## THE MODERN COWBOY ON THE TEXAS RANGE.

William Lingenbrink of St. Louis is on one of the great cattle ranches of Texas, the L. S. Ranch, near Tascosa. He has sent to W. L. S. Sachtleben of St. Louis letters and photographs descriptive of life on the ranch.

The L. S. Ranch is one of the largest in Texas. Its pastures are fenced into fields twelve miles long and six miles wide. It counts its hundreds of thousands of hoofs. Twenty cowboys ride in its roundups. It brands 5,000 calves at a single fire. Four times a year its cattle are rounded up-once for vaccination against blackleg; once for shipment to market, and once every spring and fall for branding the calves. Each of these coundups requires from two to four weeks. The ropers are out at 2 o'clock in the morning and ride constantly until 3 in the afternoon, a twelve-hour race which requires for twenty men 140 fleet, sound and sure-footed ponies.

its interests and charms.

and in the fall to ship to market. Now thus making quite a respectable bunch the pastures are inclosed with wire of 150 head. fencing; water is provided for the grass, while the bottoms will grow fective as a high board fence. three cuttnigs of alfalfa a year with | The foreman now divides the squad but little cultivation or irrigation.

time cowboy, and bronco-buster, he miles long by six wide, or seventy-two of the wild and woolly kind, the man square miles to be scoured over, some with the long hair and six-shooter, the hard riding has to be done. The boys chap with an unquenchable thirst and on reaching the far end, gather all a love for faro, and with the bad hab- cattle and drive then slowly to an its of shooting up the town when oc- appointed place, being careful not to casion afforded. The cowboy of today lose the calves from their mammas. has different work before him. He not This done, fresh horses are saddled three and a half million a year, which only needs to be a rough rider, to be and the cutting out of cows with their are worth at a low valuation \$100,000 .able to throw a steer or brand a calf, calves commences. They are then driv- 600. The 1900 census shows that Texas but must be somewhat of a granger en to the corrals and branded. The supports 4,352,541 cattle, valued at \$77,as well.

acquire quite a bunch in a few years, sands in use in Texas today. Each Francis Sherwood and were known as as cattle increase rapidly and their brand must be recorded, and no two the three F's. They looked so much keep was nothing. At the present time alike. few if any ranchers allow their men to run cattle, and few of the boys stay at it long enough to save a thousand them to buy a bunch of their own.

This is a new era in Texas cattle ( together his men, about twenty in all, raising. It is possibly less picturesque good riders all.and repers every one of than the old era, and, in some respects, them, prepare his "chuck wagon," hire less strenuous, but it is not without a cook, and away they go on their branding trip. Two men are detailed In the olden days the cattle were to wrangle horses, one a day herder six months to two years old, after turned loose on the plains to shift the other a night herder. About seven for themselves and were rounded up horses are required to the man besides

Camp is pitched where water is constock by sinking wells or by building venient, tents put up and beds unrolldams and reservoirs to hold the over- ed. The following morning the actual flow; fence riders are daily riding work begins. The boys are roused out among the herds to see if any animals at 3 o'clock sharp by the cook's stenneed attention; salt, in troughs, is dis- torian call, "come and get it" (breaktributed along the water courses; hun- fast), which consists of black coffee, dreds of tons of prairie and lake hay hot rolls, bacon and oatmeal. By this are cu tevery summer and fed in win- time the night ranger has brought in te rto such animals as require help. the "remuda" (horses) close by, and The plains country is admirably adapt- no time is lost in roping and saddling quality of the beef. The best quality ed for the cultivation of Kaffir corn, the required number, a single lariat and consequently highest priced beef sorghum, millet, maize and Johnson rope held around the bunch is as ef- is made on grain. Northern grass fed

into twos and threes, and rushes them This change in the cattle business off to the different corners of the pas- far less cost than obtains amongst the notes the disappearance of the old- tures. As each enclosure is twelve branding itself requires some skill and The average pay of a cow-hand is a great deal of hard work. A big log \$25 per month with "grub," the man fire is started and the irons are well to furnish his own bedding and saddle. heated. Then two mounted men ride The foreman's pay runs from \$50 to in amongst the herd, lasso a calf and day for good beef is ahead of the \$100 per month, while a managers' sal- drag it to the fire, where two other ary runs from \$1,500 to \$3,500 per year. men put on the brands and another In former days the cowboys were al- clips the ear with the owner's particlowed to take their pay in cattle in- ular mark. Speaking of earmarks, it were born, and lived until quite restead of cash, if they chose. As this is remarkable how many different ear was in the days when cattle were marks can be made by cropping and cheap they were enabled by thrift to splitting the ears. There are thou-

At 10 o'clock the men are ready for dinner, and while the horses are being brought up the cook lustily calls er two thousand dollars to enable "chuck away" (dinner). By the time fresh horses are brought up the men The "roundup" is about the only are off again to the corrals to finish Governor Gregory of Rhode Island, has relic that is left of the oldtime cattle branding the morning's gather. Three business. Life on one of the large o'clock in the afternoon sees the day's mill business which the governor conranches in the spring is indeed a work done, it not being advisable to ducted for a great many years in a strenuous one. The foreman will get drive cattle during the heat of the most successful manner.

I day. In the cool of the evening a beef is killed, generally a fat, off-color calf or yearling, which furnishes sufficient meat for two or three days, when another is sacrificed to afford a constant supply of fresh meat for the camp.

Riding all day and wrestling with calves gives a man a wonderful appetite. This round-up lasts from two to three weeks, and has to be done from four to five times a year. Twice for branding the calves in the spring and fall, once for vaccinating and weaning and again for shipping to market. Vaccinating is something new. Thousands of cattle die yearly of blackleg, which is most fatal to animals from which they are practically immune, the loss, if any, being small. The only twice a year, in the spring to brand the eight mules for the wagons, thus practical way of contending the ravages of blackleg is to vaccinate every animal. The government is engaged in making extensive experiments, and is lending valuable aid to the cattlemen in stamping out this disease.

The aim of the ranch owners is to dispose of their increase as calves or yearlings, selling the steers and replacing and increasing the breeding herd with heifers. The increase of beef production in Texas will be not so much an increase in numbers as in the cattle bring good prices, but Texas is essentially a breeding country. There the ranchman is able to grow cattle at farmers. When equally bred the ranch cattle are equal to eastern stock, but it takes the "feed-lots" of the corn belt to put flesh and fat on them and make "good beef."

Just a few figures to show the extent of the cattle business. The receipts at Chicago alone average over 736,334. The cattle business is a staple one, and is constantly improving. But there is still room for more, and an actual need for more. The demand to-

A correspondent writing from Saugatuck, Conn., says that in that town cently, three brothers, triplets, who all lived to be about 75 years old. They were named Frederick, Franklin and alike that they were often taken the one for the other. All followed the sea and were for a long time masters

Mrs. William Gregory, widow of become the incorporate head of the

# THE IMMENSE VALUE OF THE AMERICAN HEN.

### The Great Value of the Chicken Industry as Shown By the Census Bureau.

The United States Census Bureau has just made up its statistics of the chicken industry in the United States. The results are so astounding that the American hen must be proclaimed the greatest of birds, now and forevermore.

The chickens of the United States in the year 1900 weighed 921,715 tons. To appreciate these figures it must be known that all the big and little fighting ships in the United States navy weigh 133,544 tons. The number of these chickens was 284,000,000, and they laid 10,000,000,000 eggs. The weight of these eggs was 625,033 tons, and their bulk was forty times that of the earth. The value of these eggs would have paid every cent of the expenses of the United States war department for the year.

Missouri is the first state in chickens and eggs. In the year 1900 the hens of Missouri laid more than \$5,000,000 worth of eggs beyond the need of their owners, the egg crop bringing the women of Missouri as much cash as the wheat crop brought the men.

The American hen is the greatest of pay for another Brooklyn bridge. birds. Plain, plump and possessing no gorgeous plumage, she is still the real tering the realm of physics, the calbird of paradise, creating a heaven on culations become still more bewilder-

The wonderful hen of the United For instance, all the eggs laid in 1900, ant.

reports together it promises figures oric shower of yolk. and facts about this diffident creature work of the American hen.

In the last year she has laid enough weight alone. eggs to pay the expenses of the entire | So huge a body would be made of do not weigh as much as do the eggs that she laid.

The American hen is a bird. There are enough of her in the country to feed our entire standing army for eleven years, giving each soldier and officer one chicken a day.

If all the chickens in the country were to conceive a passion for roosting combined. only on railroad tracks, there are plenty of them to block every line in the country, for there would be one chicken to every three and a half feet of railway.

If each locomotive in the country were to kill one chicken a day, the railroads would have to keep up the killing for twenty years to annihilate all the chickens.

If all the chickens of the country had to be transported on any one day, almost all the 1,328,084 freight cars in the United States would be needed for the work.

It is lucky that hens are not drinkers of alcoholic liquors. If they were, all the bourbon and rye whisky distilled in the United States in 1900 would be drunk in no time by the American hen and the American tank than two times as much as the copwould have to go dry.

All the distilled spirits made in 1900 in the whole United States would last them only a few days.

The eggs laid by the American hen in 1900 amounted to enough value in dollars to pay the entire expenses for that year of the United States Marine Hospital service, the United States coast and geodetic survey, the steamboat inspection service, the running expenses of forts and fortifications, the bureau of labor and the department of justice, and then there would be plenty left to pay 95 per cent of the total appropriations for 1901 for invalid and banks. other pensions.

Getting away from finance and en-

States earned more money in the year if combined in one vast body of pro-1900 than did the United States postal portionate dimensions, would make a system, though the one had the aid of planet forty times greater in diameter a great government and the other did than the earth, five times greater than her own cackling and feathered her that of Saturn and four and one-half own nest. She receives no handicap times greater than that of Jupiter. But over any other institution in the coun- it would be an impossible and flimsy try, being strictly a scratch contest- planet-so flimsy that it could not hold together, but would burst and fill the When the census bureau gets all its planetary system with a novel mete-

In weight the eggs of the year comand her staple product that will make bined would not make a big body coma lot of United States treasury depart- pared with the earth. A diagram ment figures look literally like thirty showing the earth as a globe two feet cents, for that is the proportion some in diameter would have to show the of the biggest items in the budget will globe made by the eggs with a mere bear as compared with the value of the | dot. But the eggs would make a huge body all the same, even if judged by

war department from top to bottom. all the eggs laid by the American hen She has changed the balance of trade in 1900 that if it were to be dropped in eggs. She has earned more with from the sky on the entire American her quiet endeavor than the entire navy-the 13 battleships, all the cruis- try during the past year tells a sad postal system did. All the vessels ers, all the gunboats, all the monitors story. In 1901 7,245 persons "shuffled built in the country in the last year and torpedo boats and converted craft off this mortal coil," as compared with it would be far more than they all are 3,860; 1893, 4,436; 1894, 4,912; 1895, 5,759;

> All the chickens in the country combined in one vast fowl would make a bird so huge that the Atlantic ocean would be only a puddle for it. It could real hen pecks up bits of gravel and criticised by Dr. S. A. Knopf, the constone to help in her digestion. That sumption expert. He holds that tumighty composite fowl would not find berculosis is not contagious if the room enough on the earth to strut. It sputum is correctly collected and discould reach half way to the moon, posed of. He recommends that the and if it were put into a gigantic government appoint a commission to scale almost one-fifth of the entire give the matter an exhaustive invesmerchant marine of the country would | tigation. have to be put in the opposite side to balance it.

The eggs of 1900 weighed more than four times as much as our entire domestic produce of wool, three and three-quarter times as much as our domestic produce of cane sugar, more per output of 1900, more than two and three-times as much as the tin plates manufactured during the year and 30 times as much as the whole output of

The value of those eggs at the lowest market price was more than one-half the total income derived by the United States in 1900 from the customs rev-

If all the banks of the country had been called on suddenly to pay the value of the eggs in specie it would have required more than one-third of all the specie held by the 3,871 national

alone ate enough eggs in the year to equally among the populations (leaving idea. Judge-Granted.

out Hawaiians), each human being in the United States and the dependencies would have to carry around with him three chickens, or, to be exact, 3.72 chickens. And each human being would be entitled to 141, or to eb exact, 141.352 eggs a year.

The estimate is that in 1900 the United States contained in round numbers 284,000,000 chickens and that the total

output of eggs was 10,000,000,000. The value of the eggs at 16 cents a dozen was \$138,000,000 in round num-

bers. These round numbers are well under the sums that are reached by close figuring. They are given because they are not only modest, but easy to re-

For the mathematical person who loves to pore over figures it may be interesting to know all the exact fig-

Assuming that the increase in chickens in the past ten years had kept in pace with the population, we would have 312,712,613 chickens in the country for 1900. On the basis of the egg exports, however, still allowing to each chicken only the average of 37.998 eggs a year, shown in the figures for 1890, the total number of chickens in 1900 would be only 263,183,653. To be well within the facts, it has been considered safe to assume a mean figure of 283,-635,605 chickens for 1900. That this is a very moderate estimate is shown by all the statistics that have been studied. For instance, in assuming that the average annual number of eggs has not been increased largely since 1890, there is probably an underestimate of fact, for the farmers have been devoting more study and time to the egg producing qualities of chickens in the past few years than they ever did before. Again, no allowance has been made for the known increase in hatcheries and the natural ratio of increase in production of fowls.

The record of suicides in this counand colliers and supply vessels and 6,755 in 1900. The steady increase in tugboats, and even the launches and the suicide habit, largely due to the whaleboats-the mighty egg would an- ease with which poison may be obnihilate them all in an instant. If it tained, this being the most common were to lie on the sea alongside of the agency employed, is shown by the folnavy, that one great composite egg lowing record of cases in a series of would hide the ships, for in tonnage years: In 1890, 2,040; 1891, 3,531; 1892, 1896, 6,530; 1897, 6,600; 1898, 5,920; 1899, 5,340; 1900, 6,755; 1901, 7,245,

The action of the United States in acting on the principle that tubercupeck out battleships as the present losis is contagious, has been strongly

> The London Times in a recent issue publishes three papers which it says were secured from the Chinese government by Dr. Ular, a prominent scholar, and which show the existence of a bargain between Russia and Li Hung Chang, by which Russia was to occupy Manchuria and in return would protect the dowager empress against the eastern powers.

From Manila comes the startling report that breakdowns of government employes have been frequently recently, including members of the United States commission. They are feeling the effects of overwork. A meeting of the commission will be held to consider the matter and a Saturday half holiday will be inaugurated.

Brooklyn Life: Judge-What are your grounds for divorce, sir? Plaintiff-My wife married me to reform There are so many chickens in the me, and after we settled down didn't The inhabitants of New York City country that, if they were divided have sense enough to give up the

# The Filipinos as U. S. Soldiers.

N OUR future wars are we likely (sions at The Hague. to arm the thousands of Filipinos at our disposal and put them in the field against our enemies of the

year past was the declaration of Col- the Boers. onial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain that the English government will not | time brought a few regiments of Turhesitate henceforth to employ in Eu- kos from Algeria, but so great was rope or elsewhere her Indian and the outery raised, not only from Ger-African troops.

profound interest to the United States, Russia, France and Germany, which have millions of semi-barbarous races subject to their rule.

Uncle Sam alone has some 8,000 Pilipreferring war to industry, and with a died a gun before in their lives. characteristically original disregard for death or injury and atmost incredthe powers of endurance would sooner fight than work.

furnish to the United States a practi- that when their passions have been eally inexhaustible recruiting ground aroused by the excitement and turmoil for its army, now that the compact of battle it would be impossible to prewhich has hitherto existed between vent them from indulging in savagery all her autographs is the one which civilized nations against the use of and cruelty which, while natural in she received from Queen Victoria, folly; the young women who would nothing in particular with which to Oriental or African troops in civilized barbarous races, should be repulsive which reads: "If King Lear spoke have been good wives to other hus- interest themselves during their so-Britain.

the only action taken by the delegates the Celestial Empire. that can be considered as in any way "accepted laws of warfare among civ-Wheel nations," which comprise a restriction "prohibiting the use of bodies of troops composed of individuals of savage or semi-savage races."

It has until now been generally understood, however, by these three great powers that if native troops were employed it would be only in the last founding of a school for girls. This possibility has been discussed extremity, and this view has been with intense interest since Great Brit- strengthened by the extraordinary ain has set the fashion of arming her pains which the English government has taken to prevent the warlike Ba-One of the most important an- suto tribes, who are under British rule nouncements that have been made in and most loyal to the British flag, the British parliament for many a from taking part in the war against

In the war of 1870 the French at one many and elsewhere in Europe, but It is an announcement of the most even in France, against their employment that they were hastily shipped back to Africa long before the close of the war, although they were magnificent fighters and, from a military point of view, of much greater value pinos in whom the military instinct is than the untrained levies of "mobiots," most strongly developed, the males the majority of whom had never han-

It is to Japan in a great measure that must be attributed the recent removal of the prejudice. For the objection to semi-civilized warriors has Indeed, the Philippine islands might been based altogether on the belief

But during the recent campaign in Curiously enough, the peace confer- China the Japanese distinguished ence at The Hague two years ago, themselves among all the other allied when the rules of war were subjected troops by their humane methods of to a revision, carefully avoided any warfare and by their indignant refusal reference to the matter-that is to say, to participate in any of the rapine. in the shape of any steps toward a the cruelty and the altogether inexspecific agreement by treaty to refrain cusable barbarity which disgraced alfrom the employment of Asiatic and most all of the European contingent African troops in civilized warfare, and engaged in the military operations in

England's example, unless checked bearing upon the question was the by an international conference, will declaration of their adhesion to the undoubtedly be followed by other great powers possessed of Asiatic and African dependencies, and thus an altogether new element, of which no account has been taken until now, will handsome, with her own taste in be introduced into modern warfare dress-which sometimes verges on that Neither England nor Russia, nor yet against civilized nations. In fact, it is barbaric which she so much loves in France, was desirous of binding itself possible that in the course of time the her favorite Cairo-with a geen, incito abstain for availing itself of the white races may eventually come to sive speech and a marked sense of services of its dusky soldiers in the use none but their dark-hued, non- humor, she is extremely advanced in event of war in which its national ex- Christian lieges for fighting purposes, the general trend of her opinions, but istence was likely to be at stake, and and that in this way continental great | she detests everything in the shape of the matter, therefore, was by a sort powers of Europe, such as France,Ger- new womanhood. She is very musiof agreement kept out of the discus- many, Russia, etc., may be relieved cal.

the the transfer of that compulsory military service which is such a drawback to trade and industry.

#### -:- TALK ABOUT WOMEN. -:-

Mrs. Indiana Williams has left her Virginia home, 1,500 acres of land and an endowment of \$700,000, for the

An association of women in Honesville, Pa., number among their good works the building of a retaining wall along the river, constructing a river boulevard, a bridge, a fountain and a park, where once a dumping ground threatened public health.

A singular library was collected by Mme. Kaissavow of St. Petersburg, who has recently died. It consists of some 18,000 volumes, all of which were the work of feminine brains. No book by a masculine author was ever allowed in the library.

Mrs. Frances Tallmadge of Sheboygan, Wis., is said to have in her possession what is supposed to be a genuine portrait of Louis XVI. The picture was presented to her ancestors by Eleazar Williams, who claimed to

be the real Louis XVI. Mrs. Wilder P. Walker of Kennebec, Me., has in her possession the punch bowl that was ordered by the town of Salem to be used when Lafayette to America. The first glass served ette. It is of old Dutch blue China.

voice was the most precious gift a woman can possess, you, my dear Adelina, must be the richest woman in

Miss Albertine E. Ridley, one of the first American girls to go to the Philippines as an army nurse, has returned to California. She says American rule has infinitely bettered sanitary and other conditions in Manila and that the natives in that city are very courteous and considerate to the American girls who are administering to the sick and wounded soldiers.

Lady Charles Beresford is quite as remarkable a woman as her husband is distinguished as a man. Dark, and

# Where Divorces Flourish.

some of the entertaining people that scribed by the Sioux Falls Journal: visited that city during his first trip were there. In the same way, Sioux Falls is not a good place, but mighty pretty good thing for the merchants from the bowl was handed to Lafay. interesting for those who like that of this city. They are all money sort of thing. For it is the greatest spenders, and those who have the coin

stood their spouses half a lifetime, but for anything that will pass the time, who could not go another step; and which accounts for some of them getthe old roues who never should have ting reputations for being gay." married at all, are all there, and A peculiarity about the women apmostly at the same hotel. What yarns | plicants for single blessedness which could be swapped on that hotel piazza; is constantly noticed is that every between the women boarders, and single (or would-be single) one of across the little round, polished tables them is good looking. The explana-

have learned that one can get a divorce after seven months' residence in South Dakota, with a codicil on the decree to be used as a license for another marriage, pay seven months' board at the hotel, thereby establishing their residence, and live back paper says of them with some warmth home. These absentee residents are and much truth: warned in clarion tones by the South Dakota press that they had better some that certainly need to be caged. really live in the state (and unwire It would undoubtedly be a disagreetheir greenback bales) lest, when they able experience for them if they take new spouses they discover sud- should be riding in the country and denly they are bigamists.

ARK TWAIN said he would like ers" to the state and thereby increase to make a little visit to hades, the volume of current circulation of because he wanted to meet South Dakota. Its effect is thus de-

"The divorce colony as a whole is a Mme. Patti says the most prized of divorce colony in the United States. | want the best there is going. They The young men who married thro' are naturally a restless lot, having bands; the middle-agers, who had journ here, and are naturally ready

> Some of the rich easterners, who been attempted. One is that a plain woman gets so many causes for divorce at home that she can easily get a decree any time without having to travel clear to the cow country.

The male colonists, however, are not even good looking. The Sioux Falls

"Among the male divorces there are

exception of something and take a shot at it. Then there are the female divorcees, nearly all of whom are good looking. Some are quiet and demure sort of individuals, and have their brothers (?) with them, while there are others who are trying to turn the heads of some of the traveling men and gay members of this city, and are aparently succeeding in pretty good shape."

Detroit Journal: A St. Louis divine, Rev. Charles L. Kloss, pastor of a fashionable church in that city, startled his congregation recently by saying in his pulpit that he advised the women to propose marriage to the young men. It is not known yet whether Mr. Kloss was safely married before he made that statement or whether he is one of the shy young men that is too timid and modest to offer himself to a young woman, or it may be there are so many lovely young women in his flock that he canin the cafe, if the guests of that hotel tion has never been satisfactorily has so declared himself, and hencenot decide on one. Whatever it is, he made, but a number of them have forth he will be the "dear pastor," such as he never was before. Whether he can withstand the avalanche of proposals he will probably receive or not remains to be seen. It may be that marriage fees were slow in his congregation and he wanted to hurry them up. It is said that his theory is that if the men refuse to propose to the girls, the latter will be more disposed to marriage.

Chicago Tribune: "Amelia," faltered the young man, "I love you." "Oh. meet some farmer lad who was out Herbert!" she said, clasping her hands The law was made with the frank hunting. The farmer lad would be together. "What a long, long time avowal that it would attract "spend- justified in thinking he saw some new it has taken you to say so."