising that grade bulls are still used for the purpose of freshening the dairy cows of the central Western states. Every year there is a large stock yard traffic in these worthless males. They cost little if any less than good registered bulls could be secured at, but breeders still cling

MEET US AT The Cattlemen's Convention

RECERCIONES DE LA COMPONICION DELICION DE LA COMPONICION DE LA COM

Dallas, Mar. 19, 20 and 21, Headquarters St. George Hotel

The Fat Stock Show

Fort Worth, March 22, 23 and 24

WE OWN AND CONTROL LARGE TRACTS OF LAND WHICH WE DESIRE TO SELL FROM \$2 AN ACRE UP. TERMS EASY. WE ALSO HANDLE RANCHES, CATTLE, FARMS, CITY PROPERTY: MINERAL LANDS AND MINES AND TIM-BER LANDS IN OLD MEXICO.

IMMIGRATION

WE HAVE IMMIGRANTS FROM EVERYWHERE WANTING TO BUY PROPERTY AND LANDS. IF YOU HAVE ANYTHING TO OFFER SEE US, OR WRITE US, AS WE CAN SELL IT FOR YOU. WE ALSO DO A GENERAL EXCHANGE BUSINESS FOR ALL KINDS OF PROPERTY EVERYWHERE AND WANT TO GET IN LINE WITH YOU FOR A DEAL. WE PLOT AND COLONIZE YOUR LANDS, SURVEY AND LOCATE TOWNSITES. MAKE OUR OFFICES YOUR HEADQUARTERS. WE OCCUPY THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF THE PRINCE BUILDING, 908-910 MAIN STREET.

Opposite Metropolitan Hotel, Ft. Worth, Texas

Oliver Land and Immigration Co. Bob Pyron, Manager

to their ancient policy. Of course cows must be freshened in the lacteal function, but if a pure bred bull were used the resule would be crop of calves that would be avail-

able for beefmaking. Having produced en inferior calf the surprise is that many proceed to raise it. The contention is that it costs little, but the result is an off-colored beast of the sunfish variety that no self respecting feeder would permit over night in his feed lot. Such cattle ought never to be raised. They were worth more money as veals than 2year-olds .- Breeders' Gazette.

Northwestern Conditions

C. F. Coffee of Chadron, Neb., was in San Antonio a portion of the day Tuess day. He has been visiting his old home in Georgetown. He has not been a resident of the state since the early '70s. He wandered off with a herd of cattle something over thirty years ago, but makes periodical visits to his old stamping ground. Mr. Coffee has ranch interests both in Wyoming and Neraska. He said: "Up to the time I left home a few weeks ago the weather had been most admirable, but I notice from the papers that a blizzard struck us amout the second of this month and I have heard nothing since then. would be very surprising if we passed entirely through a winter without some severe weather. Cattle are in better shape this winter to stand the storms this late than they have been for a numbe of years. We feed very little in the winter. I put up about 200 tons of hay every year and feed only the poor cows and the young cows heavy with calf." Mr. Coffee has for a number of years been handling steers from

Robinson

Simply Makes

the

Best

Photos

In the city and cheaper

than any because he

does the work himself.

The cattlemen have a

special rate and the

lead in attention.

the Panhandle country, but says he has nothing bought for next spring and that he will not be able to remain in the state until the big roundup in Dallas.-San Antonio Express,

Got There, Eli!

A Bell county stock raiser, J. L. Ely, claims credit for having sold the largest steer that was ever seen on the Fort Worth market, the monster being a Bell county product, 4 years old, and weighed 1,770 pounds. It sold for 5 cents and the total amount realized from the sale was \$88.50.

Horse Breeding States

Illinois is credited with 1,429,473 horses; Texas, 1,290,540; Iowa, 1,247,-475, and Kansas, 1,056,752 horses. These are the only four states in the union that have each upward of 1.000.000 horses. Illinois for the first time takes the leading position in the horse industry, the first honors having previously been held by Texas. The averave value of horses in Illinois is \$96.96; in Texas, \$46.20; in Iowa, \$86.31; Kansas, \$75.01. Georgia and South Carolina have the highest average valuation \$115; Massachusetts and New Jersey \$112; Connecticut, \$111; New York and Pennsylvania, \$102; Ohio, \$101; Arizona, the lowest average, \$28; New Mexico, \$30; Wyoming, \$42; Montana, \$43; Utah, \$44 and the middle Western states, \$80 to \$100. The total number of horses in the United States aggregates 18,718,578, an

increase over 1905 of 1,660,876. The horse industry is now expanding at the rate of upward of 1,500,000 annually and at the current rate of increase there will be a liberal surplus for export by 1910. The rapid growth of American cities and farms increases the consumption of horses. Domestic demand is now of proportions to furnish an outlet for the present surplus at prices too high for the xeport trade.

Horsemen Organize The Texas Light Harness Horse as-

sociation was organized at a meeting of the prominent standard horse breeders of Texas held in Dallas recently, with horsement present from all parts of the state. When permanent organization had

When permanent organization had been formed Cononel Henry Exall was elected president, M. M. Phinney of Dallas; first vice president; J. E. Whitsell, of Corsicana, second vole president, and H. A. Lawler, of Fort Worth, inird vice president. J. J. Miller of Dallas was made permanent secretary and treasurer. and treasurer.

The meeting was called to order by Colonel Exall and he was made temporary chairman, Colonel Exall delivered an address of welcome. He declared that all Texas needed to put her in the first rank of horse producing states was such an organization as it was proposed to organize at this meeting. The prime purpose of the organization would be to encourage the raising of standard bred horses and improve the breed in all cases. It would also result in a systematic study of the industry by those who belonged to the

A. P. Tenison for the State Fair association made a short address, in which he assured the horsemen of the co-operation of the state fair. The fair association would offer better inducements each year and that more and better prices are to be given in the

Southern Stockers Scare It seems to be the general opinion among dealers that the movement of southern cattle to the northern pastures is going to be light this springstill lighter than it was last. Twoyear-old steers are reported to be very scarce in the Texas Panhandle as the calf crop two years ago was light.
"Of course, there will be some movement by a few of the big outfits," said a prominent dealer the other day, "but I do not look for a heavy run. Texas



W. J. Tackaberry, Manager

Exclusive dealers in fine vehicles. Columbus Buggy Company's line of ranch buggles, surreys, phaetons and open work. Many other makes.

312-314 Houston Street

has been marketing she stuff and calves pretty freely for the last few years and will have nothing to display on the bargain counter this year. Northern men claim they cannot pay Abilene News. high prices, as they have made no money in the cattle business for ten vears and it looks like trade was going to be light."-Denver Record-

Holding She Stuff

Stockmen of the Concho country, according to the San Angelo Standard, are generally of the opinion that a great deal of the she stuff will be kept at home this year. They say that in the last two years a good many cows have been shipped and that it is up to all of them to keep the cows, at home for breeding purposes of there will be a decided shortage. Many of the calves of the last two years have been shipped and lots of cows have spayed. This makes a very great shortage in cows for breeding purposes and must be remedied. The shipment of 1906 will undoubtedly consist of steers and bulls to a great extent.

Firm for Higher Commissions Word was received at Cheyenne

Wyo., from Kansas City and St. Joseph by Secretary Walker of the Wool Growers' associations that the live stock exchanges at those two markets had reconsidered the matter of restoring the old commission charges on sheep and hogs and had decided to stand pat on the increase of \$2 per car load, which increase was inap u-

rated January 1. This news came as a big surprise to the wool growers of the West, as it is claimed four out of five commission houses at Kansas City handling sheep promised President Wilson and Secretary Walker at the close of the conference with the exchanges in Kansas City February 7, that the old rates

A meeting of the committee of the National Wool Growers has been called at Salt Lake, atw hich steps will be

taken to protect the interests of wool

In Taylor County

Dick James and J. Bullock of Ballinger sold and delivered to Brigham Brothers of Merkel 150 steer yearlings at \$10 a head. The delivery was made to Brigham Brothers' ranch at Merkel by J. T. Bullock and John Sheppard.



Oph-thal-mol-o-gy

Will permanently cure Head-aches, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc. I stop the undue waste of the "Nervious Vitality," build up the Nervous System and Re-distribute this Nerve Force until the poor suffering organs "wake up" like new ones and you

No Knife or Medicine I sign a contract to stop your ill, or money back. I can give you names of people who have had your disease, and you may see or write them about my work for

Dr. T. J. Williams.

THOMAS J. HINES The Jeweler

Special prices given on Diamonds, Watches and

Cut Glass. Fine Repairing a Specialty 298 Elm Street Dallas, Texas

Call and See Me **503 Main Street**

COTTON SEED HULLS

\$5.50 Delivered Fort Worth

CAKE AND MEAL—Quotations furnished on any quantity delivered any station

Street & Graves, Houston, Texas

FORT WORTH MARKET

Complete and Accurate Report of the Business Done in All Classes of Sto

Review of the Week's Market

Receipts of cattle have been light on this market the past week, though heavy steer cattle have been present in larger force than for many weeks. Heavy cattle have declined in value from 10 to 15 cents, while steady prices prevail for medium steers and half fed steer stuff is stronger. These last named have gone to packers mainly to take the place of butcher cows, which have been scarce. Good cows have been scarce, and these have all sold at strong prices. Medium butcher cows, along with cutters and canners, have developed no strength

Bulls are still in strong demand by speculators, and the bulk of the full trade has gone in that direction, although packers are taking a few.

The calf trade has been active at strong prices for the week, tops reachhave been offered. These would probably bring \$5.50. Outside buyers have kept up the demand for fleshy heavy calves.

The cattle market is quotable as follows: Prime beeves, 1,400 pounds and better, \$5.00@5.15; full fed steers, 1,-200 to 1.350 pounds, \$4.25@4.40; same weighing 1,150 to 1,200 pounds, \$4.15 @4.25; fed steers, 1,050 to 1,100 pounds, \$4.00@4.10; 950 to 1,050-pound \$3.60@3.85; choice grassers with flesh and quality, 1,000 to 1,100 pounds, \$3.60 @3.90; 950 to 1,000-pound, \$3.50@3.70; light thin steers, \$3.25@3.40; feeder steers with quality, from \$3.00@3.50; medium feeders, \$2.75@3.00; common kinds, \$2.50@2.75. Best fed cows, choice in quality, \$3.75@4.00; full fed, in car lots, \$3.20@3.50; fat grass cows. the same; choice butcher cows, \$2.65 @2.85; good butcher cows, \$2.35@2.60; mediums, \$2.00@2.25; cutters, \$1.75@ 2.00; canners, \$1.40@1.75; strictly choice fat vealers, \$5.25@5.50; choice fat, \$5.00@5.25; medium calves, \$4.00 @4.50; extra fat heavies, \$3.25@4.00; medium fleshy, \$2.75@3.00; common, \$2.25@2.50. Full fed stags, \$3.00%

3.50; fat bulls, \$2.75@3.00; good bulls, \$2.40@2.60; common kinds \$1.75@2.15.

Hogs have been in liberal supply, with the general run good to heavy corn fed. The market advanced on Monday but suffered a decline on Wednesday which was continued Thursday. Friday a part of the loss was recovered, with the week closing 10c higher than a week ago. The high point of the year was reached on Wednesday, \$6.40. The week's closing tops, \$6.25, bulk \$6.00@6.20, butchers \$6.15@6.20; mixed \$6.10@6.20; lights pigs \$4.25@5.25. Mast

Sheep have been in light supply on the market with prices fully steady.

Wednesday's Review and Sales Receipts of cattle today were quite moderate, only about 1,000 head coming in. The tendency among shippers seems to be to hold back, now that the market is in a stable condition.

hogs \$5.00@5.50.

Steers The bulk of the steer supply was made up of only moderately fattened beeves, around 900 pounds weight, and these sold at \$3.85. One load, a trifle better in weight and quality, sold a \$4.10, and this made the top sale of the

The demand for good killing steers was strong, and the market at the above figures held to a healthy tone.

Sales	1:			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
19	846	\$3.85	28 896	\$3.85
29	827	3.80	8 970	4.10
17	938	4.10	18 753	3.50
23	782	3.50	12:1,123	3.90
80	898	3.75		
30	898	3.75	24 823	8.60
4	827	3.00	281,015	4.00
12 st	eers a	nd stags	1,123	3.90
		Butche	r Stock	

In butcher cows the supply was short, far short of the demand, and the quality, barring two straight loads, was not up to market requirements. The opening was no a stronger basis than on yesterday, top cows averaging 862 pounds selling at \$3.20. The rest the selling was mostly in mixed loads and at steady figures.

Da	les of	cows:			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
54	862	\$3.20	1	1,070	\$3.25
5	842	3.00	6	703	1.70
21	751	3.65	19	454	1.70
3		2,10	8	916	3.15
3	963	2.35	7	954	2.40
5	946	3.50	12		2.60
	913	2.50	24	823	3.60
	827	3.00	28	1.015	4.00
5	878	2.50		615	2.60
24		1.90			
Sa	les of	heifers:			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
	630	\$3.35	1	500	\$3.35
1	570	3.00	10		
0	FAA				

10... 737 2.35 506 Bulls The bulls on the market sold as follows: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price 1...1.380 \$2.60 1...1,160 \$2.60 3.25

1...1,240 2...1,3254... 920 Calves Calves were for the most part in mixed loads, and not of very good quality. The market was active and strong, the best veals shown bringing \$5. A strong demand prevailed for good vealers, but this was not met. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. 26... 233 \$4.00 9... 411 \$2.90 4.00 8... 350 7... 234 2.50 4.00 5.00

2.50 7... 181 6... 159 $\frac{2.25}{2.50}$ 9... 116 192 Hogs

Hog receipts reached 3,000, mostly Texas points, and mostly in mixed loads. The market opened strong to 5c higher, and after the ter-ritory hogs had sold, immediately declined, with a loss of half a dime on receipt of adverse wire from the north. Top hogs sold at \$6.40, the bulk going at \$6.15@6.35. Pigs were about steady,

****	ig aro	und \$4.45				
Sa	les of	matured	hogs:			ı
0.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Avo	Price.	ı
	200	\$6.15	69		\$6.15	1
	183	6.071/2	64		5.50	ı
		6.20	93		5.50	ł
× .	156	5.50	73	235	6.40	ı
	136	6.25	80		6.85	1
	STATE OF THE PARTY	6.30		146	4.50	1
	201	6.35	29	177	2.00	1

04... 201 6.10 57... 215

0	ck in	Thi	s City			1
~				~~~~	~~~	······
1	47	232	6.10	21	218	6.10
	67	169	6.00	49	171	5.90
	74	161	4.60			
	Sal	les of	pigs:			
	No.	Ave.	Price	No.	Ave.	Price.
	99	74	\$4.45	47	88	\$4.50
	19	121	4.65	14	101	5.00
	8	109	4.65	10	115	4.59
	16	114	4.50	24		4.50
	10		4.60	92		4.50
9	39	116	4.60			
- 1		The second second				

Sheep

One double of fat Colorado wethers, consigned direct to a local packer, and a bunch of fifty-six head, coming in a mixed load of hogs, made up the sheep supply. The market was steady.

Cattle Shippers

McAdams, Burleson, 38; Frout & Newberry, Honey Grove, 25; C. B. Donald, Denison, 31; T. D. Roberts, Cedar Hills, 18; Troutwern & Nolan, Luling, 27; M. Dean, Valley view, 19; L. C. Porkitse, Systems (19) J. C. Perkins, Sulphur Springs, 60; L. F. Bridges, Sulphur Springs, 31; E. P. J., Mineola, 46; A. Hurst, Royse, 23; J. M. Fitzhugh, Duncan, I. T., 30; Cooper & G., Clifton, 21; R. C. Harris, Chickasha, 28; W. H. Gibbs, Seymour, 31; L. M. Hadley, Baird, 43; A. C. Sears, Merkel, 63; J. M. McGhee, Abilene, 31; T. E. B., Waco, 93.

Hog Shippers R. Brown, Red Rock, 95; Pillet & Scott, Thorndale, 113; D. H. F., Bryan, 97; G. W. Sheppard, Hebron, 170; Tuley & Robertson, Frisco, 69; Trout & Newberry, Honey Grove, 83; J. F. W., El Campo, 243; Van Scoyck & Wedline, Yale, Okla., 80; Van Scoyck & Wed-Yale, Okla., 80; Van Scoyck & Wed-line, Union, Okla., 79; Story & C., Still-water, Okla., 73; F. D. Roberts, Cedar Hill, 53; W. B. Blocker, Austin, 5; J. E. Davis, Milford, 81; M. Dean, Val-ley View, 27; Block & P., Nocona, 84; J. M. W., Grand Saline, 81; J. L. Moore, Kemp, 107; J. D. Rice, Mabank, 115; J. C. Petree, El Reno, Okla., 89; Gibson Brothers, Pauls Valley, I. T. 101; F. M. Smith, Ardmore I. T., 98; M. Crow, Rogers, 87; Waterhouse R. and T. Co., Glen Flora, 66; Ellington Brothers, Clifton, 87; Dave Hill, Chickasha, I. T., 80; J. M. Milner, Richland, 65; A. J. Reddesperger, Malakoff,

Thursday's Review and Sales Cattle receipts for today's market were slow in arriving. The opening found 1,400 in the pens, with 1,200 back, and the most of these came straggling in throughout the day, causing an intermittent and draggy

Steers Beef steers were in good supply, ome twenty-four loads for the early trade, the bulk coming from south Texas. The trade was disposed to play a waiting game in the face of the large amount yet to come, and for the first time in weeks the steer market dragged. However, by noon, some trading was done, the best selling at

\$4.20. Hea			s were	e not
wanted ver				
light weigh				
found sale	around	\$3.65.	Sales:	
No. Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
221,186	\$4.20	18	.1,243	\$3.60
11,120	2.50	51	.1,160	4.20
41,000	3.40			
50 968	3.95	6	. 993	4.10
221,075	4.00	45		4.15
221,071	4.10	22	.1,105	4.10
221,113	4.10			
31.7	Butche	er Stock	K	
Salling	of hutch	or con	e was	on a

Selling of butcher cows was on a steady basis. The supply was fairly ample towards the close of the mar-ket, and all offerings were readily Good cows remained scarce, the bulk of the supply being only fair to medium. Stocker buyers again took on a good lot of thin young cows, and this helped the trade in the lower

grades				
Sales	s of cows	:		
No. A	ve. Price	. No.	ATe	. Price.
11,	170 \$4.0	0 23.	789	\$2.25
4	895 2.60	8.	951	3.50
10	978 3.00	2.	990	3.00
14	915 2.71			5 2.25
19		5 3.	650	1.50
30		9.	663	3 1.65
10	782 2.5			3.25
41, 2	037 3.6			5 2.00
2	865 2.6	0 1.	1,280	3.60
1	980 3.6	0 500	&h 66	4 3.35
	665 1.40	0 8.	. 65	3 1.75
13	606 1.60		68	3 2.25
	613 1.9	5		
	805 3.00)		
Sales	of heiter	s:		
No. A	ve. Price	. No.	Ave	. Price.
2	495 \$3.00	1.	520	\$3.25
2	750 3.00		520	3.25
	610 2.7			
		Bulls		

Bulls were not very numerous, and in strong demand, prices being fully steady. Sales: No. Ave. Price. 1... 750 \$2.65 \$2.00 2...1.425 2.80 1... 840 2.50 1... 790 2.25

1... 720 2.25 Calves Two loads of calves furnished the trade basis in veals. One was heavy, the other light and common. The former sold steady at \$3.60. Light and

and the oth	ner load	did not	move	readi-
ly. The ge	eneral tra	ade was	s stea	dy.
Sales of	calves:			
No. Ave.	Price	No.	Ave.	Price.
86 134	\$4.50	6	343	\$3.25
7 177	3.50	1	210	5.00
9 156	3.75	11	337	3,25
5 94	5.00	62	340	3.50
3 380	4.50			
5 134	3.50	7	314	1.65
12 183	2.50	18	325	3.25
Sales of	yearling	s:		
No. Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
. 4 462	\$2.50	2	440	\$1.65
	LI.			

Hoga
Some 2,500 head of hogs made up
the day's run, but no market appeared
until about noon. Buyers held aloof
until the tone of northern markets could be heard, and this was no unsat-isfactory that bidding began 10c to 15c lower. Sellers resisted for awhile, but it was accept packer's bid or no sale, consequently they capitulated. The best hogs were assailed the hardest. Fair to good hogs sold from \$5.65 to \$6.20 Pige.

0.80.	G00	d hogs fro	m \$6 to	\$6.20	Pigg
rere	stead	ly at \$4.50	004.75	40	
Ba.	les of	heavy ho	gg:		
10.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price
0	210	\$6.20	73	231 .	\$6.20
	230	6.20	69	206	6.20
	180	5.85	38	200	6.00
	204	5.95	66	240	5.65
	214	5.90	49		5.90
	. 205	6.171/2	17	215	5.95

8	240	5.90			,
85		6.05	100	200	6.05
69	198	5.62 1/2	40	210	6.00
45	204	6.00	100	191	6.00
77	192	6.00	68	272	6.25
62	263	6.25	88	294	6.20
Sal	les of	pigs:			
No.	Ave.	Price	No.	Ave.	Price.
40	104	\$4.65	42	85	\$4.60
6	110	4.75	24	76	4.50
6	114	4.75	20	114	4.75
12	102	4.50	4	122	4.50

Friday's Review and Sales
Receipts of cattle today were not
equal to those of yesterday, the early
market having but 1,200 offerings. Cars back scheduled to arrive during the day brought the estimate for the day up to 2,000 head.

Steers
Beef steers were in fairly good supply, just about equal to the require-ments of the trade. Buyers began op-erations in good season and an early movement developed, prices being fully steady with yesterday's decline with a tendency towards strength. Yop prices up to noon, \$4.20, with the bulk of light weights going at \$2.75@2.95.

Sales:	eights go	ing at \$3.7	J 4 4.50.
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
55 766	\$3.50	25 933	\$3.75
26 958	4.10	2 735	3.25
4 922	3.95	481,046	3.95
26 869	3.90	2 855	3.00
921,120	4.20	401,098	4.15
401,143	4.20		
	Butcher	Stock	

Butcher cows were still short in volume of supply, and mostly in mixed loads, with but few good straight lots. The demand for butcher cows continues undiminished in insistence, and all cows showing killing qualities were

	quickly absorb	ed.		
	Sales of cow	8:	-	
	No. Ave. Pri	ce. No.	Ave.	Price.
	26 722 \$1.	80 9	. 874	\$2.50
-	3 663 1.	75 2	. 850	3.25
	32c&h 751 3.	00 3	.1,066	3.25
1	6 848 2.	50 6	. 841	2.00
ı	7 772 2.	00 12	. 844	3.30
1	-2 978 3.	00 3	. 717	- 1.65
I	4 785 2.	50 5	. 796	2.75
ı	8 865 3.	00 3	. 783	3.25
ı	14 731 3.	00 10	. 773	3.00
ı	4 702 2.	75 10	. 765	3.00
l	Sales of heife	ers:		
l	No. Ave. Price	e. No.	Ave.	Price.
l	6 445 \$1.5	00		
		Bulls		
п			_	

		aking all th	
get. Sales	8:		
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
11,410	\$2.70	11,200	\$2.75
11,090	2.60	11,310	2.75
11,020	2.60	1 48C	2.25
1 710	2.40	11,230	2.90
21,330	3.00	11,070	2.90
2 450	2.00	2 570	2.30
1 710	2.55	1s1,620	3.50
2s1,245	_3.50		
	Feeders	Steers	

But few feeder steers were on the market, and these sold steady, to a

good dema	nd.			
	Cal			
The calf	supply '	was lim	ited	to one
load of fair	calves a	and the	usua	scat-
tering lots	in mixed	loads.	Selli	ng in-
dicated an	active ma	arket wi	th a	strong
demand for	good ca	lves. S	ales:	
No. Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
39 257	\$4.25	20	340	\$3.25
1 170	5.00	3	386	2.75
10 236	3.00	20	232	4.15
5 124	4.50	12		
11 480	3.25	7		
8 366	2.75			

The supply of hogs was of reasonable volume, reaching to 3,400 head, and the most of these were from Texas points. Quality ran from razor backs to good corn fed hogs, though nothing of a topy nature was shown. The market opened earlier than on Thursday, and with a better tone, bld-ding on heavy hogs being steady with the decline of yesterday while medium weights recovered a part of the loss. The market was active, the most of the supply crossing the scales be-

Sales of	heavy h	Dea.	3.	
No. Ave.	Price.	No.	110	Price.
26 185	\$5.60	76	911	\$6.10
65 258	6.1714	99	200	
61 213	6 991/	67	240	6.00
82 218	6 25	70	100	6.10
		78	188	6.20
12 200				6.20
99 190	6.15	86	176	6.00
75 227	6.20	38	182	6.15
16 193	5.80	. 88		
67 185	6.00			0.20
83 196	6.221/2	70	220	6.25
91 185	6.021/2			6.20
78 185	6.121/2			6.25
84 186	6.20	79		
81 202	6.10	77	207	6.10
Sales of	pigs:			0.10
No. Price	: Ave.	No.	Price.	Ave.
20 112	\$4.75	5		\$4.75
17 130	4.70	37		4.70
21 114	4.70	18	108	5.00
10 110		48	97	4.60
5 120	4.75	110	00	
	Ch.		96	4.60

Packers had four loads of sheep consigned direct at private prees.

	LATI	ESALES	THUR	SDAY	,
T	ie follo	owing sa	les were	mad	le late
yest	erday:			meet	ie late
		Ste	ers		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave	Price.
22	.1.146	\$4.15	45	1.146	\$4.15
26	. 885	3.40	26	925	3.40
		Co	Ws		0.10
23	. 858	2.80	10	749	3125
	. 623	1.70	5		2.85
	. 661	1.80	9	737	1.70
5	. 630	1.65	13	723	2.25
		Hei	fers		
11	. 736	3.35			
			ves		
6	150	4 50	0	4	

12... 233 1.25 Saturday's Review and Sales Market receipts of cattle were very light on the closing day of the week, only 181 head. Yard receipts consisted of twenty-one loads of feeder steers that went to the country district, and six loads of cattle.

Steers Beef steers sold steady. Only two loads were on offer, and these of only medium quality.

redudin quanty.	
Butch	er Stock
Butcher cows	came in four loads,
ll of common	to medium quality.
acker buyers to	ok these quickly at
teady figures a	nd the yards were
leared before 10	o'clock Salas
Jo Ave Price	No. Ave. Price.
io. Mrs. Tiles.	No. Ave. Price.
2 705 \$2.10	8 722 \$3.00
3 844 3.30	28 847 9.55
11.010 3.25	5 746 2.75
3 680 2.25	
C	alves
One load of fair	ly good calves came
n and sold strong	g at \$5.25. Sales:
The state of the s	s at \$0.20. Bales:
o. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.
1 492 \$2.60	2 150 \$3.50
8 165 5.25	7 181 4.00
0 914 9 95	

10... 314 2.25 Hogs The hog supply was as restricted in volume as the cattle run, only some 900 coming to market. A few loads were corn-fed territory hogs, the bulk only common, cold-blooded Texans. The market ruled steady throughout, were in good supply and found a

broad outlet at steady to strong fig-						
ures,	the	extreme ra	inge be	eing	\$4.50@	
	Sale					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	
		\$5.25	36	185	\$5.25	
19	173	5.25	4	167	5.25	
84	210	6.121/2			6.25	
81	226	6.221/2	88	182	6.10	
6	135	3.75	52	170	4.80	
52	170	4.80	95	162	4.70	
39	220	6.10	36			
Sales of pigs:						
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	
23	104	\$4.50	60	103	\$5.25	
		4.50	68	99	4.50	
61	107	4.50.	93	78	4.55	
53	111	4.60		100 SH		

Receipts of cattle today were light and offerings included a moderate supply of steers. The bulk of those offered were well finished beeves of good quality, with two loads of strictly choice prime steers. The market opened with a good demand from local buyers and the trade ruled active and strong. Top steers sold today at \$5.15, the bulk of sales ranging from

\$3.80 to \$4.15. Sales of steers: No. Price. Ave. 60...1,048 4.15 No. Price. Ave. 3.80 \$3.75 3.80 3.30 3.55 24... 1,00 12... 858 24...1,000 \$4.10 4.15 50...1,048 3.75 4.15 3.50 18... 722 25... 994 2...1,070 23...1,100 4... 707 3.85 3.70...

Butcher Stock

Supplies of she stuff were in fair Supplies of she stuff were in fair proportion to the run. There was the usual light sprinkling of good butcher cows on sale, but the big end of offerings ran common to medium. Both packers and butchers were active from the start, and as the supply did not begin to fill the demand, there was a good strong tone to the trade while

th	e s	upply	lasted.				
	Sal	les of	cows:				
No	0.	Price.	Ave.		No.	Price.	Ave.
		760			5	. 966	\$3.25
		985			2	. 980	3.00
		1,058			21	. 865	2.85
		3,810	3.35		3	823	2.00
		740	1.50		4		2.50
			3.00		3		3.30
100000			300		2		2.25
			3.35		3		2.25
		777	3.00			1,040	3.10
12		850	3.00		1		3.25
17		818	3.00		2		3,35
			Ca	lv	88		

Calf receipts were small. One load of southern grass calves arrived that were fairly good, and these were snapped up by packers shortly after arrival at a good strong price. Common heavy calves were a little slow to move, bu the trade ruled steady.

			calves:	.,,		
			Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
			\$3.75	24	209	\$4.00
	1	160	4.00	1	80	4.00
	7	201	5.00	7	371	3.75
1	7	117	5.00	80	2.15	5.00
I	5	150	3.75			
ı			ш	000		

Receipts of hogs were light at the opening, but before the day was over a fair run had arrived. Quality as a rule ran good, with but few pigs on sale. The market opened with a good demand and active tone, and the general trade ruled strong to 10c higher with pigs selling steady. Tops today sold at \$6.37½, averaging 245 pounds, which is the highest price paid since

	1903.					
	Sal	les of	hogs:			
	No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
	65	191	\$6.15	79	212	\$6.25
	60	201	6.20	31	198	6.15
	15	225	6.171/2	38	. 196	6.10
7	5	238	6.22 1/2	6	. 134	5.00
1	67	175	6.20	11	177	6.00
1	5	133	4.70	80	207	6.20
1	82	215	6.271/2	86	. 177	6.25
	89	172	6.20	29	211	6.15
	5	234	0.221/2	29	197	6.20
-	64	181	6.12 1/2	52		5.50
	80	193	6.20	49		6.15
1	80	245	6.37 1/2	16	230	6.15
1			Pig	s		
1	No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1	40	400	41 50		404	

6... 121 \$4.65 10... 115 5.00 10... 125 4.35

Monday's Review and Sales 'Market receipts today were about the same as one week ago, 1,500 head.

Steers

Beef steers presented nothing choice

1	in the matt	er of qua	lity, the sup	ply be-
1	ing mediun	n to go	od mostly	on the
-	warmed up	order.	Packers were	in the
1			of the supp	
1			ng began ear	
			e had been	
			held to be	
			-to \$4.05. S	
	No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
	471,114	\$4.40	331,055	\$3.95
	221.075	4.05	11,490	3.75
	50 931		26 853	3.60
	441.025	3.95	17 733	3.50
	221,070	4.05	141,134	4.15
	441.112	4.05	841,048	3.95
	53 838	3.75	50 959	
	241.022	3.90	26 924	
	471.114	4.40	24 932	

3.20 45... 690 Cows and Heifers
Butcher cows did not show up in any great numbers. Five loads of southern grass cows made the feature of the market. These were of mixed quality, some being very common. They sold at \$2.85. One load of choice fed heifers landed at \$3.25. The rest of the supply came in mixed loads. Demand for cows was broad and the

market ruled fully steady.

Two double decks of fat wethers from Colorado came in late, consigned to both packers.

3 1 3 4 6 2 6	Ave. Price. Ave. 4 Ave. 900 3. 900 2. 752 1. 840 2. 805 2. Price. Ave. 2 Ave. 4 Ave. 4 Ave. 4 Ave. 4 Ave. 4 Ave. 900 3. 9
3 4 6 2 6	. 900 2. . 752 1. . 840 2. . 805 2. . 682 2.
4 6 2 6	. 752 1. . 840 2. . 805 2. . 682 2.
6 2 6	. 840 2. . 805 2. . 682 2.
2 6	. 805 2. . 682 2.
6	. 682 /2.
rs:	4
	Price. As
No	Price. A
110.	
	. 603 \$2.
	. 691 3.
1	. 400 3.
4	. 557 3.
	Bulls

ulators and feeders being still active for good bulls. Sales: No. Price. Ave. No. Price. Ave. 970 1...1.020 1...1,120 3...1.025 7... 694 1...1,240 2,65 2.25 Calves 2,65 2...190 22...1,441No calves came to market in car

lots, and on the few odds and ends in mixed loads the market ruled steady. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. 336 4... 100 2.35 24... 322 1... 170 2.25 4.50 375 7... 365 2.25 4.00 2... 175 110 5.00 2.50

12... 450 10... 195 Hogs
Receipts of swine were nearly as large as on recent Mondays, reaching 2,400 head. The bulk of the supply came from territory points and of excellent corn quality, though there seemed to be an extra number of pigs. Buyers were in the market early with good orders, and opening bids were steady to 7½c higher than Saturday's close. Tops were \$6.27½, and most of the good hogs sold within the range of \$6.15@6.25. Pigs were strong and ac-

- 1	CIVE.				
	Sales of	matured	hogs:		
1	No. Ave.				Pric
9	89 202	\$6.221/2		216	\$5.
	53 193	6.10	85		6.
	10 139	4.75	22	186	6.
	81 170	6.05	67	245	6.
	90 241	6.25	38	198	6.
	83 215	6.25	71	225	6.
	50 178	6.10	83	176	5.
	27 235	6.20	43	217	6.
	49 208	6.05	84	199	6.
1	94 198	6.22 1/2	66	227	6.
-	78 211	6.27 1/2	84	185	6.
	70 260	6.27 1/2	42	191	6.
	78 190	6.221/2	30	175	6.
	59 166	6.121/2	30	175	6.
ø	33 191	6.10	4	157	6.



JAS. H. CAMPBELL.

GEO. W. CAMPBELL.

JOHN K. ROSSON.

CAMPBELL BROS. @ ROSSON LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY

SAINT LOUIS

KANSAS CITY

FORT WORTH

Views on the Market

All markets were liberally supplied Monday, but prices ruled steady on all grades, both in the north and at Fort Worth. The bulk of our run here consisted of medium grade steers, with only a few loads of choice fed cattle on the market. The demand, however, is stronger on medium-weight 900 to 1,000-pound steers than any other class and they are selling very close up to heavyweight cattle from 1,150 to 1,250

Steers—Steers weighing 1,200 pounds and up, thick fat, \$4.40 to \$5. To bring the latter price they must be thick fat corn-fed cattle. From 1,000 to 1,-200 pounds, \$4 to \$4.40; 900 to 1,000 pound cattle, \$3.80 to \$4.15; 700 to 900pound cattle, \$3.50 to \$3.80.

Feeder Steers-The demand for feeder steers continues good and the bulk of the 800 to 900-pound are selling around \$3.40 to \$3.60; 700 to 800-pound, \$3.25 to \$3.40.

The Shippers

Fancher Bros. of Baylor county fig-

ured in Thursday's receipts with two

cars of steers, which put a top notch

in the market in their class. In the

wakefulness of opportunities they have

made much of their experience and in

the abstract sense no trio attaches

Cox & Blankenship of Caddo county,

Oklahoma, received their first impres-

sion of the Fort Worth hog market

the past week through the Texas of-

fice of Campbell Bros. & Rosson, their

account-sales entitling them to hon-

orary membership in the "Club of Top

F. A. Talley & Co. of Montgomery

county were representative consignors

of the firm the past week, Mr. Cart-

wright of the firm coming in charge of

this shipment. While awake to matters

of a more important nature they have

not overlooked a frequent and liberal

contribution to the fed steer supply,

Texas, the "Eagle-Winged" hog ship-

pers of central Texas, registered a con-

signment with us the past week. Both

being active and energetic hustlers and

confederation and congratulations are

Texas, opened his first chapter of re-

lations with us the past week, the

sale of a consignment of porkers off

of his south Texas ranch proving so

satisfactory that he declared his future

operations would fall to our path of

Ed McCullough of Falls county, one

of the "main spring" swine and cattle feeders of his section, was a contrib-

utor to last Friday's supply of cattle. selling 869 pound steers at \$3.90 through Campbell Bros. & Rosson. Mr.

McCullough is a star in this feeding

profession and never suffers the grass

J. H. York of Van Zandt county, Texas, that "old campaigner" in east-

ern Texas live stock affairs and one of

our firms old-time friends, was a vis-

itor on the market the past week

H." has turned many bullocks and

porkers to good account and as long

as there is a hoof to leave a print he will be found under the "Harvest

Blewett & Beverly of Denton county,

Texas, ushered in another shipment the

past week. This enterprising firm has four "experienced eyes," which make their contemporaries "bite the dust"

and their star is readily found in the

stockman in his section, voted the "C. B. & R." ticket the past week for the

purpose of testing the relative strength

of commission firms, and was so well pleased with the sale and results that

he plighted "further instruction" for

Campbell Bros. & Rosson. W. G. Jackson of Caldwell county,

Texas, was inscrolled on our records

the past week with a car of fed steers,

which sold at rollicky good prices. "W

G." in addition to being a well schooled stockman, is also a "live wire" in

tided over in the wave of progress.

commercial pursuits and is always

H. D. Pratt of Bell county, Texas, was enrolled on our records as a visitor and contributor to the supply the past week, a bunch of cows in a mixed

car bringing 3c. Henry is a hand-some and jolly good fellow, and at-tendant upon his advent in the Golden

Season of Life has made much hay in

J. L. Ely of Bell county, Texas, marketed through the firm the past

E. Rhoads, a well known Oklahoma

with a consignment of "greasers."

to grow under his "soles."

S. W. Punchard of Grimes county,

realizing "in union there is strength," they have recently formed this strong

Hitchcock & Rouse of Lee county,

which has been weaving for them

high esteem in trading circles.

extended.

fortune.

Moon."

ascendant.

stockdom.

Notchers" in our sales department.

a more phenomenal record.

Cows-Choice thick fat cows, \$3.25 to \$3.75, with the medium kind selling around \$3 for the bulk. Common cutters are selling at \$2.25 to \$2.50; canners, practically the same old figure, with the exception of good grades of strong canners, which are selling around \$2.

Bulls-The demand continues good for bulls and choice fat kinds are selling \$2.75 to \$3, with the bulk of the choice feeder bulls selling from \$2.50 to \$2.75. Calves—The demand for veal calves continues good and the bulk is selling

around \$5. Heavy fat calves are selling from \$3.50 to \$3.75, with those on the yearling order, \$3 to \$3.25. Common, half-fat yearlings, \$2 to \$2.25. Hogs—Last Tuesday our top was \$6.371/2, Wednesday, \$6.40, and this was the high market of the week, as prices declined 10c to 15c from Wednesday to Saturday. Monday of this week tops sold at \$6.27½, bulk, \$6 to \$6.25. Tuesday, tops \$6.25 and bulk of good weights and territories at \$6 to \$6.20. Lights and mediums, however, were slow and sold all the way from \$5.50

to \$6, according to quality. Light pigs have ranged from \$4.50 to \$4.90; bulk, \$4.65 to \$4.75. Sheep-No fat muttons on the mar-If here would sell readily at \$4.50 JOHN K. ROSSON.

week fifty steers weighing 1,148 pounds, at \$4.15, his presence gracing

market atmosphere with his usual

"smile of contentment" resultant from

strikes while the iron is hot and is a "trump" on a business proposition.

represented on last week's market

with five cars of hogs. Mr. Wilson is

a substantial stockman of south Texas

in addition to being a fixture in com-

the most enterprising stockmen in the west, who took his inceptive move-

ment in our clientage some time since,

was again on the "C. B. & R." roll call

the past week with a car of mixed cat-

Vanscoyk & Wedelin, very promi-

nent and influential stockmen as well

as extensive grain and mill men, en-

circled their representation in our

midst last week, topping the market

one day with a two car consignment of hogs at \$6.35. Mr. Vanscoyk was

our guest and was responsible for a

number of complimentary remarks for

Bros. & Rosson pioneer hog shippers

in Oklahoma, had the only \$5.30 load

last Tuesday. While not frequent in his late shipments, this popular grain-

man and hog shipper has been re-

sponsible-first and last, for a very

large per cent of the supply the ma-

jor part of which have been "market

gave us his "maiden shipment" the past week, thirty steers of 874 pounds

average bringing \$3.70. Time not be-

ing available to pay us a visit it is hoped the breaking of the "first turf"

with this complimentary shipment will

Pinckard & Sanders of Denton

county marketed last week a car of

mixed cattle through our firm which

chained another victory to their car.

Both members of this prosperous firm

shines and as judges of live stock they

employ their own skill in playing "first

very extensive cattleman of the west,

was a visitor at our offices the past

week. He was not dabbling in mar-

ket affairs on this occasion but dur-

ing the shipping season his represen-

tation assumes a very large per cent

R. Kenedy of Limestone county, Texas, took the initiative degree with

us the past week, which made him

more fraternal as his cows landed at

3c among other good prices in a mixed

car. Mr. Kenedy is a past master in the hog and cattle business in central

Texas and never lets a lucrative deal

slip through his fingers.
Allenbaugh & Fredman, Oklahoma's

well known and substantial contrib-

utors to the Fort Worth hog supply,

found ready disposal of a car of pork-

ers on yesterday's market at 6.25. Mas-

ters of their profession, they never fail

to manipulate the "mint crank," Dock Bannard of the "C. B. & R." firm do-

ing his usual efficient "market stunt" that completes each well outlined cir-

Charles Welhausen of Lavaca coun-

ty, a prominent stockman of southern

Texas, who has recently aspired to the

presidency of a solid banking insti-tution in his section, figured in the

steer complement yesterday with a bunch at \$3.90. To such enterprising

T. A. Morrison of Mitchell county, a

believe in making hay while the

be productive of much fruit.

fiddle.

cuit.

of the receipts.

J. K. Stroud of Limestone county

S. R. Overton, one of the Campbell

the efficient work done for his firm.

tle which proved "money grubbers."

A. C. Sears of Jones county, one of

mercial pursuits in his section.

J. F. Wilson of Wharton county was

John

satisfactory sale.

character as Mr. Welhausen is traceable the growth of the live stock industry in the great southwest, whose connection with various important undertakings gives assurance of suc-

Thompson & Rose, the "Cannon Ball" Indian Territory hog shippers of the Santa Fe, doubled back on last Friday with a bunch at \$6.15. This firm is always found nibbling at the bait of a "sure thing," and in their tenacious purpose in the shipping game, they have turned up many

A. Hurst of Rockwall county, Texas, that "Eagle Speed" shipper of north-ern Texas, was among our clientele the past week with a car of his fed cattle, the sale conducing one of those 'long smiles" on his beaming counte-Charles Meucke of Harris county,

Texas, added to the quota in our division yesterday, selling fifty head of steers at \$3.60. Mr. Meucke is a very extensive stockman and a pioneer in the industry in southern Texas. J. M. Craig of Washington county

reported yesterday with a mixed load of cattle and hogs. "J. M." is a successful stock farmer, and while he does not play a full hand in the shipping game, needs no introduction in the cattle trading arena. Eugene Smith of Travis county,

Texas, enlisted in our ranks on to-day's market with two cars of fed steers, which found ready sale jat strong prices. Mr. Smith is a feeder of no mean pretensions, and while of our "newly found" customers in his section, will no doubt prove a valuable exponent of "C. B. & R." fellowship. Frank Burr of McLennan county, Texas, was among our arrivals on to-day's market with a mixed load of This is Mr. Burr's first shipment to our firm and the firm is proud

to number him in their esteemed clientele. I. W. Gregory, a well known stockman in the Indian Territory, was a visitor on our market today and adorned our office with his welcome and smiling countenance. Mr. Gregory as a judge of porkers and bovines stands second to none and never fails to cinch a "good thing."

Fat Sheep Will Advance

W. B. Campbell, who is here buying sheep for the St. Joseph and Fort Worth plants of Swift & Co., does not look for much improvement in the market for half-fat sheep and lambs in the near future. "I believe good sheep and lambs are going higher," said he in speaking of the situation the other day, "but I do not look for any advance in the market for the half-finished stuff as long as feeders keep sending so many of this kind in, and in all probability they will go lower. Good stuff is all right now and will bring the price, but it is the half-fat grades that have the effect of putting the market where it is." Mr. Campbell says his company could use more ewes and wethers from this market they are getting, but they are not buying many lambs on account of the low prices prevailing in the east for the dressed product. He thinks prices paid here for ewes and wethers are comparatively higher than at the river markets.-Denver Record-Stockman.

Fort Worth at Dallas

At a called meeting of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange, held yesterday afternoon, it was decided by unanimous vote of the members present to suspend the solicitor rule during the annual meeting of the Texas Cattlemen's Association and during the convention of the Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association. It is probable that all the commission houses represented on this market will establish headquarters in Dallas during the convention. This action will give the commission men a full week of jollification, as the rules of the exchange do not prohibit soliciting in Fort Worth or North Fort Worth, and will therefore not interfere with members in their desire to advertise their business during the Fat Stock Show, which will be held during the latter part of the same week of the Dallas meeting. Action was also taken at this meeting on the application for membership in the exchange of G. W. Fields, W. B. Stickney and Percy Webb. All were accepted.—Live Stock Reporter.

Will Bring Them Home

The Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange has appointed a committee consisting of W. D. Davis, Charles L. Ware, A. F. Crowley and R. H. Mc-Natt, to go to Dallas during the cattlemen's convention and act in conjunct tion with a like committee from the Fort Worth Board of Trade in the epdeavor to secure the next meeting of the association for Fort Worth.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

The A. P. Norman Live Stock Co

STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON.

A. P. NORMAN, Sec'y and Treas.

W. T. PEARSON, Salesman.

C. P. NORMAN



MYRES SADDLES LEAD IN QUALITY

Best trees, best leather, best work-manship, hence best Saddles. No 'Cheap John' stuff made. Write for catalogue.

D. Myres

SOMETHING ABOUT PRICES OF BEEF

the Present Year Started With the Figures Much Lower Than They Have Been in Many Years, Causing Additional Losses to the Producers

parison of the farm prices of cattle and the wholesale prices of beef suggests ground for interesting speculation. On January 1 every year, from 45,000 or more different sources of information, scattered throughout the entire country, the department of agriculture ascertains the farm or ranch prices of cattle and other ilve stock. and strikes an average. For example, January 1, 1906, the number of farm animals stated in the following table were reported, with their average price per head and their total value:

Av. Price Total

Horses .. 18,718,578 \$80.72 \$1,510,889,906 Mules ... 3,404,361 98.31 334.680.520 Milk cow 19,793,866 Others ...47.067.056 15.85 746,171,709 ..50:631.619 3.54 179,056,144 .52,102,847 6.18

The prices above given are not those for any particular locality, but an for the entire country, from Maine, Alabama and Oregon. The variation is very great, according to lo-

It is a rather singular fact that the price of beef cattle as reported on the 1st of January last is lower than it has ever been since the records were

price of ranch cattle the price of ranch cattle before 1906 was in 1891, when the average touched head. This was attributed to the action of the ranchmen of Colo rado, who, becoming discouraged by the severe losses experienced from the weather during a succession of years, and by the action of the government in requiring all fences to be removed from the public lands, threw their cattle on the market for any price they could get and went into other business. There was a succession of low prices for that and similar reasons from 1890

High water mark in the price of ranch cattle-that is, other than dairy cows-was reached in 1885, when the average per head was \$26.23, and in 1900, when the average was \$33.47. The latter year was followed by a scarcity of corn, the crop being not more than two-thirds of the normal amount. a consequence, many farmers rushed to market with their beef cattle, and, the supply being greater than the mand, there was an immediate drop of \$8 per head, from \$33.47 to \$25, and continued depression of prices until the minimum was reached January 1. 1906, the lowest point in a third of a

century; the lowest ever recorded. In the meantime the price of steers per 100 pounds at the Chicago stockyards depreciated somewhat in sympathy with farm values, but the price of fresh beef in the wholesale market at New York has continued to rise. There must be some reason why value of beef on the farm should go down so rapidly and in the market it should go up so rapidly, but the statisticians at the agricultural department are not able to make it clear. gather from the most reliable sources,

Chamberlain's

Cough Remedy

The Children's Favorite

Coughs, Colds, Croup and

This remedy is famous for its cures ove

a large part of the civilized world. It can always be depended upon. It contains no oplum or other harmful drug and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult

Price 25 cts; Large Size, 50 cts.

Sold by All Druggists

Whooping Cough.

WASHINGTON, March 10 .- A com- | but they do not furnish reasons to ex-

Fattened beef cattle, having been sold by the farmers in Iowa, Kansas, Texas and other states to middle men, are shipped by rail to the stock yards at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and other places, and are there sold to the big packing firms, familiarly known as the beef trust, who are now on trial in the courts at Chicago for invading the rights of the public. The prices of steers are fixed at the Chicago stock yards, and are supposed to be governed largely by the supply and demand. Nobody seems to understand, or at least no one has ever offered a satisfactory explanation as to how and why there should be such a variation. Mean annual prices of beef cattle per 100 pounds have been computed at the Chicago stock yards for twenty-six years, but I am admonished that the years 1901 and 1902 should be excluded from consideration because of the failure of the corn crop during the previous years, which created an abnormal and unusual situation.

Upon taking the latest year of high prices of cattle (1900), when the price of steers upon the farm reached the maximum, and comparing 1905 with it, it appears that the average farm price of beef cattle decreased from \$33.47 to \$19.42, or \$14.05 per head, which is about 42 per cent. At the same time the stock yards price of the same steer decreased from \$5.40 to \$4.94—only 46 cents, or a little more than 8 per cent. Then if you go to New York and take per 100 pounds paid by retailer dealers to the agents of the beef trust and compare 1900 with 1905 you will find that there is an increase from \$8.04

to \$8.44, or about 5 per cent. During the three years from 1903 to 1905 the farm price of cattle declined '16 per cent, while the price of steers at the Chicago stock yards fell off only 2 per cent, and the price of fresh beef at the wholesale market at New York increased 8 per cent.

It is even more interesting, and indeed startling, to compare the prices of 1900 with those of 1906. On January 1, 1900, the average price of beef cattle on the farm was \$33.47 per head. while on the same day in 1906 it was only \$15.85, a falling off of more than 50 per cent. In 1900 the stock yards price was \$5.40 per 100 pounds, while in 1906 the average of the four grades of steers from common to prime was \$5.22 per 100. In the cold storage warehouses of the trust in New York the price of good to choice dressed beef on January 1, 1900, was \$8.04 per pounds, while on January, 1, 1906, it

This remarkable situation might possibly be explained by the big packng firms that control the market, but it is an everlasting fact that the price of beef cattle have gone down enormously at the farm, while the price of beef to the consumer has gone up in about the same ratio. The middlemen who handle the cattle between the farmers and the stock yards, the firms who own the slaughter houses and the wholesale dealers must share the profit between them.

Speaking on this subject the other day an expert said: "There is another link in this chain of meat distribution which no one examines, and that is the retailer. I cannot give you the prices at which he sells. They are governed very largely by the locality of his shop, the incomes of his customers and other circumstances. At a fashionable meat market you have to pay considerably more for the same cuts of beef than is charged by the dealers who supply the working classes. To a certain measure this is necessary because of the difference in rent and other expenses, but it is notorious that in every city half a dozen or a dozen different dealers are selling meat in a neighborhood where one tradesman could do all the bustness. The consequence is that few retailers make money. This is not because of the prices they charge, but because of their small sales. must charge high prices to pay ex-

penses. On the other hand, there has been a decided increase in the cost of fatten-ing and raising cattle; to such an extent that other kinds or farming are much more profitable. Within the last few years the several farm products have increased in value as follows:

10.2

Corn, per bushel Oats, per bushel.....



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

SUCCESSFUL CATTLE FEEDING

board of agriculture Humphrey Jones of Washington Courthouse, one of the most successful cattle feeders of the state, told of his methods of feeding and laid down some principles to follow in making a success of live stock raising. Mr. Jones is an earnest advo-cate of the silo as a factor in beef production and never fails to laud its merits. In part he said: "The man who undertakes to use si-

lage and nothing else will be dis-appointed. We have used the silo for

the storing of a considerable portion of our corn crop. We put it into the silo at the stage where it has its nighest feed value, the period when it is first ready to cut. The actual cash outlay with us of filling our silos has not generally been over 35 cents per I mean not counting the use of our teams and implements. We have our teams, wagons, etc., on the farm and must have them there to raise the corn and for other purposes. Instead of spending money cutting the corn and putting it in shock, husking, etc., we use that same money for labor to put a portion of the crop into the silo. You can do that, I say, at less cost than is involved in handling the corn crop in the old way. In addition to that we got pretty nearly the full feed value of the corn crop. We all know that the fodder on the average Ohio farm, after it has stood in the field a considerable time, is not worth the cost of cutting the corn, and the best evidence of that fact is that you go out at any time almost and buy this fodder at from 5 cents to 10 cents a shock, being \$1 to \$2 an acre for it. We get from that fodder, when it is put in the silo, say, its full feeding value, which experiments, as well as practical tests, have demonstrated, is pretty close to one-half the total value of the corn

"Another means we have adopted which I have found results in great saving, is the use of the rye crop, one of the most valuable crops produced on the Ohio farm. The rye is pastured during the fall and winter with hogs. There is nothing that equals it as a winter pasture for hogs. As quickly as it can be done in the spring cattle are turned on the rye fields. After all that can be taken from it in that way has been obtained, the rest is permitted to go to seed. As soon as it reaches maturity the hogs are turned on and they gather the grain. You

nave increased in value an average of

\$6.40 per acre since 1900, hay and grain

farms have increased \$9.43 per acre,

vegetable farms \$10.10 per acre, sugar

beet farms \$12.34 per pre, and friut farms \$15.71. This explains why farm-

The following table shows the aver-

age farm price of beef and cattle on

the first of January, the average an-

nual price per 100 pounds at the Chi-

cago stock yards, and the average

wholesale price of dressed beef in the

wholesale market of New York for the

Average Stock Yards Wholesale Farm Price Price

5.29

4.16

4.14 5.10

4.84

There has been a gradual revolution

going on in the cattle business. Twenty

years ago there was a wide open range

all over the West, where pasturage cost

nothing and everybody had as much

as he wanted. Then came the barb

wire fence period, and after that the

pasture farm, which grew in value so

vote twenty acres-which is the nec-

ssary average in the Western states-

to a steer. When land is worth \$5 an

acre no farmer can afford to invest \$100 in pasturage for a single "critter,"

and the "feeding farm" was the result.

That, generally speaking, is the present

cene of the cattle business. Instead

of one man having 1,000 cartle, ten

farmers have 100 cattle each, with a

minimum of pasturage and a maxi-

nium of fodder in the corral. The de-

relopment of agriculture will continue

to increase the cost of feeding until

we reach the condition of the farmers

of England, who raise their beef in

There are still 300,000,000 acres of

grazing land out West belonging to the

government, but the greater part of it

courses have been taken up by private

individuals and cattle must have water. It was ascertained by the pub-

lic lands commission, appointed by the

President two or three years ago, that the pasturage on public lands is poerer

and its cattle-carrying capacity is

The changes that have been going on

in the cattle business within the last

wenty years are strikingly illustrated

by the experience of Cotorado. The

large herds on the free ranges in the

eastern part of that state began to de-

cline after the winter of 1886-87, when

it is estimated that nearly one-half the

eattle perished because of the severity

of the weather. The policy of the United States governmen requiring the

removal all fences from the public

domain and thus cutting off the ranch-men from the control of free ranges

majority of cattle raisers between the

South Platte and the Arkansas rivers

now own less than 300 head each,

10,000 to 20,000 cattle. Beef raising

today in Colorado is combined with

the tilling of the soil and a portion of

every crop is for the purpose of fatten-

ing cattle that are kept in corrals in-

stead of grazing upon the ranges.

where in 1885 there were herds of from

also contributed to the decline.

s of no value because the water

stalls and not in pastures.

much less than formerly.

that farmers could not afford to de-

Price Price Per Cwt. Per Cwt.

...

....

....

\$6.88

8.19

 $7.62 \\ 8.13$

7.92

7.69

7.81

 $8.04 \\ 7.87$

9.71

7.84

ers are not raising more cattle

years named:

1880 \$19.44

1881.... 21.75

1888.... 20.35

1891.... 17.55

1892.... 18.76

1893.... 19.34

1894.... 19.79

1895.... 18.62

1896.... 21.46

1897.... 24.99

1899.... 31.02

1905.... 19.42

1906 . . . 15.85

25.00

22.10

1898....

1900....

1903....

22.90

26.23

1882....

1884....

1885....

1886

1887....

1889....

In an address before the Ohio state | get a fine stand of timothy and clover. few weeks you have in the fall a great growth of volunteer rye and it is ready turn the cattle back and you have a fine lot of fall pasture of rye, timothy, and clover, and the labor cost has been only or the sowing of the rye and grass seed, probably 25 cents an acre. Then more important than that is the fact that you have not taken one pound of any crop off of that land during the year and you have had a profit from its use. You have not stripped it of fifty to sixty bushels of torn per acre. Then in addition to that you have a better stand of grass than it is possible to get in any other and the next year you have a fine pasture of volunteer rye, timothy and clover, the three together yielding more than it is possible to get with almost any other kind of grass.

"A matter I should have stated in connection with the corn silage is the soy bean crop. The soy bean is like alfalfa, it doesn't want to be put upon poor, thin land, but upon good, rich land. You can raise as much tonnage per acre with the proper variety of soy beans as you can of corn. The soy bean is the richest stock feed grown. When grown to produce the maximum amount of grain it is doubtless much richer in protein than alfalfa. Corn is very deficient in protein. We there-fore always aim to raise enough soy beans to mix with the corn in the silo, so as to as nearly as possible balance the corn ration. While corn is the king of crops, and is the great feed crop of this country, yet alfalfa and soy beans are worth their weight in ear corn when mixed in proper proportions with corn. They then have a food value equal to the same weight of ear corn. We have found that by mixing the soy bean with the corn in about the proportion of 40 per cent of soy beans to 60 per cent of corn. we get a ration that is so well adapted to the requirements of young cattle that upon that ration alone, with clover or alfalfa hay and a pound or two per head per day of concentrates we can get gains of 50 to 60 pounds per month. You take a steer or 2 or 3 years of age that gains 50 pounds nonth for a six months 'neriod on full feed of shock corn, and he is a good Our ensilage and hay ration will make good, well-bred young cattle gain fifty pounds a month during the entire winter, provided you have a proper shelter for them."

and they gather the grain 100	· Proper and the second
Wheat, per bushel	HOW TO FEED THE
Tobacco, per pound	Man Who Feeds Much Te

Much Texas Hay, per ton.....\$2.19.0 Stuff in Ohio Although the returns from 45,000 correspondents of the agricultural department show that live stock farms

How can I find best market for calves?

The grade or breed of calves will have something to do with the manner of handling, but in general would start with a little grain, gradually increasing to one pound of grain for every hundred pounds of weight, with abundance of roughage, clover hay, fodder, etc., increasing provender

cattle increase in weight. This is for the first winter.
As I said before, the average carload of good calves (and the time has long since gone by for buying other than good ones) presents two distinct grades. About two-thirds should be and likely would be marketed as yearlings, the remaining one-third being more profitable marketed at from 24 to 26 months, being short in weight and age, and seriously reducing the popular yearling weight if marketed as

Ample roughage in calves serves two-fold purpose, important of which is the gradual distension of stomach, thus enabling them to consume a greater amount of provender as demands increase.

When grass comes they should be turned out for a month or so, letting down gradually from grain to grass, giving a thorough cooling out with nature's greatest grower. Following the period of grass commence light on grain, with the addition of what is thought to be the best appetizer and

assimilato Value of Early Corn

To me one of the most valuable adjuncts in the feeder's formulary is the early green, succulent corn-of any variety, either the early sugar or ordinary field corn. This certainly is an ideal ration to tide over the period of drought that applies to almost every section, still continuing to use the ground grain in liberal quantity.

In the case of range yearlings, and the range is the greatest source of supply for corn-belt feeders, they do not to me present the probable profit of the range calves, owing to a stinted supply of forage during the first win-

In the case of 2-year-olds, range bred or otherwise, marketed as 3swhich day of marketing has, in the minds of our best feeders, long since passed-I would feed in the plainest and cheapest possible way, because of the known fact that aged steers soon eat their heads off. As proof of this fact I shall mention an instance in the case of a drove of sixty 2s and 3s past fed by a neighbor, that consumed as much grain per day as 180 short yearlings, the gain on which latter was greater per head than the relative gain per head of the aged steers.

Yearlings got in the early-fall I should feed limited ration of shock corn on grass as long as grazing lasts, continuing same ration well into the winter. During late winter months 1 should commence with ground feed in limited quantities, when turning to grass, they should be on full feed of ground corn and cob meal, the same to be maintained for six to eight weeks on grass, when cattle, if of the right sort and properly selected, should be ripe and ready for market.

Shock Corn Cheapest Feed Conditions governing, and having on hand, or buying to best advantage the 2s and 3s before mentioned, I should feed about ninety days and turn to market; feeding for fall market shock corn as representing the simplest and cheapest provender, with live shoats to follow in the proportion of three to one-this ration being somewhat greater than can be maintained from waste of steers alone, but insuring thorough cleaning up of all droppings, to be supplemented by the addition of small ration of corn daily for hogs

After all is said and done and many strenuous days passed in careful feeding, the promiscuous buyer without due regard to selection of material, will find his profit-if profit at allactually represented in the price paid for that great mortgage lifter, the

In closing let me say that whatever success I may have attained as a feeder, and my friends are charitable enough to maintain that I have been moderately successful—that success, great or small, has been attained through the medium of the best bred calves bought on range and brought up on farm, and finished or marketed as yearlings or short 2s. As one of my best friendes and ablest of feeders has aptly said: "I do not fatten cattle; I grow beef." DAN W. BLACK.

The Leading Breeders of the Great Southwest

PLATTE VALLEY HEREFORDS We have 60 extra good pure-bred non-registered bulls for sale. Thirtyfive 14 to 28 months old; 25 coming yearlings. All in good condition and

good every way. Get our prices. KIRTLY BROS.,

B. N. AYCOCK. Hereford Cattle

Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Poland-China Swine.

John R. Lewis Sweetwater, Texas.

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

C. T. De Graflenried

CANYON, TEXAS HEREFORD BULL AND HEIFER CALVES.

BOTH SEXES FOR SALE

We will have this season about 300 fullblood Hereford Calves for sale. Apply early if you want fine calves, as we con ELKINS & HENRY, Colorado and Snyder, Texas.

A. B. JONES, Big Springs, Texas, breeder of high-class registered Herefords. Herd headed by the noted prize-winning bull, Fair Lad E., 167739.

FOR SALE OF EXCHANGE-Several registered Hereford bulls which I have used as long as I wish. Also young animals; good individuals of the best breeding. Ideal, No. 112880, by Littleton, one of the best sons of the celebrated Lars, at the head of herd, and their dams by Pierce, No. 30286, a son of Anxiety III, No. 4465. Address George Wolf, Holstein, Abilene, Texas.

HEREFORD 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. Write W. CRANSTON & SON, Hodges, Jones county, Texas.

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

SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE-My entire herd of registered Shorthorn cattle, numbering about 30 head. These cattle are bred and range raised; and all thoroughly acclimated. 'A bargain awaits the purchaser. For further particulars address William Kuykendall, Tilden,

.. M. & W. W. HUDSON, Gainenville, 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.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE-Two cars choice registered Shorthorn cows and heifers for sale at a bargain; will be good crop of calves. E. T. Carter,

FOUR CARLOADS Shorthorn bulls, 120 head; 80 yearlings, 40 twos and threes; dehorned and well colored; full blooded but non-registered; will sell in lots. Address W. P. Stewart.

GOATS

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

REGISTERED HEREFORD cattle, all classes, for sale; 200 to select from; car lots a specilaty. Chadwick Bros., successor to J. L. Chadwick & Son, Cresson, Johnson County, Texas.

FOR SALE-High grade Hereford cattle, nine yearling bulls, 175 stock

cattle. Clint Lyons & Son, Runge,

B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Texas .-Hereford cattle. Nice lot of young bulls

A. C. Woodward Fairy, Texas, R. F. D. No. 1. Breeder of Full Blood Black Polled Cattle. Young Bulls for sale. Prices

market toppers.

FOR SALE—14 head of Red Polled cattle at Fort Worth Fat Stock Show. Howell Bros., Bryan, Texas.

reasonable. Try the heavyweight

IRON ORE HERD Red Polled Cattle. Breeder, W. C.

Aldredge, Route 4, Pittsburg, Tex. RED POLLED CATTLE-Berkshire Hogs and Angora Goats. Breeder W.

R. Clifton, Waco, Texas. RED POLLS-Four cars, two of each sex, for fall derivery. Address, J. C. Murray, Maquoketa, Iowa.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE

500 head first-class steer yearlings cows. May or June delivery to any accessible railroad point. Address Jack Alley, Tahoka, Lynn County, Texas.

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS - 14 cows, 6 years, bred to Kaylor No. 15613; 8 heifers, 2 years, not bred; 11 heifers, 1 year, 8 bulls, age 1 year to 2 years old, for sale by George L. Barber, Saffordville, Kan. On Atchison, Tepeka & Santa Fe railroad.

FOR SALE-20 coming 2-year-old bulls, 80 yearling heifers and bulls. H. C. TAYLOR & SON, Roanoke, Mo. FOR SALE-About thirty head good Jersey milch cows at reasonable prices.

For terms and full particulars, address Butz & Cato, Fort Stockton, Texas. FOR SALE-About 700 head good stock horses, 3 thoroughbred Clyde, 4 thoroughbred running horse stallions and fine jacks. Address Capitol Free-

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

DURHAM PARK STOCK FARM-Shorthorns, English Berkshires, Angora Goats. White Wyandottes, high-class, pure-bred stock in each

DAVID HARRELL, Liberty Hill, Texas.

H. H. PFLUGER, Manor, Texas, Breeder of thoroughbred Berkshire Hogs. Choice pigs, sired by a grandson of Lord Premier, 50001, for sale. Write for prices.

FOR SALE-150 full-bred Galloway and Polled Angus bulls at prices which will interest cattle raisers. Bulls range in ages from 1 to 4-year-olds Can be seen at C ranch, Midland, Tex. Write or call on W. N. Pence, Midland, Texas, manager for Nelson Morris.

POULTRY

EGGS from extra fine prize-winning stock Barred Plymouth rocks; \$1.50 per setting of fifteen. Special prices on 100 lots for incubator. F. A. Tompkins, Pilot Point, Texas.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

COMING-We have emigrants from everypart of the country wanting to buy property. Can sell anything you have to offer. Write us. Oliver Land and Imigration Co., 918 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

W. E. PORTER, dealer in real estate, ranches and cattle, in United States and Mexico. Correspondence solicited. 113 Mesa Ave.; phone 441. El Paso.

THE CHIOCEST SUGAR LAND in the United States is in the lower Rio Grande valley in Texas. Eight crops from one planting, thirty to forty tons per acre. This land also yields eight cuttings of alfalfa per annum, two crops of corn, immense crops of cotton, and a large variety of semi-tropical fruits and vegetables. In a fine, dry climate, with shundance of water dry climate, with abundance of water for irrigation. For prices and terms on tracts of from 40 to 5,000 acres—on canal, address Wm. Briggs, 212 Main St., Houston, Texas.

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

C hristoval, Texas. TO EXCHANGE.-We have a customer with a \$4,500 stock of shoes to exchange for land or city property. Oliver Land and Immigration Co., 90s Main street, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR TEXAS LAND'S SAKE

WE OWN and CONTROL several large tracts of rich lands in Texas which we desire to sell from \$2.00 PER ACRE up. Easy terms. We also handle ranches, cattle and city property.

Timber, Ranch and Mineral Lands in Old Mexico, from 20c per acre up. Let us survey tracts and colonize your lands. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Call on or write us.

COMPANY

BOB PYRON, Mgr.

Prince Bldg., 908 Main St., Opposite Metropolitan Hotel, Ft. Worth, Texas.

ARERDEEN ANGUS

Aberdeen-Angus Stock Farm

Breeder of registered and grade Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. of the leading families represented. stock of both sexes for sale at all E. W. Perminter, proprietor, Big Springs Texas. Farm 16 miles south of Big Springs, Phone 273.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE ABERDEEN-ANGUS cattle, highly bred, Texas raised, market toppers. The world's best beef breed. Males

and females for sale at all times. J. N. Rushing, Prop., Weatherford, Texas. Joe Alexander, Manager, Baird.

FOR SALE - Registered Aberdeen Angus Cattle. All immune Some choice bulls

C. E. BROWN, WILLS POINT, TEX HAVE \$20,000 in good vendor's lien notes, on cane land in cultivation that I want to trade for cattle. Wil-

WANTED-Cattle to pasture; range; fresh running creek; in Gravand Donley counties, Texas. Address Box 135, Clarendon, Texas.

lard Ditch, Morgan City, La.

POMEROY COMPANY STILL DOING BUSINESS AT THE SAME OLD PLACE.



THE NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

(Across the Mississippi River from St. Louis, Miss 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 24 years. We will be at suction or at private sale, as preferred. Range horses and sell either at auction or at private sale, as preferred. Range horses mules a specialty. This will be the banner year for range horses mules. Prices are 20 per cent better and demands stronger than we have them before in the history of this market. Farmers are raising colts again and we consider thi 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 W. H. POMEROY COMANY, National Stock Yards Illinois.

ON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES "THE MASTER WORKMAN." a two-cylinder engines; revolutionizing gas power. Costs Less to Buy and Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. No vibration. Can be mounted on any wagon at small cost—portable, sta tionary of traction. Mention this paper, SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mira., Meagher & 15th Sta., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-SECOND YEAR

EXPECTS AMENDMENT

J. K. Rosson Looks for Modification of 28-Hour Law

J. K. Rosson has just returned from a visit to Big Springs and that vicinity and reports everything in fine fettle. Grass is good and cattle coming ahead fast. Farmers are getting ahead with their work and will put in large crops of feed stuff. It is a little dry, but not enough to hurt at

out wonderfully. "I have just received a letter," said he from James R. Mann, who is chairman of the committee which heard the testimony of the cattle raisers, with reference to the extension of the 28-hour law. He states that he will endeavor to get action by his commit-

present, but a rain would help things

tee on the pending proposition at an "I am satisfied the committee will report favorably on this extension of time and we hope to hear favorably

from them within a very few days an I am also of the opinion there will b an amendment allowing veal calve and hogs to run from point of origito destination without unloading."



Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline, Gas, or Oil Engines are the most economical for every power purpose. In sizes: 2 H. P. to 200 H. P.

Electric Lighting, Pumping, Etc. 400,000 H. P. in use. Cut out come advertisement and send to FAIRBANKS, MORSE. St. Louis, Mo. or Chicago, III.

No. EH 735 Gasoline Engines. I want a H. P. Engine

Horses having much hard work to do will suffer more from being in a fleshy condition than horses having but Injector Free with a Purchase of 100 Vaccinations.
For Sale by All Drugglets. Literature Free-Write for it. flesh and strength to perform PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY. In feeding horses be sure to avoid musty food of any kind, whether it be

French-Webb Livestock Commis'n Co.

To the Trade-

We make our bow to the public and ask for a share of your business at the Fort Worth Stock Yards.

Having been engaged in the commission business for several years, we are familiar with every detail, and we also have ability and energy to do as well by our shippers as can be done by anyone else, and if possible a little better. Our customers in the past can make or break us, but we cheerfully refer you to them as to our experience, ability and honesty.

Favor us with a shipment and we will do our best to make you a permanent customer. Re-

Represented at Kansas City and St. Louis. Write us for any information. Visit us while at the Fat Stock Show.

MARK N. FRENCH. Cattle Salesman. J. W. CONWAY,

PERCY WEBB, F. L. MILLER, Hog Salesmen.

The rapid advance in the price of land has brought cattle feeders and growers in agricultural sections face to face with some new and rather difficult problems. It is one thing to grow and feed cattle on land worth from twenty-five to fifty dollars per acre, and quite another thing to grow or feed them with profit on land worth from seventy-five or even sixty to ne hundred or one hundred and fifty.

A great many farmers in central Indiana and central Illinois refused to face this problem and abandoned the growing of cattle to any great extent, and the feeding of them altogether, for the immediate future, corn growing for sale on the world's markets offered a better profit, required less fencing, with no increase in labor. If the farmers in northern Missouri, Illieastern Kansas and Nebraska were to follow a similar course, either corn fed cattle would be very high or corn would be very cheap.

It need not be stated that one cannot keep an ordinary cow on land worth from \$75 to \$100 per acre for the chance of an ordinary calf. Or, to put it another way, that to grow and finish cattle with profit on land at the price mentioned one must either grow a very superior grade of cattle or he must grow more grass to the acre, grass that will keep a cow to the acre, or at any rate to the acre and a half, during the grazing season, or he must extend this season from an everage of five months to seven or eight, or he must grow a great deal nore grain to the acre, or he must decrease the price of labor, or if he cannot decrease the price of labor, he must increase the value of the labor per day or per month. He must do some or all of these things ,each one of which-is a separate problem.

To begin with, there is no probability of his getting labor at a lower rate until some financial disaster strikes the country, thereby shutting down other incastrial enterprises and making a glut of labor. Even then, however, the farmer would not be benefited, for this untried and inexperienced labor would not be of much use on the farm, and this glut of labor would be accompanied with a marked decrease in the price of farm products. He can to some extent increase the efficiency of labor by hiring only the most efficient class, using improved machinery, constructing his barns and stables aright, and rearranging his



Harness and Saddles

A large assortment of everything in the saddlery line. Call and examine our line when in the city.

Nobby Harness Comp'y No. 600 Houston Street.

fields so that he can get more than \$1 worth of efficiency out of a \$1 worth of labor. Something may be done in this direction.

A great deal may also be done in the wa yof obtaining increased yields from pastures. This is one of the most neglected departments of farm work. Farmers who know how to grew corn and take care of cattle freuently know nothing of pasture improvement. In fact, there are many men into whose heads it has never entered that there could be any improvement of pastures by cultivation They have assumed that land in paswhether it grow is getting better all the time. hence needs no cultivation. This is a great mistake. We can greatly increase our rotation grasses (timothy and clover to be grown for a year or wo and then turned under) by preparing a better seed bed, by covering the grass seeds more carefully by clipping them in the fall so as to prevent them from seeding the first rear, and can thus easily get three ons of hay per acre where we were formerly satisfied with a fon and a half or two tons. On permanent pas-tures we can easily double the yield by keeping them constantly reseeded to clover and timothy, the philosophy of which we have outlined in two or three previous articles. By keeping a reserve pasture for winter use we can prolong the grazing season until snow comes; and if the growth be not consumed by that time largely blue grass, it will keep quite as well under the snow as out of it, and will enable the farmer to begin his grazing season April 1 or April 15 at the least, instead of May 1

Then, again, if we are to make beef on this high priced land, we will have to do it by using less grain and more roughage, especially more clover, and in sections where it is practicable more alfalfa hay. We have protested for years against continuing our fathers' and grandfathers' method of fattening cattle on corn and water with some husks or fodder thrown in That was all right for them. were feeding 3-year-old steers fully matured, and needing only to be fattened to fit the carcass for the market. Corn was cheap, hogs generally healthy; and with plenty of corn and plenty of hogs, the feeding problem was not at all difficult. The 1,600 and 1.800 pound steer was then in demand. He is a "has been" now. Nobody wants him at home or abroad They want 1,000, 1,200, 1,300 pound cattle well fattened; bables, yearlings, or/at most 2-year-olds. These must fed a flesh forming and bone making ration; and corn and water with a few husks thrown in won't

With-corn as high priced as it is, or, what is the same thing, high priced land on which to grow the corn, and with adequate power we can grind corn, cob and all, or we can crush it and thus add considerable to the nutritive efficiency of seventy pounds of ear With plenty of good clover corn. hay or alfalfa hay we can cut down that corn ration from our fathers' measure of twenty-eight pounds, or half a bushel, a day to sixteen, or at most eighteen, and thus help solve this problem which farmers on high priced land must face.

Cattle feeders help matters by encouraging dairymen to use the dual purpose cow and thus secure a cheaper supply of feeding cattle near We would not mention this at all in this connection were it not for the fact that cattle feeders in times past have been disposed to discourgood steers go out. As a matter of fact that has been so, but it has not necessarily been so, and will not be so when our eyes are fully opened. The problem which confronts us as cattle feeders is so serious that we cannot afford to lose any opportunity for buying feeding steers at as low a In addition to improving the pas-

age the dairyman on the theory that

when the creamery, or what is the same thing, the dairy man, comes in

ture, extending the grazing season, providing a better ration, decreasing he amount of grain and increasing the amount of forage, we must be more careful in the quality of the attle on which we expect to expend this corn and forage grown on high priced land. While it is perhaps true that the steer of inferior breeding or mongrel breeding, if healthy, can make as many pounds of gain per bushel of corn as the well bred steer, it must never be forgotten that the well bred steers will always pay more the dairy bred or scrub steer of any kind. We have sometimes made this tatement that one healthy steer will make as good gains as another at institutes and unintentionally given le stock a sweet morse to roll under his tongue. If we are to solve this problem of growing beef profitably on high priced land, we must see to It that the scrub goes quickly, and goes neadows and cornfields of their sub-

Another of the problems that confront us is where to get cattle fit to at the corn and forage on this high priced land. It is useless to buy the dairy bred steer. It is not in him to make proftable use of these feeds It is equally useless to buy the steer from the south or from mountain ranges, or from poor, thin land. These teers rank with the dairy bred steer

We know of but two sources outside the farm from which to get these steers. One is the dual purpose steer grown by an intelligent dairyman or patron of a creamery. This steer must have as much breeding as the steer bred for a special beef purpose. He may not be the very top quality; in words, he may be a "topper" but not "fancy.

The only other source outside the farm is the steer bred on ranges where the very best quality of sires have been used for years. One of the problems is how to get this steer from the western markets without having ns, one to the commission man and one to the scalper; as is so frequently case on the Missouri river mar-We hope that the close relanow being established between up-to-date ranchmen and up-to-date feeders of Iowa and adjoining states ting cattle on one through haul to the feed lots without having to pay uch heavy tofls en route. a feeder ask Murdo MacKénzie the her day why it was that they could not buy cattle directly from the ranch The canny Scotchman's answer was you want the best I have; you will not take a cut. I will not sell you the best I have, for I can ship them to the stock yards, where they can be divided according to quality, and there you will have to pay a top price or take an inferior animal." We hope to see some way out of this difficulty, so that feeders in the corn states can

get a good quality of cattle for their feed lots at a minimum price.

The time is coming in Iowa also when we will have feeding in transit rates, as in Nebraska, so cattle can be shipped through from the range to Chicago an a through bill of lading, and taken off for finishing in the corn lands. This will come in time. It will come when the Corn Belt Meat Producers' association is more fully

organized and is in shape to demand it. We have touched on some of these problems, not so much for the purpose of furnishing a permanent solution, which we are not vain enough to hope to do at present; but for the purpose of setting our feeders to thinking about the different phases of the problem and thus aid them in solving them both by themselves and in an organized capacity.

We must get better profits both in the growing and feeding of cattle, or else go out of the business, which means changing ourselves from farmers to miners, mining out the fertility of the soil with the plow Instead of the pick, and with the harrow instead of the stamp mill, and selling them as miners sell their gold. Gold once exhausted can never be replaced; nor can he fertility of a soil when once exhausted the replaced except at an enormous cost in time, money, and abor. Let us think seriously over the different phases of the problem as we have outlined it here, or as it may outline itself to those who give it careful study.-Wallace's Farmer.

800 EXHIBITS IN CATALOGUE

Fat Stock Show List Is Now Prepared

C. C. French, secretary of the Fat Stock Show, has been working night and day during the past week, preparing the catalogue which will contain the names, numbers and sires and dams of each animal exhibited at the coming show. The work has now been practically finished and the catalogue or booklet will contain the names of 800 head of cattle, together with other information regarding them. It has been a fedious task and has required practically the entire attention of Secretary French for the whole week. The pooklet will be ready for the printer. Monday.

As has been mentioned in The Telegram, the booklet is similar to that used at the national livestock exhibit at Chicago, and this will be the first time that such a publication has been ssued in the south. Each of the animals will be numbered, the class numbeing attached to the forehead, and the animal's number to its side. By reference to the booklet prospective purchasers will be able to ascer-tain at once the name of the animal, its sire and dam and the name and

address of its owner.

The office of the secretary has been flooded with inquiries from people who are interested in the show and who intend to attend and exhibit. Mr. French believes that the prospects for he attendance are far better than in former years, and he says there is every reason to believe that the show will be a success. The preparations for handling the exhibit by the stock yards company have been extensive and the exhibit, which will be twice the size of that of last year, will be displayed that the visitors will be enabled to inspect the stock with less

inconvenience than in former years.

Every provision has also been made for the care of the stock while here and during the time intervening between this and the date of opening the show all of the details which have not been attended to will be worked The King of Billy Goats



above is a cut of the now famous Angora buck recently imported by Witt & Son from South Africa at a cost of \$1,575. This includes the export duties The buck is 4 from South Africa. years old and is a prize winner as well as being the sire of prize winning kids. The last clip from him was twenty-one inches long and weighed 19 1/2 pounds, worth \$3 per pound.

Mr. Witt has about two hundred fine goats at his ranch at Montell and about five thousand on the Kinney county ranch, near Brackett. He commenced eleven years ago with only 282 head of goats, all fine, however, and

the natural increase has given him the above flock. The clip of mohair each year is worth \$5,000 and the increase in numbers pays running expenses. Mr. Witt thinks the business a fine one for this section, as the climate, weeds, brush, etc., are so suitable. One can run goats and sheep or goats and cattle in the same pasture, as goats eat only brush and weeds. Mr. Witt has

supplying the demand for fine Angora stock in every state in the union, and the recent addition of the fine buck to his flock will place him rapidly to the

PROGRAM FOR THE CONVENTION

DALLAS, Texas, March 12 .- The program for the Texas Cattle Raisers' convention has been completed by the local program committee. The front page of the program bears the head of a pedigreed Hereford bull and the list of all the local committees is given. The general announcement of the program follows:

General Announcement "The citizens of Dallas bid a cordial welcome to all members of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, their ladies and their friends, in attendance upon the thirtieth annual convention of said association, and wish all of them most enjoyable and happy time.

"Reception committees will meet all ncoming trains on Monday morning. March 19, and escort all visitors to general headquarters at the Windsor "A bureau of information will be

maintained at the Windsor hotel, for the purpose of assigning visitors to ooms and giving general information relative to location and charges, rooms and restaurants. "All visitors to the convention are re-

quested to register at the bureau of information (Windsor hotel), the Dallas Commercial Club or the Oriental hotel, and particularly to give their stopping places in the city, so mail and telegrams may reach them, and friends be able to find them. "The secretary of the Cattle Rais-

ers' Association, Captain John T. Lytle may be found at the Oriental hotel, when the convention is not in session. "Members of the Cattle Raisers' sociation will procure their badges from Captain John T. Lytle, secretary, at his headquarters at the hotel. Visitors attending the convention who are not members of the as-

sociation will procure their badges at

the bureau of information (in Windsor hotel) "The Elks' Club, south side Main street, between Ervay and St. Paul streets; the Dallas Club, northwest corner Commerce and Poydras streets: the Dallas Commercial Club, floor Cotton Belt building, southwest corner Commerce and Lamar streets, and the Dallas Golf and Country Club (take McKinney avenue car line) extend all privileges to members of the association and their friends and cordially invite them to call and make use

of their apartments. "The Fair park is open to visitors

"The convention will hold its sessions at the Dallas opera house, northeast corner Main and St. Paul streets commencing each morning at 10

"Appropriate music will be furnished on all suitable occasions, and the prin-cipal streets of the city will be brightly lluminated in honor of our guests. The Program

First day, March 19, Morning-Convention called to order at 10 a. m. by the president, Hon. W. W. Turney, at Prayer-Rev. George Edward Walk,

Addresses of welcome: On behalf of city, Hon. Bryan T. Barry, mayor of Dallas. On behalf of the citizens' committee, Judge George N. Aldredge, Dallas. Response, A. G. Crowley, Midland,

Address by the governor, Hon. S. W. T. Lanham, Austin, Texas. Address by the president, Hon. W. W. Turney, El Paso, Texas.

Reports and other business. Afternoon-Ladies' reception, 3 to 6 p. m., at Dallas Club, Commerce and Povdras streets. All ladies of members and their friends attendant upon the convention are cordially invited. A re-ception committee of Dallas ladies will receive all visiting ladies and their friends, and extend a hearty welcome

Evening, 8 p. m .- The Majestic theater, northeast corner Commerce and St. Paul streets, has been leased for the occasion, and a special program of entertainment provided. It will be the finest vaudeville performance ever given in Texas. All members of the association and their friends attending the convention wearing badges or presenting proper credentials, and ladies accompanying them, will be ad-No one else admitted. This entertainment is provided especially for our guests, and the theater belongs to them for this night. La-

Second Day, Tuesday, March 20, 1906. Morning-Convention opened at 10 a. m. at opera house. Prayer-Right Rev. Edward Dunne, D. D.

dies are especially invited.

Regular order of business. Afternoon-Majestic theater, select audeville performance at 2:30 o'clock. Dallas opera house, grand concert by

Western Seeds for Western Planters Constant Plan

the famous Criswell band at 2:30 Both of the foregoing entertain-ments are free to association members and their friends, wearing badges or presenting other proper credentials, and their ladies, and all are invited to attend one or the other of these per-formances, both of which will be first-

Evening, 9 o'clock-Majestic Hotel, Ervay street and City Park, grand ball. Association members and their friends will receive admission cards for themselves and ladies by applying at the bureau of information (in the Windsor hotel) or in the lobby of the Oriental hotel.

The grand ball room and spacious parlors of the Majestic hotel make a fit setting for this magnificent affair. Third day, Wednesday, March 21,

Morning-Convention opened at 10 a. n. at opera house.

Prayer-Rev. William H. Greenburg,

Regular order of business. Afternoon—Sight-seeing and visiting. After the convention has ad-journed, visitors are "turned loose" to take in the city, meet their entertainers, see our many interesting stores, office buildings, large business establishments, fine residences, parks, etc. Evening, 8 o'clock-Auditorium at

the Fair Grounds, grand smoker and vaudeville. This will be the chief event of our entertainment. members and visitors, wearing or presenting other proper credentials, will be admitted. Special artists from New York, Chicago and other large cities have been procured for this oc-Nothing like it ever given in casion. Texas before. Specialties in singing and dancing, glove contests, barrel contests, battle-royal, gymnastics, athletic events, and other interesting variety performances, will amuse and entertain our guests. Continuous refreshments served at all times during the evening. This entertainment will surpass anything ever presented before to a Texas audience, and no one, who is entitled to admission, can afford to miss it: The auditorium, in which this entertainment will be given recently erected entirely of steel and concrete at a cost of \$75,000, was a gift from the stockholders of the old and new Fair Associations to the city of Dallas, and will comfortably seat

3,000 guests at individual tables, The Dallas citizens' committees for he entertainment of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, Dallas, Texas. March 19: 20 and 21, are as for

Executive committee: Colonel C. C. Slaughter, chairman; Royal A. Ferris, chairman; Jno. G. Hunter, secretary: J. B. Wilson, R. H. Stewart, Jas. Moroney, E. J. Gannon, treasurer; Alex Sanger, E. M. Kahn, R. C. Ayres. Finance: Nathan Adams, chairman: Robert K. Gaston, vice chairman; A. J. Pondrom, J. R. Eldridge, V. E. Armstrong, L. A. Smith, E. J. Gannon. Entertainment: Jno. N. Simpson, chairman; E. Dick Slaughter, vice hairman; W. H. Flippen, Horatio H.

Adams, Manning B. Shannon, A. Slaughter, M. H. Thomas, E. J. Kiest, Fred Fleming, J. Howard Ardrey, Eli Sanger, Sloan Simpson, J. E. Farnsworth, Henry Dorsey, Reception: W. C. Connor, chairman;

Geo. B. Dealy, vice chairman; C. C. Slaughter Jr., Joe Kendall, Murrell Buckner, G. Wildy Gibbs, Sanger, Chas. W. Padgitt, Alex Camp, Will Henry, Fred Schoellkopf. Hotel and boarding house: Jno. V. Hughes, Geo. W. Loomis, Emil Fretz, E. J. Riley, M. P. Exline.

Ewton, chairman; M. M. Phinney, vice chairman; Harry L. Seay, Frank Beaumont, Clarence Linz. Badges and souvenirs: Jno. G. Hunter, chairman; Russell V., Rogers, vice chairman; George Robertson, Elihu A. Sanger, Norman Craig.

Illumination and decoration: Jno. A

Music: Will A. Watkin, chairman; H. B. Criswell, vice chairman; J. W. Blake, W. T. Cox. Convention hall; Jno. G. Hunter. chairman.

Railroad rates: Royal A. Ferris, man; M. N. Baker, W. J. Kain, J. C. chairman; C. A. Keating, Alex Sanger. Program: Sam P. Cochran, chair-Duke, R. C. Glover. The citizens' committee having in

hand the matter of entertaining the cattlemen on March 19, 20 and 21, on the occasion of the annual meeting, are actively engaged in working out of the preliminary details. program will be a most elaborate one and from an entertaining standpoint will be a veritable "hummer." committee is urging the merchants and even the people in the residence districts to invest in decorations and flags, in order that the cowmen may fully appreciate the fact that Dallas people are glad to have them here. The string of incandescent lights are being strung across the downtown streets of the city, and other electric illumination will be installed during HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

DELAWARE HOTEL

The European of Fort Worth. For Cattlemen. 140 rooms-50 rooms with bath. Long & Evans, Proprietors.

W. H. Morrison

JUST OPENED

Morrison-Thompson Cafe

Open all night. We would be pleased to see you. Sixth street, between Main and Houston. Both telephones 1153.

CATTLEMEN

Cut this ad out and bring to

Black Cat Restaurant

1213½ Main street. Good for one cup coffee.

WINDSOR HOTEL Firstclass Cafe Popular Prices DALLAS, TEXAS

CHARLIE HODGES, - - - Proprietor

ST. GEORGE HOTEL CENTRAL LOCATION NEW MANAGEMENT

The Elks of Dallas will extend to the members of the Texas Cattlemen's Association the privileges and courtesies of the club house for the entire week

of March 19 to 24. The St. Louis Cardinals, of the National Baseball League, will be in training at the time of the convention, and it is more than likely that exhibition games between the Dallas and St. Louis clubs will be played on one or more of these days.

The information bureau will be located at the Windsor hotel. FIRE NOT SO BAD

Panhandle Prairie Flame Story Somewhat Exaggerated Special to The Telegram

DALLAS, Texas, March 9 .- According to a statement made by Sloan Simpson, who has ranch interests in West Texas, the prairie fires which raged during the past week or two along the Texas and New Mexico border have not done as much damage as the public has reason to believe. "There is plenty of green grass out there," said Mr. Simpson, "and the indications are that none of the ranchmen were hard hit, unless it might be the L F D ranch. The fire started in New Mexico on the D Z ranch and swept across the line into Texas, coming through the V V N ranch. Others

it passed through were the 69, the Z V, Spades and the L F D ranches. "Among the ranchmen who were afthe fire were Davidson & Curtis, Wallace Good, Good & Natta, Mr. Elwood, the wire fence manufacturer; Mr. Littlefield and Colonel C. C. Slaughter, besides myand

"The main fire swept across the country so fast that our men couldn't stop it. It was the first one that got away from us. As I said before, I don't think anybody was seriously

hurt.

Ln Lampasas County Lampasas Leader,

Thursday Jim Berry shipped out two cars of the finest cattle seen here in many a day. They were speyed cows which he had been caring for and fattening all winter. Mr. Berry is amply prepared for the raising of fine cattle he has one of the nicest ranches in the country some three miles south of town and grows every kind of feed. These cattle, however, were fattened mainly on cotton seed meal. Mr. Berry is one of the most experienced stockmen in the country and believes in raising the very best grade of cattle. Mr. Berry went with the cattle and we will have a further report when he returns.

In McCulloch County Brady Enterprise.

Paul Willoughby shipped out a car of steers to Brownwood last Sunday. Paul will put the cattle on feed there to finish them for the market. all this could and would stop if we only had an oil mill here. Now it seems to us that it would pay the stock feeder and farmers to form a stock company and build an oil mill themselves. They would surely find it much cheaper to feed at home where they could use their own pasture than to ship elsewhere and lease a pasture which always comes high close to a Now if they would do this and use McCulloch county coal or McCulcounty oil, as we have both, they would surely find it to pay.

0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0

Stockmen's headquarters-Modstockmen's neauqual territories of the hotel Dallas cars pass the hotel.

Mrs. W. P. Hardwick

O. P. Haney, Manager. ***************

Cattlemen While at the Dallas convention

eat at the

Busy Bee Restaurant

106 N. Ervay St., opposite the Wilson building.

NO. B. LONGMINE, Proprietor.

P. J. Hynes, a pitcher, has been transferred by St. Louis to the Milwaukee team in the American associa-***************

> The Most Desirable and Altractive

RANCH PROPERTY

in Southern New Mexico, 520 acres of government patented land in the Mimbres valley. Yields annually from 400 to 500 tons of native hay, which commands a ready sale of \$9 to \$11 per ton at the ranch. Place is thoroughly equipped with all necessary agricultural implements, such as mowers, rakes, wagons, six head of horses and mules, 120 head of high grade Hereford cattle. Excellent ranch house of six rooms; also good tenant houses, abundance of pure water. This property is contiguous and adjoining an open range sufficient to care for 1,000 or 1,500 head of cattle. The entire outfit can be purchased if taken immediately for \$12,500: one-half cash, balance one and two years. For further information, address

Brown Realty Comp'y LAS CRUCES, N. M.



Why not avail yourself of the opportunity while visiting the Fat Stock Show and have your teeth thoroughly examined by Dr. Waller? He guarantees all work. Fine bridge work-plates and crown work a specialty.

506 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.



A. Munster Shoe Factory,

334 Main Street, Dallas, Texas. Come and see us; you are more than welcome. Write for order blanks.

Don't hurry; reserve your orders for BOOTS until the convention. We are the best Boot and Shoemakers in the southwest