

# HORSESHOE HILL INTEREST POINT

### WILL BE MECCA TO VETERANS AT CHATTANOOGA. GA REUNION

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 29.—The battlefield at Chickamauga, has many points of interest to those survivors of both armies who fought there, but Snodgrass hill, or Horse-shoe summit, is to Chickamauga what the Little Round Top is to Gettysburg. It was there that the consuming flames of battle rose highest and enough blood was shed to make Chickamauga a Mecca throughout all ages.

The late Charles A. Dana, assistant secretary of war in Lincoln's cabinet, who was with Rosecrans as war correspondent, sent the following message east after the battle of Chickamauga: "Chickamauga is as fatal a name in our (Federal) history as Bull Run."

This message was filed with the Telegraph company here after the repulse of Rosecrans at Chickamauga, probably after Rosecrans himself with his staff, had reached Chattanooga in safety from that bloody field.

There lives in Chattanooga today a big hearted Irishman who came away from Chickamauga with Rosecrans, and if you will ask him who got the better of the fight at Chickamauga he will tell you without hesitation that the Rebels did. He will also describe the panic that seized the forces under Rosecrans, and the speed at which they fled back to Chattanooga. If you suggest that Rosecrans returned to Chattanooga to decide upon a new line of action, this Irishman will laugh.

But Snodgrass hill, as stated in the foregoing, was the bloody spot of this great battle. In fact any spot was bloodier than others. The conflict at this point, as most readers are aware, took place Sunday evening. Gen. John B. Gordon deserves the credit for the possession of this historic hill as follows:

"In the furious tempest there now came one of those strange, unexplained lulls; but the storm was only gathering fresh fury. In the comparative stillness which pervaded the field its mutterings could still be heard. Its lightning was next to flash and its thunders to roll around Horseshoe summit. Along that crest and around Snodgrass hence the remaining troops of Rosecrans' left wing planted themselves for stubborn resistance—one of the most stubborn in history. To meet the assault of Longstreet's wing, the brave Union general, Brannan, standing upon this now historic crest, rallied the remnants of Croston, Wood, Harker, Beatty, Stanley, Van Cleave, and Buell, but up the long slopes the exulting Confederate ranks moved in majestic march. As they neared the summit a sheet of flame from Union rifles and heavy guns blazed into their faces. Before the blast the charging Confederates staggered, bent and broke, reforming at the foot of the slope, those dauntless men in gray moved again upon the fire they rushed to a hand-to-hand conflict, breaking here, pushing forward there, in terrible struggle. Through clouds of smoke around the summit the banners and bayonets of Hindman's Confederates were discovered upon the crest, when Gordon, Granger and Steedman, with fresh troops, hurled from the Union left and joining Van Cleave, hurled Hindman and his men from this clinal of strength and held it until the final Union retreat. With bayonets and clubbed muskets the resolute Federals pierced and beat back the charging Confederates covering the slopes of Snodgrass Hill with Confederate dead. Roaring like a cyclone through the forest, the battle storm raged. Battery answered battery, deepening the unearthly din and belching forth from their heated throats the consuming iron hail. The woods caught fire from the flaming shells and scorched the bodies of dead and dying. At the close of the day the Union forces had been driven from every position of the field except Snodgrass Hill, and as the sun sank behind the cliffs of Lookout Mountain, hiding his face from one of the bloodiest scenes enacted by human hands, this heroic remnant of Rosecrans' army withdrew to the rear and then to the works around Chattanooga, leaving the entire field of Chickamauga to the battered but triumphant and shouting Confederates."

In view of these facts, Gen. Gordon and his associates in battle thought it remarkable that both sides should lay claim to the victory. It remained for the late Gen. H. V. Boynton to lay claim in behalf of the Union army, and attempt to prove his claim, that the victory was with Rosecrans. The victory was clearly with the Confederates, but the fact that they did not absolutely drive Thomas from Snodgrass Hill; that he retreated to save his army; that he got away with fairly good order—these are the only circumstances upon which the claim for a

Union victory can possibly rest. These claims, however, have never stood firmly in the light of intelligent argument. However, be that as it may, it is a privilege that the survivors of this great battle will certainly appreciate to revisit the field and go over the places of deadly carnage. The reunion in May gives them this privilege, and thousands of veterans will enjoy it. Chickamauga is easily reached from Chattanooga, thanks to modern progress, at a cost that everybody can afford to pay. As further proof of the deadly fighting of the Confederates here, the national cemetery covers the remains of 12,000 Union soldiers.

## The Underground Silo

The underground silo is distinctly a western type. The western farmer and livestock man finds it possessed of many interesting and worthy features. It is exceptionally well adapted to those districts having limited rainfall, and in such localities may with impunity take the place of the silo usually constructed on top of the ground. No longer an experiment, the underground silo has a value that has been fully demonstrated during the past few years in Kansas, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico. The writer personally knows of several underground silos in constant use during the past several years with perfect satisfaction to the owners. At present I know of at least twelve in the Plains country of Texas and Eastern New Mexico. This silo, properly constructed, has proven to keep the silage as well as the average overground silo.

It is not the purpose of this article to speak of comparative value of underground and overground silos. Neither do I wish to speak of the relative merits of the two silos, except to say that the underground construction will be found to justify all reasonable claims made for it. That the underground silo is the plant for the farmer and stock man of limited means, there cannot be the least question. It can be constructed very cheaply, comparatively estimated, I believe, at \$1 per ton capacity. It may be said with truth and a spirit of fairness, that it does not blow down or dry apart, and can be constructed by the farmer himself. Expensive machinery is not needed in building the underground silo.

The \$1 per ton capacity includes the digging of the hole, cement and finishing or plastering. With this type of silo even the winter cannot afford to be without it. Construction. This underground silo is especially well suited to dry sections, but is not such a success in wet ground, or where the water is near the surface. The walls should be near and perpendicular, the depth about twice the diameter, and the site of the hole in proportion to the herd to be fed. A hole that is 16 feet in diameter and 32 feet deep will hold 100 tons of silage, which is sufficient to feed from 25 to 30 cows for six months.

The earth wall of the successful underground silo should be covered with cement if the earth wall stands well without danger of caving, a 3/4 to 1/2 of an inch covering of rich cement plaster on the dirt will be found sufficient. If there is danger of the soil caving or not standing well, the cement should be from 2 to 3 inches thick. In the construction of this latter or thicker cement covering, a wooden or metal form is required to hold the plaster in place until it sets. This form need not be over three feet high, which requires that the wall be constructed in sections of three feet each. Under this method the bottom section is made first, and then the form is moved up three feet, and so on, until the top shall be reached. In order to save necessity for scaffolding for the thin or plastered wall, the cement should be applied at the time of digging the silo, beginning at the top and going downward as the excavation progresses. Finally, wash or paint the wall with pure cement and water.

## DAILY MARKETS KANSAS CITY GRAIN

KANSAS CITY, April 29.—Cash Wheat: No. 2 red, 1.00-1.02; No. 2 red, 99-1.01; No. 2 hard, 97-99. Cash Corn: No. 2 white, 78 1/2; No. 2 white, 78 1/4; No. 2 mixed, 78 1/4. Cash Oats: No. 2 white, 25 1/2-26 1/2; No. 2 white, 24 1/2-25; No. 2 mixed, 24-24 1/2.

## OKLAHOMA CITY LIVE STOCK

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 29.—Hogs—Receipts, 2,400 head; 18 lower; bulk at 8.50. Cattle—Receipts, 1,100 head; market steady. Sales—Chisholm, Jackboro, 81 head steers, average 1,200 at 7.65; Lucas, Derbair, 80 steers, average 1,175 at 8.45; West & Miller, Bowler, 74 steers, average 886, at 6.75.

## FLOYDADA CATTLEMAN FAVORS FULL FEEDING

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 29.—The time is here right now for the Texas cattle raisers to take advantage of their situation, to double their profits by feeding and finishing their cattle right at home.

Mr. Goverdale, of the firm of Goverdale & Armstrong, made this statement yesterday after marketing 77 head of heifers in which he was interested at \$8.25, that had been raised and fed on the same land at Floyd county, Texas. For many years Goverdale & Armstrong carried on cattle feeding on a large scale near Coffeyville, Kan. They made up their minds, however, as the cost of feed advanced, that they would move to the Panhandle country of Texas, and last fall went to Floyd county near Floydada, where they made a long lease on 12,500 acres of land. They have made preparations for raising and fattening cattle there.

The heifers they marketed here yesterday at such a high price, were the products of an experimental feed. They had been fattened on milt maize ground up with alfalfa and molasses meal. They were started in on a pound of meal a day in the feed, and this was increased to nearly four pounds.

The beauty about this feed, Mr. Goverdale said, is that in feeding ground maize no other rough feed, such as alfalfa, or hay, is necessary as the heads ground up with the grain furnish sufficient rough feed. This cheapens the feed a great deal, and at the same time puts on fat very fast. We propose to raise our own cattle and feed them here, for the success right there, instead of shipping them in as stockers and feeders. The price received for these heifers simply tells the tale, as to the kind of finish we put on, and the quality of the cattle.

The whole matter summed up means simply this, that we can raise cattle cheaper than they can be produced here in Kansas or Missouri, and then we can go farther, and sell feed and finish them. I look for the industry of feeding cattle in Texas to make rapid strides.

## LIVESTOCK LETTER FROM KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY STOCK MARKET, April 29.—Best cattle declined by 10 to 25 cents last week and stock cattle and feeders outside of a few choice ones, lost as much or more. Dealers here predicted a light run to day and the supply here is moderate at 1 1/2 lbs head. But Chicago had enormous supplies of both cattle and hogs today, which put the situation everywhere into the hands of buyers. Light cattle moved pretty freely this morning at about 10 head prices, but heavy steers were untouched up to 11 o'clock. Salesmen refused to concede the reduction of 10 to 25 cents on them demanded by buyers, but late sales were on a compromise basis not far from that decline. Two cars of Oklahoma heifers sold at \$8.40, and some Panhandle fed yearlings at \$8.25, the leading early sales today. A larger percentage of the receipts today are fed steers than on any previous day in several months, indicating that the country is tired of waiting for the market to advance. The break today, however, probably will cause astute feeders to hold on awhile, where it is possible. Market steers will stop around \$8.50 today, which is very close to the figures they were bringing a year ago this week, the first time this year for them to get so close to last year's prices. Stock grades and feeders are a quarter lower than a week ago, but are still one dollar higher than a year ago, a condition, in connection with the relative prices of fat cattle, this year and last, conducive to increased caution on the part of country buyers. Quarantine receipts are light today, largely middle class fed steers from Oklahoma and North Texas, at \$6.20 to \$7.30. Colorado and Western steers today ranged from \$7.40 to \$8.25. Hogs regained a part of their loss of early last week before the close of the week, but the market broke worse than ever today, on account of the big run of Chicago. Receipts here today, 10,000 head, which is 2,000 more than the early estimate. It will take some days of light runs to subside the gloating of the market packers indulged today, and though things look blue, most dealers still believe prices will soon advance. Top today is \$8.60, bulk of sales \$8.20 to \$8.50. Sheep and lambs sold good last week, with some changes. Receipts are 11,000 here today, fed stuff to lower, clipped wethers steady today. Top lambs brought \$8.60 today, clipped wethers \$6.20, clipped native ewes \$5.75. Texas will not ship more than 60 per cent of a normal number this year, because of dry weather there, and dealers, therefore, look for a good market ahead.

### Bilious?

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## LOVE DREW MAN BACK TO PRISON

### RETURNS TO SEE MOTHER AND THE OFFICERS GET HIM

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., April 29.—Because he loved his widowed, aged and invalid mother more than he loved liberty, M. S. Chance, who escaped from the state reformatory at Granite, June 1, 1910, was voluntarily returned to the prison to serve the remainder of a two-year term for horse theft. There was an additional incentive that brought this young man from ranch in California straight to the governor of Oklahoma—a wife. Some day this girl expects to become the wife of a former refugee from justice, but not until he has cleared his name.

Chance returns to Oklahoma at the age of 23, the hero of a revolution in Mexico. He was a soldier in the remnant regiment of Colonel Naylor, himself a deserter from the United States army, and a fighter in the command of Captain Jack Stanley, who was killed in the battle of Mesquite, in February 1911.

"I didn't need to tell that little girl in California that I was an escaped convict," says Chance, "for she probably would have never known it, so well did I conceal my identity. But I am glad that my name will not have a stain when I return to claim her. I wanted most of all to see my poor mother and four little sisters. My mother is old and ill and she needs my care and attention. Since leaving my sister had died of tuberculosis and another one is weak. It will be worth far more than the pleasure of being a revolutionary soldier or of rough life in war to live quietly at home with my mother."

Chance pleaded guilty to horse stealing before District Judge H. McMillan at Sulphur in 1909 and was given a sentence of two years in prison. He served nine months and eight days in the state penitentiary at McAlester, pending the erection of the reformatory at Granite, and was transferred to the latter institution in May, 1910.

"I didn't stay at Granite long enough to get acquainted with the warden," says Chance. "I didn't even know his name. Four days was enough for me with so many chances. Another chap and I took daytime for the flight. And I was some flight, believe me. For hours we ran and rested alternately, and many times heard the howls on our trail. But they never were very close. Friends assisted me in the escape, and when I boarded Rock Island train at Ryan bound for Mexico, I had some money, a revolver and plenty of ammunition. For four days and nights my pal and I were hiding in and around El Paso. He was a bad chap, to be sure, but he wanted to do many wrong deeds that didn't appeal to me, so I deserted him and sent into Mexico."

Near the line of California Chance struck up with Captain Jack Stanley, when that young fellow was considering raising an army that would capture the adjoining state of Mexico and annex it to the United States. One after another the cowboys drifted into the camp of Stanley, and finally the little army was organized and equipped. The first day out they engaged in four battles with the Mexicans, and shortly thereafter captured the custom house and prison of Mexicali, and liberated thirty Mexican prisoners.

Chance became one of the best broncho riders in California and could have had a place in the arena of a wild west show. Naturally he went under an assumed name. He permitted his mustache to grow and it became long and luxuriant. He associated occasionally with men in California whom he had known in Oklahoma, but was never recognized. Every meeting with these men, however, was a signal that he had better move into another community, and he was constantly changing jobs. He attended a dance one night near the ranch on which he worked and danced many times with a young woman who had known him in Oklahoma, but was never recognized.

## SHRINERS ATTENTION!

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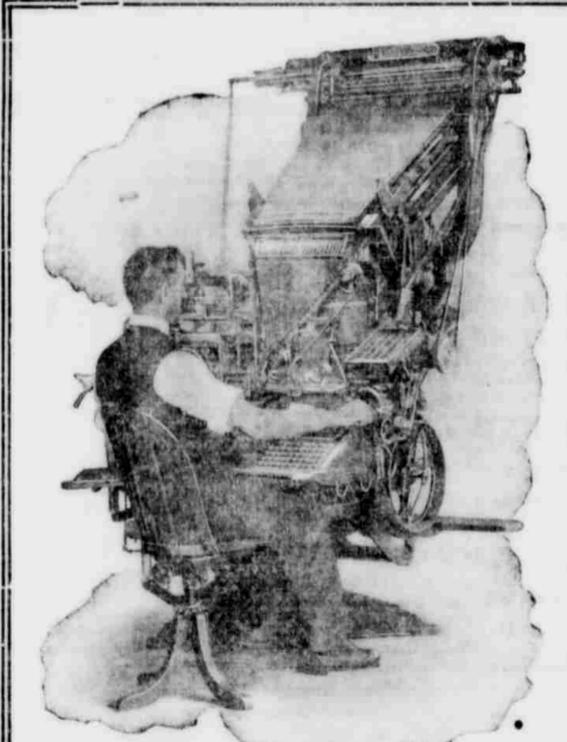
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NEW YORK, April 29.—What promises to be the choicest tilt yet to metropolitan fight fans in some time will be served at the St. Nicholas Athletic Club tomorrow night, when Luther McCarty, claimant to the white-heavyweight championship, and Frank Moran, the Pittsburgh heavyweight, will come together in a ten round argument with the gloves.

It will be the last opportunity that McCarty has had to display his prowess to the followers of the game in New York. Moran, though a smaller and older man than McCarty, is considered to give the Missouri an interesting battle. Moran was the main man of his standing in the east twenty rounds.



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## AMARILLO DAILY NEWS

AMARILLO, TEXAS