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

The Fort Worth Daily Live Stock Reporter.

VOL VIII. NORTH FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1904 NO. 54

IVESTOCK MARKET

oday's Receipts of Cattle, 300; Hogs, 550.

ATTLE STEADY, STRONG

nly Four Loads on the Market for the Day.

OGS ARE ABOUT STEADY

nly Light Weights, of Fair Quality, In.

Official Receipts Yesterday.

ttle	1,228
gs	1,684

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

eers—Good to choice	$3 40@3 75
Medium fed	3 00@3 40
Stockers and feeders	2 50@3 00
Yearlings	1 25@2 50
ws—Choice heavy fed	2 50@3 00
Medium butcher	2 15@2 50
Cutters	1 85@2 15
Canners	1 00@1 75
ulls, stags and oxen	1 50@3 25
lves—Good to fancy veals	4 00@6 00
Common to fair	2 00@3 50

There was nothing more than the usu- Saturday volume in the cattle trade day. Only four loads arrived for the rket, with about seven loads of cattle the Fat Stock Show, and total re- ipts figured close around 300 head, ainst 717 for the closing day last week, 8 for the same day one month ago, and 4 for the same day last year.

BEEF STEERS.

Only one load of medium steers ar- ed, which sold steady with yesterday. The bulk of business was of a peddling ture on small lots of odds and ends.

The market for beef steers has shown better turn the closing days of the ek, but with the small runs coming, yers are badly in need of cattle, and all erings have been taken freely all ek, with closing quotations showing market fully steady and in some cases rong with the close of last week.

Representative sales:

o.	Ave.	Price
0	980	3 25
4	998	3 25
7	959	3 10
2	760	2 75
1	800	2 75
1	480	2 50
3	553	1 75
2	405	1 75
1	470	1 60
1	510	1 50

BUTCHER STOCK.

Offerings of butcher stock were very ght. Only about three loads of com- on cows arrived. The latter part of the eek found a slack demand for canners, ith a decline of from 10 to 15c, but lo- al packers took the supply today freely n a steady basis.

Good medium cows and heifers are in emand and the market for the week has ot varied much either way, closing uotations showing up fully steady.

There was no noticeable change on ulls. Receipts were light and prices enerally steady.

Cows.

3	876	2 15
16	891	2 15
27	623	2 10
22	949	2 00
2	925	1 75
2	680	1 50
1	730	1 50
1	780	1 50
14	656	1 40
1	470	1 00

Heifers.

2	900	3 25
14	630	2 70

Bulls.

5	1216	2 40
1	1650	2 35
1	1190	2 35
1	1280	2 35
1	810	2 00
1	1040	1 90
1	800	1 75
4	537	1 50

CALVES.

The calf market was in stronger tone. Packers are not getting enough. Fancy vealers are selling as high as $6, with retty good kind largely from $4.00@5.50, nd common to fair kinds from $2.00@ 4.00.

1	80	5 00
4	107	5 00
2	420	3 00
4	327	2 00
13	331	1 85
1	190	1 75
15	338	1 75
10	392	1 60

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	$5 10@5 25
Mixed packers	5 00@5 15
Lights	4 85@5 05
Pigs	3 50@4 50
Stags and roughs	3 50@4 00

Receipts of hogs today were moderate. Six cars were in at the opening, with one more cars arriving in good season, making total receipts close around 550, against 957 for last weekk, 120 for the corresponding day in February, and 238 for the same day one year ago.

The quality today was fairly good, but of light weight, the heaviest averaging very little over 200 pounds.

In spite of the fact that packers are wanting heavy hogs, there was a fairly active trade today on the light weights, with sales fully steady with yesterday.

This week has been a record-breaker on hog receipts, being the largest in the hog division since the opening of the yards, and 700 heavier than last week.

The market for the week shows a general decline from 40 to 50c, which was about in line with all other points.

Traders are not expecting this decline to extend into next week, and as a rule are looking for a better market.

Representative sales:

Hogs.

No.	Shrink.	Average.	Price.
40	.....	124	4 00
87	.....	92	4 10
38	.....	120	4 20
10	.....	126	4 30
13	.....	142	4 65
15	.....	132	4 60
62	.....	153	4 65
46	.....	193	4 90
4	.....	212	4 90
17	.....	147	4 90
78	.....	188	5 00
56	.....	187	5 00
36	.....	203	5 00
78	.....	227	5 00
57	.....	207	5 05
77	.....	199	5 07½
82	.....	205	5 10
2	.....	200	5 10
61	.....	216	5 12½
68	.....	210	5 12½

Wagon Hogs.

3	.....	83	3 50
7	.....	190	4 85

THE SHEEP TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Lambs	3 50&5 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	$ 50@ 60
14 to 14½ hands, fat	75@ 85
14½ to 15 hands, fat	90@120
15 to 15½ hands, fat	125@140
15½ to 16 hands, fat with quality	145@160
16 to 16½ hands, extra, 1,200 to 1,500	161@175

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.

D. Crylie, Mt. Calm	29
Jno. D. Fordson, Dallas	31
Jno. D. Oxford, Wylie	39
A. Boldt, Cuero	24

Show Cattle.

P. B. Hunt, Eagle Ford	13
T. M. Hoben, Nocona	43
J. G. Hall, Chillicothe	6
J. E. B. Scott, Coleman	29
Lee Bros., San Angelo	36

Hogs.

G. W. Pool, Nevada, Tex.	56
J. M. Bowden, Josephine, Tex.	36
Bowersox & Manning, Augusta, O. T.	92
Bowersox & Manning, Aline, O. T.	86
W. S. Welborn, Homestead, O. T.	98
W. F. Henderson, Marquez, Tex.	115
H. Steward, Muldoon	78

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

Cattle.

Armour & Co.	400
Swift & Co.	377
Rosenthal	33
H. & Deacon	16
Hodgkins	11
Saunders	105
Huffman	10
Others	14

Calves.

Swift & Co.	89
Armour & Co.	21

Hogs.

Swift & Co.	1,125
Armour & Co.	102
H. Jackson	15

AROUND THE STOCK YARDS.

A. Boldt of Cuero marketed today 24 steers averaging 998 pounds, which sold at $3.25.

T. B. Mason of Kemp, Tex., had in 27 cows averaging 623 pounds, which sold at $2.10.

J. C. Fisher of Skeedee, O. T., sold on the market today 68 hogs averaging 210 pounds at $5.12½.

For Sale.—Two memberships in Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange. S. R., care Campbell & Rosson, Exchange building.

M. Samson & Co. had in from his Fort Worth feed lot 30 steers averaging 980 pounds that sold at $3.25; 14 heifers averaging 630 at $2.70, and 22 cows averaging 949 at $2.

PONY STALLION FOR SALE.

If you want to breed cow ponies or polo ponies do not fail to see this pony stallion. He was bred at Wm. Anson's "Head of the River" ranch. He is 4 years old, gentle to ride, weighs about a thousand pounds, and is a perfect model in conformation. Apply at Fort Worth Horse and Mule Co.'s barn, Stock Yards, North Fort Worth.

WEEK'S MARKET REVIEW

HOGS HAVE TUMBLED FROM THEIR HIGH POINT.

Closing the Week 40 to 50 Cents Lower. Cattle Generally Steady, Except Canners—Receipts for the Week.

The feature of the week has been the downfall of hogs. Every day has brought disaster to the hog market, and it closes 40 to 50 cents lower than the opening. Monday closed 10 lower. Tuesday brought a decline of 5 to 15. Wednesday kept up the bad work, the bids being 10 to 20 lower, Thursday was dull and slow, but not quotably lower, and yesterday's record was about the same. The loss for the week is 40 cents on good heavy stuff and 50 cents on lights and rough.

Cattle have fared better. The only loss is in canners, which fell off 10 to 15 on Thursday. Other classes have been generally steady.

Receipts of hogs have broken the record for any week, in spite of a declining market. The total for the week is 9,448, against 8,789 for last week, and 3,242 for the same week one year ago.

Receipts by days were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,618	3,249	...
Tuesday	1,263	1,155	737
Wednesday	1,289	1,615	122
Thursday	896	1,245	80
Friday	1,228	1,684	...
Saturday	300	550	...
	6,594	9,498	937

Receipts for the week, as compared with last week and with 1903:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week	6,594	9,498	939
Last week	6,252	8,789	1,133
Same week 1903	4,795	3,212	644

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

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1904	72,790	63,121	9,041
1903	36,395	21,919	1,651

CATTLE.

Monday.

Receipts 1,618. Steers, top $3.70, bulk $3.00@3.50. Cows, top $2.50, bulk $2.00@2.35.

Receipts of steers today were fairly liberal, and while several loads were on the feeder order, the bulk were medium to well finished cattle.

Very little was done early on steers as buyers seemed to be more interested on butcher stock, but when cattle started to the scales, offerings sold generally on a steady basis with the close of last week, and offerings landed largely at a range of from $3.00@3.50.

The supply of butcher stock was moderate and not enough arrived to supply the demand.

The bulk of offerings were medium to good cows, with a liberal sprinkling of common and mixed loads.

The demand was extremely good on the medium to good cows and heifers, and trading was active with sales steady and in some cases strong compared with last week's close.

The market was no better on the common thin and canner kind of cows, and while the supply was taken freely, sales were no better than steady.

The supply of calves was liberal, and while a few medium to choice vealers arrived, the bulk were heavy calves on the yearling order.

There was a good demand from packers, and all offerings found a good outlet on a steady basis.

Tuesday.

Receipts 1,263. Steers, top $3.60, bulk $3.00@3.50. Cows, top $2.60, bulk $2.00@2.35.

Buyers were in fairly amiable frame of mind and purchased the small offerings quite freely. As a rule steady prices were paid for the bulk, but one string going to feeder buyers was considered a little higher, but while these were thin they had both age and quality, and there is always a good demand on this market for good quality feeders.

A few averaging around 1000 to 1100 pounds sold at a range of from $3.45@3.50, but the bulk averaging around 1000 and under sold at a range of from $3.00@3.25.

There was a good demand for butcher stock today, all local buyers seeming to have plenty of orders, and with some inquiry from the outside there was a good outlet for all offerings on a steady basis with yesterday.

Wednesday.

Receipts 1,289. Steers, top $3.65, bulk $3.00@3.45. Cows, top $3.20, bulk $2.00@2.50.

Receipts today were light, and composed of several loads of medium cattle, with about two loads of well finished steers.

The demand was good and all offerings sold early on a full steady basis with yesterday.

While the bulk of offerings were butcher stock, the quality was only fair, with a small sprinkling of the good kind.

All cows and heifers met the usual good demand, and trading was active and steady. A few landed at a range of from $2.50@3.00, but the bulk went at a range of from $1.75@2.35.

Only a few calves arrived, mostly out of mixed loads, with nothing very choice on sale.

Buyers were still after calves, and all offerings sold freely on a steady basis with yesterday.

Thursday.

Receipts 896. Steers, top $3.35, bulk $2.90@3.15. Cows, top $2.50, bulk $2.00@2.25.

There was a good demand for all steers good enough for slaughter, which the supply did not begin to fill, and the small run was weighed early on a steady basis with yesterday.

The best on the market averaged 978 pounds and sold at $3.35, with a few sales at a range of from $3.00@3.15.

There was a good inquiry from packers for good medium butchers; in fact anything showing flesh found a good outlet to them on a steady to strong basis.

The late market yesterday on canners closed bad, but too many of this kind have been coming lately, and not enough fat cows, and trading today on the common thin cows showed a decline of 10 to 15c for the week.

Friday.

Receipts 1,228. Steers, top $3.75, bulk $3.00@3.50. Cows, top $2.65, bulk $2.00@2.25.

A good portion of the run consisted of steers of partly good quality, and from the medium to well finished kind.

There was a good demand and all offerings sold freely on a steady basis.

The butcher stock supply was light, with very few good cows on the market, the bulk of which were common to medium quality.

There was an extremely good demand for all grades of good killing cows and heifers, and all of this kind sold actively on a steady to strong basis. The canners did not show any improvement over yesterday, and trading on this kind was slow and dull.

HOGS.

Monday.

Receipts 3,249. Top $5.55, bulk $5.35@5.50.

The bulk of offerings were from Territory points and of medium to good quality.

Buyers' messages came in quoting a decline at other points, and bidding on the opening market was weak and lower.

The early market was slow and up to noon very little was done. Salesmen, finally seeing they would have to sell lower, cut loose and sales were generally on a 5 to 10c lower basis.

Tuesday.

Receipts 1,155. Top $5.40, bulk $5.30@5.35.

The quality today was fairly good, but with the exception of two or three loads, they were of light weight.

The late market closed bad yesterday, good Oklahoma Territory hogs selling at $5.40, which was considered 10 to 15 lower than the close of last week.

The market today with unfavorable reports coming in from other points ruled 5 to 10 lower and with a fairly good demand trading was active on this basis.

The close was 10 to 15 lower.

Wednesday.

Receipts 1,615. Top $5.25, bulk $5.00@5.20.

The quality today was medium, with the bulk from Texas points and of light weight.

There was a weak feeling from buyers on the opening and bids were generally on a 10 to 20c lower basis, and in some cases salesmen claimed they were bid 50c lower than yesterday. A few pigs sold early averaging 122 lbs. at $4.50, which was considered about steady, but these were something that was wanted; but on the balance of the run salesmen refused to cut loose and about the middle of the forenoon most traders left the yards to await further developments.

The late market brightened up, closing active. Heavy hogs were about 10 lower and light weight thin hogs 15 to 20 lower.

Thursday.

Receipts 1,245. Top $5.50.

The bulk of today's offerings were from Territory points and of fairly good quality. One load showed good weight, but the bulk were light and mixed, loads averaging close around 190 pounds.

The market was slow opening. Wires were down and messages from other points were late getting in, and as a result buyers were not anxious to take hold early.

Bidding on the early market was weak, and salesmen claimed generally 10 to 15 lower, but when hogs started to the scales the good quality heaviest hogs were generally on a steady basis with yesterday.

One packer bid 10c over Kansas City top for a load of choice heavy hogs averaging close around 300 pounds, with all corn fed good quality hogs selling fully steady.

Friday.

Receipts 1,684. Top $5.15, bulk $4.90@5.07½.

The early market was extremely slow and weak. Buyers wanted heavy hogs, and though the supply today was of good quality, the weight was light.

Very little was done during the early market, but about noon buyers and sellers got together and the bulk of the supply sold generally on a steady basis with yesterday. The bulk of sales were largely at a range of from $4.90@5.10.

NOTICE, STOCKMEN!

We have a large stock of fancy show halters—just the thing for fine stock. Fifty cents to $1.25. NOBBY HARNESS STORE, cor. 5th and Houston. You can call us by phone. No 56—2 rings.

If you want the best Photographs for the least price, guaranteed, take your face to Leffler's, cor. 5th and Houston streets, Fort Worth, Tex.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	7,000	2,000
Kansas City	150	2,000	200
St. Louis	200	2,500	250
St. Joseph	100	2,300	800
	650	13,800	3,250

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, Mar. 5.—CATTLE—Receipts 200. Market nominal.

HOGS — Receipts 7,000. Market 5 higher; packers holding off. Top $5.55, bulk $5.15@5.40.

SHEEP—Receipts 2,000. Steady.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, Mar. 5.—CATTLE—Receipts 150. Nominal market.

HOGS — Receipts 2,000. Market opened 5 higher. Top $5.35, bulk $5.05@5.30.

SHEEP—Receipts 200. Steady.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stock Yards, Mar. 5.—CATTLE—Receipts 200. No Texas.

HOGS—Receipts 2,500. Top $5.50.

SHEEP—Receipts 250. Steady.

St. Joseph.

Special to The Reporter.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Mar. 5.—The Stock Yards Daily Journal reports:

CATTLE — Receipts 100. Nominal.

HOGS — Receipts 2,300. Market 5 higher. Top $5.35, bulk $5.10@5.30.

SHEEP—Receipts 800. Steady.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Summary of the Week's Bank Statement from New York.

Special to The Reporter.

New York, Mar. 5.—Following is a summary of the bank statement for the week:

Reserve on all deposits, dec.	$ 2,206,850
Reserve on deposits other than United States, decrease	2,116,025
Loans, increase	9,709,300
Specie, increase	1,840,700
Legal tender, decrease	879,200
Deposits, increase	12,673,400
Circulation, decrease	1,049,800

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEET.

Worked Behind Closed Doors, and Kept Mum.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association was held at the office of the secretary, in Fort Worth this morning. Present were all of the members of the committee, except three.

Secretary Lytle told a representative of The Reporter that the meeting was strictly executive, and was held behind closed doors. Nothing was given out, except that the meeting was simply to close up business for the year, in readiness for the meeting of the association on Tuesday.

GENERAL NOTES.

Oswald Wilson of Fort Worth, statistical agent of the Agricultural Department, is advised that within a few days another party of Japanese farmers will come to Texas, twelve having sailed from Yokohama for Seattle on Feb. 12. They will come direct to Texas and will work in the rice fields of South Texas.

A fire that broke out in the Fifth ward school building in Fort Worth yesterday afternoon destroyed that building and the Missouri Avenue Methodist church, South, which was near by. The loss on the school building was $15,000, insurance $10,500; on the church $25,000, insurance $4,000. Residence buildings were burned as follows: House of E. Twogood, loss $500; house of O. L. Gaston, loss $1,000; house owned by John Edwards, loss $300; house owned by Alex Hirshfeld, loss $400; house owned by Thomas O'Donnell, loss $400; house owned by Steve Murrin, loss on building $500, on furniture $700; house owned by Ike Dean, loss $300. O. L. Gaston was burned about the face while fighting the fire. The city council has given orders for the immediate construction of a temporary school building.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Tract of 160 acres of land, 2½ miles from Armour and Swift packing houses. Good speculative investment. To sell or exchange for good Panhandle land. Box 928, Fort Worth, Tex.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Pure Bred and Full Blood Cows and Heifers.

An opportunity such as cattle raisers do not often get, is presented for them to get good blood in their herds. I will be at the stock yards next week with some of the best pure bred Shorthorn cows and heifers in the country, and 40 to 50 full-blood heifers, which will be offered at private sale.

A number of the cows were sired by Duke Abbotsburn, a pure Scotch bull. Some of them have calves and others are in calf by Gloster King 172737, a pure Scotch bull.

The heifers are by King Airdrie and Prince of Bunceton. King Airdrie took second at the Texas state fair and at the San Antonio fair in 1902. Prince of Bunceton took second at the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show last year in the aged bull class, and first at Purcell, I. T., in the aged bull class, and sweepstakes.

Prince of Bunceton was sired by Alice's Prince, dam the famous imported Princess Alice. Alice's Prince was sold in November, 1899, to Aaron Barber of Avon, N. Y., for $2,000, and Mr. Barber sold him at the International show in 1900, to G. M. Casey of Clinton, Mo., for $2,750.

My cattle will be at the Stock Yards next Monday. For information in regard to them, call at the North Texas Live Stock Com. Co.'s office, or address me, care same. J. T. DAY.

IMAGINATION.

Instances Showing How It Has Made Well Men Sick.

The domination of imagination over the normal exercise of the faculties is no new idea. Samuel Rogers suffered from a violent cold from the effects of what he believed to be an open window at his back, which in reality was closed. An instance of this known to the medical faculty is more strange still. Two men stayed at a house in which an inmate had died of cholera. One man placed in the room in which the patient had died was in ignorance of what had occurred. He slept well and was no worse. The other, wrongly told that the room in which he slept was that in which the cholera patient had died, spent a night of mental agony and in the morning was actually found to be suffering from this complaint. He died of cholera.

A similar instance was mentioned the other day by a friend of the writer. Two London men stayed in the country at a house where scarlet fever was reported. One, an unimaginative, healthy minded fellow, awoke all right in the morning. The other, a nervous sensitive man, was very ill—had not slept and had broken out into a terrible rash which both declared to be scarlet fever. A wire to a London medical man was dispatched, and by the first train he hurried down. The supposed fever patient proved to have no fever at all beyond an imaginary one. As a fact, there was no scarlet fever in the house, the case had been wrongly diagnosed, and the frightened visitor had tortured himself into a violent rash, all without cause.—St. James Gazette.

BASKET BALL.

An American Game With No Uncertainty as to Its Origin.

Basket ball as a recreative game is unique in its origin for two reasons: First, it is our one positively sure, home American production; secondly, the name, date and place of its authorship are exactly known. Basket ball was born in the year 1891 at Springfield, Mass., and its author was James Naismith. The story is short enough to be interesting. In that town is a training school connected with the Young Men's Christian association and of course professors, among them a professor of psychology, who is paid to teach the young ideas how to think effectively. In one of his lectures he called attention to certain conditions upon which the brain could with advantage be exercised and challenged his class to supply the requirements to meet them. The conditions were the invention of a new game which could be played indoors in a limited area by a defined and unalterable number of contestants and adaptable to both sexes. Upon this hypothesis one of his pupils, James Naismith, the same night evolved basket ball. It was put into practice the next day experimentally and found to meet the conditions and limitations laid down by the professor admirably. But it had more than an academic value, as its spread as one of our most appreciated pastimes attests.—Illustrated Sporting News.

Fooling the Colonel.

I doubt if the pranks of the present day subaltern are as pluckish as those of his predecessors. I can remember a story that went the rounds some years ago of a daring junior of the Grenadier guards who chaffed his colonel in a fashion that would not be tolerated today. But the colonel was not disposed to deal leniently with him. He kept unusually late, or rather early, hours, so one day an early parade was ordered unexpectedly, and five minutes before the hour the colonel rode past the culprit's quarters.

Cheerfully unconscious of impending doom, the latter leaned out of his bedroom window in the airy garments of sleep to say good morning. The colonel chuckled and rode on, but to his surprise at the stroke of time the subaltern stepped out on parade fully dressed and all in order. He knew of the trap and had donned the looser garment over his uniform to take a rise out of his superior.—London Tatler.

Where Wives Are Pawned.

They have a curious way of utilizing wives and daughters in some parts of India. If a man wants money he puts these members of his establishment in pawn, and his creditor detains them until the debt is discharged. The custom varies in different localities. In Nellore the Yercalls pledge their daughters to creditors, who may either marry them or give them away, and a man who has to go to jail deposits his wife with another man of her tribe until his return. In North Arcot unmarried daughters are frequently mortgaged and become the absolute property of the mortgagee until liquidation.

He Wouldn't Ask Further.

Contributor—Would you take it kindly if I were to ask you on what grounds you refused my latest poem? Editor—Yes, if you'll take kindly to my true statement of the case. Contributor (after slight hesitation)—Good day, sir.—Baltimore American.

Good Fortune.

Mr. Backlotz (enviously)—She has the greatest luck in selecting servant girls. Mrs. Backlotz—Don't talk nonsense! You mean she has great luck in having servant girls select her.—Exchange.

His View and Hers.

He—As for me, life isn't worth the living without you. She—As for me, the living you earn isn't worth the life. —Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

No sword bites so fiercely as an evil tongue.—Sidney.

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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, MARCH 5, 1904

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The Story of Toledo Cathedral.

The cathedral of Toledo is perhaps the finest architectural glory that Spain can boast. The site was occupied by at least three churches before the erection of the present building, the first one, according to popular legend, having been erected during the lifetime of the Virgin Mary and visited by her. Of this church we know nothing. The second was pulled down in 1002. The third was finished in 1085 and was occupied by the Moors for many years as a mosque. Afterward it was the cathedral of Spain, until in the early part of the thirteenth century Alfonso IX. had it pulled down and the present one erected in its stead. It is 404 feet long and 204 feet wide, is built from material quarried in the neighborhood and is of the purest Gothic. It was designed by Pedro Peres Dias, who supervised its erection for nearly fifty years and consecrated his life to it. During the five centuries after his death more than 150 architects were employed upon it, and for 200 years the work was uninterrupted.—St. James Gazette.

Through Women's Eyes.

As a finely dressed woman entered the "L" train every other woman in the car eyed her clothes closely. "There," said a man to his wife, who was making a close inventory of the new arrival's dress, "that is what I don't like about women. They display such interest in other women's clothes. You see it everywhere—in parlors, at receptions and balls and in public conveyances. You never see men acting that way. I am inclined to believe this is owing to men's finer judgment as to what is proper. They know that to take note of another's dress is the height of bad manners, and they abstain from doing it."

"It is very nice of you, of course, to praise your own sex so," said his wife, "but your explanation is utterly wrong. The reason women notice one another's clothes is that every woman is practically a dressmaker, and when she sees a dress she views it with the interest of a professional."—New York Press.

Confederate Coinage.

It is a matter of history that the entire coinage of the Confederate states consisted of four half dollar pieces. The obverse side had a goddess of liberty (same as United States coins) in an arc of thirteen stars, in her right hand a shield of conventional design with "Liberty" thereon and below the date, 1861. On the reverse side was an American shield beneath a Liberty cap, the union containing seven stars—representing the seven seceding states—the whole surrounded by a wreath; at the left cotton in bloom, at the right sugar cane. The legend was "Confederate States of America." In the exergue, "Half Dol." The borders were milled and the edge was serrated.—New York Tribune.

Old Time Grave Robbers.

Under the laws of Draco, the most severe code ever drawn up, all grave robbers were put to death without trial. The old Athenian laws put a slave to death for disturbing a body after interment, but in the case of a freeman a "confiscation of a moiety of his possessions" was the penalty. Constantine decreed that a woman might obtain a divorce if she could prove that her husband had disturbed the remains of the dead. At one time (in the time of the seventh and eighth Henrys) the English law held that "It is deemed unlawful to open a grave for a second person, except for a husband or wife."

Vegetables of Liberia.

The most common vegetables of Liberia are the sweet potato, cassada, yam and taniš. The cassada is a root varying in size from three to eight inches in length and from three to eight inches in circumference. When it is cooked it tastes very much like a fresh chestnut. This root is the vegetable most extensively cultivated by the natives and forms, with the rice, their chief diet. The fecula of the cassada is made from tapioca.

Don't throw away the ladder by which you climbed. Use it for kindling wood.—Sport Set.

We invite the stockmen and visitors who attend the convention to our establishment, where we will be pleased to show our display of furniture, carpets, mantels, etc. No trouble to show goods. : : : : :

Fakes & Company

Famous for fine furniture, carpets, etc., 1619 21-23 Main street, near Texas & Pacific station. : : : :

IN THE DARKNESS

[Copyright, 1903, by C. B. Lewis.]

As to fear in battle, we all had an attack of "nerves" now and then, even up to the colonels, but as for being downright scared I had a couple of experiences I will tell you about. If I hadn't been alone at the time I should have probably been drummed out of the army for cowardice. There was one thing I dreaded more than a battle, and that was standing on picket alone at night.

On the night I have in mind I was stationed about twenty rods north of a log cabin occupied by a farmer's family, and the Confederate picket was supposed to be about the same distance on the other side. I was not on the highway, but in a fringe of bushes along one line of an old field. It was a darkish night in autumn, with a breeze kicking up a shindy all around, and when I was told to fall out at Post No. 6 and keep my eyes and ears open I got homesick at once.

The first thing I did was to move along the fringe about thirty feet and then lie flat down. I could see out across the field in the direction of the house and the Confederate picket, though but dimly. There was no light in the house, and no sounds came from it.

I hadn't been on post thirty minutes when I had a regular attack of "nerves." I didn't realize it until I found myself chattering and trembling and half crying, and then I got up and kicked myself and did some tall swearing. I fully realized that I had to break the spell or bolt, and there was a hard fight before I got the better of my nerves. I was feeling much easier and was thinking of going back to the spot where I was first posted when I suddenly caught a sound which jumped my heart into my mouth and shook me from head to foot with a chill.

I saw a figure and knew that some one had stood within arm's length of me, but had my life depended on it I could not have raised a finger. I choked up and gasped for breath, and it seemed as if I waited for hours to be attacked. It slowly dawned upon me as I waited for a blow that it was a woman's figure, and after making half a dozen efforts to do so I managed to ask who was there and what was wanted.

It was well for that woman—for woman it was—that I was unnerved by my fears. There was a spring within a few feet of me, though I had not been told of it, and she had come down from the house for water for one of her sick children. She did not know the exact location of the post, and instead of making her presence known and escaping all peril she had come silently along and escaped death simply because I was unnerved.

When I came to discover who it was in front of me I was that weak that I had to sit down on the ground, and the woman went back to the house trembling in every limb. I never should have got over the remorse of it if I had shot her down in the darkness, nor could I have hoped that her children would ever have forgiven me.

At another time, about a year later, I had a post in an old cotton field. It wasn't open ground as much as it was bushes, and along the south front of it was a fallen tree. Here was the post, and crouched down behind the tree, with my head just above it, I could scan the ground between the Confederates and my burrow.

After I had been on post about half an hour the night thickened up with a sort of mist until I could not have seen a man ten feet away. Then I rose up and took a seat on the log and lighted my pipe, and I had worn away an hour of my time when my heart suddenly gave a jump and I began to tremble.

I had neither seen nor heard anything to alarm me, and I couldn't make out why I should be knocked over that way all at once. I didn't stop there very long to think the matter over, however. On the contrary, I slipped backward off the log into a tangle of bushes and briers, and there I meant to remain until I heard the tramp of the relief. Lee might be advancing with his whole army to make an attack, but I wasn't going to leave my shelter to try and drive him back.

Nerves? You may be certain that I had 'em. I trembled like a leaf, and I'm telling you that I had to hold on to my chin to stop the clicking of my teeth. I wouldn't run away, but instinct told me that I was in deadly peril, and the fact that I could neither see nor hear it made matters far worse for me.

Without fully realizing what I was doing I got my musket around and rested the barrel on the log and made ready to fire.

I sat there looking over the log, but not able to see five feet into the mist, when something slowly rose up between me and the sky. I didn't say to myself that I would fire. I didn't even know that I had fired until I got the kick and the report of the musket. The sound somehow broke the spell, and I was on my feet and feeling a great deal braver when the corporal of the guard came running out to see what had happened.

What was it? Well, on the other side of the log, with his head as good as blown off, was one of the ugliest and most villainous looking bushwhackers or guerrillas any man ever saw. He was armed only with a big knife, and his plan was to creep upon me and give me the cold steel. His fingers were clutched about the handle of the knife as if bolted there, and he had removed his boots to enable him to make a quiet approach.

I don't know whether he expected to find me behind the log or among the bushes, but he was thirsting for my blood and was to hunt me to the death.

M. QUAD.

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS.

Miss Alice Longfellow of Boston is spending the winter in Egypt, making her headquarters at Cairo.

The Iowa Homeopathic Medical society has two women vice presidents, Dr. Caroline Brooks and Dr. Emma Richardson.

Miss Vida Goldstein, the woman candidate in Victoria for a seat in the commonwealth senate, was not elected, but she received 31,000 votes.

Mrs. Wong Kaikak, wife of the imperial vice commissioner from China to the Louisiana Purchase exposition, has the written history of her children's ancestry for 2,800 years.

Woody Crest, the home for crippled children maintained by Miss Helen M. Gould near her mansion at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, will be reopened soon, greatly enlarged and improved.

Sarah Roe Pearson, who died at La Valle, Wis., the other day at the age of eighty-seven, leaves ninety-eight direct descendants. Mrs. Pearson was English by birth and settled in Wisconsin in 1848.

Miss Mary Belle Flemington, who was selected by James J. Hill to christen the great steamer Dakota, at Groton, Conn., is barely seventeen years old, weighs 165 pounds and is six feet two inches tall.

The late Mme. de Maupassant left a considerable sum to the Societe des Gens de Lettres of Paris, the interest of which is to be spent in keeping perpetually in repair the tomb of Guy de Maupassant, her son, in the Montparnassus cemetery.

Mrs. Tracy Linewearer, wife of a farmer of Shenandoah county, Va., residing about two and a half miles east of Edinburg, has presented her husband with five children during the past year. Twins were born early in 1903, and these were followed by triplets a short time ago.

SPORTING NOTES.

Baseball teams are preparing for the coming season.

Nat Herreshoff, the noted yacht designer, claims to have built the fastest automobile boat in the world.

Pugilist Kid McCoy is again in training. "The middleweight championship for mine," says the clever Indianian.

Western colleges are to send an unusual number of competitors to the intercollegiate athletic championships to be held in Philadelphia in May.

Fanella, 2:13, by Arion, 2:07¾, dam of the sensational Sadie Mac (3), 2:11¼, and noted colt Todd, stands 15.1 hands and weighs 975 pounds. She has pulled two people in a sleigh fourteen miles in 1 hour and 20 minutes.

Joe Gahagan, the well known Ohio reinsman, now located in Toledo, will train over the Cleveland track the coming season. His star performer is the gray gelding Dr. Strong (2:09¾) that will go down the grand circuit.

RUSSIAN BRIEFS.

Russia has the largest number of soldiers and reserves of any country on earth except Germany.

To hire a carriage in the evening for a drive that only takes ten minutes costs about $6 in St. Petersburg.

Russia is very short of doctors, having only eight for every 100,000 inhabitants. Great Britain has 180 for the same number.

The city of Rostov, in Russia, is frequently visited by a corn dealer 124 years old. This centenarian is a Cossack named Avdei Avlonkhow. He has eleven children living, eight sons and three daughters.

The expulsions of intelligent people from Russia by the late Minister Sipiagin were so numerous that a number of them have now been invited to return, as the education of the country has been affected by their absence.

An Investigator.

"Yes, our boy has shown a remarkable talent for music. He wants to get at the very source of it, as it were."

"What proof have you of this?"

"Why, he knocked in the heads of three drums in so many days."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MOODS AND TEARS.

One Woman's Views About Weeping at Theatrical Performances.

"There is just this about crying at the theater," said the average woman—"you'll cry if you're in the mood for it and you won't if you're not, no matter how harrowing or nonharrowing the play may be. Like most average women, I rarely cry either at the theater or anywhere, but I long ago discovered that it depends entirely upon my mood at the time. I once went to a genuine comedy and found the tears filling my eyes just because I happened to be blue at the time, and I've been at many a play with all the women round me mopping their eyes and drying their pocket handkerchiefs on their fans while I, being for some reason or other uplifted, sat there dry eyed, almost smiling.

"No matter what my mood, however, the thing sure to keep me from weeping at the theater is any emotional display on the part of her who is with me. I can attend the weepiest kind of a play unmoved with my sister, for she starts in way ahead of time, making me feel more like laughing than crying, and then when the true lachrymose opportunity arrives it finds me pathos proof. This is the only way by which I may make myself immune from weeping at theaters upon all occasions."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

TIPPING IN LONDON.

No End to the Fees to Servitors In Restaurants.

As an old Londoner I have seen changes in the manners of the city which amount to a complete transformation. I remember well the time when there wasn't really a good restaurant in all London and when men had to be content with dining and supping in the back parlors of public houses. You got very good food in those dark, low ceilinged, stuffy rooms, and I remember when you were considered to be doing very well when you handed the somewhat time worn and ill clad waiter twopence or threepence as a tip.

Nowadays you go into a restaurant which is palatial, and you see men, especially if they belong to the Stock Exchange, giving huge tips that in olden times would have paid the price of a whole dinner for half a dozen friends. And the tipping never seems to end. You tip one waiter for one thing and another for another, and you tip the carver, and then you tip the man who gives you your wine, and as you are leaving you tip the porter who puts on your coat and the other porter who calls your cab. It is, in fact, becoming almost impossible for men of moderate means to go to most of the restaurants of today.—M. A. P.

HEAT AND MOTION.

Various Theories About the Connection Between These Agents.

The idea that heat is a kind of motion was entertained by Plato, who makes Socrates say: "For heat and fire which generate and sustain other things are themselves begotten by impact and friction, but this is motion. Are not these the origin of fire?"

Bacon defined heat to be "a motion acting in its strife upon the smaller particles of bodies." Newton, Boyle and Hooke considered heat to be motion. Locke described it as "a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of the objects which produces to us that sensation from whence we denominate the object hot; so what in our sensation is heat in the object is nothing but motion. This appears by the way heat is produced, for we see that the rubbing of a brass nail upon a board will make it very hot."

Many scientific men have held heat to be matter, and in spite of Rumford's vigorous exposition of its fallacy this material theory held its ground until a comparatively recent date, when Sir H. Davy took up the subject and by his experiments proved conclusively that this view is unsound.

Causeway of Bending Pillars.

Nature has hewn many upright pillars from the rock at various prehistoric periods, but so far as is known she has completed but one group of bending pillars. The causeway at Staffa, in Scotland, is after this original design. The stone shafts rise perpendicularly to a height of fifty or sixty feet, when they curve inward in a long, sweeping line at once graceful and massive. In some places a perfect Roman arch has been formed in this way. The formations are so symmetrical as to suggest the hand of the architect.

Antiquity of Pins.

Pins of various sorts have been in existence ever since our "first parents" clothed themselves in palm leaves which grew wild in the garden of Eden. As a matter of fact, pins claim a very high antiquity, the earliest form being a natural thorn, which is still used to some extent for fastening the dress by the peasant women of upper Egypt. In prehistoric times pins were also made of the small bones of fish and animals.

Of Course Not.

"Marriage," remarked the moralizer, "is a lottery."

"Yes," rejoined the demoralizer, "but it's one of the games of chance that clergymen do not try to discourage."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Usual Thing.

Mrs. Knowitt—I hear you celebrated your silver wedding last week. Mrs. Wise—No. To judge from the presents we received I think it was our silver plated wedding.—Chicago Journal.

Success may sometimes come unexpectedly, but work alone can hold it.—Murray.

Expects to Return.

"So she has started on a life journey into matrimony, has she?"

"Well, I guess it is only an excursion trip."—Brooklyn Life.

Making Sure.

Gritty George—I hope dat bowl of coffee won't stimulate yer to go to work. Sandy Pikes—No, pard; I asked de lady to put loaf sugar in it.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Mysterious ...Messenger

[Original.]

People not in the army are apt to fancy that the families of soldiers are always prepared for those partings consequent upon the breaking out of war. This is not so. When an army woman is obliged to part with a husband, a son or both, knowing that there are many chances that they will not return to her, she suffers accordingly.

When the war with the Modoc Indians broke out in the early seventies Captain Winterton left his bride at a frontier post and marched with his command to the lava beds. There he fought while the wife worried and fretted till the close of the struggle. One day she was sitting in the living room of her quarters endeavoring to divert her mind by reading or sewing from the dangers to which he was exposed, when there came a tap at the door, and a young soldier—a mere boy of eighteen—entered and held out to her a letter, on which she saw at a glance the superscription in her husband's handwriting. The young soldier was very pale, and she noticed that though the weather was fine his clothes were soaked with water. But she was too eager to read the message to dwell upon this, and, seizing it, she carried it to an open window for a better light to read it. It, too, was soaked with water, and the lines were badly blurred. She managed to make out that the war was over, and Captain Winterton would soon return to her, though since he must accompany his command it would yet be a few days. Then she turned to the young soldier. He was gone. The sudden vanishment so startled her that she dropped the letter on the window sill.

Astonished that she had not heard his step, she stepped into the hall, which was not carpeted and would surely resound under any tread, especially that of a booted soldier. She ran to the front door, expecting to see him walking across the "parade" to the soldiers' quarters, but no one except the sentries and a few loungers appeared. Starting back into the room, she went to the window to reread the letter, when she noticed that it was not there. The apartments were not far above the ground, and she looked out, expecting that it had blown out of the window and was lying below. She did not see it and went outside to look for it, but without success.

She was frightened. She dreaded lest this strange message from her husband, coming in such uncanny fashion, was a prelude to bad news. She sent a request for the officer in command of the post to visit her, and when he came she told him the story. He declared that to his knowledge no messenger had come from the lava beds, but he would make sure by inquiry of the officer of the day. That officer replied that no such messenger had been seen at the post.

In the evening the post surgeon called on Mrs. Winterton at the commandant's suggestion, ostensibly to ask for news from her husband, but really to see if she was not overwrought by anxiety. He found her pale and nervous, but could detect nothing further. It was the opinion of the officers and their families that the mysterious courier and the letter were the creation of Mrs. Winterton's brain. No one except herself had seen either courier or letter. The soldier could not have got into the post without having been seen by the sentry at the gate and the one pacing before the officers' quarters.

The "police" squad, whose duty it was to pick up every bit of paper that littered the inclosure, was instructed to look out for the letter, but they never produced it. Mrs. Winterton's nervousness increased to hysteria, and word was sent to her husband to return as soon as possible. He obtained leave to do so and at once set out for the fort. The commandant met him before he saw his wife and told him of the vision, or whatever it might be, that had visited Mrs. Winterton.

Winterton stood aghast. It was some time before he could reply to inquiries as to his astonishment, but at last he said:

"They say the dead cannot visit us. I have just had evidence that they can. Young Harding, the messenger, was as devoted to me as ever was soldier to his commander. He was the son of a banker in the east, and, being ambitious to be a soldier, he enlisted and would have now been promoted. He was a pet of mine, and twice during this war I saved his life, once by crawling out to him beyond our firing line, where he had been left after a retreat and could not raise his head without getting a bullet through it; again by forcing him to the ground a moment before a storm of bullets was sent over our works. As soon as hostilities had ceased I chose him to take the news to my wife. On my way here I learned that he was pursued by Indians who had not given up the struggle and was drowned attempting to swim his horse across a river."

It was decided not to encourage Mrs. Winterton in the belief that she had been visited by the dead. By the surgeon's advice, her husband feigned to be ignorant of the messenger and told her that it had been reported to him that she had been ill and, about the time of young Harding's supposed arrival, on the borders of delirium. Mrs. Winterton, however, could not be deceived, and after a time, when she was in a better physical condition, her husband admitted the facts. The admission did not alter her feelings in the matter. Ever since the mysterious visit she has had a habit of waking in the early morning and seeing again in fancy the dripping boy standing before her holding out to her the water stained note.

GEORGE C. PARKER.

Willing to Forget.

"Then he doesn't want to be called the Hon. Mr. Smith?"

"No. It's an unpleasant reminder that he used to be in politics, and with strangers it might hurt his reputation."—Puck.

It is supposed that the average depth of sand in the deserts of Africa is from forty to eighty feet.

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Genuine Haviland China,
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1 quart	1 00
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Ramona Rye, 10 years old, at 1 quart	1 00
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Clark's Pure Rye (bottled in bond) at 1 quart	1 50
Old Crow (bottled in bond) at 1 qt.	1 50
Old Crow, full quarts	1 00
Geo. W. Harris (bottled in bond) at 1 quart	1 00
Hill & Hill (bottled in bond) at 1 quart	1 50
Paul Jones 4-Star Rye at 1 quart	1 00
Mount Vernon Rye at 1 quart	1 00
Burke's Irish Whisky at 1 quart	1 00
Garnkirk Scotch Whisky at 1 quart	1 00
Cascade Whisky at 1 quart	1 00
Duffey's Malt Whisky at 1 quart	1 00
Old Log Cabin Whisky at 1 quart	1 00
Brook Hill Whisky at 1 quart	1 00
Early Times Whisky (bottled in bond) at 1 quart	1 00
J. W. Palmer Whisky at 1 quart	1 00
Harvard Rye at 1 quart	1 00
Joel B. Frazier, full quart	1 00
Wilson Whisky, per quart	1 00

BRANDIES, BOTTLED.

Imported Hennessey at 1 quart	$2 00
Imported J. Gavinet & Co. Cognac at 1 quart	1 50

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Gordon's Dry Gin at 1 quart	$1 00
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Imported Claret, Chateau Bouliac at 1 quart	$1 00
Imported Pontet Canet (very fine) at 1 quart	1 00
California Blackberry at 1 quart	50
California Catawba at 1 quart	50
California Sherry at 1 quart	50
California Angelica at 1 quart	50
California Muscat at 1 quart	50
Fine St. Julienne Claret at 1 quart	50
Riesling (sweet wine) at 1 quart	50
Imported Port ..... from $1.00 to $1.50 per quart	
Imported Sherry ..... from $1.00 to $1.50 per quart	
Escapernong at 1 quart	50
Chateau Cote Blouche at 1 quart	1 00
Grand Vin de Haute Sauterne at 1 quart	1 00
Crystalized Rock and Rye at 1 qt.	75
Crystalized Peach and Honey at 1 quart	75

BARREL GOODS

O. F. C. Taylor 1890 at 1 gallon	$6 00
Mayfield 1893 at 1 gallon	4 00
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Rich Valley Rye and Bourbon, 8 years old, at 1 gallon	3 00
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Old Log Cabin, 11 years old, at 1 gallon	5 00
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Hill & Hill, 8 years old, at 1 gallon	4 00
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Brook Hill, 8 years old, at 1 gallon	3 75
Old Jordan 1893 at 1 gallon	5 00
Tennessee Corn at 1 gallon	2 50
North Carolina Corn at 1 gallon	3 00

BRANDIES, BARRELED.

California Cognac, 10 years old, at 1 gallon	$4 00
Apple and Peach, 8 years old, at 1 gallon	3 00

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Pure Old Holland Gin at 1 gallon	$4 00

MY SPECIALTY.

Ferndale Rye or Bourbon, 9 years old, at 1 gallon	$3 00
(In bottles or jug.)	
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King William Scotch Rye, per qt.	$1 00

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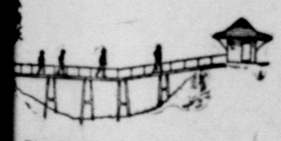

THE ALAMEDA BRIDGE.

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Alameda Bar

the waters that have ever passed be

Bliss and Clouds of Joy are not all ou need to gladden the eye. rossing the bridge you turn to the eft and ask the man for Alemeda Rye.

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QUEEN BEES.

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A marvelous phase of bee life is the power which they possess to raise queens, or mother bees, from eggs or very young brood that would in the ordinary course produce workers, which are neuters, or undeveloped females.

If by any chance a queen is killed or lost the whole colony would perish were it not for this wonderful provision of nature. Much perturbed at first at their loss, the bees after some hours settle down and deliberately build a pear shaped structure known as a queen cell. This is much larger than an ordinary cell, rough, irregular and strong.

In this the selected eggs, or larvæ, are lavishly supplied with "royal jelly," which is highly stimulative and in which the baby queen literally floats during her period of growth. The result is that certain organs and ovaries which remain dormant in a worker bee are perfected, and the new queen hatches out in about fifteen days, or six days sooner than the workers.—London Answers.

Headdresses In Africa.

The married women and the men of the upper Mobangi wear their hair long and in braids, which are profusely adorned with colored beads woven in and out among the locks. This coiffure excites the astonishment of all travelers who see it. Coquetry is the privilege of the sex under the tropics as well as in civilized lands, and the women are very proud of their headdresses. The arrangement of their hair requires a number of days, and while it is in progress or when they fear that it will be disarranged they cover the hair with a finely woven net of wood fiber. Ivory needles handsomely carved keep the arrangement in position and give it a truly artistic aspect.

Music.

No more the song bird doth delight
The ears of sordid men.
When eggs are dear they'd rather hear
The cackle of the hen.
—Washington Star.

More Costly Than Silk.

"Did you notice she was carrying a cotton handkerchief?"

"What extravagance!"—Boston Herald.

Merely a Hint.

"Will you," asked the leap year maid,
"Have a hot soda or a nice lemonade?"
The young man blushed a rosy red.
"I—er—prefer a pop," he said.
—Denver News.

Well Up.

"Is he well up in his business?"

"Most of the time. He's a lineman."
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Lent.

Milady, in sackcloth and ashes.
A bargain endeavors to drive,
So gives forty days to repentance—
Reduction from three sixty-five.
—Life.

FARM AND GARDEN

MEAT ON THE FARM.

Andrew Boss of Minnesota Tells How Butchering Should Be Done.

High beef prices paid by the consumer are giving special interest to every movement that has any tendency to lower them. The general public follows with attention the large projects of the cattlemen for the establishment of independent packing plants. The old time "beef rings," or neighborhood beef killing clubs, have been exploited again and appear to work well in some parts of the country. Killing on the farm, however, is the home remedy. So practical a man as Andrew

SECURED READY TO STUN.
[The intersection of dotted lines shows the place to strike.]

Boss of the University of Minnesota, an expert in the dressing of beef, has given in a recent farmers' bulletin plain instructions on the butchery, airing and keeping of meat on the farm, which are timely and valuable.

Mr. Boss makes a number of noteworthy suggestions about handling the animal just previous to slaughter. Summing them up, a thirty-six hours' fast, plenty of water up to the time of killing, careful handling and rest he considers all important in securing an attractively colored carcass that will keep well.

A seven inch curved skinning knife at 35 cents, an eight inch straight sticking knife at 35 cents, a fourteen inch steel at $1, a twenty-eight inch meat saw at $2, a candlestick scraper at 25 cents and an ax are all the tools really essential to rapid dressing. For raising the carcass of a beef from the floor or ground a block and tackle, with six inch pulleys, will answer the purpose very well.

The first step recommended by Mr. Boss in killing and dressing a beef is to secure the animal so that it cannot get away under any emergency. For this purpose a rope three-fourths of an inch in diameter should be used. Put a slip noose in one end, with a knot just far enough from the noose to prevent choking when drawn tight. It should at the same time allow the noose to draw tight enough so that there will be no danger of escape if the rope becomes slack. If the beast has horns pass the noose over the head back of the ear and horn on the right side, but in front of the horn on the left side of the head. This leaves the face bare and does not draw tightly on the throat. Where a dehorned or polled beast is to be secured the noose must be adjusted around the neck. Attach an ordinary hayfork pulley to a post close to the ground or to the barn floor or sill. Pass the rope through it and draw the animal's head down as close as possible. Stun completely by a heavy blow in the center of the forehead at the point where lines drawn from the eye on either side to the base of the horn on the opposite side would intersect.

Bleed by sticking the animal just in front of the sternum, or breastbone. To do this properly requires practice and close observation. Stand in front of the neck of the animal with the back toward the body. Place one foot against the jaw and with the other hold back the front legs. Reaching down between the feet, lay open the skin from breastbone toward the chin for a distance of ten or twelve inches, using the ordinary skinning knife. Insert the knife with the back against the breastbone and the tip pointed directly toward the spinal column at the top of the shoulders, cutting just under the windpipe and about five to six inches in depth. The vein and artery cross just at this point, and if they are

STARTING TO SKIN A BEEF.

severed the blood will flow out rapidly. When the vein has been cut below the windpipe run the knife in on top of it and sever the blood vessels on that side also. If stuck too deep the pleura will be punctured, and blood will flow into the chest cavity, causing a bloody carcass. This should be avoided. While an animal will bleed out if only one side is cut, it will bleed more quickly and the blood will be more nearly siphoned out if both sides are opened. A little practice is needed to become expert in sticking a beef, but once learned the art is never forgotten.

Skinning is begun as the carcass lies on the side by splitting the skin through the face from poll to nose.

THE COTTON BOLL WEEVIL.

Latest Phases of the Fight Against It—The Area Infested.

Planters, agricultural scientists and inventors of farm machines are all preparing to fight the cotton boll weevil, and this in the face of the opinion of entomologists that there is not even a remote probability that this pest will ever be exterminated. It is asserted that it is spreading northward, is already in Louisiana and will eventually enter the other cotton states. The government has taken a part in the war by its recent appropriation of $250,000 to be expended in putting to the test some of the facts that the department of agriculture believes it has established through its investigation work of the past two years. The campaign against the weevil as planned by Mr. H. T. Galloway and Dr. Howard respectively of the bureaus of plant industry and entomology includes the following lines:

Farmers' co-operative demonstration work on the organization of farmers in Texas and Louisiana for the cultivation of cotton on their farms under specific instruction from the department of agriculture.

Plant breeding and selection of existing varieties, making them earlier and more prolific; to be conducted on experimental farms.

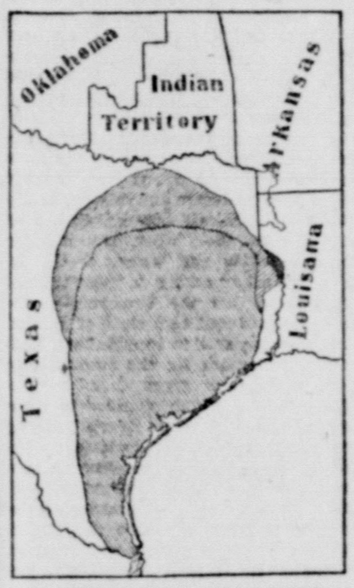
Diversification of crops on farms in co-operation with their owners.

Investigation of parasites of the boll weevil in the original home of the weevil, the object being to introduce parasites into Texas.

Investigation of the effect of fertilizers on the early maturing of cotton, testing of poisons and boll worm machines and cotton inspection.

It is claimed by the division of entomology that methods which I judge to be essentially the same as those that it is proposed to exploit on a grand scale as practical object lessons have proved successful not only in the hands of the experts, but with many planters, during the past two very unfavorable seasons. The detail of work which is credited with greatest advantage is the destruction of the plants in the fall, thus reducing the number of weevils, this to be followed up by strenuous endeavor to produce an early crop the following season.

Mr. W. D. Hunter, the special agent in charge of past investigation, makes a number of practical recommenda-



AREA OF THE COTTON BOLL WEEVIL.

tions to planters. The substance of those which will probably be turned to account for this year's crop is as follows:

First.—Plant early. If possible plant seed of varieties known to mature early or at least obtain seed from as far north as possible. Early varieties in general, however, having a small stalk and short taproot are adapted only for rich soils.

Second.—Cultivate the fields thoroughly. The principal benefit of this comes from its influence to constant growth in the plant and consequent early maturity of the crop.

Third.—Plant the rows far apart and thin out the plants in the rows thoroughly. On land which will produce from thirty-five to forty bushels of corn the rows should be five feet apart. Even on poor soil it is doubtful if the distance should ever be less than four feet.

Fourth.—There is no doubt that fertilizers should be used in cotton growing in Texas, not that the land is poor, but that earlier crops may be matured.

The diagram represents the territory in Texas affected by the weevil up to the beginning of the present year as given in Mr. Hunter's report. The lower top line indicates the limit of the region in which the weevils are to be found "in all cotton fields." The remaining portion is the region in which isolated colonies exist. On the north the weevil has been found in the vicinity of Sherman, only a few miles south of the Red river. The nearest approach to Shreveport is about fifty miles away. In the region from about the latitude of Dallas to the Red river the pest is only scatteringly present, and Mr. Hunter states that it will require about two years to increase so as to reduce the normal production of cotton materially. In Louisiana the weevil is known as existing in the western edge of Sabine parish (marked in black in the diagram) in two localities.

B. BENJAMIN, JR.

Washington.

Bee Men Will Meet.

A meeting of the North American Bee Inspectors' association, a new organization of the state inspectors of the United States and also Canadian inspectors, has been called for May 1 in Buffalo.

The National Bee Keepers' convention is to be held in St. Louis about the beginning of October.

THE ROYAL BOX.

King Edward will be at Copenhagen on April 8 for the eighty-sixth birthday of King Christian.

The emperor of Japan is the direct descendant of the Emperor Jimmu, who ascended the throne 2,564 years ago, making the dynasty older than any other that exists or ever did exist.

The emperor of Germany is compelled to change his dress sometimes twelve times a day. He has $400,000 worth of clothing. He bears 100 titles and is an admiral in three of the biggest navies.

The emperor of Russia recently ordered six private parlor cars for use of the imperial family. These cars will be comfortable and luxurious. They are to be constructed entirely of Russian material and will be built at the famous Putiloff works. Each car will cost $22,000.

"Ranch King" Brand Saddles

MADE IN TEXAS,

Are the Best and Cheapest.

We build them on Trees that fit the horses used in South and West, insuring a saddle that will not hurt. Our Saddles are carefully made from the best of leather, comfortable to the rider and of lasting durable quality.

We are large makers of Saddles and Harness and give our customers the benefit of reasonable prices at which goods can be made in large quantities.

Send for catalougue. Fifty styles Saddles and Harness, everything at manufacturers' prices. You can save money.

Our Saddles will be on exhibition during Cattlemen's convention at the Worth Hotel.

Cut No. 90 Saddle, built on Dodson's Bulge Fork Tree. Price $47.50. Freight prepaid

E. C. Dodson Saddlery Co.

DALLAS, TEXAS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Man the Slave.

It has taken ages of repression to bring the husband and father to his present condition of abject slavery to the wife and mother. He is the victim of a process that began in the garden of Eden and gives no promise of ending until he is called to the reward that awaits the humble on the other and brighter shore.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Putting Words In Her Mouth.

"I declare," said Bella sweetly, "your thoughts run exactly in unison with mine, Augustus. I had those very words in my mouth."

"Yes, and I saw him put 'em there, too," said little Tommy, who had seen the kissing going on.

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
9:50 pm	..... Mixed	6:00 am

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.

Depart.		Arrive.
9:45 am	Denver, Colo. Springs 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" ... Kansas City, St.Louis	7:45 pm
11:45 am	& Chicago M. & Ex. Kansas City, St.Louis	7:40 am
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
8:50 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 Express ..	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

CALIFORNIA ONE WAY COLONIST TICKETS OVER THE

TOURIST SLEEPER EVERY TUESDAY. MEALS SERVED AT THE WORLD FAMOUS SANTA FE EATING HOUSES. OIL BURNING ENGINES—OIL SPRINKLED TRACK—A DUSTLESS RIDE ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Santa Fe

FOR ONLY $25.00.

ANY SANTA FE AGENT WILL GIVE FULL PARTICULARS.

W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A., Galveston, Texas.

$25 TO CALIFORNIA

DAILY, MARCH 1 TO APRIL 30

Tourist car connections.
Best service to Chicago and Kansas City. Through sleepers and chair cars leave Dallas and Fort Worth daily.

Homeseekers' rates daily to Amarillo, via El Reno. Splendid opportunity to see the Oklahoma country.

Lowes rates ever given, March 1 and 15, from all northern points to Texas. A good time to have your friends visit you. All Rock Island Agents are prepared to give details, or write us.

Rock Island System

W. H. FIRTH,
G. P. A., C. R. I. & G. Ry.,
FORT WORTH, TEX.

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 stopovers 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.

GOLD WATCHES, SILVER WATCHES, PLATED WATCHES'
DIAMOND SET WATCHES, DIAMOND SET RINGS,
GOLD RINGS, SILVER RINGS, PLATED RING

From $1.00 up to Several Thousand Dollars Each.

We have every price, and every grade, because we sell every kind of people. We tell you just what you are buying, and give you the article you want. We guarantee our sales to be as represented.

J. E. Mitchell & Company,
Wholesale, Retail and Manufacturing Jewelers.
506 and 508 Main Street. FORT WORTH.

Armour Herefords
IMMUNE TO TICK FEVER.

I have recently had inoculated against Tick Fever fifty-five of my best 11 to 15-months-old regist red Here ord bulls and heifers, and now offer them for sale to the Southern cattlemen. Also have a carload of the finest non-immune young bulls ever raised on Meadow Park Farm, for sale this spring. Write for prices, description, etc.
Address, CHARLES W. ARMOUR, Kansas City, Mo.

Stockmen, Attention!

The next Monthly
Auction Sale
—OF—
Horses AND Mules
Will be held
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, March 8, 9, 10

There is a good demand for heavy Mules in good condition; also broken Horses of all classes, in merchantable condition. Correspondence and consignments solicited.

Ft. Worth Horse and Mule Co.

W. L. COOKE, D. P. SIMMONS, Residence Phone 2290.

COOKE & SIMMONS,

DEALERS IN
Horses
AND
Mules

Buy and sell. Constantly on hand from 200 to 350 mules. See us or write us when you're on the market to buy or sell.
Fort Worth Stockyards, Fort Worth, Tex
BARN NO. 1 PHONE NO. 1339.

R. C. HIGH,
Wholesale and retail dealer in
Horses and Mules
BUY AND SELL

Large Assortment
Always on Hand.
When on the market, see or write me. Prompt attention.
Ft. Worth Stock Yards
FORT WORTH, TEX
Barn No. 2. Phone No. 2453.

AUCTION SALE
Horses and Mules

During the Fat Stock Show an auction sale of horses and mules, drivers, saddlers and workers will be held.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, March 8, 9, 10

Fort Worth Horse and Mule Company

15 Cars of Assorted FIELD SEEDS Special Prices
Seed Corn, Sorghum, Milo Maize, Millet, Kaffir Corn and Cane Seed.
ELBERT G. RALL
501 HOXIE BUILDING, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

HOTEL WORTH,
FORT WORTH, TEX.
Stockmen's Headquarters. First Class.
Central Location. Stock Yards Cars Pass Our Doors.
Mrs. W. P. Hardwick, O. P. Haney | Managers.

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.

Read The Live Stock Reporter.

Stage Manners.

Stage managers still consider it necessary to keep the actors bustling about the stage in a meaningless, unnatural and distracting manner. In life I do not speak three or four sentences to my friend at one side of the room and then with him elaborately cross the room before I continue my discourse. Why should I do so on the stage?—London Academy.

Curious Legal Custom.

A curious custom is in vogue in many parts of India. If a dispute arises between two landowners two holes are dug close together, in each of which defendant's and plaintiff's lawyers have to place a leg. They have to remain thus until either one of them is exhausted or complains of being bitten by insects, when he is judged to be defeated and his employer loses his case.

HOW SHOT IS MADE.

One Case In Which Man Cannot Improve on Nature.

"Did you know the method of making shot has never changed? No? Well, it's a fact," said the shot maker. "Hundreds of years ago shot was made in just the same way it is made now. Seems strange, doesn't it, that with all the improvements in other lines none has been made in this? Oh, yes, plenty of men have tried to find some better way, but they all have had to give it up and go back to the old shot tower. They wanted to get rid of the high tower, for that is the most expensive part of the plant.

"You know, shot is made by pouring a melted composition of lead and arsenic through a screen or from a big ladle with a serrated edge at the top of the tower and letting it fall into a tank of water. The drops of lead get perfectly round on their way down just like raindrops, and by the time they reach the water they are cold enough so they do not flatten out when they strike. Then the water finishes the cooling process.

"They have tried dropping the lead through a big tube, with a blast of cold air against the outside, and they have tried dropping it through glycerin, but none of these ways seems to work. Why can't they improve on it? Well, I suppose because the fellow who started making shot found the right way. It's just following the course that Nature takes in making hail, and I don't suppose they can beat her at her own game."

THE SAMOYEDS.

A Mongolian Race That Sometimes Resorts to Cannibalism.

Samoyeds, a race of Mongolians inhabiting the shores of the arctic ocean, maintain themselves by hunting and fishing. They make use of the same implements in bone and stone, besides cherishing the same superstitions, as were current in the stone age among the inhabitants of western Europe. They clothe themselves in reindeer skins. In fine weather they wear the hair outside, and when it is wet the tunic is reversed. This interesting race is gradually dying out owing partly to the scourge of smallpox which makes ravages among them and also to their fondness for raw spirits, which leads them to degradation and misery, as the Russian merchants take advantage of this to cheat them when bartering for valuable skins and walrus teeth. In fact, to such an extent do these traders dupe them that the Samoyeds sometimes are reduced to a state of famine and have recourse to cannibalism. This seems to account for the name Samoyed, which was given them by the Russians and which signifies in their language self eating. Every year in mid-Lent these queer looking people travel down in their reindeer sledges from Archangel to St. Petersburg and take up their abode temporarily on the frozen river Neva, where they build themselves circular huts composed of a framework of poles, over which are stretched reindeer skins. Here they traffic for the products of civilization.

Remedy For a Cold.

"We desire a remedy for a cold," says the Baltimore News, "and for the information of those who may make suggestions we mention that we have already taken the following: Quinine, rock and rye, lemon hot, hot toddy, Irish moss tea, beef tea in quantities, hot milk, mustard plaster (externally), mustard plaster (internally), hot water bag, steam bath, hot irons, X's mixture, bronchial troches, hot baths ad infinitum, flaxseed, nausea, all the ten minute remedies, Stickem's corn cure, Bump's sure cure for hog cholera, Dover's powders and two different prescriptions of unknown character.

"We will be genuinely obliged for a long list of other things to take.

"N. B.—We have also taken a fresh cold."

Gordon at Gettysburg.

Major Robert Stiles, author of "Four Years Under Marse Robert," thus describes General Gordon at Gettysburg: "His face was radiant, his figure erect, mounted on a splendid ebony charger, with gleaming eyes and proud arched neck. The rider fairly stood in his stirrups and, bareheaded, waved both hands, while his sonorous voice rolled out such exhortations as only he knew how to make to soldiers. Thus they charged, with the great black charger joyful in the midst of the flashing muskets."

Bespoken.

"No, thank you," said Miss De Mure, "I don't care to meet any new young men."

"My!" exclaimed Miss Gaddie. "You are select all of a sudden!"

"No," replied Miss De Mure glancing dreamily at her new ring. "I've merely been selected all of a sudden."—Philadelphia Press.

Received Tumultuously.

"He says he created quite a furore with his new play," remarked the first actor.

"Huh!" snorted the other. "He means he created quite a few roars—'Git off the stage!' 'Shoot him!' etc."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Wide Experience.

Mrs. Snobbs—I want a girl accustomed to being employed in the best families. Agent—I've got just the girl you want. She was employed in seven of the best families last month.—Exchange.

Unruffled Serenity.

"Mr. Gladboy has such a pleasant smile! I think he must have a very sweet temper."

"Um-m! Probably his wife has!"—Brooklyn Life.

Audience Not Gleeful.

"So you belong to a glee club?"

"Well," answered the youth with longish hair, "that's what we call it, but no one seems very joyous when we sing."—Washington Star.

Wall Street Proverb.

"A fool and his money," remarked the observer of events and things, "soon get on the opposite sides of the market."—Yonkers Statesman.

Combination Sale
OF REGISTERED
Shorthorn and Hereford
...CATTLE...

Under the auspices of the Texas Shorthorn and Hereford Association. The Shorthorns to be sold on the 9th of March, and the Herefords on the 10th of March, during the Eighth Annual Fat Stock Show, at the Fort Worth Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Texas. For catalogues of the Shorthorns, apply to J. P. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth Stock Yards, and for Hereford catalogues to W. H. Meyer, Blue Grove, Texas, after the 20th of February.

HINTS BY MAY MANTON.

4661 Girl's Pinafore, 2 to 8 years.

GIRL'S PINAFORE 4661.

To be Tucked or Gathered and Made With or Without the Frill.

Pretty aprons always are in demand and are both sensible and attractive. This one is quite new and allows a choice between the grill or a plain hem and between tucks and gathers at the upper edge. The model is made of white lawn with bands and frill of embroidery and is tied over the shoulders with colored ribbons, but ties of the material can be substituted for these last and all the materials in use for aprons are quite correct.

The apron is made in one piece and is without seams, the ties holding it in place at the shoulders. The fulness at the upper edge can be tucked at the front, gathered at the back, or gathered at front as well as back as may be preferred. The back edges are hemmed and the closing is made by means of a button and buttonhole at the band.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (6 years) is 1¼ yards 36 inches wide with 2¾ yards of embroidery 4 inches wide, 2¾ yards of insertion and 1¾ yards of ribbon 1½ inches wide to make as illustrated.

The pattern 4661 is cut in sizes for girls of 2, 4, 6 and 8 years of age.

This pattern will be sent upon receipt of TEN CENTS, with the following blank filled out:

Pattern Department, Daily Live Stock Reporter:

Please send above mentioned pattern No. ....., as per instruction given below, to

Name .....

No..... Street.....

Town ..... State.....

Measurements—Waist..... Bust.....

Age (if child's or miss' pattern).....

Caution—Be careful to give correct number and size of pattern wanted.

When the pattern is bust measure, you need only mark 32, 34 and 36 or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Miss' or Child's Pattern, write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." These patterns are mailed out from Chicago on daily orders from The Reporter, and should reach the subscriber within a week.

The Wickedest Bit of Sea.

Nine out of ten travelers would tell inquirers that the roughest piece of water is that cruel stretch in the English channel, and nine out of ten travelers would say what was not true. As a matter of fact "the wickedest bit of sea" is not in the Dover strait or in yachting, for example, from St. Jean de Luix up to Pauillac or across the Mediterranean "race" from Cadiz to Tangier, nor is it in rounding Cape Horn, where there is what sailors call a "true" sea. The "wickedest sea" is encountered in rounding the Cape of Good Hope for the eastern ports of Cape Colony.—Shipping World.

The Mails In Sweden.

In certain parts of Sweden, where the most absolute confidence is reposed in the honesty of the people, a very informal postal system is in vogue. As the mail steamer reaches a landing place a man goes ashore with the letters, which he places in an unlocked box on the pier. Then the passerby who expects a letter opens the box, turns over the letters and selects his own without being questioned by any one.

The Wrong Notion.

"I would like to get a ribbon for my typewriter," said the man to the young woman with the yellow, bone destroying hair behind the notion counter of a department store.

"Woman or machine?" asked the clerk.

"Machine."

"Stationery counter to your left."—Cleveland Leader.

F. C. BOERNER,
THE LEADING JEWELER,
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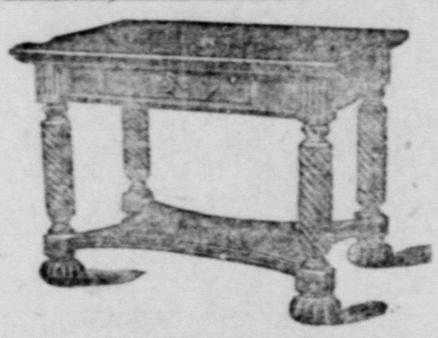

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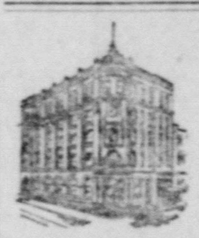

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The Way They Do In Iceland.

Icelanders never think of "locking up" at night, and yet only two cases of thieving have occurred in many years. One was a poor man with a broken arm, who stole several sheep to save his family from starving. The punishment meted out to him was that food was provided for his family, he was placed under medical care and work was given him when his arm had healed. The other case was of a foreigner who stole seventeen sheep. The law demanded that he restore the value of the thefts and then leave the country or be executed. Naturally he left.

Playing a Trick on McCullough.

Will McConnell and John McCullough were playing "Virginius," and McConnell was doing Icilius. When he had to go up to John and shake hands with him he put a hard boiled egg into his palm and left it there, and McCullough, being in the center of the stage and alone, could not get rid of it. He discharged Will, as usual, that night, but he never stayed discharged, and he was taken on again when they found him on board the train on the way to the next stand.

How She Felt.

"I hope," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "that you didn't feel that you were de trop when you called the other day and found Mrs. Beeznum present."

"Oh, no," replied her hostess. "That was just the back of my waist that I kept feeling. One of the hooks was loose, and somehow I couldn't help being kind of nervous about it."—Chicago Record-Herald.

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