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.

Entered June 15, at Fort Worth, Texas, as Second-class Matter, under Act of Con gress of March 3, 1875.

VOL. VII. NORTH FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1903 NO. 261

LIVE STOCK MARKET

Usual Light Run of Cattle and No Hogs Today.

STEERS SOLD OUT STEADY

Cows Generally Steady, With Sales at $2.50.

NO HOGS ON THE MARKET

The Week Closes with Higher Prices All Around.

Receipts Today.

Cattle	350

Official Receipts Yesterday.

Cattle	291
Hogs	183
Sheep	223
Horses	27

Comparative Receipts.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Jan. 1, 1904	291	183	223
Jan. 1, 1903	328	2	—

Range of the Market Today.

CATTLE—Steers, top $3.25. Cows, top $2.50, bulk $2.00@2.40.

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Steers—Choice fed	$3 50@3 85
Medium fed	3 00@3 50
Stockers and feeders	2 00@3 00
Yearlings	1 25@2 00
Cows—Choice heavy fed	2 25@3 10
Medium butcher	2 00@2 25
Light thin	1 75@2 00
Canners	1 00@1 75
Bulls, stags and oxen	1 50@3 00
Calves—Good to fancy veals	3 00@4 25
Common to fair	1 50@3 00

The usual light Saturday run of cattle arrived. Seven cars were shipped in, or about 200, with enough drive-ins to make total receipts for the day about 350, against 601 for the corresponding day last month, and 238 for the corresponding day one year ago.

BEEF STEERS.

The steer supply was small. Only one load and a few odd head here and there were shipped in, the quality of which was medium. Trading was active and the supply sold out with sales generally on a steady basis, going at a range of from $3.10@3.25 for those averaging from 852 to 922 pounds.

Steers have sold well all week, especially the medium kind, which with the small supply of cows have helped fill orders, and all grades are quoted generally 10c higher than closing quotations last week.

Choice fed steers are quoted from $3.50@3.85, medium fed from $3.00@3.50, stockers $2.00@3.00, and yearlings $1.00@2.00.

Representative sales:

No.		Ave.	Price
23		922	3 25
1		852	3 10
7	yearlings	415	1 75

BUTCHER STOCK.

Though the supply of cattle today was small, the bulk of offerings were cows from medium to good quality.

There was a good demand and trading was active with sales generally on a steady basis.

One top cow averaging 980 pounds sold at $3.10, with two loads averaging 730 and 748 pounds at $2.40, with the bulk of sales at $2.00@2.40.

The supply of cows has been small all the week, and local packers have been able only to partly fill orders. As a result the market has been strong and steadily on the up grade, and closing quotations show an advance over last weeks prices of from 10 to 20c.

Choice heavy fed cows are quoted from $2.25@3.10, medium fed $2.00@2.25, light thin $1.75@2.00, and canners $1.00@1.75.

Only a few head of fed bulls arrived, which sold steady at a range of from $2.00@2.50.

Bulls, stags and oxen are quoted from $1.50@3.00.

Cows.

21		887	2 50
31		730	2 40
30		748	2 40
1		820	2 15
5		882	2 15
30		726	2 15
1		980	3 10
15		927	2 10
42		761	2 00
9		807	2 00
3		913	1 75
1		660	1 50
1		800	1 50
4		640	1 50

Heifers.

1		410	2 15
11		580	2 10

Bulls.

6		1130	2 25
2		970	2 15
1		1260	2 15
1		890	2 00
1		960	1 75
2		560	1 75
3		730	1 65

CALVES.

There were no calves on the market today. The supply all week has been small and with a good demand.

Good to choice vealers are quoted from $3.00@4.25, with common to fair kind from $2.00@3.00.

1		110	4 00
88		195	3 75
1		180	3 00

THE SHEEP TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Lambs	3 50@4 50
Wethers	3 50@4 50
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	$ 40@ 50
14 to 14½ hands, fat	65@ 75
14½ to 15 hands, fat	80@110
15 to 15½ hands, fat	115@130
15½ to 16 hands, fat with quality	135@150
16 to 16½ hands, extra, 1,200 to 1,500	155@165

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.

Payne & Co., Graham	148
G. R. Pringle, Otto	29
G. M. Wilson, McKinney	34
S. J. Williams, Sweetwater	37
J. B. Jackson, Valentine	88

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET

Cattle

Swift & Co.	127
Armour & Co.	56
G. W. Edwards	32
J. Meyer	2
Sutherland	19

Calves.

Swift & Co.	2

Hogs.

Swift & Co.	113
Armour & Co.	70

Sheep.

Armour & Co.	223

ABOUT THE STOCK YARDS TODAY.

F. S. Williams of Sweetwater had in today 30 cows averaging 726 pounds, which sold at $2.15.

L. C. Mims of Ennis had in 28 steers averaging 922 pounds, which sold at $3.25.

G. R. Pringle of Otto, Tex., had in today one mixed car of cattle, which sold at satisfactory prices.

J. B. Jackson of Valentine had on the market today 88 calves averaging 195 lbs. which sold to Swift & Co. at $3.75.

Payne & Co. of Graham sent in 5 cars of mixed cattle, which included two cars of cows averaging 730 and 748 pounds, at $2.40, two loads averaging 761 at $2, and 852-pound steer at $3.10.

BIG RAILROAD BUSINESS.

Nearly 15,000 Carloads of Live Stock Received Here in 1903.

The extent of the railroad business in connection with the Fort Worth Stock Yards is shown by the figures given herewith:

During the year 1903 there were received at these yards 12,202 car loads of cattle, 1,817 cars of hogs, 602 cars of sheep, and 279 cars of horses and mules. The total is 14,900 cars.

This takes account of the hauling of stock to the yards. Thousands of cars loaded with the products of the packing houses were hauled out, and hundreds of car-loads of material for the packing-houses and stock yards were brought in.

Altogether the Fort Worth Stock Yards makes a good deal of business for the railroads.

GENERAL NOTES.

By a vote of 1,218 to 340 Kaufman county has adopted a stock law, restraining stock from running at large.

Grant Gillett, the ex-cattle plunger, who agreed to meet his creditors at Kansas City on the first of January and settle his debts, failed to keep his appointment.

The Texas Railway and Industrial Journal for January 1 is a number of special excellence. It is filled with matter, descriptive and illustrative, relating to the Fort Worth stock yards, the Denver City railroad, and the Panhandle country. This edition is the work of Mrs. E. E. Overall, who has bravely taken up the work of keeping the Railway and Industrial Journal on the high plane established for it by its former editor, Capt. Overall.

Kansas Dialect.

There are a great many people who go through life like the cat, which is no sooner in than it wants out, and no sooner out than it wants in.—Atchison Globe.

Greatest Mountain Railway.

The greatest of all mountain railways is that which ascends Mt. Lowe, in southern California, to an altitude of 6,000 feet at a 48 per cent grade.

Short Route to Yokohama.

From Liverpool to Yokohama by the trans-Canada route will be only 9,850 miles. By New York and San Francisco it is 12,008 miles.

WEEK'S MARKET REVIEW

EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT RECEIPTS OF ALL KINDS.

Cows Gained 10 Cents for the Week, and Hogs 15 to 20 Cents—Steers 10 Cents Higher.

The run has been so light this week that little has been done. Total receipts are not up to an average day's run two weeks ago. The light receipts have had the effect of making an active market, with a slight advance in prices of cattle. Cows gained a dime on Monday, and though they have been active to strong all the week, that is the only advance they made. Steers are about 10 higher for fed and medium stuff. Others unchanged.

Total receipts:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week	2,597	2,020	695
Last week	3,699	2,658	473

Hogs started the week with a gain of 15 cents on Monday. Tuesday there were none in except 8 wagon hogs. A nickel was put on the price Thursday, and Friday's light supply sold out strong. The net gain for the week is about 20 cents.

Receipts for the week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	H. & M.
Monday	630	315	332	94
Tuesday	643	8	—	—
Wednesday	688	261	—	24
Thursday	395	1,263	140	44
Friday	291	183	223	—
Saturday	250	—	—	—

CATTLE.

Monday.

Receipts 630. Steers, top $3.30, bulk $2.90@3.25. Cows, top $2.50.

The bulk of today's run was fed steers of from medium to good quality.

Trading on medium steers for those averaging from 850 to 950 pounds, bringing $3.00@3.15, was active and sales were generally on a steady basis with the close of last week.

On the well fed heavy steers, while bidding was generally steady, the market was slow, and it was evident packers did not want many.

The supply of butcher stock was small, and as everybody wanted cows, the market was good enough to put prices in a higher notch than the close of last week, and sales were generally on a 10c higher basis.

Tuesday.

Receipts 643. Steers, top $3.45, bulk $2.65@3.40. Cows, top $2.65, bulk $1.90@2.45.

The bulk of offerings today were fed steers, most of which were of the medium kind, with little choice on sale.

Trading was active and strong, and though the largest inquiry seemed to be for cows, for which packers had plenty of unfilled orders, the medium steers were taken freely and sales were fully steady and in some cases strong with yesterday. The best on the market sold at $3.05 for those averaging 841 lbs., with the bulk of sales from $2.65@3.00.

A very small supply of butcher stock was offered, and while a few grassers arrived the bulk of offerings were partly fed.

There was a good demand from all sources and local packers were badly in need of cows, having plenty of orders on hand which they were unable to fill.

The general market was active and the small supply was sold out in a short time with sales fully steady with yesterday. One choice 950-lb. heifer topped the market at $3, with a few cows averaging around 950 to 1000 lbs. at $2.50, and the bulk of sales at a range of $1.90@2.45.

Wednesday.

Receipts 688. Steers, top $3.65, bulk $2.75@3.40. Cows, top $2.35, bulk $1.90@2.15.

Of course in such a small run not many steers arrived, but they made up about half of the total run. The supply was largely feeder and medium fed steers.

Trading was active, and while a few sold to feeder buyers on a strong basis, the bulk sold to local packers generally on a steady basis compared with yesterday.

The offerings of cows were small and composed of all classes.

The market yesterday closed strong and trading today was active, with buyers taking everything in sight on that basis.

Thursday.

Receipts 395. Steers, top $2.50. Cows, top $2.50.

Hardly enough steers arrived today to make a market quotable. Only a few light thin arrived, mixed in with a load here and there, which sold generally on a steady basis with yesterday.

The bulk of the small supply was butcher stock from common to fair quality.

Packers want cows badly and today started in taking everything in sight on a steady to strong basis.

A few cows averaging from 800 to 900 pounds sold at $2.50, with several bunches at $2.50, and bulk of sales from $1.75@2.00.

Friday.

Receipts 291. Steers, top $3.85. Cows, top $2.35.

Very few steers arrived. One load of well finished cattle was shipped in, consigned direct to packers, the price of which was unknown, but the general opinion among traders was that they would land around $3.85.

The butcher stock was small, the supply of which was common to fair quality and sold early on a steady basis. The bulk of sales went at a range of from $2.00@2.30.

HOGS.

Monday.

Receipts 315. Top $4.75.

Today the quality was good, and as packers were badly in need of hogs, trading was active, and by 9 o'clock the pens were cleared.

Sales were mostly on a 15c higher basis compared with Saturday's close. The top price was $4.75 for hogs averaging 153 to 241 pounds.

Tuesday.

Receipts 8. No market.

No hogs were shipped in today, and the pens were given up to the occupancy of 8 head of wagon hogs that were brought in from near town. They were good quality Texas hogs, averaging 193 lbs., and sold at $4.65. As far as it was possible to make a comparison, this was about steady with yesterday.

Wednesday.

Receipts 261. Top $4.75.

The quality was fairly good, with the average weight of the run from 215 to 220 pounds.

There was a good demand from packers, and trading was active with sales steady to strong compared with Monday.

Thursday.

Receipts 1,263. Top $4.80.

The quality of early receipts was not as good as the usual run of hogs, but local packers, who wanted hogs badly, paid very little attention to quality as long as they could get hogs.

Trading was active and the early supply sold out generally on a strong to 5 higher basis.

Late reports from other points showed improved market conditions, and as the late arrivals here showed better quality, the market strengthened and extreme late sales were 5 to 10 higher.

Friday.

Receipts 183. Top $4.80.

The quality was fairly good and traders as a rule wanted to clean up business in a hurry, and the small lot sold out early on a steady basis with yesterday.

The top price paid was $4.80 for those averaging from 143 to 274 pounds, with a few pigs at $4.50@4.60, and wagon hogs at $4.75.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	4,000	1,000
Kansas City	200	4,000	500
St. Louis	150	3,000	—
St. Joseph	200	4,500	200
	850	15,500	1,700

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 2.—Cattle 300. Nominal.

Hogs—24,000. Market closed steady to 5 lower. Top $4.85. Mixed and butchers $4.55@4.80; good to choice heavy $4.70@4.90; rough heavy $4.60@4.65, light $4.50@4.65, pigs $4.00@4.30; bulk $4.65@4.70.

Sheep—1,000. Steady.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 2.—Cattle 200. Market steady. Beeves $3.75@4.85, cows and heifers $1.75@4.00; stockers and feeders $3.00@3.90; Texas and Westerns $2.00@4.30.

Hogs—Receipts 4,000. Market 5 lower. Good to choice $4.50@4.65, mixed and butchers $4.45@4.60, rough heavy $4.35@4.45, lights $4.30@4.50, bulk $4.45@4.50.

Sheep—Receipts 500. Steady. Top lambs $5.25.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stock Yards, Ill., Jan. 2.—Cattle—Receipts 150. Market steady. Native steers $3.80@5.30, stockers and feeders $2.25@3.65. Texas steady; steers $2.45¾4.30, cows and heifers $2.15@3.0a.

Hogs—Receipts 3,000. Market steady to strong. Butchers $4.50@4.80, packers $4.45@4.75, pigs and lights $4.35@4.60.

St. Joseph.

Special to The Reporter.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 2.—The Stock Yards Daily Journal reports:

CATTLE — Receipts 200. Bidding lower.

HOGS — Receipts 4,500. Market steady to 5 lower. Top $4.70; bulk $4.55@4.65.

SHEEP — Receipts 200. Strong. Lambs $5.75. Yearlings $5.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Summary of the Week's Bank Statement.

Special to The Reporter.

New York, Jan. 2. — Following is a summary of the bank statement for the week:

Reserve on all deposits, dec.	$ 3,032,750
Loans, increase	16,814,100
Specie, decrease	47,000
Legal tenders, increase	2,580,300
Deposits, increase	20,200,200
Circulation, decrease	37,900

Frangipani's Valuable Discovery.

Count Mauritius Frangipani was the discoverer of the process of combining with odoriferous substances and thereby presented us with a hundred aromatic flavors, toilet waters and cosmetics.

DECEMBER'S TRANSACTIONS.

Receipts of All Kinds of Live Stock for the Month.

Official figures of the Stock Yards company for December show total receipts as follows:

Total cars, 1,484.

Total receipts: Cattle 38,165, calves 6,504; total 44,669. Hogs, 14,545; sheep 8,337, horses and mules 1,531.

Of this number packers took 28,929 cattle, 11,782 hogs and 540 sheep. Sales to all others were, cattle 5,761, hogs 2,758, sheep 357.

During the month 2,464 cattle, 264 hogs, 254 sheep and 482 horses and mules were driven in.

THE MEN WHO RIDE ON PASSES.

This is good stuff from the Chicago Live Stock World:

"A railroad man recently remarked that about the only people who would be riding free after the new year would be the politicians.

"That a farmer or a stock shipper can send in a lot of stock, even up to a train load, without being able to get back home without buying a ticket, seems an outrage, when politicians and their families are allowed to ride free in all directions.

"What does it mean?

"Perhaps one thing it ought to mean is, that farmers and stockmen ought to take interest enough in politics to be able to dictate terms to the railroads."

Dictating terms to the railroads is good enough as far as it goes, but the dictation should not stop at that. It would be better for the state if farmers and stockmen were to turn their attention to dictating to the politicians.

Every man who holds an office in Texas has a pass over the railroads of the state. Legislators who make laws, judges who interpret them, county assessors who appraise the values of railroads, are favored with passes. We have heard of some such officials who have returned the passes sent them, but these are an exception.

Passes are given because of the good effect they will have in cultivating a kindly feeling toward the givers.

We need a law that will require the railroads to make regular reports giving the names of all persons to whom passes are issued, and the offices held by such persons. Publicity of that kind would have a blighting effect on many a political bud.

FARMERS' WIVES EMANCIPATED.

No More Will They be Slaves to the Churn.

Genuine country butter is getting to be a scarce article in many parts of the country, it is said. The development of the dairy industry, with its skimming stations, milk routes and the like, has induced many farmers to go out of the business of butter making. In fact in many districts the farmers not only do not make butter for market, but sell their milk or cream, and buy butter for their own use, as well as buttermilk and skim milk for their pigs and calves, says the Drovers' Telegram. While the passing of the real country butter with its delicious flavor and innocence of adulteration or coloring matter—rich golden in hue in summer time, and white, but no less savory in winter—is to be regretted, still it is a consummation to be desired because it materially lightens the labors of the farmer's wife and daughters. Time was when the dairy was operated exclusively by the women of the farm. They milked the cows, skimmed the milk, watched the cream until it had properly soured, did the churning, worked the butter and then took it to market, exchanging it for the family supply of groceries, and occasionally had enough over to purchase a sunbonnet or a calico dress pattern or a piece of gingham for aprons. The work of the dairy was no small part of the heavy burden upon the shoulders of the women on the farm who, in addition, did all the housework, the washing, and the mending, cultivated the garden and put in their leisure time sewing carpet rags and "piecing" quilts. Gradually the male members of the family were coaxed into milking, but they always reveled at working the churn-dasher and washing the milk crocks. Even the dogs shied at the churning business. On some farms there were mechanical arrangements by which dogs did the churning, but the canines soon learned when churning day was due, and made it a point to disappear the day previous and remain away until the churning was over.

The advent of the dairy corporation has metamorphosed the business of butter making, just as the big packing house has revolutionized the distribution of meat products. Formerly there were numerous little slaughter houses scattered over the country, one to each village at least, in which the local butchers slaughtered animals and prepared their own meat products, the process being attended with much labor of a disagreeable nature and much waste. Now, the big packing houses slaughter the animals, distribute the dressed meat or the preserved meat products, and utilize everything from the hoofs to the hair. Now the butcher may wear patent leather shoes and a nice, snow-white apron all day and spend his time in his store making himself solid with his customers and incidentally laying the blame for high prices on the packing companies. Previously it was between the farmer and the butcher when it came to prices. One or the other was to blame. Now the butcher may make a scape-goat of the packinghouse and the public, in default of means of getting at the truth, takes his word for it. In like manner the business of making butter has been taken out of the hands of the many farmers' wives and put into the hands of a few—comparatively speaking—creamery companies. The labor of the women on the farm is materially reduced. The men, for the most part, do the milking and haul the product to the skimming station, while the women are getting breakfast ready. The creameries pay on the basis of the amount of butter fat the milk contains, and in the long run the farmer gets more for his milk than he could get for it after he (or rather his wife) had made it into neat rolls all covered with beautiful floral designs. By operating on a large scale the creamery is able to manufacture butter with greater economy than the farmers' wives. The product may not be so appetizing, but as a rule it is pure and clean and commands a better price than the real country article on the market.

WARM DRINKS FOR LIVE STOCK.

Water Heaters Introduced Into the Yellowstone Country.

Yellowstone Journal: Mike Weninger left town today with a large galvanized iron tank which he will use for warming water for his stock during the winter. The tank is ten feet square and three feet deep and is fitted with a heating apparatus or fireplace in the center.

By adoption of this method of watering stock in the winter it is thought much better effects will be achieved than follows their being obliged to rustle icicles and snowballs, besides having an open tank to which cattle can resort for water even in the coldest weather. It is a well established fact that with other animals, as with man, the food is digested only when the stomach is warm.

As range conditions now go, in the winter time cattle are obliged to travel many miles for water and for days go without it until they reach an open water hole. In this condition they will drink an undue amount to slake their only natural and yet unnatural thirst and the result is they will load up with an unwholesome amount of ice cold water which will make digestion impossible for a long time, with corresponding detriment to the weakening of the animal to which the matter of strength and endurance in winter time here is of prime importance.

PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL.

Christmas Brings Grief to Victims of Many Tragedies.

Christmas celebration is responsible for the following accidents in Texas alone, which we have taken from our exchanges:

At Corsicana a boy named Hayes McDaniel, aged 9 years, was struck by a ball from a target rifle in the hands of a playmate, and is believed fatally hurt. Carl Mefavitt was severely burned about the face and hands while acting the part of Santa Claus at a family gathering. The cotton with which he was covered caught fire, and before it could be extinguished he had suffered serious injury. A son of J. E. Scott, aged 6 years, was also severely powder-burned. A young son of E. N. Jones was badly powder-burned while celebrating with a toy cannon. The same boy was very seriously burned in much the same way two years ago. A boy named Harllee is also reported to have been shot in the hand with a toy pistol.

At Martin Ben Duty had a hand shattered by a cannon cracker. The left side of his face and one eye was badly injured also.

At Kingsbury an anvil which was being fired on Christmas eve exploded and a piece of the flying steel penetrated J. E. Allen's thigh. His injury is of a serious nature.

At Aspermont Paul Reed was shot through the head in a saloon and died four hours later from the wound. Rush Mitchell surrendered to the sheriff and claimed the shooting was accidental; that he did not know the pistol was loaded.

Near Merkel Pit Jones, who was in the employ of the Texas and Pacific railroad at Escota, was accidentally shot while bird hunting and was killed.

At Boyce, east of Waxahachie, a young man named Lindsley, while exploding a giant firecracker, lost portions of several of his fingers and was badly burned about the face by a premature explosion.

At Kemp Lloyd Greenway, the 11-year-old son of William Greenway, died from the effects of a toy pistol wound.

Near Gainesville George Spencer was shot and killed, and Dick Bonlet was badly cut, but is still alive. Paul Grey and George Lewis were arrested.

G. O. Cate of Altoga, while out hunting, had his right arm so badly fractured by the explosion of a gun that it resulted in amputation above the elbow.

Near Grand Prairie D. M. Thomas' son, Lee, while out hunting shot off his right foot.

At Lufkin Bill Mussingil, yard foreman for the Houston East and West Texas railway, was shot and instantly killed. J. S. Miles, agent for the Cotton Belt railway, was immediately arrested charged with the killing.

GOOD ADVICE TO FOLLOW.

St. Josen's Stock Yards Journal: Texas cattlemen are getting fearful that those of the Northwest will endeavor to pay their cattle low enough this spring to make up for the loss they sustained the past season. About the best thing for the Texas man to do is to grow more feed and prepare his cattle for the market himself.

FOR SALE.

SHELLED AND EAR CORN 50c; clipped oats, 55c; rice bran, 65c; corn chops 1.05; baled corn shucks, 15c bale; red seed oats, 48c. Kolp's Elevator, North Fort Worth. Phone 809.

S. T. BEE & CO., Phone 147, 1004 Main street. Coal, Grain and Hay.

FURNITURE—When buying, selling or exchanging, C. Nix Furniture Co., 302-304 Houston St., Fort Worth.

BLICK TYPEWRITER.

Half the price asked by others. Write for catalogue to W. T. Russell, Dallas, Texas.

HARDWARE.

HUGH H. LEWIS & CO., General Hardware, Heating Stoves, Cook Stoves and Ranges, sold for cash or easy payments. Rosen Inn building, North Fort Worth. Phone 2384.

I HAVE BUYERS for Texas lands. If you want to sell, write to HORACE GRANT, Hiest Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

THE FIRM of Johnson & Kay, or Kay Bros. & Co., composed of J. H. Johnson, Frank G. Kay and Stanley Kay, has been dissolved. I am no longer connected with the firm. FRANK G. KAY.

Daily Live Stock Reporter.

BY THE REPORTER PUBLISHING CO.

50 cts. a Month. - - - $4.00 a year

Single Copy 5 Cents.

Issued Every Day Except Sunday,

Exchange Ave., North Fort Worth, Tex.

Telephone 569.

Address all Communications to The Reporter Publishing Company.

No drafts or orders will be honored by this company, unless given by agents showing proper written authority therefor.

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The grower of farm products, live stock and poultry is requested to read this paper before going to market. It will pay him.

Correspondence telling of the condition of live stock, its progress and improvement of the industry, and anything that would be of interest to stock raisers, is invited.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2 1903

Notice to Agents

Subscribers ordering The Reporter must sign subscription blanks. This is necessary to insure the name being correctly written, and to prevent mistakes in making up the mail list. Agents must see that these instructions are carried out.

The Cry of the Dreamer.

I am tired of planning and toiling
In the crowded hives of men;
Heart-weary of building and spoiling,
And spoiling and building again.
And I long for the dear old river,
Where I dreamed my youth away;
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a toiler dies in a day.

I am sick of the showy seeming
Of a life that is half a lie;
Of the faces lined with scheming
In the throng that hurries by.
From the sleepless thoughts' endeavor
I would go where the children play;
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a toiler dies in a day.

I can feel no pride, but pity
For the burdens the rich endure,
There is nothing sweet in the city
But the patient lives of the poor.
Oh, the little hands too skillful,
And the child mind choked with weeds!
The daughter's heart grown willful,
And the father's heart that bleeds!

No, no! from the street's rude bustle,
From trophies of mart and stage,
I would fly to the woods' low rustle
And the meadow's kindly page.
Let me dream as of old by the river,
And be loved for the dream alway;
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a toiler dies in a day!
—John Boyle O'Reilly.

Japanese Vases.

The poorest man in Japan may have—nay, will have—his vase. It is very likely but a piece of bamboo, closed at either end with a joint, an opening cut in one side through which the water is poured, and the end of the flower stalk put in. This humble man, with his innate conception of true art, will make his simple vase and his one long-stemmed chrysanthemum a picture of such loveliness that there will be no need for him to envy his rich neighbor with his more elaborate vases and his greater profusion of flowers.—Florence Peltier in Good Housekeeping.

Former British Soldiers.

At the close of the Boer war 24,000 British soldiers sought employment as coachmen, grooms, porters, carmen etc., and places were promptly found in England for 18,000. Lately the number of unemployed former soldiers has increased, owing to the present service of three years with the colors instead of seven years as heretofore.

COULD YOU EAT THESE?

If in Greenland animal fat and whale oil.

—

The French consider frogs' legs a choice tidbit.

—

In ancient days the Roman emperors thought the peacock a dainty of dainties.

—

While to-day the Chinese put, as dainties, before you birds' nests and rats.

—

Go to England and eat beef. Then to the Apennines and eat heartily of chestnuts.

—

Should you go to India you would find no flesh, but live on rice and rancid butter.

—

If you lived in Arabia you would eat lotus bread and dhourra with a relish of fresh dates.

JOTTINGS.

It takes a lot of cold cash to melt a marble heart.

—

Vanity is the only intellectual enjoyment of some women.

—

Many a man who claims to be a gentleman doesn't work at it.

—

The experience a man buys is seldom up to the sample submitted.

—

Fault finders are disgusted when they bump up against perfection.

—

It's the alimony that enables some men to figure in a divorce suit.

—

A woman cares not where a man hails from if she is permitted to reign.

—

To-day a man is struggling for justice and to-morrow he will flee from it.

—

Fortunately for his neighbors the man who borrows trouble never pays it back.

BROTHER DICKEY'S PHILOSOPHY

Dey's des enough Foolishness in de worl' ter make Wisdom worth de waitin' on.

—

De worl' des ez you take it, dear brotherin'—but do don't try ter take all er it at one time!

—

It's all right en well fer charity ter begin at home, but de trouble is, she don't git out en take enough exercise.

—

Lots er folks tries ter satisfy dey conscience by saddlin' all dey sins on Satan; but Satan don't keer, kaze he know mighty well his time is a-comin'. —Atlanta Constitution.

PHIL OSOPHY'S CHATTER.

If you can't advertise something new, advertise the old in a new way.

Worry is not to be encouraged, but the man who never worried never accomplished very much.

Some men expend enough money in telling you what they used to be to enable them to really be something at present.

Of what use is your ability unless people know you have it? Of what use is anything unless it be known? You cannot be known unless you advertise in one way or another.

The man who loses heart because there are so many others in the field forgets that he, too, can be in "the other fellow's" way and can stay in the field, by judicious advertising.

Many a man can talk psychology, cosmology, ontology and several other "ologies," who lacks plain every day common sense. A high sounding vocabulary is no indication of real ability.—Jewelers' Circular.

VARIATIONS OF A PROVERB.

"All is not gold that glisteneth."—Middleton ("A Fair Quarrel").

"Gold all is not that doth golden seem.—Spenser ("Faerie Queene").

"All that glisters is not gold."—Shakespeare ("Merchant of Venice").

"Do not hold everything as gold which shines like gold."—Alanus de Insulis.

"All, as they say, that glitters is not gold."—Dryden ("The Hind and the Panther").

"All is not golde that outward showeth bright.—Lydgate ("On the Mutability of Human Affairs").

"But all thing which that shineth as the gold Ne is not gold as I have herd it told."—Chaucer ("The Canterbury Tales").

SENTIMENT OF AUTHORS.

He only is a well-made man who has a good determination.—Emerson.

A man can never be a true gentleman in manner until he is a true gentleman at heart.—Charles Dickens.

Cheerfulness is an excellent wearing quality. It has been called the bright weather of the heart.—Samuel Smiles.

BRIEF TRAILERS.

Vanity is an unblushing bribe taker.

Even repartee wins popularity with age.

Sarcasm has many admirers, but no friends.

A bracing atmosphere produces a jaunty air.

Thought is only free when it finds expression.

The gift of silence has saved many a reputation.

The hard-headed man is sometimes an easy mark.

Knowledge is ability to read between the lines.

No wish is to be ignored when it is backed by endeavor.

Happiness and success are synonyms, but success and happiness are not.

Life would hardly be worth living if one could not forget with some discrimination.

It is a poor joke that won't stand repetition; it is a good joke that won't suffer by it.

Say what you will, the bulk of the populace prefers an entertaining lie to a commonplace truth.

MERE OPINION.

Bad luck gets the blame for a lot of poor judgment.

Every man would like to be a genius, but few can afford it.

Nearly every man can hypnotize his conscience without taking lessons.

Life might be one continuous round of pleasure if it were not for the day after.

The spirit of rivalry has given the world about everything it has any right to feel proud of.

Clothes may not make the man, but the boy who puts on his first top hat thinks they help a lot.

Pity the man whose wife goes around telling about the habits she has made him give up.

A little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men if they know the preacher isn't listening.

It is not at all surprising that the girl who gets vaccinated on her leg is foolish enough to call it "limb."

Country relations would be more warmly welcomed if they didn't always carry such horrible satchels.

Even the crustiest old bachelor wants to know whether it's a girl or a boy the minute he sees the baby.

A level surface is naturally flat, but there is a vast difference between a level-headed man and a flat-headed one.

Good fortune never gets to walking right in without knocking until a man can have "private" printed on his office door.

It isn't what a man earns but what his wife doesn't spend that finally enables him to arouse the envy of the neighbors.

People who are good simply to keep from disgracing their children should put in extra time praying to be led not into temptation.

Men who by referring to Lincoln as a rail-splitter attempt to make the lowly laborer satisfied with his lot forget to mention that Lincoln gave up rail-splitting as soon as possible.

The man who is known as "a prince of good fellows" is likely to be referred to as "a lobster" when his money is gone.—Chicago Record-Herold.

Profit In Eel Catching.

Egyptian fishermen receive $20 per thousand for eels caught in Lake Mensaleh. These are salted and packed in ice and sent to Hamburg, via Trieste, where the ice supply is renewed.

Lucky Man.

We never knew but one man whose wife brushed his clothes thoroughly every night, and she did it because she was suspicious; she was looking for long hairs.—Atchison Globe.

TOLD BY THE WITS

SHORT STORIES OF MORE OR LESS HUMOR.

Why Old Rip Was Disgusted—Connoisseur Passes Judgment on Reggie—Where Diogenes Should Have Looked for an Honest Man.

In Doubt.

The hostess arose hastily.

"Excuse me a moment!" she exclaimed, as she hurried toward the kitchen.

"Why, what's wrong?" asked her guest.

"Why—er—I'm not sure whether that's the cabbage burning or Charlie smoking a Turkish cigarette!"

Not Tragic.

She—I suppose you attended the amateur theatricals last night?

He—Yes, and there wasn't a dry eye in the house.

She—The idea! I never heard of "Macbeth" affecting an audience like way before.

He—No; you see we simply laughed till we cried.

Not a Good Turn.

"If I ran against $10,000 it would turn my head."

"I ran against $10,000 once and it came near turning my head all the way round."

"You don't say?"

"Yes, it was in the shape of a touring car and it twisted my neck."

Now They Don't Speak.

Phyllis—Mr. DeCoyne asked me to sing for him the other evening after he had been introduced.

Sibyl—And what did you sing?

Phyllis—How do you know that I sang at all?

Sibyl—Oh, I noticed that he didn't ask you to sing to-night.

Sympathy.

Miss Jilt—And when you told him I was married did he seem to be sorry.

Miss Hilt—Oh, yes; he said so quite frankly.

Miss Jilt—Did he really?

Miss Hilt—Yes, indeed; he said he was exceedingly sorry, although he didn't know the man personally.

Keeping It.

"This clock," said the customer, "is of no use to me. I want you to take it back."

"What's the matter?" demanded the jeweler. "It's warranted to keep good time."

"That may be the trouble. It certainly doesn't give good time."

Limited Knowledge.

Booker—"I see a western Shakespearean scholar has revived that old discussion about Bacon. What do you think about it?'.

Rooder—"Well, all I know is that we have to pay eighteen cents a pound now for the stuff we used to get for twelve."

Worked Both Ways.

Brownovich—Three weeks ago Miggles married a widow whose conversational powers attracted him.

Smithinski—Well, what of it?

Brownovich—To-day he applied for a divorce because the aforesaid conversational powers almost distracted him.

Drawing the Line.

"Would you object to stating how you made your first $1,000?" said the heart-to-heart interviewer.

"No," answered Senator Sorghum, "but in discussing this matter I want you to draw the line strictly at the first thousand."—Washington Star.

Such a Sad Affair.

"Ah, those good old days in the boarding house! How I miss them!"

The star boarder who had married gazed soulfully into the misty past.

"It is such a mental deprivation," he sighed, "not to hear anybody say 'Please pass the prunes!'"

Disappointed.



Old Rip—Confound a liar! I don't care anything for these clothes, but that gun was guaranteed to last fifty years.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

It Seems Strange.

"It's a darned funny thing," commented the actor who had been harshly criticised, "that the dramatic critics never seem to think that possibly they are the ones who have no adequate conception of the part that a fellow plays."

Just the One.

Ernie—Ida is actually going to marry that young man who gambles and drinks.

Evt—Yes, I heard that she wanted a husband awfully bad.

Friendly Repartee.

Hewitt—There goes the girl that I am to marry.

Jewett—She does look eccentric.

Washing Cut Glass.

Cut glass or any crystal should be washed in warm soapsuds, rinsed in warm water, then covered with clean, coarse sawdust for ten minutes, after which it should be lightly brushed with a clean soft camel's-hair brush. Avoid extremes of temperature in handling glass, and under no circumstances allow cut glass to be put in the refrigerator.

He Knew Her.

"Behold," whispered the spiritualistic medium, "it is the spirit of your late wife."

The man sat still and said nothing.

"Don't you understand?" whispered the medium again. "It is your departed wife. Why don't you speak to her?"

"Oh, she'll do the speaking if it's her."

Wretch.

"George, did you ever love any other woman as well as you love me?"

"Oh, yes, my dear; several of them."

"Indeed! Why didn't you marry one of them instead of me?"

"Well, I suppose I'll be asking myself that question, too, some day."

A Clever Plea.

He had asked her to marry him, and she hesitated.

"They say," she told him frankly, "that you are supremely selfish."

"And if I am," he replied, "I can't see that you will have any occasion to worry about it if we are made one."

Reggie's Doom.



Ysobel—"Why did you break with Reggie?"

Ethyl—"He kissed me."

Ysobel—"How shocking! What was it like?"

Ethyl—"Perfectly awful; just like a canary bird!"

Why They Refrain.

"Certainly, sir, the army of Colombia would fight your bristling hordes to the last ditch, sir—if it wasn't for one thing."

"And what is that?"

"Ours is a barefooted army, sir, and we labor under the painful impression that your hireling soldiers might step on our feet."

Where She Got It.

Mrs. Sharpe—What's the matter with you this morning, Bridget?

Bridget—Oh, faith, ma'am, 'tis the terrible earache Oi hov this mornin'.

Mrs. Sharpe—You should be careful, Bridget. All the keyholes in this house are exceedingly draughty.

No Cause for Alarm.

"How is the police protection here?" asked the stranger within the gates, who was seeking a business location.

"Oh, we have the police pretty well bluffed," replied the native. We don't need protection from them any more."

Legal Booster.

"That fellow Briefleigh," remarked the lawyer, "is one of the greatest benefactors my profession ever had."

"What did he do? Endow a library?"

"No, indeed. He compiled a book entitled 'Every Man His Own Lawyer.'"

Summing them Up.

Ostend—The teacher said I may some day be president of the United States.

Pa—Well, what do you think the rest of the boys will be?

Ostend—Oh, I guess they'll be the cranks that annoy the president.

A Severe Task.

"You should strive to appeal to the imagination and the human interest of your pupils," said the principal.

"I do," answered the teacher, "but it is very hard to convince the boys that Hector and Achilles were as great men as Corbett and Jeffries.

Ready Excuse.

"What are you doing with your hand in my pockets?" demanded the man who had been gazing in the shop window.

"Why, sir," whined the crook, "der' ain't no pockets in dese trousers an' me hands are cold."

Where to Find Them.

Potter—You have heard of Diogenes going about with a lantern, searching for an honest man?

Mrs. Potter—Bigger fool he! Honest men are not to be found in the streets at night; they are at home with their families.

One Man's Opinion.

Lambert—Hello, old man! What are you doing in Wall street?

Bullock—Oh, I'm merely trying to make an honest dollar.

Lambert—Well, you ought to succeed. You won't have any competitors."

His Ignorance Her Bliss.

Aunt Julia—So that's the chap you are going to marry, eh? Well, he doesn't look like he knew very much."

Clara—Oh, he doesn't have to. I know he's worth half a million, and that's sufficient knowledge to begin with."

Fruitless Quest.

"Worry," said the author, "is the plague of genius, but it hasn't reached my brain yet."

"Perhaps," suggested a listener, "it got tired looking for it."

"N" Rays Stored In Paper.

M. Blondlot, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, announces that what are now called N rays (emitted by an Auer burner and other sources of light) can be stored in a variety of substances, for example, glass, quartz, gold, and other metals, paper, wood, paraffin, brick, and some kinds of stone, etc. The phenomenon seems analogous to phosphorescence.—London Globe.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK RATES.

Tariff Fixed for Shippers by the State Railway Commission.

The following tables gives the rate on beef cattle, oxen, cows, calves, goats, hogs and sheep; also on cattle 3 years old and over, for distances from 10 miles to 750.

DISTANCE—Miles.		RATES. No. 1	No. 2
10 and less		6	8½
15 and over	10	6½	9
20 and over	15	7	9½
25 and over	20	7½	10
30 and over	25	8	10½
35 and over	30	8½	11½
40 and over	35	9	12
45 and over	40	9½	12½
50 and over	45	10	13
60 and over	50	10½	13½
70 and over	60	11	14¼
80 and over	70	11½	15
90 and over	80	12	15½
100 and over	90	12½	16¼
125 and over	100	13¾	17½
150 and over	125	15	18¾
175 and over	150	16¼	20
200 and over	175	17½	21¼
250 and over	200	18¾	22½
300 and over	250	20	23¾
350 and over	300	21¼	25
400 and over	350	22½	26
450 and over	400	23¾	27
500 and over	450	25	28
550 and over	500	26¼	29
600 and over	550	27½	30
650 and over	600	28¾	31
700 and over	650	30	32
750 and over	700	31¼	33
over	750	32½	34

Column No. 1 is for shipment over a single line of road, or over two or more lines under one management. Column No. 2 is for shipment over two or more lines under different managements.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS

Now Having Offices at the Exchange and Doing Business at the Yards.

The following live stock commission firms are members of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange and have their places of business in the Exchange Building:

Barse Live Stock Com. Co.
Campbell & Rosson L. S. Com. Co.
Cassidy-Southwestern L. S. Com. Co.
Evans-Snider-Buel Co.
Fort Worth Live Stock Com. Co.
Flato Live Stock Com. Co.
Geo. W. Saunders L. S. Com. Co.
Greer, Mills & Co.
Interstate Live Stock Com. Co.
National Live Stock Com. Co.
North Texas Live Stock Com. Co.
Panther City Live Stock Com. Co.
Strahorn-Hutton-Evans Com. Co.

CHARGES FOR SELLING LIVE STOCK

Rates Fixed by the Live Stock Exchange for Handling Stock.

The commission charges for selling and handling stock consigned to the Fort Worth market are fixed by the Live Stock Exchange and are as follows:

Cattle, 50 cents per head, but not more than $12 for a carload; calves, 25 cents per head, $12 for a single deck and $18 for double deck cars.

Hogs, 10 cents per head; $6 for single deck car and $10 for double deck.

Charges for sheep are the same as for hogs.

Yardage Charges.

The charges by the Stock Yards Company for yardage are fixed as follows:

Cattle, per head 25c
Calves, per head 15c
Hogs, per head 8c
Sheep, per head 5c

Prices charged for feed by the Stock Yards: Hay, 80c a bale; corn, $1 a bushel; oats, 80c a bushel; chops, $1.50 cwt.; bran, $1.30 cwt.; straw, 40c a bale.

Officers of the Exchange.

Officers and directors of the Live Stock Exchange are:

R. H. McNatt, president.
Sam Davidson, vice-president.
V. S. Wardlaw, secretary.
Marion Sansom, treasurer.
Directors: R. H. McNatt, Sam Davidson, C. L. Brown, D. Wyrick, W. B. King, J. W. Montague, A. F. Crowley, R. Barse, John Daggett.

Discover Smokeless Coal Bed.

It has been necessary for the Japanese to import smokeless coal for the use of the fleet, but a deposit of smokeless coal, underlying about 1,500 acres, has lately been discovered in Hokkaido.

Soo Canal Traffic.

A total of 4,475,955 tons of freight passed through the canals at Sault Ste. Marie during the month of October, of which 3,656,209 tons was eastbound and 819,746 tons west-bound.

Only Three Seaports.

The state of Panama has no open seaports except the two railway terminals and Bocas del Toro, the center of a large banana industry, to the north of Colon.

Banking in Switzerland.

Thirty-six important banks in Switzerland have the right to issue bank notes. The notes are printed by the government. Two of the most prominent banks are the Cantonale Vaudoise at Lausanne and the Bank of Commerce at Geneva. Each has a capital of 12,000,000 francs ($2,316,000). One of the most important foreign banks in Switzerland is the Credit Lyonnais at Geneva, which keeps in its vaults immense values in gold and silver ware, titles, diamonds and jewels belonging to citizens of France.

Dentistry Among the Romans.

There is plentiful evidence of skilled dentistry among the Romans, for many of the Latin authors have references to false teeth. In the "Roman Laws of the Twelve Tables" there are distinct references to artificial teeth. The first part of No. 10 forbids useless expense at funerals in general, but an exception is permitted by No. 11, which allows that the gold fillings of false teeth or the gold with which they were bound should be buried or burned with the deceased.

Shaky French.

A certain editor in a country town not far from New York is not as intimately acquainted with the French language as he might be. A rich and benevolent widow living in the editor's town married a second time. When she died the town felt her loss, and the editor took occasion to comment editorially on the event. "We note with regret," he writes, "the death of our esteemed fellow townswoman, Mrs. Roger Simpkins, nee Mrs. Jones. She will be mourned by many in the community. —[illegible]

FT. WORTH RAILWAY SCHEDULE

Rock Island System.

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

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

Frisco System

Red River, Texas & Southern Ry.

Depart. North		Arrive. North
11:15 am	K.C.&St. L. Mail&Ex.	2:55 pm
5:30 am	..... Mixed	7:50 pm

Ft. W. & R. G. Ry.

Depart.		Arrive.
3:15 pm	Brownwood M. & Ex.	10:55 am
9:30 pm	..... 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 pm

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

Depart. North		Arrive. North
8:35 am	... "Katy Flyer" ...	7:45 pm
	Kansas City, St.Louis	
11:45 am	& Chicago M. & Ex.	7:40 am
	Kansas City, St.Louis	
9:00 pm	& Chicago Fast Ex...	5:10 pm
Depart. South		Arrive. South
8:15 pm	Hou. & Gal, & San Antonio, "Katy Flyer"	8:10 am
8:30 am	.Houston Mail & Ex.	10:55 am
6:00 pm	.Houston & Mail Ex.	8:15 pm

Cotton Belt Route.

Depart.		Arrive.
10:30 am	St. Louis & Mem. Ex	5:05 pm
12:30 pm	St. Louis Lt.via Dallas	1:20 pm
9:30 pm	Dallas, Mem. & St.L..	6:50 am

Texas & Pacific Railway.

Depart. East		Arrive. East
7:45 am	St. Louis Cannon Ball	7:45 pm
8:00 am	St. Louis Mail & Ex.	4:45 pm
9:25 am	....Dallas Local.....	5:15 am
10:35 am	Dallas & Wea'fd Local	2:55 pm
12:30 pm	.... Dallas Local....	1:20 pm
1:55 pm	.... Dallas Local....	12:30 pm
6:00 pm	..Wills Point Local..	11:05 am
7:45 pm	St. Louis Mail & Ex.	9:25 am
9:30 pm	.... Dallas Local....	6:50 am
Depart West	Main Line West.	Arrive West
8:20 pm	Colorado Mail & Ex..	7:00 am
3:00 pm	Weatherford Local..	10:30 am
9:45 am	..El Paso Expres ..	7:00 pm

Transcontinental Division via Sherman.

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

International & Great Northern Ry.

Depart.		Arrive.
7:05 am	Houston &San An.Ex.	7:35 pm
3:20 pm	Austin " " "	12:05 pm

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry.

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

Depart. North		Arrive. North
7:50 am	K. C. & Chi. Ex.&Mail	9:00 pm
8:30 pm	K. C. & Chi. Fast Ex.	7:50 am
Depart. South		Arrive. South
8:00 am	Hou. & Gal. M. & Ex.	8:20 pm
9:10 pm	Hou. & San Antonio Gal. Mail & Ex.....	7:40 am

Houston & Texas Central Railroad.

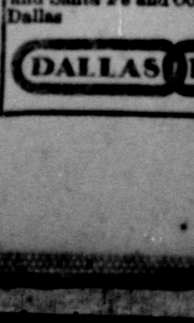
Depart.		Arrive.
8:05 am	Hou. & Gal. Mail&Ex	8:50 pm
7:45 pm	Hou. & Gal. Mail&Ex	8:05 am
1:15 pm	.... Ennis Mixed	11:50 am

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...ATION BY PUBLICATION.

No. 25691.

...State of Texas. Suit pending in ...istrict Court of the Forty-eighth ...l District of Texas. To the sheriff ... constable of Tarrant county—...ing:

...are hereby commanded to make ...ation of this citation in some news... published in said county, for eight ...cutive weeks previous to the second ...day in February, 1904, the return day ..., and thereby notify and summon ... unknown owner, and unknown heirs ...as. M. Robinson and H. P. Carver, ...se residence is unknown, and all par... owning, having or claiming any in...est in the land herein mentioned, to be ...d appear before the said District court ... the Forty-eighth Judicial District of ..., at the next regular term thereof, ... be held at the court house in the City ... Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, on ... second Monday, the 8th day of Feb...ary, 1904, then and there to answer the ...s amended petition of the State of ...as, filed in said court on the 5th day ... December, 1903, in said above num...ed cause, wherein the State of Texas ... plaintiff and the hereinbefore named ...rties defendants, and in which the ...intiff alleges that there are now de...quent and unpaid to the State of Tex... and county of Tarrant, State taxes ...ounting to $18.70, county taxes ...ounting to $33.60, fees allowed by law ...ounting to $38.25, including a penalty ...ounting to 10 per cent of said taxes ... the year, including and since the year ... which the said taxes are delin...together with 6 per cent interest ... said taxes from the first day of Jan...ry next succeeding the years for which ... taxes are delinquent, and that the ...ount of said taxes, penalty, interest, ... and all court costs are delinquent, ...paid and due to the plaintiff, and that ... amount thereof is a charge against ... a lien on said land in Tarrant county, ...xas, described as follows: Ninety ...res of J. M. Robinson survey abs 1337, ...act No. 2, in Tarrant county, Texas, for ...axes for the years 1885 to 1893 inclusive, ...nd 1895 to 1902 inclusive.

Plaintiff prays judgment for the amount of the said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for a foreclosure of the said tax lien against all of said defendants on said land, to satisfy the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for all other general legal and equitable relief.

Herein fail not, but have then and there before this court on the first day of the next regular term thereof, this writ, with your return thereon indorsed, showing how you have executed the same.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, at office in Fort Worth, this the 7th day of December, 1903.

(L.S.) JNO. A. MARTIN,
Clerk District Court, Tarrant County, Texas.
By E. J. Brock, Jr., Deputy.

Valuable Slate Deposits.

The most valuable slate deposits in the world are found in the central part of the state. In the neighborhood of the Pennsylvania quarries there are houses whose walls are entirely of slate. The blocks of which they are made are smoothly sawed, and are most substantial.

Desert of Gobi.

The Desert of Gobi occupies a considerable portion of central Mongolia, but it is not a true desert, supporting as it does nearly all kinds of animal and vegetable life and forming no small part of the pasturage of that greatest grazing country of the old world.

TRANSIT HOUSE
EUROPEAN PLAN
At end of Street Car line, 25th and North Main street. Three hundred yards due west of Live Stock Exchange Building.

HOTEL WORTH
FORT WORTH, TEX.
...rahan and Stock Yards Car Convenient.

A TELEPHONE SERVICE
...s valuable according to the number of people a ...bscriber can reach.
...000 telephones in Fort Worth;
...000 telephones in Texas are con...ted to the Fort Worth exchange ... the
SOUTHWESTERN TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO

IMPROVED SERVICE
ON THE
...N ANGELO BRANCH
OF THE
Santa Fe
...LMAN SLEEPER
BETWEEN
...ORTH AND SAN ANGELO
...HEDULE OF SLEEPER
...T WORTH ..... 9:10 p.m.
...PLE ..... 3:00 a.m.
... ANGELO ..... 12:45 p.m.
... ANGELO ..... 3:30 p.m.
...PLE ..... 1:30 a.m.
... WORTH ..... 7:20 a.m.
...EEPING CAR RATE
...N FORT WORTH ...N ANGELO $1 25
...N TEMPLE AND ...GELO $1 00
K. KEENAN, G. P. A.
GALVESTON, TEXAS



The Future.

Perhaps the darkest days are still
Away ahead somewhere;
But let him shrink in gloom who will,
I'll not sit in despair.
The evil that is dreaded grows
With every woeful quake;
The worst of all our ills are those
That we from nothing make.

The dreariest and darkest day
May still be on ahead.
Yet, since we can but guess it may,
Why wait around in dread?
The pains that men anticipate
Are suffered o'er and o'er,
Our terror oft makes dangers great
That were but slight before.

Why may we not look forward to
The fairest, gladdest days?
The future may go winding through
None but delightful ways.
They have their pleasures o'er and o'er
And sweetly magnified
Who see them waiting long before
They're won and tossed aside.

—S. E. Kiser.

Gratitude of a Dog.

Olive Thorne Miller tells of a dog which belonged to a Colonial family, which was particularly noted for his antipathy to Indians, whom he delighted to track. On one campaign against the French this dog insisted on accompanying his master, although his feet were in a terrible condition from having been frozen during the previous winter. During the fight which ended in the famous Braddock's defeat he became separated from his master, and the latter, supposing him killed, went home without him. Some weeks later however the dog appeared in his old home, which was many miles from the battlefield. He was tired and worn, but over his sore feet soft moccasins were fastened, showing that he had been among Indians and that they had taken especial pains to be kind to him. Thereafter, though he showed great joy at being among his own people, neither threats nor bribes could ever induce him to track an Indian.

Child of the Arctic.

Commander Peary's little daughter, who was born in the Arctic regions, is nine years old now. She is the only white child ever born in the Arctic, and her name is Marie Ah-ni-ghi-to, which is Esquimo for Snow Baby. She is very intelligent, and is of literary as well as exploring tastes. In collaboration with her mamma she has written a very charming little book called "Children of the Arctic." It consists mainly of extracts from the diary which the youthful author kept of her adventures in the Arctic region when she and her mamma went there to join Commander Peary. As a specimen this little essay on the walrus may be given: "The walrus weighs more than a thousand pounds, but his



ESQUIMAUX WOMEN AND THE PHONOGRAPH

ears are tiny holes in his head, so small I can just put my finger into one. But his mustache is terrible. I am glad father's is not like it. The bristles are as big around as one of mother's knitting needles, but only as long as my finger, and the ends are very sharp. I wonder if Mrs. Walrus kisses him sometimes."

Blindfold Fun.

An amusing sport for a party is to make a number of tissue paper bags, say one apiece, and fill them with candy, nuts or raisins. Fill one or two of them with flour instead of those things. Then blindfold each person in turn and let each one try to find a bag and break it open with a stick or cane. If she succeeds the contents of the bag are hers. If it should be the flour she will get covered with that and be laughed at for her pains.

The best part of this is that no one knows who is going to knock the ones filled with flour, as after they are blindfolded each person must be turned around and around until she doesn't have any idea in which direction she is going. So, even if she knew where the bags of flour were hanging, she couldn't tell whether she was going toward one or not. Better still, have some one who is not going to try hang up the bags.

Difficult Feat With a Bottle.

We want you, if you please, to balance a bottle on the back of your head, and then to stoop down and pick up a silver quarter from the floor with your lips and rise again, all without letting the bottle fall or touching it with your hand. If you think the experiment might be fatal to the integrity of the bottle—that, in other words, there might be a smash-up—use a tin canister, or something of that kind, instead of the bottle.

But the use of the bottle makes the feat decidedly more interesting, from the very fact that a smash-up is possible. The use of a tin vessel, therefore, would be too tame to suit most boys.

Now, if you will follow our directions closely, you may succeed in the feat and bring the bottle out safe and whole.

First, bend the head forward until the chin rests on the breast; then balance the bottle in its place, on the crown of the head. Be sure to do the beginning well, and the rest will be easier than it looks.

Bend the knees gently, coming to the floor on one knee. Then lower the hands to the floor, and, thus supported, push the feet gradually and slowly back until the face is able to reach the quarter.

Resuming the first position is merely going through these movements in reverse order. Slow, steady, even, careful movement is the secret of success in the feat.

Perfect Magic Square.

No less than 57,600 different magic squares of 25 cells can be made with these figures on this principle, but not

6	18	5	12	24
15	22	9	16	3
19	1	13	25	7
23	10	17	4	11
2	14	21	8	20

many of them are so perfect as our specimen.

In it the total, 65, can be counted in 42 ways. These comprise each horizontal row, each perpendicular row, main diagonals blended diagonals from every corner (such as 6, with 14, 17, 25, 3; or 15, 18, with 21, 4, 7; center with any four equi-distant in outer cells; any perfect St. George's cross such as 18, 22, 1, 15, 9); and any perfect St. Andrew's cross (such as 6, 22, 13, 5, 19).

More Meanings of Flowers.

Heartlessness—Hydrangea.
Heart withering in secret—Lily of the valley.
High-sounded—Scarlet lily.
Hope on—Spruce pine.
I cannot give thee up—Columbine.
I dreamed of thee—Thorn apple.
Impatience—Balsam.
Inconstancy—Evening primrose.
Jealousy—French marigold.
Let us never meet again—Yellow rose.
Lofty and pure thoughts—Tall sunflower.
Love (hopeless)—Cinquefoil.
Love's messengers—Rose champion.
Love's memory—Red bay.
Love—Honeyflower.
Maternal love—Tuft of roses.
Memory—Syringa.
Modesty—Blue violet.
Old maid—Southernwood.
Oracle—Dandelion.
Peace—Olive.
Pity—Pine.
Poetry—Sweetbrier.
Quiet happiness—Houstonia.
Reconciliation—Hazel.
Remembrance—Rosemary.
Romance—Azalea.
Sadness—Dead leaves.
Sensitiveness—Aspen tree.
Separation—Trumpet flower.
Sincerity—Fern.
Slander—Nettle.
Solace—Evergreen thorn.
Submission—Grass.
Tears—Helenium.
Tender thoughts—Pansy.
Thoughts of heaven—Snowball.
Tranquillity—Geranium.
Welcome—American starwort.
Youthful gladness—Crocus.

How to Make Halos.

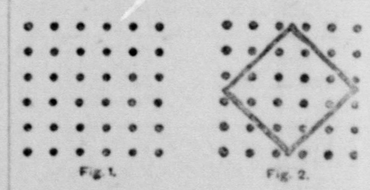
Make a saturated solution of alum; that is, dissolve in a small quantity of water as much alum as the water will take up and spread a few drops of it over a small piece of window glass. You will find that the solution will soon crystalize.

Now hold the smooth side of the glass close to your eye and look through it at the sun or a gas jet, and you will see three halos at different distances from the light. The one nearest the light will be whitish; the next one will be partly colored, with its blue rays outward, and the third will be large and highly colored.

The halos are caused by the refraction of the light by the alum crystals, just as a halo around the moon is caused by the refraction of the light by the ice particles in the upper air.

Last Week's Puzzle.

It is a remarkable fact that problems which some people call "exceedingly simple" are given up in dispair by others whose well-written letters show that they are by no means dul-


Fig. 1. Fig. 2.

lards. Thus the dot puzzle which appeared on this page last week is often solved in about half a minute; yet it frequently happens that quite clever people fail to find the solution in less than five minutes.

Last week's problem was—to draw a square entirely within the group of thirty-six dots, inclosing exactly twelve of the dots. Figure 2 shows the solution.

Mongolia's Area.

Mongolia is more than three-fourths as large as Russia and nearly four times as large as Manchuria, while Mongolia and Manchuria together are more than half as large as the United States, exclusive of Alaska and outside possessions.

Church for Advertising.

In Taranaki, Australia, is a church labeled in large letters on its outside walls with the names and trades of a grocer, a draper, a painter, and a miller. These tradesmen built the church in return for the advertisement they obtain.

Mohammedans in India.

It is estimated that while there are 50,000,000 of Mohammedans in India and about 7,000,000 Buddhists, also a small number of Parsees, there are three-fourths of the total population who adhere to the Hindoo faith.

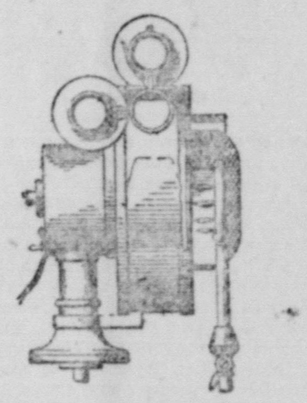
WORK OF INVENTORS

NEW IDEAS AND IMPROVEMENTS OF WORTH.

Automatic Train Stop an Additional Safeguard for Railroad Travel—Device That Will Interest the Barber—New Railway Signals.

Designed for the Barber.

Every barber is aware of the difficulty of drying the hair after a shampoo, and knows that a large portion of his profits in the summer vanish with the beginning of winter, because his customers fear the dangerous cold which may possibly follow a shampoo in cold weather. Now, if the barber could only succeed in convincing him that he had an invention which would not only dry the hair perfectly, but, in addition, would not use cold air currents or even atmosphere of the temperature of the shop in doing so, the shampoo trade might return and keep brisk all winter. It is just such a machine which has been designed for this purpose, as illustrated in the drawing. The air is sucked into the machine by an electric fan revolving inside a drum and discharging the current into pipes leading to suitably shaped distributing devices, which utilize it to dry the damp hair and scalp after the soapsuds have been rinsed off. Now to explain the heating apparatus. Leading into the wire screen on the face of the fan chamber is a gas pipe, ending in a circular ring. The inner face of this ring is perforated at intervals, and

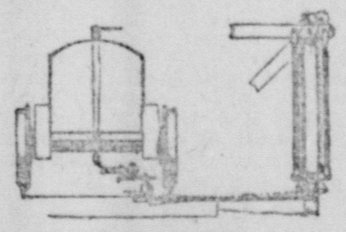

Machine to Dry the Hair.

the gas is ignited as it flows from these openings, mingling with the current of air sucked in by the fan and raising its temperature to the right degree.

Henry V. Halliwell of New York city is the inventor.

Automatic Train Stop.

When an accident happens on the railroad someone is generally to blame and the effort of the officials is put forth to find out who is guilty. Sometimes a telegraph operator falls asleep; then again the engineer fails to read the signal set against him correctly and allows his train to speed past the danger signal, resulting in a smash-up more or less disastrous. With the automatic systems of signals, which are now fast replacing the signal towers and telegraph operators along the railroads, there is need for greater vigilance on the part of the engineer in reading his signals, for there is no one to know and warn him if an error is made. It might be well, in view of the manifold duties of the engineer, to introduce an additional safeguard against running past danger signals along the roadway. The arrangement illustrated is designed for that purpose, acting directly on the air brake, without any assistance on the part of the engineer. Whenever the semaphore signal is set against a train there is erected just inside the rail a tripping mechanism, arranged to act on a lever depending beneath the engine. This lever is connected directly with the air pressure which applies the brakes to the train and the movement of the lever by the trip in the roadbed gives exactly the same result as the application of the brakes by the engineer. There seems to be only one fault with this invention and that is the temptation to robbers to use it as a


Lever Trips Air Brake Valve.

means to hold up the train and go through the passengers' pockets.

The inventor is Charles F. Miller of Pottsville, Pa.

New Railway Signals.

A new system of railway alarm signals at grade crossings has recently been tested with success in Germany. Each signal box contains a small electric motor actuating a hammer, which strikes a bell. In addition to the audible warning thus given, a sixteen-candle power light is simultaneously turned on, which makes visible in plain letters the words "Zug Kommt" ("Train Coming"). The entire apparatus is automatically worked by a series of electric track contacts made by the train. The first contact, as the train approaches, turns on the double alarm; the second stops the alarm when the train passes the point of danger; and the third resets the apparatus in readiness for the next train.

Rapid Hoisting.

For hoisting from the 1,520-foot level of the Kimberly diamond mine forty seconds is required.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASS'N.

At Portland, Oregon, January 11th to 15th, 1904.

Agents are authorize to sell round trip tickets to Portland, Ore., as follows:

Rate: One lowest normal first-class one way fare.

Routes—The above rate applies for tickets going via Huntington or Billings, returning same route, or going via Huntington, returning via Billings, or vice versa.

Going via Huntington or Billings, returning via Shasta route or O. R. & N. company steamers to San Francisco and direct routes from there at rate of $13.50 higher. Final limit January 31, 1904. Transit limit—Going transit limit January 12, 1904, going passage to begin on date of sale. Returning transit to begin on date of execution. Joint agent at destination will execute tickets by attaching validation certificate thereto. Stopovers will be allowed within final limit at and west of Colorado common points, by depositing tickets with ticket agent at stop-over point.

Form of ticket: Regular iron-clad descriptive form of ticket will be required, and all coupons and contract must be endorsed "N. L. S. A."

Tickets must not be sold through California on the going journey.

Destination—Tickets must be sold only to Portland, and will be executed only at destination.

Joint Agent—Tickets must be executed for return passage at Portland by joint agency to be conducted in the name of James Charlton, and contract of tickets must be endorsed. "Fee of 50c to be paid for execution at Portland."

Baggage—Baggage must be checked to Portland only on going journey.

A. A. GLISSON,
General Passenger Agent.

The same to-day, as it has always been—
The BEST whiskey in the world.

OLD
"HILL & HILL"
IT IS PURE.

The Casey-Swasey Company,
Sole Distributers.
Sold Everywhere." FORT WORTH, TEX

Forty Centuries look down upon a perfected mode of travel
The KATY FLYER

A BOOM
does not, ultimately, bring about the best results to a community.
THE PANHANDLE
is NOT on a boom, but is enjoying the most rapid growth of any section of Texas.
WHY?
Because only recently have the public at large realized the opportunities which this northwest section of Texas offers. The large ranches are being divided into
SMALL STOCK FARMS.
Wheat, Corn, Cotton, Melons and all kinds of feed stuffs are being raised in abundance, surpassing the expectations of the most sanguine. A country abounding in such resources (tried and proven), together with the
LOW PRICE
of lands, cannot help enjoying a most rapid growth, and that is what is happening in the Panhandle.
"THE DENVER ROAD"
has on sale daily a low rate home-seekers ticket, which allows you stop-overs at nearly all points; thus giving you chance to investigate the various sections of the Panhandle.
Write A. A. GLISSON,
General Passenger Agent, FORT WORTH, TEXAS,
For pamphlets and full information.

For the Invalid.

A raw egg is one of the most nutritious of foods, and may be taken very easily if the yolk is not broken. A little nutmeg grated upon an egg, a few drops of lemon juice added, some salt and a dash of cayenne pepper vary the flavor and tend to make it more palatable when not taken as a medicine.

Oldest Living Musician.

Probably the oldest musician in the world is Manuel Garcia, now aged 98 years. He has given up teaching and lives in a villa in Northwest London. His memory is still excellent, his wit sparkling and he is proud of having recently learned to play "bridge." His hundredth birthday is due on March 17, 1905.

Ice a New Thing for Jerusalem.

Jerusalem is at least 3,800 years old, but not until three years ago did the natives begin the use of ice. A diminutive French plant was the first one started and now the hotels are all well supplied.

Check on Dishonesty.

A dealer in marine stores in England is compelled to have his name painted in letters at least six inches long over his door. Nor may he buy from any one under the age of sixteen.

Where Storks Are a Blessing.

Were it not for the multitude of storks that throng to Egypt every winter there would be no living in some part of the country for after every inundation frogs appear in devastating numbers.

Buys American Oil.

British India buys abroad $200,700,000 worth a year, of which the United States supplies $3,772,000, or about one-ninetieth. The largest item from the United States is 21,000,000 worth of kerosene oil.

KOREAN WOMEN'S HARD WORK.

Labor-Saving Machines Unknown in "Hermit Kingdom."

As there are no labor-saving machines in Korea, women's work is done by the crudest and hardest methods possible, from hulling rice with a heavy wood or stone pestle to washing clothes by beating them in the streams and ironing them with sticks. In order to iron the clothes must always be ripped apart and wrapped around a wooden roller while damp; they are then beaten by either one or two women. It is surprising to see the gloss on the white calico and the sheen upon the linen produced by this method of ironing; it surpasses the dressing one sees in this country on newly bought linen. Since the people dress exclusively in white, the woman's day—and often much of the night, too—is spent in washing, ironing and sewing.

Mommsen and His Students.

On his eightieth birthday Theodore Mommsen, the historian, received a visit from a great delegation of students, who marched out to his home, but he could not be induced to leave his work to greet them. "They see me every day at the university," he said; "why do they want to disturb me now?"

Two Million Italians in France.

There are 2,000,000 Italians in France, chiefly engaged in artistic, educative, or laboring pursuits. Most of them are found in the eastern, especially the southeastern, departments, but they are scattered all through the country. On the other hand, there are only 10,000 French in Italy.

Take Another Look.

An eastern astronomer says that planet Jupiter has six floors and a basement. If his telescope possesses sufficient power, he might, by a closer inspection, discover over the main entrance a sign reading, "No children allowed."—Denver Post.

Doubtful Maxim.

Of course, where there is so much smoke there must be some fire, but when you compare the temperature of your house with the actions of your furnace you can't help sometimes doubting it very seriously.—Indianapolis News.

The Sweetest Gift of Love.

What shall I give to-my little girl
With the soft dark eyes and the silken curl
Of precious gold, and a soul bright and pure?
What shall I give her—my love, my joy,
What shall I give her of beauty and bliss
To make the bright curls that she gives me to kiss?

My love! I have given her (until its ebb
Ohs my life, though [illegible]
I have given my duties my heart to hold
With [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
The kiss on the curls that she gives me to kiss!

She is climbing up to my arms—I see
[illegible]
Of the face and the [illegible]
[illegible]
The kiss on the curls that she gives me to kiss!

—[illegible] Stanton

We have for prompt or future shipment to any point and in any quantity prime screened

Cracked Cotton Seed Cake, Meal and Hulls

Write or wire for delivered prices. FORT WORTH GRAIN AND COMMISSION CO. 212 Wheat Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

Prime Screened Crack Cotton Seed Cake

MEAL AND HULLS, GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS. Car Lots

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M. SANSOM & CO., Room 102 Exchange Building Stock Yards, North Fort Worth

200-ACRE BLACK WAXEY LEVEL FARM

2 1-2 Miles of Packeries and Stock Yards.

No Johnson grass or waste land. Artesian well and other No. 1 improvements. Per acre, $45.00.

If interested in this or cheaper farm property, see or address,

J. W. BUCHANAN,

506 Main Street. Fort Worth, Texas.

WITH THE SAGES.

Irony is an insult conveyed in the form of a compliment.—E. P. Whipple.

Simplicity of character is the natural result of profound thought.—William Hazlitt.

The shortest life is long enough if it lead to a better, and the longest life is short if it do not.—Colton.

Do not wait for extraordinary circumstances to do good actions; try to use ordinary situations.—Richter.

Justice is the insurance we have on our lives and property, and obedience is the premium we pay for it.—Penn.

The slightest sorrow for sin is sufficient if it produce amendment, and the greatest insufficient if it do not.—Colton.

We are haunted by an ideal life, and it is because we have within us the beginning and the possibility of it.—Phillips Brooks.

This is the law of benefits between men: the one ought to forget at once what he has given, and the other never to forget what he has received.—Seneca.

There is no action of man in this life which is not the beginning of so long a chain of consequences, as that no human providence can tell what the end will be.—Thomas of Malmesbury.

The words that a father speaks to his children in the privacy of home are not heard by the world, but, as in whispering galleries, they are clearly heard at the end, and by posterity.—Richter.

Let us be thankful that our sorrow lives in us as an indestructible force, only changing its form and passing from pain into sympathy—the one word which includes all our best insight and our best love.—George Eliot.

There cannot be a more glorious object in creation than a human being replete with benevolence, meditating in what manner he may render himself most acceptable to the Creator by doing good to His creatures.—Fielding.

Never did any soul do good, but it came readier to do the same again, with more enjoyment. Never was love, or gratitude, or bounty practiced but with increasing joy, which made the practicer still more in love with the fair act.—Shaftesbury.

We often magnify troubles and difficulties and look at them till they seem much greater than they really are. Some of our troubles, no doubt, are real enough, but yet are not evils. Foresight is very wise, but foresorrow is very foolish; and castles are at any rate better than dungeons, in the air.—Lord Avebury.

Growing Gray.

A little more toward the light,
Me miserum. Here's one that's white,
And one that's turning;
Adieu to song and "salad days,"
My Muse, let's go at once to Jay's
And order mourning.

We must reform our rhymes, my dear,
Renounce the gay for the severe—
Be grave, not witty;
We have no more the right to find
That Pyrrha's hair is neatly twined,
That Chloe's pretty.

Young Love's for us a farce that's played;
Light canzonet and serenade
No more may tempt us;
Gray hairs but ill accord with dreams;
From aught but sour didactic themes
Our years exempt us.

"A la bonne heure!" You fancy so?
You think for one white streak we grow
At once satiric?
A fiddlestick! Each hair's a string
To which our graybeard muse shall sing,
A younger lyric.

Our heart's still sound. Shall "cakes and ale"
Grow rare to youth because we rail
At schoolboy dishes?
Perish the thought! 'Tis ours to sing
Though neither Time nor Tide can bring
Belief with wishes.
—Austin Dobson.

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The FORT WORTH PANITORIUM

Presses four suits and shines your shoes every day.

Steam Cleaning and Dyeing

Ladies' Work a Specialty

Clothes called for and delivered. Phone 1588.

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Stockmen, Eat Drink and Sleep

I have comfortable furnished rooms always ready. Eating house and billiard room open day and night.

FIRST-CLASS BAR and treatment. Bottle or jug shipped to order. When you are on the market with stock stop with me.

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DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL Business College

FT. WORTH, CORNER 7th AND HOUSTON INC., $300,000.00 CAPITAL

Chain of eight Colleges owned by Bankers, Merchants and others. Diploma from these schools means something. Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, etc. Superior instruction day and night. Positions secured. NO VACATION.

Albatross Is Polite.

Should one enter a group of albatrosses which have been recently engaged in this diversion and begin to bow very low the birds will sometimes walk around in a puzzled sort of way, bowing in return, a curious fact which F. H. von Kittlitz thus recorded as early as 1834: "When Herr Isenbeck met one, he used to bow to it, and the albatrosses were polite enough to answer, bowing and cackling."

Hot-air Fan.

An electric fan that heats the air current that it delivers has been devised by M. de Mare, a Belgian electrician. The apparatus consists of an electric motor and a rotating fan, the blades of which are of mica. Upon these mica blades are fastened resistance coils, which are heated by the passage through them of a current of electricity.

Qualities of Radium.

The fact that radium exerts a very peculiar influence upon light-emitting bodies has given rise to the hope that it may eventually play an important role in the industry of light. A minute quantity of radium is sufficient to produce a strong light from a layer of zinc pyrites, and this light produces no heat, so that loss of energy is avoided.

Absence of Mind.

A devout and worthy man is the clergyman of a parish not twenty miles south of Chicago. His congregation was somewhat amused at the singularity of one of his announcements one evening recently, which was as follows: "Remember our Communion service next Sunday forenoon; the Lord will be with us during the morning services, and the Bishop in the evening."

Montana's Petrified Forest.

Nearly very one has heard of the petrified forests of Arizona, but that of Montana, which Dr. Merrill, curator of geology of the National Museum at Washington, has been exploring is hardly known, though it is believed to be at least equal in extent. The northern forests have, curiously enough, turned to opal instead of agate by the action of the elements.

Do Ye!

"From an old English parsonage
Down by the sea,
There came in the twilight
A message for me;
And through the hours
The quiet words ring
Like a low inspiration,
'Do ye the nexte thynge.'"
—Toronto World.

Little Corrosion in Steel.

The demolition of a steel building three years old in New York City was watched by the experts of the bureau of buildings with reference to deterioration. They report "that no other corrosion of consequence could be discovered than had obviously begun and gained measurable headway before the building was covered in.

Right Sort of a Girl.

The Cincinnati girl who married a poor young man who thought her poor also and then informed him after marriage that she is worth $500,000 seems to be of the good old American variety of girl who was not in the market for counts of no account.

Distilled Alcoholic Drinks.

Alcoholic beverages are distilled from bananas, the milk of cocoanuts, rice, and peas. The Japanese distil spirit from plums, peaches, and the flower of the motherwort. The Chinese make an alcoholic drink from plums.

Man's Movements Are Slow.

If a man could use his legs proportionately as fast as an ant he would travel somewhere about eight hundred miles an hour.

Prefer Domestics as Wives.

Minor officials and railway employes in Germany seek their wives by preference among servant girls.

Meat for Berlin.

Berlin now gets some of its meat in cold storage cars from Copenhagen.

Mixed Metaphor.

An English temperance newspaper prints a fine mixed metaphor, announcing that the winter campaign "is already being launched in a blaze of enthusiasm."

Uncle Eben.

"Lots o' men," said Uncle Eben, "kin look wise, an' lots kin talk wise; but de men dat kin act wise is mighty scarce."—Washington Star.

FADS AND FASHIONS

LITTLE CHATS ON TOPICS OF FEMININE INTEREST.

Graceful Shirred Gown of Soft Materials—Negligee With Stole Collar—Some Pretty Girdles—The Latest Idea in Jewel Bags.

Bodice Girdles.

The vogue of the deep belt, or girdle, appears to gain adherents week by week until no wardrobe is considered complete that does not include one or more. These varying styles suit the needs of varying figures and are some full, some plain. As illustrated Number One is made of black Liberty satin, Number Two of black and white taffeta, Number Three of peau de cynge and Number Four of crepe de Chine, but any of the materials used for bodices of the sort are appropriate and the color can be made to suit the demands of the special gown.

The girdles consist of the foundation, which is shaped and fitted to the figure and is used for all, and the full portion of each.

Number one is shaped and shirred on indicated lines, then arranged over the foundation which is boned in order to retain its shape.

Number two is cut in sections which



4603 Bodice Girdles, 20, 24, 28 waist.

are arranged over the foundation and held by lacings, the whole being boned at back, sides and front.

Number three consists of three portions, which are laid in folds, the center parts being arranged over the centre of the foundation at front and back and the outer portion shaped to give a pointed effect at the front where it terminates and one end is passed through an ornamental ring or buckle.

Number four is similar to number one but is narrower and shows fewer shirrings, so being better adapted to the waists of larger size.

The quantity of material 21 inches wide required for the medium size is 1 yard for number one, ¾ yards for number two, 1⅛ yards for number three and ⅞ yards for number four.

The pattern 4603 is cut in three sizes, small or 20 inch waist measure, medium or 24 inch waist measure and large or 28 inch waist measure.

Pretty Things to Wear.

Flat neck effects prevail.

Lace bands, in some modish instances, are inlaid.

Some exquisite floral brooches are used for linings.

Collars are so deep as to amount to full-fledged coats.

Widely flowing sleeves seem to come first in favor.

Round capes seem to be preferred to pointed hood effects.

Some immense balloon-like sleeves are caught into ornate flaring cuffs.

The hat that flares up at the left and away off the face is oftenest seen.

Hand-embroidered robe gowns of velveteen are among the beautiful novelties.

Squirrel fur is not seen at all in Paris this winter and moleskin is promised as brief a reign.

Beads, buckles, chains and straps—it's enough to make the fashionable woman feel as if she were in harness.

We are still wearing cream and champagne colored cloth and etamine coats trimmed with silk incrusted lace of the same color.

Negligee With Stole Collar.

Simple negligees are always attractive and fill so evident a need as to be counted among the necessities of the wardrobe. This one can be gathered or accordion plaited as preferred and includes the fashionable wide collar with stole ends. The model is made of pale pink crepe albatross with the collar of white, edged with a pret-



4601 Negligee with Stole Collar, 32 to 40 bust.

ty fancy braid, but any soft and pliable fabric is appropriate and the collar can be of the material, of contrasting color, or of silk on wool as may be liked.

The negligee consists of a shallow yoke to which the fronts and back are joined, the full sleeves and the wide collar. The sleeves are fuller below the elbows and snugger above and are gathered into straight cuffs. When accordion plaiting is preferred both the fronts and back are cut of sufficient width and are finely plaited before being joined to the yoke. The collar is arranged over the shoulders and seamed to the neck, its stole finishing the front.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 5⅝ yards 21 inches wide, 5⅝ yards 27 inches wide or 3¼ yards 44 inches wide, when negligee is gathered; ⅞ yard 21, 6⅞ 27 or 3⅞ yards 44 inches wide, when it is accordion plaited, with ¾ yard of contrasting material for collar and 3 yards of fancy braid to trim as illustrated.

The pattern 4601 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

Newest in Jewel Bags.

The underskirt jewel bag is an English idea, and constitutes a decided improvement over the smaller affair worn with a ribbon around the neck.

Cleverly constructed, this new bag is worn underneath the dress. It is made of suede leather in some dark, useful color, and is lined with silk or leather. The large pocket, which seems to be placed on the outside in the center near the top, has a strong purse-clasp. Should it ever be possible that this could come unfastened, it cannot gape open at all when being worn, on account of the two side flaps that come over the back of the pocket and keep all taut, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Of the strongest webbing, long straps are securely fastened at the top edge of the bag, and at the other end they meet a waistband of webbing that buckles firmly around the waist. Another style for this traveling jewel and money bag is of similar materials, the large pocket having several compartments inside, and the top of the bag coming over like a flap to fasten with patent claps.

Shirred Waist and Three Piece Skirt.

Shirred gowns of soft materials continue to hold the fancy of womankind and are first favorites of the hour. This one is eminently graceful and shows the drooping shoulder line with shirrings below that give the desired breadth to the figure, and a graduated flounce finished with wide tucks. The model is made of almond green voile with unlined yoke of dotted white net and trimming of cream Venetian lace, the effect of color being most satisfactory, but various combinations can be made. To make the gown will be required, for waist 4½ yards 21, 3½ yards 27 or 2½



4592 Shirred Waist, 32 to 40 bust.
4375 Three Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

yards 44 inches wide, with 1¼ yards of all-over lace and ⅜ yard of net; for skirt 13 yards 21, 10¾ yards 27 or 6¾ yards 44 inches wide. A May Manton pattern of waist, No. 4592, sizes 32 to 40, or of skirt No. 4375, sizes 22 to 30, will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents for each.

For Evening Wear.

A pretty gown intended for evening or reception wear is made of white sicilienne, deeply hand tucked and effectively decorated with heavy gold cords. The corsage yoke is made of tucked and shirred maline with a bertha of chiffon, which is knotted at intervals. The entire upper portion of the skirt is tucked to below the knee and a shirred flounce is applied beneath the heavy cord. The sleeves are in elbow length and finished with a chiffon drapery, while the same gold cord does duty for a girdle.

Readers of this paper can secure any May Manton pattern illustrated above by filling out all blanks in coupon, and mailing, with 10 cents, to E. E. Harrison & Co., 65 Plymouth Place, Chicago. Pattern will be mailed promptly.

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BITS OF PHILOSOPHY.

The vainest hopes are generally the most roseate.

Incongruous theories are often mistaken for great principles.

The has beens are bad enough. The might have beens are worse.

It is not always so much what a man has, as how it pleases him.

Charity never excuses a wrong; at most it only seeks to palliate it.

For every rose there is a thorn, unless you know how to avoid it.

The worst form of selfishness is to destroy the enjoyment of others.

Few people, indeed, ever come to believe that they have a sufficiency.

Love, we are told, finds out everything. And at that it is often disappointed.

It is well enough to be hopeful, but hope, like faith, must be backed up with works.

Men who pursue impossibilities enjoy the activities of life and none of its rewards.

In a majority of cases people who rise from penury to opulence forget all the journey except the last stages.

CAREFULLY THOUGHT OUT.

Job was one of the boilers that did not explode.

After praying for goodness some people forget to be good.

Sometimes men blow out the gas after blowing in all their money.

It is reported that a St. Louis boy ate so much honey he was attacked by hives.

Every man has his particular bent—especially after he gets in the rheumatic class.

When a man begins to go down hill he meets a lot of people with their noses turned up.

When a woman wants to say anything mean pertaining to men in general she says they are all alike.

Fame is a glorious thing, but a small regular income is much more satisfactory to the average man.

Don't tell your troubles. It doesn't do any good, and esides it takes up the other fellow's time who wants to tell you his.

WHAT ONE WOMAN OBSERVES.

When fidelity becomes obligatory, life holds but few pleasures.

How easy it is to blame people for not being patient under affliction.

Nothing reaches a woman's heart so quickly as a man's desire to confide in her.

We may all prate of moral strength, but when temptation comes along one is apt to fall down flat.

While her whole nature may revolt at a union, woman's tender heart oftimes prevents a rupture.

We cannot bid love stay or depart. The little god is totally oblivious to hospitality or the lack of it.

Love, like the rose, is so sweet that one always tries to pluck it despite the thorns, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Gibraltar.

What is commonly called the Island of Gibraltar is not an island at all, but a peninsula connected with the mainland of Spain by a flat, sandy isthmus. It is a solid rock of limestone, stretching north and south, three miles long, three-fourths of a mile wide at its widest part, and the highest point is 1,396 feet above the sea.

Output of Diamonds.

During the last twenty-three years the output in rough diamonds of the South African mines has been approximately $414,000,000, the value of these diamonds when cut amounting to $828,000,000. This output is approximately 95 per cent of the total product of all the diamond-bearing countries in the world.

Love and Vitality.

At the Hundred Year Club, an organization which contributes to the imposing sum of New York City's intellectuality, a profound and gifted lady read a paper in which she held that love injuriously affects vitality. Sleep, and plenty of it, was the remedy suggested by her.

The Difference.

In this country the small boy that has an apple generously gives the boy that has none the core. In Russia, the boy that is devouring a juicy candle, banana fashion, shows his kind heart by gilding the passing moments of a less-fortunate companion with the wick.

Charge for Table Napkin.

On the continent of Europe the table napkin is charged to you, put down in cold pencil on the check brought by the waiter—two cents in our money, whatever it may happen to be in centimes or pfennigs.

Regulation for Track Walkers.

Track walkers for certain Massachusetts railroads are now required to wind a registering clock at certain points every hour and records are kept, to be examined weekly by the superintendent.

Telephone Extension.

There are in round numbers 3,500,000 telephones in use in the United States. Their use has increased ten fold in the past six years. There are nearly 250,000 telephones in farm houses.

The Prime of Life.

The prime of life in a man of regular habits and sound constitution is from thirty to fifty-five years of age; of a woman, from twenty-four or twenty-five to about forty years of age.

Electric Age.

Electricity is fast ousting hydraulic power in the equipment of continental Europe, and slowly superseding it in Great Britain.

Profit in Squabs.

A well-known breeder declares that squabs will pay a profit of 70 per cent on every thousand dollars.

Calico.

Calico is named for Calicut, a town in India, where it was first printed.

Father of Lexicographers.

Dr. Johnson, even excepting his predecessor, Bailey, was not the father of lexicographers. In the latest volume issued by the Historical Manuscripts Commission on manuscripts in the Welsh language it is stated that the idea of illustrating the meaning and correct use of words by actual quotations from the literature of a living language seems to have been first put in practice by Griffith Hiraethog, the herald bard of Wales, who died in 1564.

Export Wood to Germany.

Imports of wood into Germany from the United States have more than trebled since 1880, amounting in 1902 to more than $5,850,000. It consisted mostly of pitch pine. This wood is more resistant to the weather and costs much less than oak. It is used for making doors, windows, floors, etc., while oak is used in the manufacture of the finer grades of furniture.

Japanese Hemp.

Among the industries of Japan which are receiving especial attention is the manufacture of hemp. It is reported that orders have recently been executed for a supply of fishing nets for Alaska valued at $30,000, and that a commissioner has lately been sent to Canada to investigate and report on the prospect of extending the market for nets in that country.

Jews in Russia.

The 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 Hebrews living within the "pale" in Russia constitute about half the entire Jewish race. This space to which the Jews are limited is about the size of the German empire. It is a territory reaching 500 miles eastward from the German frontier to a line 1,000 miles long drawn from the Baltic to the Crimea, and would be ample room if Hebrews were permitted to cultivate the soil.

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