THE DAILY LIVE STOCK REPORTER'S MARKET REPORTS ARE OFFICIAL, ACCURATE AND RELIABLE. SUBSCRIBE FOR IT AND KEEP UP WITH THE MARKET

The Fort Worth Daily Live Stock Reporter.

VOL. VIII. NORTH FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1904. NO. 215

LIVESTOCK MARKET

ERAL CATTLE RUN FOR CLOSING DAY OF WEEK.

r Receipts Light and Found a Slow raggy Demand, With Selling Weak. ows Ruled Steady—Calves Were Low nd Draggy.

TAL SATURDAY HOG SUPPLY WAS ON THE MARKET.

ing Hogs Sold Early With Prices teady—Pigs and Stockers Ruled Slow ith Very Little Doing—Top $5.57½.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
day	1,000	200	...
t month	1,058	302	...
ne day 1903	325	157	135

Official Receipts Yesterday.

tle	3,160
s	593
gs	1
ep	33
rses and mules	

Range of Selling Prices Today.

CATTLE—Steers, top $2.50. Cows, $2.00, bulk $1.50@1.95. Calves, top 5, bulk $2.50@2.65.
OGS—Top $5.57½.

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

ers—Good to strict choice	$3 00@3 75
Medium fed	2 50@3 00
Stockers and feeders	2 00@2 50
Yearlings	1 25@2 25
ws—Choice heavy fed	2 25@2 50
Medium butcher	2 00@2 25
Cutters	1 75@2 00
Canners	1 00@1 75
lls, stags and oxen	1 50@3 00
ves—Medium to fancy	3 00@3 50
Common to fair	1 50@3 00

Supplies of cattle were liberal for the sing day of the week, but this was eed by a liberal shipment of calves. eipts with sixteen cars in the pens ured about 1,000 head, against 1,429 last Saturday, 1,058 for the same turday in August, and 606 for the corsponding day one year ago.

BEEF STEERS.

Receipts of steers were light. Only a w light and medium grades arrived. ese found a slow draggy demand. ly one local buyer was in the early de and while there was some little deand from city butchers it was not ough to create much competition, and ling ruled slow and weak.

Representative sales:

	Ave.	Price.
0	964	2 50
4	945	2 35
1	830	2 00
1	550	1 25

BUTCHER STOCK.

Only a few loads of cows came in and ese were mostly of medium quality. tchers and packers were bidding about ady with yesterday and selling was rgely at a range of from $1.75@2.00.

Bulls were scarce and selling at unanged prices with yesterday.

Cows.

7	862	2 00
4	862	1 95
2	779	1 95
5	773	1 90
1	820	1 75
15	748	1 70
6	818	1 50
1	1070	1 50
18	808	1 10

Bulls.

1	1280	1 90
1	840	1 70
4	842	1 50
2	1005	1 50
1	930	1 50
1	760	1 10

CALVES.

Calves composed the bulk of the supply, a good many of which were on a rough billing.

There was a weak demand from packers, who were still trying to force a decline and selling was slow and draggy with prospects of a liberal shipment.

7	116	2 75
78	218	2 65
18	332	2 50

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	$5 45@5 60
Mixed packers	5 35@5 50
Lights	5 30@5 50
Pigs	3 50@4 75
Stags and roughs	3 50@4 50

Supplies of hogs today amounted to about the usual Saturday run. Two cars were shipped in, which with a few wagon hogs, made receipts run close around 200, against 93 for the closing day last week, 302 for the same Saturday in August, and 157 for the corresponding day one year ago.

Only one load of killing hogs arrived today, with the balance of the run pigs and stockers. The quality of killing hogs was hardly as good as that of yesterday, but weight was better. All of the killing hogs sold early in the day with prices fully steady with yesterday. Pigs and stockers sold slow and draggy, and while a few went to feeders, some salesmen still had a supply on hand late in the day.

The best hogs on the market sold at $5.57½, averaging 225 pounds, pigs and stockers averaging from 60 to 125 lbs., sold at a range of from $4.25@5.10.

There has been a weak demand for stockers all weak, and it would be well for shippers who are thinking of marketing to wire commission firms before shipping.

Representative sales:

Hogs.

No.	Ave.	Price.
79	225	5 57½

Pigs.

40	73	4 25
7	60	4 25
52	95	4 40
18	92	4 40
22	97	4 50
4	92	4 50
4	117	4 50
1	100	5 00
24	125	5 10

THE SHEEP TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Lambs	$3 50@5 00
Wethers	3 00@4 00
Ewes	2 50@3 50
Culls	1 50@2 50

HORSES AND MULES

Horses.

Drafts, good	$140@150
Chunks, good	75@130
Drivers, good to fancy	75 up
Drivers, medium	55@ 75
Southerners, common to fair	35@ 50
Southerners, good to extra	75@100
Plugs	15@ 20
Rangers, plain	10@ 30
Choice range horses	50@ 75

Mules.

13½ to 14 hands, fat	$ 50@ 60
14 to 14½ hands, fat	75@ 85
14½ to 15 hands, fat	90@120
15 to 15½ hands, fat	125@140
15½ to 16 hands, fat with quality	145@160
16 to 16½ hands, extra, 1,200 to 1,500	165@175

The week on the horse and mule market has been one of the most quiet of the season. Only two cars were shipped out, and a very few animals changed hands in job lots. Commission men say it is the lull before the storm, that buyers are holding off for the big auction sale which commences on the 19th. It is expected that thousands of horses and mules, embracing all kinds and grades, will be offered, both at auction and private trading. Commission men also state that sellers, (the owners or producers) are holding stock at prices a little too stiff.

It is evident that a large number of buyers will be at the sale. All the barns and stables have been stocking up for two weeks, and stock arriving in small lots, is being placed in nearby pastures, and stables.

The market quotations remain unchanged for the week.

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.

E. W. Blackwell, Cuero	24
Sam Lane, Cuero	25
Dupree & Huddleson, Owl, I. T.	29
G. W. Sutherland, Wallis	78
C. S. Fulton, Pottsboro	40
H. H. Hamm, Merkel	71
Sanford & S., Checotah, I. T.	83
A. H. Calhoun, Temple, Tex	79
———, Ballinger	72
Rathwell, Coleman	77
R. O. Rogers, Albany	84
E. Stevens, Albany	77
E. C. Arnett, Albany	75
C. M. Cauble, Albany	154
L. C. Hersley, Albany	79
H. C. Arnett, Albany	82

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET

Cattle.

Armour & Co.	628
Swift & Co.	609
Brigman	10
Austin	11
Adams	22
Saunders	55
Crowley	67
Elliott	59
Sutherland	53
Others	31

Calves.

Swift & Co.	954
Armour & Co.	702

Hogs.

Swift & Co.	273
Armour & Co.	246
Others	19

Sheep.

Swift & Co.	1

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	800	7,000	3,000
Kansas City	1,000	3,000	...
St. Louis	350	3,500	800
	2,150	13,500	3,800

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, Sept. 10—CATTLE—Receipts 800. Market steady.

HOGS — Receipts 7,000. Market steady at advance. Top $5.95, bulk $5.40@5.65.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000. Steady.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, Sept. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts 1,000. Market steady.

HOGS — Receipts 3,000. Market steady, strong. Top $5.60, bulk $5.47½@5.55.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stockyards, Sept. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts 350. Market steady.

HOGS — Receipts 3,500. Market strong. Top $5.95.

SHEEP—Receipts 800. Steady.

WEEK'S MARKET REVIEW

GAIN OF 6,000 IN CATTLE RECEIPTS OVER LAST WEEK.

Cattle As a Rule Have Remained Steady. Bottom Drops Out of Calf Market—Hogs Are Steady.

A gain this week in round numbers of 6,000 in cattle receipts over last week forecasts the run of cattle which will probably descend on the market owing to the close of the packing house strike. Hog supplies for the week show a loss of 400 head compared with last week. The 700 loss in sheep receipts is probably due to the scarcity of fat sheep throughout the surrounding country.

Cattle, with the exception of calves, have ruled steady for the week. There was, however, a slight decline yesterday on cows. The bottom of the calf market literally dropped out Thursday, followed by a further decline Friday. Choice light fancy vealers that would have sold Wednesday at $4.50, will bring but $3.50 today. The cause is attributed to declines at Northern markets.

Monday's opening saw steers steady with the close of last week. Early trading on cows and heifers ruled strong, with late trading steady. Calves active and strong. Steers ruled steady at the opening Tuesday but closed weak to a shade lower. Cows were 5 to 10 lower at the close, with calves active and a shade higher. Calves reached top mark for the week Wednesday, at $4.50. Steers were steady, also cows, while light butcher heifers looked 10 to 15 higher than the close of last week. Steers ruled steady Thursday and there was an exceptional demand from feeder buyers. Cows active and steady. On early trading calves broke about 25 cents a hundred and closed from 50 to 75 cents a hundred lower. Friday steers and cows were steady. Calves came in in large numbers and showed a further decline of from 25 to 50 cents a hundred.

At the closing all grades of steers are ruling steady with a good demand for fat steers and good quality feeders. Cows have been selling steady the greater part of the week, but the close finds a decline of 10 cents. Canners steady. Bulls close steady with hardly as good a demand as a week ago. Calves ruled active and strong with good demand until Thusday when liberal receipts and Northern quotations caused a decline of 75c to $1.00. Calf market closed draggy with weak demand, and no prospect of better prices.

Hogs.

There is little change in the hog market between this week and last, although the general tendency has been to rule a trifle stronger. Receipts were not quite as large as last week, but a large number of hogs are in sight and the run must come soon. Monday's market ruled 5 to 10 higher than the close of last week. Tuesday was inclined to be draggy, with the quality of receipts common. No hogs were received Wednesday. Early market Thursday was acitve and strong and closed 5 lower. Friday active and strong with top $5.60.

Sheep.

Sheep receipts for the week have been very light. Tuesday with 500 head in found the early market slow with a weak demand, offerings finally selling steady. About 75 head were received Thursday. There was a fair demand and trading ruled steady.

Receipts.

Receipts show a big increase in cattle, with a slight loss in hogs and a heavy drop in sheep. Figures for the week, as compared with last week and the corresponding week in 1903:

	This wk.	Last wk.	Same wk '03
Cattle	16,253	11,551	9,111
Hogs	2,580	2,993	1,706
Sheep	580	1,288	470

Receipts for the year to date, compared with the same period in 1903:

	1904.	1903.
Cattle	375,261	256,492
Hogs	184,813	94,588
Sheep	87,909	110,085

CATTLE.

Monday.

Receipts 2,967. Steers, top $3.45, bulk $2.70@3.00. Cows, top $2.35, bulk $2.10@2.15. Calves, top $4.50, bulk $3.25@3.75.

There seemed to be no very urgent demand for steers during the early hours of the trade and it was some little time before anything changed hands, but when finally trading started selling was good and fully steady with last week's close.

Trading started of brisk. Local buyers wanted cows at an early hour to start killing, and the alleys were lined with cattle waiting to be weighed. Prices on the early market ruled strong to 10c higher, but after the early demand was filled, selling closed about steady with last week. The bulk of sales went at a range of from $1.75@2.35.

There was a liberal buying of calves Saturday and again today, with an active demand from packers. Prices ruled strong; a few fancy vealers topped the trade at $4.50, with the bulk of sales at a range of from $3.00@3.75.

Tuesday.

Receipts 3,023. Steers, top $3.15, bulk $2.90@3.00. Cows, top $2.25, bulk $1.85@2.15. Calves, top $4.25, bulk $3.00@4.00.

Supplies of steers were moderately liberal today, and while nothing strictly choice arrived, offerings were made up largely of fairly good killing grades.

The opening market ruled slow, but there was a good demand and finally when the supply sold sales were fully steady with yesterday. A few loads of heavy cattle topped the market at $3.15, with the bulk of sales around the $3.00 mark.

Butcher stock arrived in liberal numbers. There was a fairly good top end to the supply, but the bulk was composed of medium grades and averaging hardly as good as yesterday's supply.

With the liberal supply buyers realized there was fully enough to go around and opening bids were lower. During the early hours of the trade cattle were slow to move, but finally salesmen cut loose. Some were calling the market steady with yesterday, but the general opinion centered on a 5 to 10c lower basis. The bulk of sales today went at a range of from $1.85@2.15.

Another liberal run of calves arrived today. Supplies were mostly medium, with nothing strictly fancy on sale. In spite of the fact that packers took over 1,000 calves yesterday, another strong demand prevailed and selling was active and fully steady. Salesmen as a rule found it no trouble to make a clearance.

Good to fancy vealers are quoted at a range of from $3.00@4.50, with common to fair kinds from $1.50@3.00.

Wednesday.

Receipts 1,929. Steers, top $3.50, bulk $2.45@3.00. Cows, top $2.50, bulk $1.50@2.00. Calves, top $4.50, bulk $3.50@4.25.

The supply of steers ran light with the bulk from medium to fairly good kinds.

Some well fattened desirable grades averaging 1165 sold at $3.50, but the bulk landed around $3.00 and under. The demand from packers was centered on the good grades, though feeder buyers were liberal bidders for the lighter end of the supply.

Traders differed in their views as to the condition of the market with yesterday.

Most sellers were calling the trade steady to strong, while some were calling it weak, and others could see no material change either way.

A very small run of butcher stock arrived today. The supply was made up mostly of mixed loads of common quality, with only a light sprinkling of medium to good cows.

There was a strong demand from both packers and butchers, and the supply was weighed up in good season on a steady basis, mostly at a range of from $1.50@2.00.

Supplies of calves today were moderate, about five loads arrived of from medium to fairly good quality. Local buyers had liberal orders for Eastern shipment, and trading ruled active and steady. The top price was $4.50 for fancy light vealers, with the bulk of sales at a range of from $3.50@4.25.

Thursday.

Receipts 4,174. Steers, top $2.90, bulk $2.00@2.75. Cows, top $2.50, bulk $1.50@2.10. Calves, top $4.00, bulk $3.00@3.75.

Steers arrived in light numbers today; mostly feeders and medium grades.

There was an active demand from packers for all grades good enough for slaughter, and trading ruled steady. There was an exceptional good demand from feeder buyers for the lighter end of the supply, especially where they had quality, and the selling showed some advance over a week ago.

Receipts of steers have been unusually small so far this week, and traders as a rule are looking forward to some reaction in values.

The supply of butcher stock was liberal today and composed the bulk of the supply. The run was common to medium, with a good many mixed loads. The demand if anything was a shade better and selling ruled active and steady. Both packers and city butchers were in the saddle early looking for butcher stock, and a fairly good clearance was made by noon at a range of from $1.50@2.25.

Early receipts of calves were light, but increased to a liberal supply later in the day. The quality was not as good as that of yesterday and this, with lower markets at Northern points, caused a weaker trade here and the general market ruled from 25 to 50c, and in some cases 75c lower than yesterday.

The quality today was not as good as that of yesterday, with top prices $4.00. The bulk of sales were at a range of from $3.25@3.75.

Friday.

Receipts 3,160. Steers, top $3.50, bulk $2.25@2.75. Cows, top $2.25, bulk 1.75@2.15. Calves, top $3.50, bulk $2.50@3.00.

A moderate supply of steers arrived, the bulk of which were medium grades, with several loads of heavy well finished cattle.

There was a fairly good demand and selling ruled steady with yesterday. Four loads of heavy well finished cattle averaging around 1150 pounds topped the trade at $3.50, with the bulk of sales at a range of from $2.00@3.00.

Butcher stock composed the bulk of offerings, with quite a sprinkling of good butcher cows.

There was some difference of opinion on the market today. Buyers claimed they were paying steady prices, while salesmen quoted the market fully 10c lower than yesterday.

The bulk of sales today were at a range of from $1.75@2.25.

Another liberal supply of calves arrived today. The bulk of offerings was medium to good. Reports from other points came in quoting a further decline and trading here ruled weak and slow. Sales when made showed a decline of grom 25 to 50c, which makes the decline for the past two days from 75c to $1.00.

HOGS.

Monday.

Receipts 444. Top $5.60, bulk $5.35@5.50.

Only the moderate supply of five cars and a few wagon hogs arrived. Receipts amounted to close around 450, against 386 for the opening day last week, 331 for the corresponding day one month ago, and 90 head for the corresponding day last year.

The quality was medium to good, that of the best of the supply showing a shade better than Saturday.

There was a strong demand, especially from local houses and trading on all good killing hogs ruled active on a steady to 5 and in some cases 10c higher basis.

Pigs and rough lights were a little slow and draggy and selling no better than steady with last week's close.

The top today was $5.60 for one load averaging 209 pounds, with the bulk of sales at a range of from $5.35@5.50.

Tuesday.

Receipts 344. Top $5.60, bulk $5.55@5.57½.

The supply was common to medium and did not average as good as the hogs on yesterday's market.

The few on sale did not begin to supply the demand. Buyers however came into the trade with the intention of buying hogs lower, claiming they were paying too much for soft and oily hogs.

Markets from Northern points came in with favorable reports and salesmen held on to the supply until steady prices were bid. Finally the supply sold on this basis, the best going at $5.57½ and averaging from 177 to 212 pounds.

Wednesday.

Receipts 658. Top $5.60, bulk $5.50@5.60.

The marketing of hogs today showed some an increase, but the run was only moderate. Eight cars were shipped in with enough wagon hogs to make estimated receipts around 650 head, against 794 for last Wednesday, 248 for the same Wednesday one month ago and 223 for the corresponding day last year.

There was a good demand from packers and the early general market ruled active and strong.

The market was fairly active until toward the close when it became a little draggy on a few loads arriving late. The latter finally changed hands on a steady basis.

The quality as a rule was generally good with weights somewhat stronger than yesterday.

Hogs averaging around 210 to 229 lbs. topped the market today at $5.60, with the bulk of sales at a range of from $5.30@5.55.

Thursday.

Receipts 345. Top $5.60, bulk $5.50@5.60.

The quality of hogs today was about on an average and with a good demand, early receipts sold active and fully steady with yesterday. The best of the supply arrived on the late market, and in spite of the fact that other markets came in quoting stronger, buyers laid down, claiming they would not pay over Kansas City tops, and the closing trade ruled 5c lower.

Hogs averaging from 231 to 302 lbs. topped the market today at $5.60. These were among early sales, however, and the best bid received on better hogs arriving late was $5.55. These finally sold at $5.60, which was considered, taking quality into consideration, 5c lower than the early market.

Friday.

Receipts 593. Top $5.60, bulk $5.25@5.55.

A fairly liberal run of hogs arrived for Friday. Ten cars were shipped in with the usual supply of wagon hogs. Total receipts ran close around 600, against 831 for last Friday, 373 for the same Friday in August, and 721 for the corresponding Friday one year gao.

The quality today was fairly good, but weight run lighter. There was a fairly good demand from both packers and the trade showed some strength over the close yesterday, ruling about steady with the opening.

All hogs were weighed in good season with the top at $5.60, and bulk from $5.40@5.55.

SHEEP.

Tuesday.

Receipts of sheep today, with one double and two single decks in, amounted to close around 500 head.

The early market ruled slow with a weak demand, but offerings finally sold out on a steady basis, those averaging 79 pounds at $3.67.

Thursday.

Receipts of sheep amounted to less than 100 head. The quality was medium to good, and with a fair demand from packers, trading ruled steady. Sheep averaging 87 pounds sold at $3.25, with lambs and yearlings averaging from 82 to 100 pounds, at $5.00.

C. M. Cauble, regular shipper to this market, had in today a shipment of cattle and calves from Albany, out of which he sold 25 cows, averaging 773, at $1.90.

EFFECTS OF THE STRIKE

GREAT DECREASE IN BEEF SHIPMENTS DURING JULY.

Live Stock Producers and Disinterested People of the Country Are the Chief Sufferers.

The packing house strike is at an end. Word flashed throughout the country yesterday afternoon that the committee of the Trades Assembly at Chicago had decided to write "finis" to the struggle. This means an unconditional surrender on the part of the organization known as the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers of North America, who have been out on strike since July 12.

The strike is called off. That is true, but the effects of the disturbance will be felt for some time to come. Not only have the strikers lost their wages for three months, causing in many cases great privation to their families, but the majority, now that they are allowed to work again, will be unable to get their old positions. But the strikers have plenty of company in misery, for the cattle producers and the general public have felt and will feel the disastrous effects of the struggle. While disinterested in the cause or result, they have been compelled to suffer. It seems that the public at large must always bear the brunt of these disturbances.

Locally the strike has been a thing of the past for some time. Both plants are running full handed and have been for several weeks. The normal amount of business has been transacted, while the run of cattle to this market has been fully up to the average for these months.

Between 700 and 800 men were affected by the strike in Fort Worth and that number of men went out on the call of President Donnelly. Of the number who went out July 12, but about 250 remain in Fort Worth. The rest, and among them a large number of skilled butchers, have found work at other points. The skilled butchers in the independent plants at other points in the state and elsewhere, and the common laborers at other work, some on the railroad and others at such jobs as they could find. Of the number who remain here very few will be able to get work in the packing plants at present and they will have to bide their time when they can be taken on as other workmen applying for work in the plants.

In summing up the disastrous effects of the great conflict, it is apparent that the live stock producers of the country are the chief sufferers, and will continue to feel the evil effects of the situation for some time. Cattle have been held back from market all over the country, as is attested by the tremendous falling off in the receipts at all the leading markets, especially reflected during the month of July at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph. Comparing July of this year with July of last year, there has been a decrease of over 1,000,000 head of live stock handled at those markets. The exact figures are 2,620,046 head received during July last year as against 1,554,451 in July, 1904. The cattle receipts show a falling off of 42 per cent, calves 54, hogs 39, sheep 40, horses and mules 9 per cent. There has been a decrease of 41 per cent in the number of cars of live stock handled by the railways. The decrease in Chicago has been 37.3 per cent, Kansas City 45.4 per cent, Omaha 52.4, St. Louis 30.9 per cent, St. Joseph 44 per cent. There has been a similar decrease in the percentage of cars. Comparing July of this year with June, there has been a decrease of 42 per cent in the number of head, or an average loss of 1,338 cars per working day from the beginning of the strike to the end of the month.

While the receipts of live stock were thus reduced during the prevalence of the strike, the consumption of meat has also showed a remarkable falling off. In Chicago it is stated that the city use and local consumption was only half of that for July of last year; in Kansas City less than half; Omaha, 60 per cent less, and St. Joseph 59 per cent less. That all this is due to the strike is evident from the fact that more cattle were received at these market centers in the first seven months of 1904 than in the first seven months of either 1903 or 1902. The number received at these five markets during the first seven months of this year was 18,210,346; in 1903 it was 17,742,707; in 1902 it was 17,232,114.

Another feature of importance in the study of the situation is the reported state of the cut meat stocks at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and other centers. There has been a shrinkage of only 4.5 per cent from the average of the first half of the year. The shrinkage in the consumption of cattle, hogs and sheep at these packing points has been simply awful. At Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City and St. Joseph it has only been 56.3 per cent of that of corresponding periods in other months and years. In these four markets the consumption of hogs alone has fallen off 55.2 per cent. This fact would seem to indicate that the consumer has been finding something else to use as a substitute for meat, and suggests the query if it is not possible that such a state of affairs may continue for some time in the future. If so, it is clear that a falling off in the demand for dressed meat will have a decided tendency to hold prices down or meat on the hoof.

Cattlemen generally are expressing a most lively appreciation of the fact that the strike is over, but they clearly do not expect any great improvement in prices during the remainder of this season. They say that there are too many cattle to go to market during the remainder of the season for the market to recover much tone, and bitterly complain that they are innocent sufferers as a result of the big fight.

ABOUT THE STOCK YARDS TODAY.

E. & W. Blackwell of Cuero marketed today 22 cows, averaging 779 pounds, that sold at $1.95.

S. Lane of Cuero was on the market today with 20 steers, averaging 964 lbs., which sold at $2.50.

Wm. Anson came in today from his Coleman county ranch, and reports rains in that vicinity, good for range, but not enough for stock water.

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ST. SWITHIN'S DAY.

The Venerable Superstition That Is Associated With July 15.

St. Swithin's day falls on July 15, and in England there is a superstition that if it rains on that date the succeeding forty days will be wet, and if, on the contrary, St. Swithin's day be fair then the succeeding twoscore days will likewise be pleasant. The superstition is venerable, for one old historian remarks that "St. Swithin, a holy bishop of Winchester, about the year 860 was called the weeping St. Swithin, for that about his feast Praesepe and Aselli, rainy constellations, arise cosmically and commonly cause rain."

Another version of the story is that the good bishop left orders at his death that he should be buried in the open churchyard and not in the chancel. The monks, however, disobeyed the wishes of their dead and laid him to rest on July 15 within the minster, whereupon rain fell heavily and continually till on the fortieth day the offending priests became alarmed and hastened to fulfill their dead bishop's request.

Statistics furnished by the officials at Greenwich observatory discredit the accuracy of the whole tale. The figures for one period of twenty years go to show that the greater number of rainy days after St. Swithin's day followed a dry July 15.

A PAINTER'S ARTIFICE.

The Secret of the Color In One of Turner's Pictures.

The late Mr. Horsley, R. A., has recorded that at one time he studied almost daily one of Turner's finest water colors, called "The Snowdon Range," admiring especially the tender warmth of the light clouds encircling the moon. He tried all sorts of glasses to see if he could discover how the particular glow was gained, but without success.

Chance revealed the secret. The picture began to buckle from its mount, and its owner, Sir Seymour Haden, put it into the hands of a noted expert to be remounted. When he had successfully removed it from its old mount the expert sent for the owner to show him what he had discovered. A circle of orange vermilion had been plastered on the back with an ivory palette knife where the artist wanted the effect and then worked off sufficiently far through the pores of the previously wetted paper to give the show of color, while retaining the smooth surface, without a trace of workmanship on the right side.

This may have led Mr. Horsley himself to use, as he did, brilliant orange as the foundation for a white muslin dress.

OPEN AIR STATE JAIL.

Primitive Place of Confinement In Montenegro.

The open air state jail of Cettinje, Montenegro, is unique in Europe. This primitive place of confinement is situated in the principal public square of the Montenegrin capital. Persons guilty of such minor offenses as assault or petty thefts are sentenced to imprisonment in the open air jail. The prisoners are allowed to roam about the square at will, the mere fact that they have been deprived of their weapons being considered appropriate punishment. At night the prisoners are removed to a room in the town hall, where they have far more comfortable quarters than they would have at home. The thought of escaping from their open air jail seldom occurs to them, and even if it did there is no place where they could find refuge. The Montenegrins are, above all, men of honor, and were a prisoner to escape the population of Cettinje would soon be at the heels of the fugitive guilty of having broken his promise not to attempt to escape.—New York Tribune.

Sympathy.

"Boss," began the beggar, "won't yer help a poor"—

"See here," interrupted Goodheart, "I gave you some money last week."

"Well, gee whiz! Ain't yer earned any more since?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

When a man fools his wife and is ashamed of it, it is not so serious, but when he thinks he has a right to fool her, that is serious.—Atchison Globe.

THE..... INTERRUPTED FLIGHT By S. L. TINSLEY

Copyright, 1904, by S. L. Tinsley

"Tomorrow then at the latest, but it would be worth a thousand dollars more to you if you could leave on the midnight train."

Mr. Factore took up the roll of papers and started toward the door.

"If you change your mind so that you can manage to leave tonight, why, call me up, will you?"

Mr. Franklin Thickerton, who was opening and closing the drawers of his desk, turned around hastily.

"Yes, yes, I'll see, my boy, I'll see!" Pierce Factore nodded his head, and was about to leave the room when Mr. Thickerton whirled around suddenly in his chair, with an expression of dismay upon his thin, smooth face.

"Eloise! What will I do with Eloise?"

Pierce Factore uttered an exclamation of impatience.

"Marry her to some one!" exclaimed Factore in exasperation, hardly knowing what he was saying. To his amazement Mr. Thickerton seized upon his idea with delight.

"By George, the very thing! Glad you thought of it. I'll attend to it at once. Perhaps, after all, I'll be able to leave on the midnight express." Then, whirling his chair around, Mr. Thickerton applied himself to work.

Having finished his letters, Mr. Thickerton hurriedly rang the bell and then impatiently awaited the arrival of his daughter, Eloise. Eloise Thickerton was a tall, slim girl, with a pale face, large gray eyes and short, curly, light brown hair. When she entered the room in answer to her father's summons, she looked about her with a frightened expression. A summons from papa meant something extra.

Mr. Thickerton was always too busy to say more than good morning or good night to his daughter. When Eloise had closed the door, her father began speaking.

"My dear, I must leave at once for Russia on business. I may be gone months, and I may be gone years."

Eloise grasped her father's arm in surprise.

"Papa!" she exclaimed.

"Yes, I must go at once. This deal means much money for me. Therefore I have sent for you to tell you that you are to be married at once—this evening by 8 o'clock at the latest. That is all, my dear. You run away. I am busy, very busy!"

Poor Eloise! The room swam before her eyes. She sank into a chair, because she could not trust herself to stand.

"Papa, dear—dear papa, what do you mean?"

Her voice was so pitiful that even her busy father found time to turn around and look at her.

"There, there, my dear, don't fret; it will soon all be over."

Eloise shuddered. "Papa, dear, you don't mean it, do you? You're just teasing me, aren't you?"

She clasped her hands. He did not look at her, but shook his head and drummed nervously upon the desk.

"There, there, my dear, run away now and don't bother me. I am very busy. But remember, be ready by 8."

Eloise walked sadly toward the door. Then she hesitated and looked back timidly at her father.

"Whom am I going to marry, papa?"

Franklin Thickerton did not understand his daughter's question, and he was too busy to ask her to repeat it. So he answered absently, "Never mind, my dear, never mind."

Eloise silently left the room.

One hour later Franklin Thickerton was sitting in Judge Wilton's office. The judge listened while Mr. Thickerton talked. The conversation concerned Judge Walton's son.

"You have always favored a marriage between Eloise and Harry. As I start for Russia tonight and have no one with whom I could leave my daughter, why not let us have the marriage performed this evening? What do you say?"

The lawyer looked at the judge.

"What does Eloise say?" replied the judge.

"She will do what I say."

"Very well, Harry shall be on hand at 8 o'clock tonight."

The two men shook hands, and Lawyer Thickerton hurried away to make the final arrangements for his journey.

At a quarter before 8 o'clock the Thickerton household was in a state of excitement. Eloise was missing. The housekeeper was weeping in the sitting room. The lawyer had locked himself in the library. The servants were huddled together whispering in the kitchen.

Eloise had left the house an hour before, and her father had expected her to return in a few moments. She had not returned, and the housekeeper had found a note in her room addressed to Mr. Thickerton.

This note informed the lawyer that his daughter would not be married that night. She had gone away and would never again trouble her father's business arrangements. She expressed the hope that he would be successful with his Russian business transaction, then she bade him goodby.

When Eloise's father had read this note he seated himself before his desk and for fully ten minutes opened and closed the drawers in rapid succession. He seemed to be searching for something—perhaps Eloise. At this moment the door swung open, and Judge Wilton hurried into the room, his face pale, his hands working with excitement.

"Thickerton," he cried when he had gained control of his voice, "my son has gone!"

Franklin Thickerton looked at the judge as though he had never before seen him. "So has my daughter!"

* * * * * * *

Eloise Thickerton looked around the waiting room of the depot, a frightened expression in her large gray eyes. She held her muff tightly in both hands and watched the people coming from and going to the ticket windows. Eloise had not fully made up her mind just where she wanted to go.

When Harry Wilton, carrying his satchel, came into the waiting room, the first person he saw was Eloise Thickerton. The young man looked at her in amazement, then he slowly drew out his watch; it was 8 o'clock. Of course she must be looking for himself. Poor girl, the idea of being deserted was intolerable to her. Walking quickly across to Eloise's side, Harry touched her lightly upon the arm. The girl gave a little startled cry.

"Oh, Mr. Wilton, I'm so nervous. I—I—really am so glad to see you. I want you to buy me a ticket, will you?"

Harry was bewildered.

"Going away, did you say? Why, I understand that you—you—were to be married this evening. Why doesn't your—your husband buy the ticket?"

Eloise flushed scarlet. She turned her face away and looked across the room, then out into the train shed, where bells were ringing, smoke puffing and whistles screaming. Mr. Wilton was waiting for her answer. When she again turned her face toward him, Harry saw that her eyes were filled with tears.

"I couldn't do it," she whispered. "I couldn't marry that horrid little Mr. Glade. Perhaps he is nice. Perhaps papa meant well, but he's old and, well—I hated him. So I just determined to run away."

Young Wilton was staring at the girl in silent amazement. "Why," he stammered, "why, when did your father change his mind? When did he tell you that you must marry that man, that Mr. Glade?"

"Papa never told me whom I was to marry. He said 'never mind' when I tried to question him, but I know that it was to be Mr. Glade. I know because he always looks at me so funny, and then he was invited to breakfast, and to lunch, and to dinner today. Anyway, who else could it possibly be? No one else would marry just poor, plain me!"

For a moment Harry Wilton was silent; then, drawing a step nearer, he looked down into his companion's face.

"Mr. Glade was not to be your husband. I was to be the man."

"You?"

"Yes, but when the time came I couldn't do it. I felt that I was being forced upon you, and—well, I just decided to leave you in peace and go away!"

"You?" Eloise repeated. "Why, I never thought that you cared about me!"

"Yes, I cared so much that I could not bear to hurt you. I supposed, of course, your father told you."

"No." Eloise fingered her boa nervously. "No; if he had perhaps I might have"—

"Yes." Harry drew closer to the girl's side.

Her cheeks were flushed and she dared not raise her eyes to the young man's face, for she knew that he was looking at her. When she again spoke her voice trembled.

"What are we—that is—I mean, what are you"— But Eloise did not finish her speech. Her voice suddenly failed and she hid her face in her muff.

Nevertheless Harry Wilton understood her meaning. A moment later and he had settled her future.

"I am going to be married tonight." Eloise lifted her face. "Are you?" she whispered. "Who to?"

"You!"

"Me?"

"Yes." And together they walked toward the ticket window.

A Bet With a Sting.

"I had a friend," said a congressman to a group of listeners, "who was a cotton planter near New Orleans. One evening he boarded a Mississippi river steamboat bound north. Becoming lonesome, my friend began looking for a little game of draw. He was not long in finding it and sat in. He lost from the start, and as the game progressed the stakes kept getting higher.

"About 4 o'clock in the morning my friend began to realize that his chances of getting even with that game were slim, when just then the steamboat whistle blew loud and long. The planter pushed his chair back from the table and said:

"'Gentlemen, I have played in this hyar game all night. I have lost and have nothing to say on that account, but I'll bet $100 that I can holler louder than the whistle on this boat.'

"The stakes were put up and one of the gamblers hastened to the engineer and bribed him to put on all the steam possible. The party repaired to the deck. The whistle was blown. The planter yelled, but his voice was not heard.

"'Gentlemen,' said the victim of the poker sharks, 'in this hyar yellin' contest I lost my money fa'r and squar', but I had a better chance to win than I had in that pokah game I sat in all night.'"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Not to Her Taste.

"Do you care much for Lamb?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle as she took a seat in the sumptuous library and picked up a fine edition of the "Last Essays of Elia."

"No," replied her hostess; "to tell the truth, I don't. Josiah does, but give me a good beefsteak any time."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Gentle Art.

Visitor (to particular friend, who has had several new dresses laid on the bed to choose from)—I do wish you would tell me the name of the woman you sell your things to. I've got a lot of old gowns like these that I want to get rid of.—Punch.

A Clock Without Works.

In the courtyard of the palace of Versailles is a clock with one hand, called L'Horloge de la Mort du Roi. It contains no works, but consists merely of a face in the form of a sun, surrounded by rays. On the death of a king the hand is set to the moment of his demise and remains unaltered till his successor has joined him in the grave. This custom originated under Louis XIII. and continued till the revolution. It was revived on the death of Louis XVIII., and the hand still continues fixed on the precise moment of that monarch's death.

Sheriff's Sales—Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of sale issued on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1904, out of the District court of Tarrant county, Texas, Forty-eighth Judicial District, in cause No. 24695, the State of Texas vs. W. H. Key and Ozella B. Key, I did on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1904, levy upon the following described land as the property of the above named defendants, situated in Tarrant county, Texas, to-wit: Lots 2 to 7 and 9, Granger's 3rd addition to City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas. And I will on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1904, the same being the first Tuesday in October, A. D. 1904, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, offer the said land for sale at public vendue for cash, at and in front of the court house door of Tarrant county, Texas, in the said City of Fort Worth, Texas. By John Kaiser, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sales—Real Estate.

By virtue of an alias order of sale issued on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1904, out of the District court of Tarrant county, Texas, Forty-eighth Judicial District, in cause No. 22129, the State of Texas vs. unknown owner and Ryley Clark, I did on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1904, levy upon the following described land as the property of the above named defendants, situated in Tarrant county, Texas, to-wit: N. 30 feet lot 5, Price's addition to City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas. And I will on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1904, the same being the first Tuesday in October, A. D. 1904, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, offer the said land for sale at public vendue for cash, at and in front of the court house door of Tarrant county, Texas, in the said City of Fort Worth. Jno. T. Honea, Sheriff of Tarrant County, Texas. By John Kaiser, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale—Real Estate.

By virtue of an alias order of sale issued on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1904, out of the District court of Tarrant county, Texas, Forty-eighth Judicial District, in cause No. 22623, the State of Texas vs. T. Y. Wright, I did on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1904, levy upon the following described land as the property of the above named defendants, situated in Tarrant county, Texas, to-wit: 5 acres, L. Moore survey, abstract number 1093, in Tarrant county, Texas. And I will on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1904, the same being the first Tuesday in October, A. D. 1904, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, offer the said land for sale at public vendue for cash, at and in front of the court house door of Tarrant county, Texas, in the said city of Fort Worth. Jno. T. Honea, Sheriff of Tarrant county, Texas. By John Kaiser, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sales—Real Estate.

By virtue of an alias order of sale issued on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1904, out of the District court of Tarrant county, Texas, Forty-eighth Judicial District, in cause No. 24705, the State of Texas vs. Frank D. Jones, I did on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1904, levy upon the following described land as the property of the above named defendant, situated in Tarrant county, Texas, to-wit: South ½ lot 3, block 3, Harmon's addition to City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas. And I will on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1904, the same being the first Tuesday in October, A. D. 1904, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, offer the said land for sale at public vendue for cash, at and in front of the court house door of Tarrant county, Texas, in the said City of Fort Worth. Jno. T. Honea, Sheriff of Tarrant County, Texas. By John Kaiser, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sales—Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of sale issued on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1904, out of the District court of Tarrant county, Texas, Forty-eighth Judicial District, in cause No. 23525, the State of Texas vs. unknown owner and W. B. Stevenson, I did on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1904, levy upon the following described land as the property of the above named defendants, situated in Tarrant county, Texas, to-wit: N. ½ lot 3, block 20½, Moodie & Evans addition to Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas. And I will on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1904, the same being the first Tuesday in October, A. D. 1904, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, offer the said land for sale at public vendue for cash, at and in front of the court house door of Tarrant county, Texas, in the said City of Fort Worth. Jno. T. Honea, Sheriff of Tarrant County, Texas. By John Kaiser, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sales—Real Estate.

By virtue of an alias order of sale issued on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1904, out of the District court of Tarrant county, Texas, Seventeenth Judicial District, in cause No. 25246, the State of Texas vs. L. H. Atwell Jr., I did on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1904, levy upon the following described land as the property of the above named defendant, situated in Tarrant county, Texas, to-wit: Lots 5 and 6, block 2, Van Zandt's addition to the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas. And I will on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1904, the same being the first Tuesday in October, A. D. 1904, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, offer the said land for sale at public vendue for cash, at and in front of the court house door of Tarrant county, Texas, in the said City of Fort Worth. Jno. T. Honea, Sheriff of Tarrant County, Texas. By John Kaiser, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sales—Real Estate.

By virtue of an alias order of sale issued on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1904, out of the District court of Tarrant county, Texas, Forty-eighth Judicial District, in cause No. 24937, the State of Texas vs. Mrs. Attie H. White, I did on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1904, levy upon the following described land as the property of the above named defendant, situated in Tarrant county, Texas, to-wit: Lot 6, block 59, Original Town of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas. And I will on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1904, the same being the first Tuesday in October, A. D. 1904, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, offer the said land for sale at public vendue for cash, at and in front of the court house door of Tarrant county, Texas, in the said city of Fort Worth. Jno. T. Honea, Sheriff of Tarrant County, Texas. By John Kaiser, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sales—Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of sale issued on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1904, out of the District court of Tarrant county, Texas, Forty-eighth Judicial District, in cause No. 24651, the State of Texas vs. unknown owner and C. Anschicio, I did on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1904, levy upon the following described land as the property of the above named defendants, situated in Tarrant county, Texas, to-wit: Lots 1 and 2, block 16, Glenwood addition to the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas. And I will on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1904, the same being the first Tuesday in October, A. D. 1904, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, offer the said land for sale at public vendue for cash, at and in front of the court house door of Tarrant county, Texas, in the said City of Fort Worth. Jno. T. Honea, Sheriff of Tarrant County, Texas. By John Kaiser, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sales—Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of sale issued on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1904, out of the District court of Tarrant county, Texas, Forty-eighth Judicial District, in cause No. 23903, the State of Texas vs. unknown owner and J. A. T. D. Brock, I did on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1904, levy upon the following described land as the property of the above named defendants, situated in Tarrant county, Texas, to-wit: TTexas vs. Frank D. Jones, I did on the Depot addition to City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas. And I will on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1904, the same being the first Tuesday in October, A. D. 1904, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, offer the said land for sale at public vendue for cash, at and in front of the court house door of Tarrant county, Texas, in the said City of Fort Worth. Jno. T. Honea, Sheriff of Tarrant County, Texas. By John Kaiser, Deputy Sheriff.

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Groundless Fear.

Cholly—I did think of going in for politics, but I was afwaid I wouldn't know just how to tweat my constituents, don't y' know. Peppery—Your constituents! Oh, you wouldn't be likely to meet any of them.—Philadelphia Press.

The Sword.

A sword is out of place in time of peace, and it is of very little consequence in time of war, except to adorn a big general or a lodge man in a parade.—Atchison Globe.

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All along the Interurban line are as fine lands for the production of the above as are to be found on earth. It's cheap now. Truck farmers, dairy men and poultry men, now is the time to get in line. Fortunes will be made in these lines in the next ten years.

The Interurban Line will haul the products to Fort Worth and Dallas every hour—quick action and cash returns. These industries beat all others. Anyone interested in these lines should write

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

RECENT INVENTIONS.

A Joliet man has invented a process for making steel beer kegs, using old rails.

A twenty-six inch umbrella that will fold up and go in an inside pocket without crowding has been invented and constructed by a Minneapolis man.

An Austrian has invented safety reins for runaway horses, by means of which two small rollers can be made to press the horse's windpipe when desired. The animal must stop at once for want of breath.

Lieutenant Turc of the French military marine has invented a new type of ship which does not roll or pitch. The hull is entirely submerged like a submarine, and it supports two vertical walls, on which are built the decks or ship proper, with its engines and living accommodation.

THRONE LIGHTS.

Owing to advancing years, the Emperor Francis Joseph has resolved to make no more visits to foreign courts.

The sultan of Turkey has seventy-one titles, and on the parchment containing them are the words, "As many more as may be desired can be added to this number."

Albert, the reigning prince of Thurn and Taxis, is an ardent sportsman and puts on a new suit of clothes every day. To his critical eye a coat once worn is in rags. Each of these garments is perfumed with attar of roses.

The German emperor has a collection of quaint seals and is always on the lookout for additions. He occasionally uses one or other of the most curious on his letters to friends, and these souvenirs are very much treasured by the recipients.

The Eye In Death.

The retina becomes of a pale white color soon after death, and the pellucid fluid in the cornea, which does not exude in the living state, but is constantly absorbed and renewed, oozes out gradually after or a short time before death and forms that obscure film before the cornea which destroys its transparency.

FORT WORTH RAILWAY SCHEDULE.

These trains at T. & P. Passenger Station, foot of Main street:

Rock Island System.

Depart.		Arrive.
8:30 am	Omaha and Mo. River	7:15 pm
9:00 pm	Kansas City, Chicago, Denver, Col. Springs and Pueblo Fast Ex..	7:10 am
Depart East	DALLAS LINE.	Arrive East
7:40 am	Mail and Express...	8:35 pm

Texas & Pacific Railway

Depart. East		Arrive. East
7:45 am	St. Louis Cannon Ball	7:45 pm
11:00 am	St. Louis Mail & Ex	4:45 pm
8:30 am	....Dallas Local....	5:15 am
10:00 am	Dallas & Wea'fd Local	3:25 pm
8:00 pm	....Dallas Local....	6:10 pm
3:45 pm	..Wills Point Local..	11:00 am
6:30 pm	St. Louis Mail & Ex.	9: am
Depart. West	Main Line West.	Arrive. West
8:20 pm	Colorado Mail & Ex..	7:00 am
3:30 pm	Weatherford Local..	9:45 am
9:45 am	..El Paso Express..	6:00 pm

Transcontinental Division via Sherman

Depart.		Arrive.
8:30 am	Texark. & St. Louis.	4:35 pm

FRISCO SYSTEM.

Red River, Texas & Southern Ry.

11:15 am	K.C.&St. L. Mail&Ex.	2:55 pm

Ft. W. & R. G. Ry.

3:15 pm	Brownwood M. & Tx.	10:55 am
2:00 am	..... Mixed	6:00 am

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.

Depart.		Arrive.
	Denver, Colo. Springs	
9:45 am	and Pueblo Mail & Ex	5:10 pm
8:40 pm	... Amarillo Ex ...	7:25 am

Missouri, Kansas & Texas

Depart. North		Arrive. North
8:35 am	... "Katy Flyer" ...	7:45 pm
11:20 am	..Mail and Express..	7:45 am
9:00 pm	..Mail and Express..	4:15 pm
7:45 pm	....Fair Special....	8:35 am
Depart. South		Arrive. South
8:15 pm	Hou. & Gal. &San Antonio, "Katy Flyer"	8:10 am
8:30 pm	.Houston Mail & Ex.	10:55 am
5:05 pm	.Houston Mail & Ex.	8:15 pm
9:00 am	....Fair Special....	7:20 pm

Cotton Belt Route.

Depart.		Arrive.
7:20 am	..Mail and Express..	5:50 pm
10:30 am	..Mail and Express..	5:30 pm
9:15 pm	..Mail and Express..	6:50 am

International & Great Northern Ry.

Depart.		Arrive.
7:30 am	Houston & San An.Ex	8:55 pm
3:40 pm	Austin " " "	12:45 pm

These trains at Santa Fe Station, Cor. 15th and Jones:

Gulf Colorado & Santa Fe Ry

Depart. North		Arrive. North
8:05 am	K. C.&Chi. Mail & Ex.	9:00 pm
8:30 pm	K. C. & Chi. Fast Ex..	7:40 am
Depart. South		Arrive. South
7:55 am	Hou. & Gal. M. & Ex.	8:20 pm
9:10 pm	Hou. & San Antonio Gal. Mail & Ex.....	7:55 am

Houston & Texas Central Railroad.

8:10 am	Hou & Gal. Mail & Ex	8:23 pm
7:35 pm	Hou. & Gal. Mail & Ex	8:05 am
11:15 am	....Ennis Mixed....	11:10 am

Go To The World's Fair

VIA

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY

Three fast trains daily—through chair cars and sleepers.

Call on or address.

E. P. TURNER, G. P. & T. A. DALLAS.
J. F. ZURN, C. P. & T. A. 615 Main St. FORT WORTH.

DIP! DIP! DIP!

Texas Fever Overcome!

The government dipping station located at the Fort Worth Stock Yards is in operation, and cattle feeders can now ship from below the line to northern pastures at any season of the year at a nominal cost by dipping at Fort Worth, under the government officers' supervision.

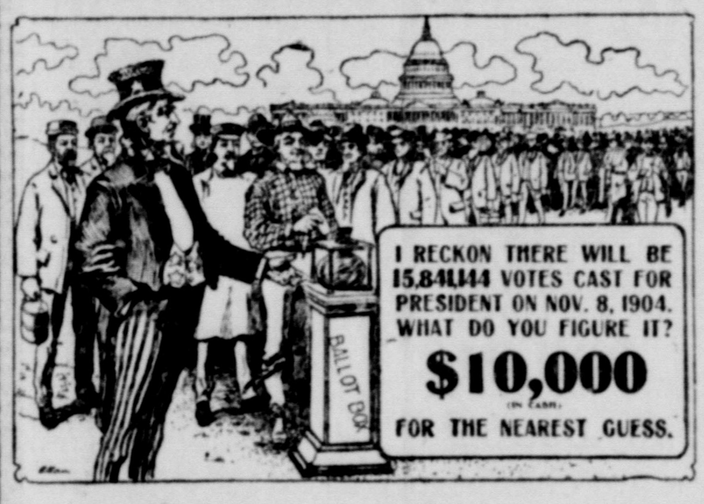
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W. B. KING, Gen. Mgr.,

Ft. Worth Stock Yards, Ft. Worth, Tex.

.....OUR GREAT.....

Profit-Sharing Contest



$25,000 IN 500 Cash Prizes

THIS IS FOR YOU.

First Prize, $10,000
Second Prize, $5,000
Third Prize, $1,000

8 Special Prizes of $500 Each for Early Subscriptions.

Every subscriber to THE DAILY LIVE STOCK REPORTER or THE WEEKLY CITIZEN has a chance to share in these cash prizes. The subject matter of the interesting Contest in which these large prizes will be paid is the Total Popular Vote to be cast for the office of President of the United States on the 8th day of November, 1904. Every man, woman and child in the United States should be interested in the Greatest Election the Country has ever had. It costs you nothing to win a prize.

Conditions of this Great Contest.

Every subscriber who remits 50 cents for one month's subscription to The Daily Live Stock Reporter, will be entitled to two guesses. For a year's subscription to The Weekly Citizen, at 50 cents, he will be entitled to one guess. For each guess he will receive a certificate. These certificates will insure to him any prizes which his guesses will entitle him to claim. When you send us your subscription also send us your guess or estimate of the Total Vote to be cast on November 8th, for the office of PRESIDENT. In making your guess consult thefigures below showing the total vote for President from Lincoln to McKinley. Write your name address and estimate of the vote in the Subscription Blank. The paper will be sent to you regularly and we will mail to you certificates containing the figures of the guesses which you send to us. This certificate will guarantee to you any prize which your guess entitles you to. Keep the certificate until the prizes are awarded, so that you can compare your figures with the official figures at the close of the contest. The contest will close at midnight, November 7th, 1904, and no estimate received after that hour will be allowed. The official figures of the government showing the total vote cast for the office of Preident will determine who are entitled to the prizes and the awards will be made by a disinterested committee of prominent judges just as soon as the official figures can be ascertained. When the prizes are awarded every subscriber who holds a certificate in the Contest will receive a printed list of the winners. In addition to the large general prizes there are Eight Special Prizes of $500 each for early subscriptions. All have an equal chance to win these magnificent prizes. Those who estimate or guess NOW have a chance to win a special prize and just as good a chance to win the capital prize of $10,000 as the one who sends in his guess on the last day of the contest. Act at once. It may mean a fortune to you. The money with which to pay the prizes has been deposited by the Press Publishing Association, in the Central Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich., and can be used for no other purpose. In case of a tie for any individual prize such prize will be equally divided between the the contestants.

HERE IS THE LIST OF PRIZES.

For the nearest correct estimate or guess	$10,000
For the second nearest correct estimate or guess.	5,000
For the third nearest correct estimate or guess...	1,000
For the fourth nearest correct estimate or guess..	500
For the fifth nearest correct estimate or guess....	200
For the sixth nearest correct estimate or guess..	100
For the 10 next nearest correct estimates or guesses, $50 each	500
For the 20 next nearest correct estimates or guesses, $25 each	500
For the 42 next nearest correct estimates or guesses, $15 each	630
For the 100 next nearest correct estimates or guesses, $10 each	1,000
For the 314 next nearest correct estimates or guesses, $5 each	1,570
492 prizes amounting to	$21,000

In addition to the foregoing prizes the following

Special Prizes for Early Estimates will be paid

For the nearest correct guess received before July 1st	$ 500
For the nearest correct guess received on or after July 1st and before July 15th	500
For the nearest correct guess received on or after July 15th and before August 1st	500
For the nearest correct guess received on or after August 1st and before August 15th	500
For the nearest correct guess received on or after August 15th and before September 1st	500
For the nearest correct guess received on or after Sept. 1st and before Sept 15th	500
For the nearest correct guess received on or after Sept. 15th and before Oct. 1st	500
For the nearest correct guess received on or after Oct. 1st and before Oct. 15th	500
Total 500 prizes amounting to	$25,000

Valuable Information.

TO AID IN FORMING YOUR ESTIMATES, WE FURNISH THE FOLLOWING FIGURES:

The TOTAL POPULAR VOTE for President in the year

1864, was	4,024,792	
1868, was	5,724,686	increase of 42.23 per cent.
1872, was	6,466,165	increase of 12.94 per cent.
1876, was	8,412,733	increase of 30.10 per cent.
1880, was	9,209,406	increase of 9.47 per cent.
1884, was	10,044,984	increase of 9.07 per cent.
1888, was	11,380,860	increase of 13.30 per cent.
1892, was	12,059,351	increase of 5.96 per cent.
1896, was	13,923,102	increase of 15.45 per cent.
1900, was	13,959,653	increase of .26 per cent.

1904, What will it be?

Figure it out or guess at it, and send in your subscription. It may mean a fortune to you.

Be careful to write your name, figures and P. O. plainly. Don't fail to take advantage of the

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Remember that the CAPITAL PRIZE is $10,000, and that there are EIGHT SPECIAL PRIZES of $500 each for EARLY ESTIMATES. Send all orders to the

REPORTER PUB. CO., North Fort Worth, Tex

Subscription Blank.

Inclosed find $.....to apply on Subscription Account

Name .....

Postoffice .....

State .....

My Estimates of the total vote to be cast on November 8, 1904, for the office of President, are:

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....

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF

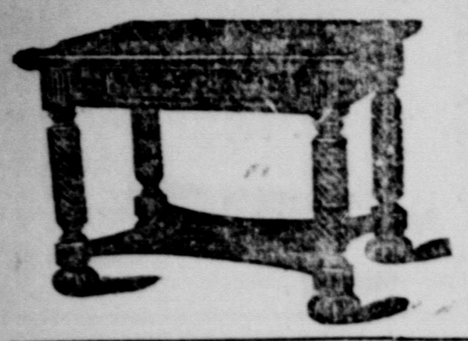
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Are you in the market for a nice set of double harness? If so try our store. We never fail to please. We take great pains to satisfy our customers. We make and carry in stock the best goods. When we buy leather we call for the best make. We defy anyone to produce superior workmen to those employed by our firm. Our prices are reasonable—our goods are up-to-date and guaranteed.

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FURNITURE, CARPETS, MANTELS AND STOVES.

Everything for your office or house on easy payments.

ELLISON FURNITURE AND CARPET CO.

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Located at Fourteenth and Main streets, Fort Worth, Texas, offers every facility for the transaction of your banking business, and begs to offer its services when in need of banking facilities.

Capital Paid in $100,000

WE SOLICIT YOUR ACCOUNT.

Makes Bone, Muscle, and Meat

Swift's Animal Foods

balance excess of carbohydrates in corn; are cheaper than Corn, Bran, or Oil Meal, and give better results

Write for prices and detailed information.

Swift & Company, Chicago

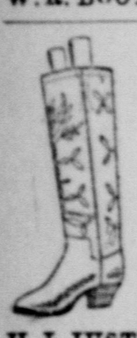
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PROFESSIONAL.

To Live Stock Shippers

I make a specialty of adjusting and prosecuting claims for damages against railroads, for stock injured in transit. If you are interested, write to me.

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Drop me a postal card and I will send a self-measuring system of the Best Cowboy Boot Made in the West.

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Places you in direct and instant communication with all important towns in Texas and Arkansas and many in other states. Its use will often save you a fatiguing journey.

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THE SOUTHWESTERN TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO.

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Stockmen's Headquarters. First Class Central Location. Stock Yards Cars Pass Our Doors.

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INTERURBAN LINE

NORTHERN TEXAS TRACTION CO.

RUNS 40 TRAINS DAILY Between FORT WORTH AND DALLAS.

Cars leave from the business center of both cities every hour, and on the hour from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m. Cars pass by Union Depot, Fort Worth, and Santa Fe and Cotton Belt depots, Dallas.

DALLAS FT WORTH

STOLEN BASES.

In Detroit they call Donovan "Foxy Patsy" and Stahl "Mighty Jake."

Johnny McGraw now says he is willing to play the American champions.

Gessler, Detroit's old college star, has broken in well with the Brooklyn Superbas.

Ex-Senator Wyatt Lee is the best batter on the Toledo team, having a record of .311.

All of the regulars on the Chicago White Sox are batting under .300 now, but none is lower than .225.

Emil Frisk is the heavy hitter of the Pacific Coast league. Once he tried to be it in the American at Detroit.

Pitcher Ace Stewart, first with Boston, then with Atlanta, has been recalled to St. Paul, where he played last year.

Abe Wilson, the former Senatorial pitcher with the glass arm, has a good job at the race tracks. He's beating the books.

Jimmy Collins is confident his Bostons will win the American pennant. Jones of Chicago and Griffith of New York feel the same way about their clubs.

President Pulliam will spend his vacation in Europe after the season closes. Johnny Heydler will be the boss of the works in the chief's absence.

GOWN GOSSIP.

The vogue of fringe for skirt and waist trimmings is on the increase.

Aigrets, white, black and colored, are in demand in spite of the prohibition against their importation.

Plain straight lace scarfs of guipure or chantilly about half a yard wide with just an edge finish are extremely smart.

Velvets are being imported in great quantities, and this, of course, includes velveteens and all sorts of fancy velvets. Chiffon velvets for evening wear and for dressy waists will have wide popularity.

White brussels net is favorite with the best gowned women, as it is quite as dainty as tulle, will bear almost any sort of hard wear, can be cleaned and is charming over a white foundation or any of the favorite colors.—New York Telegram.

In the waists and coats of the new gowns, as far as they have been seen, the tendency is toward small waist effects. The waist line, which has drooped so unnaturally for such a long time, will be molded closely to the figure, thus increasing the size of the hips.

The Paris Rat Pound.

Among the sights in the city of Paris is a regular rat pound, where the services of the rodents are utilized for removing the flesh from the carcasses of dead animals. A horse thrown in overnight is quite stripped by morning, and it is the regular work of men in charge to remove the polished bones.

CROPS FOR THE SILO.

The Cost of Production Need Not Exceed $1.50 Per Ton.

Messrs. Soule and Fain of Tennessee have reported the results of experiments as to the merits of different plants, especially corn and sorghum when grown for silage.

Sorghum and corn and sorghum were planted in rows two, two and a half, three and three and a half feet apart. Corn and soy beans were grown in rows three and two feet apart respectively. The average cost of a ton of silage from sorghum, corn, corn and sorghum and soy beans was $1.41, $2, $1.86 and $2.83 respectively. The yield varied considerably with the distance of planting. While the largest yield of sorghum, 19.8 tons per acre, was obtained from the closest planting, it is believed that three foot rows for sorghum, corn and corn and sorghum are more desirable when the convenience and cost of cultivation are considered. The cost of growing an acre of sorghum, corn, corn and sorghum and soy beans for silage was $19.48, $14.92, $19.14 and $19.86 respectively.

Cocke Prolific and Virginia ensilage corn were grown for three years on a total area of 40.93 acres. The largest yields were obtained from three foot rows. These varieties matured on an average in 108 days and produced 7.15 tons per acre at a cost of $2.21 per ton. It is estimated that in favorable seasons the cost of producing corn silage need not exceed $1.50 per ton.

During the last four years a total of 32.96 acres of sorghum was grown at the station, and the silage obtained from the crops was produced at an average cost of $1.52 per ton. Of the varieties grown Red Head, partly because it stands up well, proved to be one of the best for silage purposes. The average rate of seeding in these tests was 7.3 pounds per acre and the average number of days required for the crops to mature 113. It is stated that as a first crop sorghum will yield from twelve to twenty tons per acre, while from the second crop not more than from eight to nine tons can be expected. The cost of silage per ton from first crops ranged from $1.15 to $1.78. The average cost from second crops was about $2.80. Red Head sorghum and Virginia ensilage corn were grown in combination with satisfactory results.

The effects on the quality of silage, the yield and the cost of production were all in favor of growing these crops together as compared with corn alone. Grown in combination the crop required 114 days to mature and yielded on an average 10.4 tons per acre at a cost of $1.85 per ton. The lowest cost per ton was $1.41 and the highest $2.08. In one instance the combined crop consisted of 66 per cent of corn and 34 per cent of sorghum, and in another 45 per cent of corn and 55 per cent of sorghum. It is suggested that about twelve pounds of corn and five pounds of sorghum seed be used per acre and planted in rows two and a half or three feet apart. Peas were grown with corn and sorghum for the purpose of increasing the protein content of the silage, but the quantity of the peas in the crop never exceeded 15.1 per cent and in some instances amounted to only 5 or 6 per cent. This quantity was insufficient to materially influence the composition of the silage.

Mammoth Yellow soy beans produced an average of 7.5 tons per acre. About half a bushel of seed was used per acre. The crop required 138 days to mature, and the cost of the silage per ton was $2.83. The silage was not palatable to cattle, and the authors believe that soy beans for silage should be grown with corn or sorghum rather than alone.

Experience With Cotton.

In cotton culture experiments at the Georgia experiment station Director Redding has found that bedding on the fertilizer in the usual way gave better results than applying it with the seed. The results of this test further showed that the 130 pounds of cottonseed meal contained in the application of 604 pounds of fertilizer per acre did not interfere with the growth of the seed. The total value of lint and seed per acre at 12 cents per pound of lint and 70 cents per 100 pounds of seed amounted to $78.17 in the case of Cook Improved, the leading variety, and in the cases of Prize, Moss' Improved and Texas bur to $67.24, $61.92 and $65.26 respectively. The values for all other varieties ranged from $51.40 to $61.32. Cook Improved and Texas bur also stood among the four earliest varieties.

Fine Sorghum Hay.

I found in Georgia that sorghum hay was raised by sowing two bushels and a half of seed to the acre, which made it very thick on the land, and the stalks were very little larger than wheat straws. It was cut with the mower after heading and allowed to lie on the ground for ten days. Rain will not hurt it. It is then raked up and stored away with perfect safety in the barn or in stacks. One other advantage it has is the second crop, which will come immediately from the stubble, and I was told that this is more valuable as feed than the first.—Southern Planter.

What Others Say.

A farm should be fertilized with thought as well as with lime and phosphate.

To be a skilled farmer means bread and butter; it means independence, dignity, good citizenship and a country gentleman.

A community of interest should exist between the people of the country and city. Each should recognize and respect the right of the other.

This is a recognized day of farm specialties. Then why not advertise these specialties? The world is ready to buy any product of assured merit.

A Hot Mine.

There is a gold mine in Australia which is 3,000 feet deep, and the various tunnels are so hot that cold water has to be continually sprayed over the miners working the lode. The temperature is usually about 108 degrees, and the men have to work almost naked in order to stand the heat.

Monte Carlo.

The winnings of the bank of Monte Carlo are said to average nearly $25 a minute, or about $6,250,000 a year.

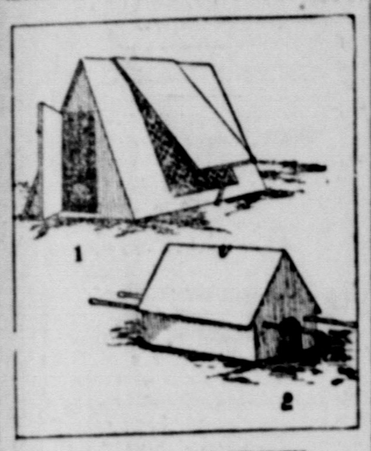
FOR POULTRY.

Summer Houses For Fowls—Easily Shifted on to New Runs.

It is often advisable in summer time to establish a colony of fowls on new runs, away from the farm buildings and from the general flock. For this purpose light, portable and cheaply constructed houses are needed.

It is also desirable to get the growing broods out of their crowded coops and up off the ground as soon as they are large enough to use perches. The structures described below can be adapted to either purpose.

No. 1 is a handy and inexpensive "colony" house for hens or growing chicks and is so light that it can be moved about anywhere. There is no



HANDY COOPS FOR CHICKENS.

window, but an overlapping portion of the roof can be raised for light and ventilation, the open space being covered by wire netting. Such a henhouse needs only a light bit of frame—four pieces for sills, two A pieces for the ends and a ridge pole. A panel removed from the door and covered with wire netting would be an improvement.

No. 2. Nothing elaborate, is it? And yet it answers every purpose, and not only protects from storm, but from skunks and weasels. It has a tight bottom, and each side of the roof is hinged to the side, so that it may be opened to catch a chick or to clean it out. A piece of coal sieve is the door and ventilator, through which air can pass, but no animal. The handles pass through the house, making low perches for the birdies. When moving it, raise one end and drag the handles at the other end. A bit of chain keeps the roofs together and in very hot weather permits the insertion of a chip to hold it open half an inch or more, the length of the ridge, to let the heat escape. Every farm ought to have half a dozen.

To the foregoing the Farm Journal adds concerning No. 2: We should certainly hinge the roof or sections of it at the top, as in No. 1, rather than at the bottom, as our correspondent advises.

Clean Up the Farm.

The satisfaction which the farmer who combines beauty with utility, who never neglects the attractiveness of his home and who persists at all seasons in his crusade against weeds and unsightliness gets out of life is enough in itself to compensate him for all his labors. Nothing pleases the eye so much and nothing evidences real prosperity so much as clean fields, clean meadows and pastures, fences clear of weeds, roadsides with only grass, as it should be in every uncultivated spot. Weeds should not be allowed to go to seed anywhere on a farm. They should be mowed down in late summer and cut from the fence corners, and they should be kept from growing in the back yard. The farmer should say what shall grow on his farm. Weeds have no place anywhere. They have no rights, certainly not the right to reproduce themselves by being allowed to go to seed. This is plain, practical sense, not mere fancy farming.—Breeder's Gazette.

Two Broods of Pigs a Year.

A good many of our swine raisers produce only one brood of pigs a year. They say that the spring litter is easily taken care of and after weaning goes onto green, succulent pasture. That is true, but it should not be forgotten that there is something to be said on the other side. The man who is well equipped for swine raising has considerable money invested in hog-houses, pens and the like. If two broods are raised a year the "plant," so called, is kept in use the year around, and can thus be made to earn a good interest on the investment. After all, the question of two broods is largely one of winter feed of a succulent nature, and most of our farmers are intelligent enough to solve that problem in one way or another. But the man who attempts to do this should expect to give his litters more attention in the fall than in the spring. The "let alone" policy will not prove to be a paying one in that case.

Careful Dairy Work Pays.

That which most pays the average farmer is being careful, says American Cultivator. There exists entirely too much carelessness among farmers in so many ways. It is the hand of care that makes the farm pay. Referring briefly to the dairy, how many farmers there are who keep cows at more loss than profit. The average farmer should keep less stock, give it more careful attention, and his profits would be greater.

Some farmers are not getting a yield of over 125 to 150 pounds of butter per cow in one year. This does not pay. This can be attributed to carelessness, the farmer not giving his cattle proper care and attention; perhaps poor stock. The selection of cows may be at fault, but we know, and sadly, too, that many farmers have a good strain of cattle for dairy purposes, but the lack of attention they receive is a shame to make record of. It is not always the latest improved methods of doing things that cause profits.

To Keep Rugs Flat.

To keep rugs from turning over make at each corner a sort of patch pocket of good stout drilling at the underside. Into this slip a lead weight. This can be easily removed when the rug is to be cleaned. In case of extra large sizes one or more pockets may be put in between.

....COMING....

LAKE ERIE

8-DAYS-8

CHAS. BROADWICK

TED SPARKS presents the World's Most Clever and Death Defying Aeronaut in a series of Guaranteed Balloon Ascensions with Parachute Leaps and Fireworks.

Thrilling, Awe-Inspiring, Sensational

8 Consecutive Days

COMMENCING

Sunday, Sept. 11th

Two ascensions daily, afternoon and night, with

FIREWORKS AT NIGHT

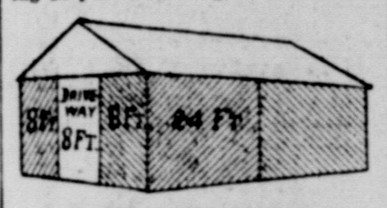
Meet Me at "Erie on the Urban."

A DOUBLE CORNCRIB.

A Large, Well Braced and Convenient Arrangement.

It is very hard to get a corncrib well braced to stand against such strong winds as we sometimes have, says an Iowa correspondent in Orange Judd Farmer.

The wind has a very strong pressure on so large a roof. If we would brace a crib properly on the inside the braces would always be in our way more or less. Therefore I suggest that the siding be put on slanting, as indicated in



ELEVATION OF 600 BUSHEL CRIB.

the accompanying illustration. This will brace the crib both side and endways.

In building a corncrib get it high enough off the ground—about eighteen inches at the lowest point. Have the foundation on each side of the driveway laid on a solid wall. Then afterward fill the driveway with ground up to the sill of the crib. For the sill I should use 4 by 6 inch stuff, sides 2 by 4, about eight feet high. The gable ends are closed with ship lap. Put on a good shingle roof, which is the main part. Provide good roller doors for the ends. An eight foot driveway is convenient to hitch a team. A crib 8 by 24 feet holds about 600 bushels.

PASTURE LAND.

Seeding Down to Perennial Grasses and Clover in the Fall.

Plow the ground well a few days before the seed is to be sown, and then harrow it until the surface is thoroughly pulverized and smoothed. If hard and full of clods, a disk harrow is the best for pulverizing the soil. Disking should be done as soon as possible after the plowing, before the clods have time to bake. Small and heavy seeds, like clover, can be sown evenly with a wheelbarrow seeder, but for sowing coarser seeds, like Johnson grass, or chaffy seeds, like those of orchard grass, there is no machine that is satisfactory, and such seeds must be sown by hand.

Light seeds and heavy seeds should be sown separately, as it is impossible to keep them evenly mixed. In sowing by hand the heavy seeds are thrown farther than the light, and the field is streaked and irregular. When sowing by hand, go over the field twice, using half of the seed each time and making the second sowing at right angles to the first.

A heavy roller is the best implement for covering seeds, as it covers them more thoroughly and presses the soil about them more firmly, so that fewer are lost by rains and drought. If this cannot be had, a light smoothing harrow or even a brush can be used. A heavy harrow should never be used unless for covering coarse seeds. If the ground is in good condition, freshly harrowed and loose and the seeds sowed just before a rain, covering is scarcely necessary.

Perennial grasses and clovers sown in the fall during August and September do better than at any other time, as they then become well established before the winter frosts and are ready to make such a vigorous growth early in the spring that they will keep down the weeds and volunteer grasses which so often choke out the spring sowings. If the land has been occupied by other crops so that fall sowing is not practicable, the work should be done as early in the spring as possible, so that the young plants may become well rooted before the summer drought advises an American Agriculturist correspondent. Crops of hay cannot be grown satisfactorily on soils too exhausted or too barren to produce fair crops of corn or cotton.

A Rural Public School Course.

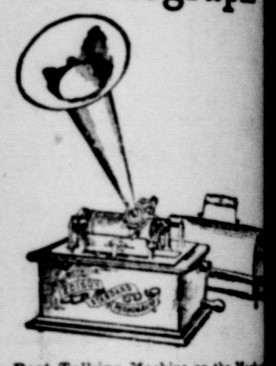
Speaking recently of the farmers' institute system, C. C. James, deputy minister of agriculture for Ontario, said that it is an outgrowth of a university extension movement inaugurated in 1884 in order to bring the work of the college more directly to the farmer and to win his appreciation of it. Referring to the progress of these institutes, Professor James says: "Twenty years ago we discovered the farmer. Five years ago we discovered that he had a wife. We are beginning to open our eyes to the fact that they have children. We have farmers' institutes, we have women's institutes. Where are the children's institutes? In the public schools. When we have worked out the rural public school

A. [illegible] cent mission ca[illegible] dren of farm homes all that can reasonably be given through public school work, we shall be making these children's institutes effective in their [illegible] eral upward movement. The rural public schools might and should be made the most important element in the permanent improvement of Ontario agriculture."

England Likes American Beef.

Thomas Borthwick, one of the leading British authorities in regard to meats, said: "Chilled beef from the United States now arrives in perfect condition. We have had many ups and downs both in prices and demand, but year by year the trade is increasing and is likely to do so for a long time to come."

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