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, JULY 9, 1904 NO. 161

LIVE STOCK MARKET

CATTLE RECEIPTS ABOVE THE AVERAGE FOR SATURDAY.

Steers Were Generally Grass and Cake Fed, Medium Kind, that Sold Steady—But Few Cows in, Going at Steady Prices—Calves Active and Steady.

USUAL LIGHT SATURDAY RUN OF HOGS IN.

An Active Demand Soon Cleared the Pens, at a Steady Basis with Yesterday—Some 199-Pound Hogs at $5.30.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Today	850	200	...
Last month	1,303	375	427
Same day 1903	668	149	240

Official Receipts Yesterday.

Cattle	994
Hogs	299
Sheep	407
Horses and Mules	51

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

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

Receipts of cattle were above the average for Saturday. Eighteen cars with a few over 500 head were in the pens at the opening of the trade. Very few were reported, and including those driven in total receipts were estimated at 850, against 649 for the closing day last week, 1,303 for the same Saturday in June and 668 for the same day one year ago.

BEEF STEERS.

Receipts today were largely grass and cake fed steers of the medium kind. There was a slow demand from packers, but feeder buyers and speculators were trading a little and sales were generally on a steady basis and largely around $3.00.

Representative sales:

No.	Ave.	Price
99	1003	3 20
1	710	1 75
Late yesterday—		
51	1037	3 70
99	959	3 50

BUTCHER STOCK.

Only a few cows came in, of common to medium quality. There was a steady demand for the few in, and all offerings sold freely, mostly at a range of from $1.45@1.85.

Bulls were scarce and the few on sale were held about in the same notches as yesterday.

Cows.

35	730	1 85
35	624	1 75
1	800	1 75
11	720	1 45

Heifers.

2	405	1 75

Bulls.

2	1115	1 65

CALVES.

Receipts of calves made a fairly good showing in the small run of today, which were of fairly good quality. Packers had plenty of orders on hand to fill, and all offerings sold early on a full steady basis with yesterday.

76	178	3 35
20	261	2 50
1	200	2 40
10	187	2 25
2	295	2 00

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	$5 15@5 30
Mixed packers	5 00@5 25
Lights	4 75@5 25
Pigs	4 00@5 25
Stags and roughs	3 75@4 50

The light supply of two loads of hogs was on the board at the opening of the market. A few wagon hogs came in, and total receipts figured close around 200, against 79 head for the closing day last week, 375 for the corresponding Saturday in June, and 149 for the same day one year ago.

The quality was about on an average with the supply yesterday, but loads were very mixed and of somewhat lighter weight.

There was an active demand and pens were cleared early on a full steady basis with yesterday.

One sorted bunch of 199 pound hogs topped the market at $5.30. The bulk of sales went at a range of from $5.20@5.27½ and pigs at a range of from $4.75@5.15.

Representative sales:

Hogs.

No.	Ave.	Price
1	150	4 75
1	230	5 20
1	230	5 20
1	250	5 20
1	230	5 20
77	200	5 20
72	177	5 25
1	215	5 27½
	400	5 27½

Pigs.

1	108	4 50
	90	4 50
1	130	4 75
Late yesterday—		
22	113	4 50
57	200	5 30

THE SHEEP TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Lambs	$3 50@5 25
Wethers	3 00@4 50
Ewes	2 50@4 00
Culls	1 50@2 50

About 400 head of mixed sheep arrived and sold on the late market yesterday.

Trading ruled about steady, with the bulk of sales at a range of from $3.50@3.55, averaging from 73 to 98 pounds.

Representative sales:

Late yesterday.

No.	Ave.	Price
76 wethers	98	3 55
79 wethers	88	3 55
16 yearlings	73	3 50
90 wethers	84	3 50
25 wethers	76	3 50
77 wethers	87	3 50
25 mixed	85	2 50
19 ewes	79	2 00

HORSES AND MULES

Horses.

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

Mules.

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

The horse and mule market for the week was slow, say all the dealers, with one or two exceptions. Trading was almost entirely on horses, about six cars being handled during the week, four cars of roadsters going to points in the Southern states, and the others were in job lots to the retail trade.

Prices are about steady with last week, and offerings are not numerous, there being a little better demand to buy than sell.

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.

H. R. Rich, Jacksboro	34
J. N. Payne & Co., Graham	100
Jones & Burns, Graham	96
Floyd, McCrow & Reeves, Palomas	278
Gray & Organ, Mt. Vernon	35
Through shipments—	
C. H. Powell, San Angelo	90
Oscar Cain, San Angelo	88
Driven in cattle—	
Sansom & Schultz	100
Geo. Rauber	1
Andrews	1

Hogs.

Cy Partain, Boswell, I. T.	79
McBride & D., Highbank, Tex.	73

Wagon hogs—Houston 2, Cox 2, Ely 2, Joe Henderson 1, J. Scott 1.

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET

Cattle.

Armour & Co.	469
Swift & Co.	385
Hodgkins	11
Hollman	14
N. G.	28
Smith	15
Googins	58
Musgrave	11
Chesser	14
Others	55

Calves.

Swift & Co.	105
Armour & Co.	28

Hogs.

Swift & Co.	287
Armour & Co.	12

Sheep.

Swift & Co.	252
Armour & Co.	155

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	16,000	3,000
St. Louis	1,500	3,000	600
	2,500	19,000	3,600

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, July 9.—CATTLE—Receipts 1,000. Nominal.

HOGS—Receipts 16,000. Market slow to steady. Top $5.55, bulk $5.40@5.50.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000. Steady.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stockyards, July 9.—CATTLE—Receipts 1,500, Texas 1,200. Steady.

HOGS—Receipts 3,000. Market steady, easy. Top $5.45.

SHEEP—Receipts 500. Steady.

Inconsistent.

"Oh, George!" exclaimed the young wife. "It was nearly midnight before you got home last night!"

"Well, well!" exclaimed the husband. "You women are so inconsistent. Before we were married you didn't care how late I got home."—Sioux Falls Press.

An Improvement.

Mrs. Winks—So you have taken another companion for better or worse, eh? Mrs. Second Trip—One for better, my dear. He can't possibly be worse than the other one was.

WEEK'S MARKET REVIEW

CATTLE GENERALLY LOWER—HOGS A NICKEL HIGHER.

Choice Fat Steers and Calves Steady, But Others Keep Going Down—Statistics for the Week.

It has been another bad week for cattle and fairly good for hogs. All cattle are lower, except choice fed steers and extra fat veal calves. Hogs are a nickel higher than the close of last week.

The receipts of cattle were the lightest of any week since March, showing that the great rush to market is at an end for the present.

After being closed Sunday and Monday, the market was opened on Tuesday with barely 2,000 cattle on hand. Even with this light supply the trading was dull and prices lower on all but best fed steers and calves. Wednesday the market steadied on cows. Thursday everything went off a dime, except the best butcher cows. Friday there was another steadying up, and some sales of cows were considered strong as compared with the day before. Two loads of steers, averaging 1,259 and 1,247, sold at $4.50, which was considered fully steady with the steers sold here about a month ago at $4.70, establishing the fact that the market on this class of cattle has not weakened while others were going down.

Hogs.

Hogs opened the week strong and went up a nickel to a dime every day until Thursday, then weakened, and after an advance of a nickel, closed 10 lower. Friday there was another decline, and the week closes generally about a nickel higher than last Saturday. Pigs of 133 pounds sold this week at $5.25, which is better than good hogs would have brought two weeks ago. Commission men report a good demand for stocker hogs at strong prices. A word of caution is advisable here. Shippers of stockers should be sure to bill them to the stocker pens, for if they get into the other pens, which are quarantined, they cannot be sold for stockers, but have to go to the packers.

Sheep.

The run of sheep was again light, and the market was generally lower, except on the best lambs, which held up steady.

Statistics for the Week.

Receipts for the week, as compared with last week and the corresponding week in 1903.

	This wk.	Last wk.	Same wk '03
Cattle	7,750	11,779	9,035
Hogs	1,966	3,743	1,800
Sheep	1,581	935	1,701

This shows a heavy falling off in cattle. In fact, the run was lighter than for the corresponding week last year. There is also a large falling off in hogs as compared with last week, but the run was slightly larger than in 1903.

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

	1904	1903
Cattle	286,384	182,281
Hogs	168,124	82,150
Sheep	80,662	100,890

CATTLE.

Tuesday.

Receipts 2,013. Steers, top $4.30, bulk $2.85@3.30. Cows, top $2.60, bulk $1.75@2.10. Calves, top $3.75, bulk $2.20@3.00.

Receipts of steers were light and included a fair supply of medium to well finished grades, but the bulk were common to medium grass and cake fed steers.

There was a good demand for the best heavy cattle, and all of this kind sold early on a full steady basis with the close of last week.

The trade on the common to medium steers ruled slow and draggy, with salesmen realizing very uneven prices. Some sales ruled steady while others sold 10 to 15c lower.

Receipts of cows were fairly liberal, with a good representation of all kinds. The trade was slow opening and ruled dull throughout the day.

Opening bids were considerably lower, but later with outside buyers getting into the trade, the market was strengthened some, but orders were limited, and while some sales looked full steady, others were quoted 10c lower.

Receipts of calves were light and of fairly good quality. There was a good demand and trading ruled active and strong.

Wednesday.

Receipts 1,670. Steers, top $4.10, bulk $2.25@2.85. Cows, top 2.25, bulk $1.90@2.10. Calves, top $3.75, bulk $3.00@3.50.

The supply of steers today dwindled down to a few loads.

Three or four loads of fairly well finished cattle came in but the bulk were light thin and medium cattle.

There seemed to be no urgent demand for the heavy best finished cattle, and though packers were bidding about steady with yesterday, salesmen refused to cut loose until late in the day when the supply sold out about steady with yesterday.

The supply of butcher stock was light and of fairly good quality.

There was a good inquiry from both packers and butchers and the trade was fairly brisk with prices ruling firm for all decent offerings.

Thursday.

Receipts 2,225. Steers, top $4.00, bulk $3.00@3.25. Cows, top $2.60, bulk $1.50@2.00. Calves, top $4.00, bulk $3.25@3.50.

Shipments of fed steers have been decreasing, and only a few loads were in today. Nothing strictly choice came in, and the bulk were grassers of medium quality.

At the opening of the market sellers were asking steady prices, but buyers claimed they had orders to buy them lower, and a slow draggy market resulted.

When cattle started changing hands the best fed steers were barely steady, and a full 10c decline was noted on all common to medium grades.

The supply of butcher stock, with only a few good cows in, felt the effect of the decline on the steer end of the trade, and the general run of cows were quoted steady to 10 lower.

Receipts of calves were more moderate than yesterday, but the quality was good, and with a good demand all offerings sold freely on a steady basis. One load was good enough to sell at $4, with the bulk going at a range of from $2.50@3.50.

Friday.

Receipts 994. Steers, top $4.50, bulk $2.30@3.25. Cows, top $2.75, bulk $1.90@2.25. Calves, top $3.75.

The supply of steers today were of light grades, partly fed and half fat.

There seemed to be some little better demand from packers, and all cattle that had any kill to them sold freely on a steady to strong basis. A few were good enough to sell at $3.60, but the bulk of offerings went at $3 and under.

The butcher stock supply was moderate. There were no strictly choice cows offered, but there were quite a number of fairly good killing cows on sale, and with a good demand from packers and butchers trading ruled active and steady, with the bulk of sales at a range of from $1.75 to $2.25.

HOGS.

Tuesday.

Receipts 547. Top $5.30, bulk $5.10@5.25.

The bulk of today's supply was from Oklahoma points, of good quality and fairly good weights.

There was a strong demand from packers, and trading from the start ruled active and the pens were cleared in a short time on a strong to 5c higher basis.

Wednesday.

Receipts 578. Top $5.35, bulk $5.20@$5.35.

The quality and weight were both good today, and with favorable reports coming in from other points, buyers for local houses got out early and bought up the supply, paying generally strong to 5c higher prices. $5.35 was paid today for hogs averaging from 202 to 233 pounds, with the bulk of sales at a range of from $5.20@5.35.

Thursday.

Receipts 367. Top $5.40, bulk $5.37½. Opening bids and sales did not reflect the full strength of the later market. A few on the early market changed hands steady.

Not many were sold on this basis, however, as salesmen were holding for higher prices, and with an exceptionally strong demand from packers, who wanted hogs at the different plants, it was not long before a 5c advance was paid, on which basis the bulk sold.

On the verylate market a few sales were made at a decline.

Friday.

Receipts 299. Top $5.30, bulk $5.25.

The quality was fairly good, but with a weak close to the market yesterday, and with another decline at other points today, the market here was slow opening, with buyers bidding 5c to 10c lower, and it was only on this basis that anything could be moved.

SHEEP.

Tuesday.

Receipts of sheep today figured close around 1,000. The quality was fairly good and all offerings sold freely on a strong basis. One double deck, averaging 80 pounds, sold at $4, with two doubles averaging 74 pounds at $3.50.

Wednesday.

The market was lightly supplied today. Only one car of fairly good quality lambs arrived and all offerings sold fully steady. Lambs averaging from 62 to 74 pounds sold at $5.25 with 77-pound mixed clipped sheep at $3.25.

Thursday.

Receipts in the sheep division were composed of a part of a load which arrived in a mixed shipment.

The quality was medium to fairly good, and all offerings went to packers on a steady basis with yesterday. Lambs averaging 60 pounds topped the market at $5, with clipped mixed sheep averaging from 52 to 91 pounds selling at $3.50.

THE DROUTH IN THE WEST.

Live Stock Dying in Large Numbers in Arizona and New Mexico.

W. L. Cooke, of Cooke & Simmons, is just back from a trip to the Pacific Coast. He says the country is mighty dry out there. In New Mexico and Arizona, especially in the mountains in the Northern part of those territories, the condition is desperate. Old settlers told him that it was dryer than at any time for 20 years. Live stock are dying in great numbers for lack of water, and the loss on this account is becoming serious. Horses and mules are "suake-poor." The country was not looking for such a drouth and was not prepared for it.

Mr. Cooke said he heard nothing of sales of mules to either the Japanese or Russian governments which are reported from the Pacific Coast.

"I ate oranges all the time I was in California," he said, "and never got enough. I didn't know how much difference there was in the oranges we get here and those pulled from the tree and eaten fresh, until I had a chance to eat them. You can buy a bucketful of big, fresh juicy oranges for a dime, and can get a dozen for a nickel, and they sure are worth the money."

PARKER NOMINATED.

Alton B. Parker was nominated for president by the Democratic Convention at St. Louis, at 5:30 o'clock this morning. It came on the first ballot, after an all-night session.

The Convention then adjourned to 2 o'clock this afternoon, when a vice-president is to be nominated. Senator Culberson of Texas is the favorite, and can have the nomination if he will accept, but it is not likely that he wants it.

KANSAS CITY'S FLOOD.

Stockyards will be Ready for Business on Monday, Except in Quarantine Division.

Kansas City, July 9.—(Special to the Reporter). The worst of the flood is over, and within 24 hours the Kaw river at Kansas City will, without much doubt, be back in its regular channel.

The bulk of the flood at the stockyards was reached Friday afternoon, 28.6 feet. Shortly after that time the water began slowly receding, and this morning showed a fall of 1 foot.

The river is falling rapidly, and no rains were had in the Kaw watershed last night.

The weather bureau predicts fair weather Sunday.

A little water got in the basement of the Exchange building through seepage, but this is rapidly leaving. There has been no current at all. It is thought by night the water will be out, leaving the yards in as good condition as before the flood.

The Stockyards Company today has hundreds of men at work, and President Morse at noon today stated that there was no doubt that the native division would be ready for business Monday morning. In the quarantine division the water was deeper, and it may not be possible to do business there until Tuesday or Wednesday.

It is thought that railroads will be able to handle consignments on Monday.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

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

Special to The Reporter.

New York, July 9.—Following is a summary of the bank statement for the week:

Reserve on all deposits, dec.	7,575
Reserve on all deposits other than United States, decrease	78,625
Loans, increase	3,263,300
Specie, increase	3,722,100
Legal tender, decrease	2,519,300
Deposits, increase	5,561,500
Circulation, decrease	41,200

ABOUT THE STOCK YARDS TODAY.

McBride & Co. of Highbank had in today 72 hogs averaging 218 pounds which sold at $5.27½.

Gray & Organ of Mt. Vernon marketed 35 cows today, which averaged 624 pounds and sold at $1.75.

Sansom & Schultz drove in from their pasture near Fort Worth 99 head of 959-pound steers which sold at $3.50.

R. L. and B. C. Smith, better known as Cal and Bob, are going to their ranch in Archer county to stay. They have 9,000 acres of good land, which they intend to stock with steers. They will feed largely, and expect to have a good many fat steers on the Fort Worth market next winter.

Dogs In the Arctic.

Dogs are undeniably the most useful animals for man in his polar expeditions where sledges must be dragged over the ice of the polar sea. They have the advantage also that, unlike horses and reindeer, they readily eat their fellows. Their weight is small, and they can be easily carried on light boats or on ice floes. As the Danish government has forbidden the exportation of dogs from Greenland explorers usually get their animals from western Siberia.

Wonderful Fireworks.

A manufacturer of pyrotechnics in Nagasaki, Japan, makes a rocket from which, when it explodes in the air, there flies away a large bird which resembles a homing bird in its movements. It is said that the secret of this wonderful production has been in the possession of the eldest child of the family for more than 400 years.

MORE INTEREST IN HOGS

TEXAS FARMERS STUDYING BEST TYPE OF HOGS.

With a Big Corn Crop and a Good Home Market, They Will Find Them Money-Makers.

The meeting of live stock men and farmers at College Station was well attended and successful. One of the most important features of the meeting was the great interest shown in hog raising. This indicates that Texas stockmen, who formerly thought of nothing but cattle and sheep, are now giving serious attention to hogs. This industry is capable of the greatest development. Heretofore our people have not raised enough hogs to supply the home demand. With the packing houses in Fort Worth calling for 3,000 to 5,000 hogs a day, and paying good prices, they find a market at home for all they can raise. Simultaneous with the opening of this market comes the biggest corn crop ever produced in the state, assuring an abundance of corn for the making of millions of hogs.

During the discussion of hogs at the meeting at College Station, W. J. Duffel of West said that the man who attempts to develop his young swine by giving them a large range and light feed and then take them from the field in a thin condition for fattening is not making the money from them that is made by the man who uses small pastures, changes more frequently and has his stock ready for market when 10 months old, and his lots ready for the young stock coming on. Mr. Duffel says that while the cereal crops when young are relished by swine, the other crops, notably rape, are productive of better results. When these more succulent crops are not available, barley, oats, wheat and rye are valuable in the order mentioned.

At the close of the discussion some representative swine were brought into the room from the college herd. The animals were a Poland-China herd boar, 14 months old, weighing 300 ponds, and three Berkshire gilts of a litter farrowed Jan. 10. With the Poland-China boar as a model, Prof. Marshall discussed the judging of swine. Score cards were furnished to all on which was printed a description of a perfect fat hog. While going over and explaining the score card Prof. Marshall referred to the various strong and weak points of the animal being used, explaining the actual relation of the characteristics of the animal to his cash value to the farmer. The matter of bone is one to which particular attention should be paid by breeders, especially since it is probable that most of the pork raised in Texas in the future will be from forage crops, and an animal with feet or legs affected will be positively unable to secure the value of those crops as a strong-limbed, healthy hog can do.

During the meeting of the convention the Sheep and Goat Breeders, Association of Texas was organized with thirty-three charter members and was admitted to membership in the Farmers' Congress. The officers elected were W. J. Duffel of West, president; Jno. A. Craig, College Station, vice-president; R. A. Bradford, Taylor, secretary-treasurer. The board of directors consists of the above named officers, with the addition of F. Beck of Coleman and J. B. Sublet of San Marcos.

HORNED FROG'S GOOD WORK.

Beeville Bee: R. E. Nutt, Jr., the watermelon grower, has made the discovery that there is inestimable value in the horned toad, or lizard. Some time ago his melon fields were infested with the vine louse, that at one time, threatened to destroy his crop. About this time there came an army of horned toads into it and took refuge in the vines. When they arrived they were poor and skinny, but in a few weeks they waxed fat, and as they grew the vine louse disappeared until the fields were rid of them. Now the toads have resorted to an adjoining cotton field and are feasting on cotton boll weevils, and as a weevil destroyer he beats any machine yet invented. Mr. Nutt lays great store by the discovery and is seriously considering going into the business of raising toads to supply to cotton and melon growers to keep their crops free of insects. Roy Campbell of San Antonio thinks there is both millions and melons in the project and has secured the agency from Mr. Nutt for the output of his froggery should he decide to embark in the enterprise.

THE ANTS ARE ON HAND.

Opposition Withdrawn, and They Come to Texas to Eat Weevils.

Mr. Clark, who stopped the Guatemalan weevil-eating ants from coming to Texas, has ceased his opposition and the injunction was withdrawn. Prof. Cook, the expert who discovered the ants, will go to Victoria, Tex., to install the colony of ants in such a way that they can be carefully studied. Conrad Doyle, the assistant to Mr. Cook, reports to Dr. B. T. Galloway, chief of the bureau of plant industry, that the ants are in good condition and more numerous than when they started from Guatemala.

Mr. Cook says it is highly important to learn the adaptability of the ants to the different climates and soils as found in Texas, so that in case of necessity they may be exterminated absolutely and easily if undesirable traits appear. He says the ants are thoroughly predatory in their habits; that their movements are slow; that they may be handled with impunity, and that they are harmless as toads.

Read The Live Stock Reporter.

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The grower of farm products, live stock and poultry is required 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, JULY 9, 1904.

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Daily this paper receives calls from railroad freight agents, claim agents, railway attorneys, or lawyers interested in damage suits against railroads, asking for copies of The Reporter of a back date, containing the market reports on that day. These we have generally supplied; but hereafter we will furnish such papers only at the price of 10 cents each, money to accompany order.

The Reporter is the official market paper of the Fort Worth Stockyards, and its reports of sales are depended upon as evidence in damage suits against railroads, but we cannot hunt up back copies and give them away without a charge. The price is 10 cents apiece.

The Whole Hog.

Whence comes the expression "to go the whole hog," which occupies so prominent a position in fiscal politics? asks the Liverpool Post. In one authoritative work on such matters it is stated that the phrase probably arose from the Arabian story versified in Cowper's "Love of the World Reproved." Mohammed allowed his followers to eat pork, except one portion of the animal, which he did not specify, and consequently strict Mohammedans were debarred from eating any. Others, however, "thought it hard from the 'whole hog' to be debarred," and so "with sophistry their sauce they sweeten, till quite from tail to snout 'tis eaten." In an American book on political squibs, published in 1844, the author says, "To go the whole hog is an American-English phrase for radical reform and is much used here by the Democratic party to distinguish them from the Federalists, who don't profess such sweeping notions and consequently go only a part of the interesting quadruped in question."

"Had Had Had."

"While you're discussing the peculiarities of the English language," remarked the publisher as at the Franklin Inn club the other afternoon he sat down to his after luncheon cigar, "has it ever struck you that the word 'had' can, with perfect correctness, occur three times successively in an ordinary English sentence? No? Well, it can. Only the other evening I came across an instance. It was at the meeting of a certain association I am interested in, and there the secretary in reading the minutes said, 'The chairman of the committee then reported that the troubles which they had had had now been overcome.'"

"That's interesting," chimed in the literary man, "but it's nothing to the possibilities of recurrence we can correctly get out of the word 'that.' You may say that that 'that' that that speaker indicated was not that 'that' that that gentleman intended.—Philadelphia Press.

City Residents Nearsighted.

"The race is growing nearsighted, owing to city life and the conditions of our civilization," said an eye specialist. "Our visual range is confined to near objects for the greater part of the day," said he, "and this keeps the eyes turned in. An object twenty feet away will make the eyeballs parallel.

"Anything less will turn them in, and people who spend their hours in offices and crowded flats necessarily have a short range of vision, which overworks and weakens the interior muscles close to the nasal cavity.

"The exterior muscles not being so strained are strong and hence cause the eyes to turn out. Let a person who is thus affected spend a week or two in the country and his eyes become normal again, because he gets greater range of vision. Savages are generally farsighted."—Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

Scotch Hair Dressers.

One of the largest London firms makes a practice of employing Scotchmen in its hair dressing department, for their skill and thoroughness give great satisfaction to customers.

The Robin.

A Beverly (Mass.) man, who has maintained a feed box for the birds for several years, reports that while the box has been liberally patronized by other species close observation has failed to detect the presence of a robin in the flock.

AFTER THE YALU.

It was a summer evening.
Old One Lung's work was done,
And he before his hovel's door
Was sitting in the sun,
And by him sported on the sod
His little grandchild Hop Sing Tod.

She saw her brother Suey Chop
Roll something hard and round,
Which he beside the Yalu stream
In playing there had found;
He came to ask what he had found
That was so heavy, smooth and round.

Old One Lung took it from the boy,
Who stood expectant by,
And then the old man shook his head,
And with a natural sigh,
"A Russian breech block 'tis," said he;
"Was lost in their great victory."

"It was the Russians," One Lung cried,
"Who put the Japs to rout,
But why they left their guns behind
I could not well make out.
But Kuropatkin said," quoth he,
"That 'twas a Russian victory.

"They say it was a shocking sight
After the field was won,
For many thousand Russians there
Lay rotting in the sun;
But things like that, you know, must be
After a Russian victory.

"Great praise brave Kuropatkin won,
His fame was spread abroad."
"Why, 'twas a very bad defeat!"
Said little Hop Sing Tod.
"Nay, nay, my little girl," quoth he;
"It was a Russian victory.

"And everybody praised the man
Who left the Japs on top."
"But what did Russia gain by it?"
Quoth little Suey Chop.
"Why, that I cannot tell," quoth he,
"But 'twas a Russian victory."

—Portland Oregonian.

Her Fear.

Caddie—Why don't you hit it as hard as you can?

The Girl—I'm afraid it would tire us to walk as far as the ball would go.—New York Evening Journal.

Religion For That Region.

The Rev. V. B. Carroll tells the following story: "We were driving out one Sunday from Decatur when we came upon a negro with a club in his hand and a freshly killed possum on his shoulder. We stopped to examine his prize, and the colonel said:

"'My friend, do you know it is Sunday?'

"'Sartin, boss.'

"'Are you a religious man?'

"'I are. I's jist on my way home from church.'

"'And what sort of religion have you got that permits you to go hunting on Sunday?'

"'Religion? Religion?' queried the man as he held the possum up with one hand and scratched his head with the other. 'Does you spect any black man in Alabama is gwine to tie hisself up to any religion that 'lows a possum to walk right across the road ahead of him an' git away free? No, sah! A religion which won't bend a little when a fat possum heads you off couldn't be 'stablished round yere by all the preachers in the universe.'"—Mobile Register.

Trewin's Big Head.

"Excuse me, sir, but I guess you took my hat from the dining room rack," said a gentleman with an eastern accent as he tapped his finger on the shoulder of Senator James Trewin of Cedar Rapids.

"Well, I declare," responded the senator as he took off the eight and one-half size hat and looked at the inside. "I did not believe there was another man in the hotel with a head as large as mine. I beg your pardon. Senator Trewin is my name. I am practicing law here."

"Indeed?" queried the stranger. "I am looking for a lawyer, and one with a head as large as mine ought to serve my purpose."

He called the senator aside and after a short conference placed in his hands the fattest case that has ever been tried in Linn county, so far as fees are concerned.—Denver Republican.

Explaining It.

She—You don't love me as much as you used to.

He—Think not?

She—No. You used to say I was worth my weight in gold and—

He—Well, you're not as stout as you were, you know.—Philadelphia Press.

A Sinister Suggestion.

"Biggins and his wife must get on very happily," said the gossip. "She says she never scolds him."

"That doesn't indicate happiness," answered Miss Cayenne. "It is sad. It shows that she considers him beyond hope."—Washington Star.

Let's "In Memoriam."

Blodgett—I fancy Lot must have been quite bitter about his departed, seeing the trouble she put him to.

Grispin—Oh, dear, no! I understand he always spoke of her as the salt of the earth.—Boston Transcript.

A Cynic on Marriage.

"Of course a bachelor knows more about marriage than a married man," says Malthugavinius, the mediaeval cynic. "The best proof of this proposition is that the bachelor did not marry."

The Other Extreme.

Parke—Poor Pilter! His wife is a spendthrift. Is there anything worse, I wonder, than a wife that's too extravagant? Tame—Oh, yes; one that's too economical!—Brooklyn Life.

Just Like Mother.

Visitor—What do you do when Johnnie is naughty? Mamma—Put him to bed without any supper. Visitor—Well, what then? Papa—He cries, and she carries it up to him on a tray.

Intuition.

"Pa, what is intuition?"

"Merely the feminine of suspicion my son."—Harper's Bazar.

The Midwinter Knight Errant

By CLINTON DANGERFIELD

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"Yez will be after findin' 'em split into kindlin' wood some day," said Nora maliciously, regarding Hammish's treasured blocks with an evil eye. The position of general slavey in a cheap tenement does not improve one's temper. "Do yez think yez can be keepin' a mess of chips to play wid when we all do be sufferin' crool for coal?"

"Don't know nuffin' 'bout coal. Don't care," retorted Hammish sturdily. Five years old and gentleman unafraid was he.

Presently he bethought him to visit his special friend, the little seamstress on his own floor. Concealing the precious blocks, he trotted off to her room and, getting no answer to his knock, pushed open the door and went boldly in.

Why had Maida let her fire go out? He snuffed the biting air doubtfully, wondering where she was. Then he discovered her in a drawn heap on the bed. The thin blankets were huddled over her. On top were piled her threadbare jacket and the wrapper she had been making for a firm.

Hammish went to the bedside.

"Is you sick, Maida?" he asked petulantly. He did not like sick people.

The girl opened a pair of great violet eyes and regarded him.

"Not sick," she said slowly; "jest cold. I'm freezin' to death. It's taken so long I hope 'tis come at last!"

"Does freezin' to death mean you goin' to die?"

"Yes." The blue lips scarcely shaped the word, but he caught it. It distressed him greatly by virtue of knowledge newly learned from the resourceful Nora, who had been trying to frighten the child with stories of death's grim paraphernalia. He seized her shoulder in his baby hands and tried to shake her.

"Don't die!" he cried piercingly. "You said Jack was comin' home to marwy you! How can he marwy you if you is dead? Do you fink he would dig you up?"

"Oh, Hammish," said the girl very faintly, "please go away! It will be long, so long, before he comes. I cannot live till then. And they told me there was no more work after this. When Jack comes tell him I wasn't afraid of—the grave. It must be warmer down there."

Conscious that he was growing very cold himself, Hammish, fired with a sudden resolve, made for the battered coal scuttle. He would make a fire himself.

For if Jack came home and had to dig Maida up might he not hold him (Hammish) responsible? How often Maida had told him proudly of her big, warm hearted sailor who was coming across the great seas.

"And I was in no such place as this when he knew me and courted me," she would say more proudly still. "Mammy and I had a little house of our own." Then with a droop of her tired lids: "But when she died after being sick so long it was hard, so hard, to make bread. You don't know how hard, little Hammish, but it will be your turn some day."

"Don't care," Hammish was wont to reiterate scornfully. "Will take my turn all right. Shall be a man."

But now he felt vaguely that a man's responsibility rested on him long ere he had looked for it, for the battered scuttle was utterly empty. There was nothing in the pitifully bare room out of which the tiniest fire could be made. In his search he lifted the faded curtain which covered the box termed a pantry. Not a fragment of food was within. It dawned on Hammish that if there was no food as well as no coal Maida might be hungry. Again he attacked her imperatively.

"Has you eat you dinner?"

"Go away, Hammish," repeated the girl. "How could I eat? There—was—nothing."

Now, indeed, the puzzled knight errant faced a complex situation. His mother, the deus ex machina who always remedied all wrongs, would not return until sunset. How long did it take people to die? Would Maida really die before his mother's return just because she was cold? Of whom could he take counsel? He knew no one but his enemy, Nora.

He waylaid her in the corridor.

"Oh, wait!" he cried. "Please wait! How long does it take people to freeze?"

"No time at all," said Nora scornfully, "ye little fool, ye!"

"And then"—

"Then they dig a cellar of a hole an' slap 'em into it!"

She whisked on down the corridor, and Hammish went wearily to his own quarters and stood before the fire thinking.

For he was now facing the great problem of self sacrifice which all of us meet sooner or later. Either he must burn his beloved blocks or Maida must freeze. Either he must warm his milk for her by the block fire or Maida must go hungry. If he did these two deeds, he would lose his playthings and his supper.

The girl on the bed took no heed of passing time. She was in the last sleep before death, which the frost king fills with exquisite mirage.

Then something troubled her. A voice was calling, calling, insistently, angrily, and with the voice floated a smell of something burning. Then a shrill wail made her open her eyes in earnest. She sat up to discover Hammish dancing frantically around a fire of blocks in the grate, on which boiled a tin cup of milk, now running over the edge.

"Dweadful smeil, isn't it?" he shrieked excitedly. "Come quick! Hurry!"

She stumbled out somehow—the child must be attended to—and presently found herself swallowing the hot milk Hammish manfully forced on her. It brought new life to her veins, and she understood the miracle of the fire and food.

"Oh, you darling!" she wept, clasping him closely.

Hammish tore himself loose.

"You are cwyin' all over me," he said, with masculine disapproval. "Was the milk too hot in you' stummick?"

As they crouched together by the fire they did not hear a knock at the door until it was twice repeated.

Then it was Hammish who shouted "Come in," Hammish who faced the stranger and Hammish who yelled shrilly with pleasure as he discovered the sailor uniform and saw the little gray parrot perched, falconwise, on the sailor's wrist.

The knight errant stood with feet apart, as though the deck heaved under him, and shouted triumphantly:

"He's done come—an' you won't have to be dug up neither."

A magical hour followed, for those foolish two under Hammish's eyes forgot everything but each other. He had the gray parrot and the stranger's pockets to himself, being given permission to explore them, while the fire, extravagantly replenished, shot up and crackled gayly.

To the strange things his investigations produced the brown haired seamstress paid no attention, for the golden dream of love was reality—the hoping, the faithful waiting, had not been in vain. And when love must put aside human despair in order to enter his own kingdom he becomes radiant with a beauty that those who have not endured much for his sake never see.

Next morning Hammish ate his breakfast with great gusto, for a big basket of various fruits was in the little pantry and he himself was allowed a huge yellow orange.

Nora helped clean off the table, coming in for a share of fruit, and then remarked crossly:

"Be after rememberin' to kape yer ould blocks out of my way or it's burnin' em I'll be."

Hammish swallowed hard. One solitary tear splashed on his pinafore.

"They are burnt a'ready," he said with stern dignity, for he felt bitterly that this was Nora's triumph.

"It's lyin' you be," retorted Nora.

Here at least he could prove her wrong. He threw wide the play cupboard door, entering to confront her dramatically with its drear emptiness. But, oh, miracle! From the ashes of the burned blocks had arisen such cubes and squares as he had not deemed possible. He saw from his mother's smile that they were his—all his! With a shout he sprang at them, and Maida and Jack were forgotten as swarms of soldiers manned new forts or thronged to wild attack.

The Cook's Carrying Capacity.

"You are having trouble with your cooks?"

"Yes. The first one carried on so."

"And how about the last?"

"She carried off so. I lost two vests and a hat."—Philadelphia Record.

It is far better to be innocent than penitent, to prevent the malady than invent the remedy.—Secker.

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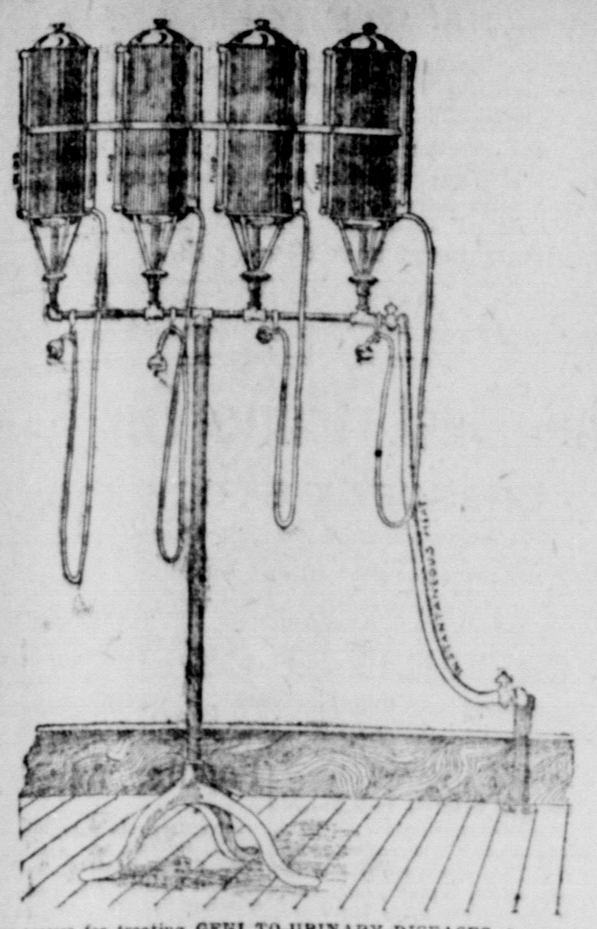

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An Order For Diamonds

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The house of Sloane, Saunders & Co., London, had received a letter from Sir James Blankton, living about a mile out of the village of Morpeth, asking them to send down a man with diamonds for marriage presents. It was added that his carriage would meet the man at the station at 6 o'clock in the evening. I was the one selected to go, and I reached Morpeth on time with £5,000 worth of diamonds concealed about my person.

A carriage awaited me, but I had hardly taken a seat in it when I had queer feelings. The outfit was too common to be owned and publicly used by such a man as Sir James Blankton, and the two men on the box didn't appear at all like servants. I made bold to say:

"See here, men. I think there is a mistake. I think I have got Sir James Blankton mixed up with Sir James Dashton. It is the latter who owns a large interest in a Manchester cotton factory, isn't it?"

"It may be, but I dunno," replied the man who was driving as he pulled up his horses.

"Well, you see, I wanted to show him some of these new dyes for cottons."

"Is that your line, sir?"

"Yes. I have ten new colors just out. I am sorry for the blunder, but I am willing"—

"Then what the bloody blazes did you get into this turnout for?"

"To see Sir James Blankton, of course. I got it in my head"—

"Oh, blow your 'ead and your 'eels too! Jim, turn about and drive the bloomin' ass back to town!"

"I'll be shot if I does!" replied Jim. "He can get right out 'ere and take 'isself back on his own legs and be blowed to him!"

When I had walked the two miles and reached town, I went to a hotel. Inside of five minutes I had learned that Sir James Blankton lived in the opposite direction to that I had taken. Further, that the gentleman and his wife had been in Scotland for several weeks. It did not take me long to figure it out to my perfect satisfaction. It was a put up job to rob the London house through me, and it had been put up with the aid of some one at Sir James Blankton's house.

I started for London by the 9 o'clock train. The night had come on dark and stormy, and there were but few passengers from Morpeth. There were two plain women ticketed to Durham and a man about forty years old of pleasing address and genteel appearance. The four of us were ushered into the same compartment. As soon as we fell into conversation the man gave me to understand that he lived at Beverly, a town about fifty miles down the line, and from certain words let fall I gathered that he was a prominent public official of the place. I didn't exactly reply that I was in the dye line, but he probably inferred as much from what I said. I was glad of his company. He was well posted, a fair talker.

The women got out at Durham and left us alone. We passed Darlington and were still the sole occupants of the compartment. Mr. Arnold, as he had given his name, had been sitting opposite me for an hour. As the train cleared Darlington, however, he rose up and yawned and said:

"I am sleepy, and yet I can never get a wink of sleep on the train. By the way, I found a curious coin on the street at Morpeth today. Can you make anything of it?"

He had a coin in his fingers as he stepped over to me. I reached out a hand to receive it when he seized me by the throat with both hands and had me on my back in a second. I was no match for him in strength. He gripped my throat so suddenly and so fiercely that I was deprived of all powers of resistance. Bending over me, with his knee on my chest, he finally let up on his clutch and said:

"Don't be foolish now! I know you and am after those diamonds."

He drew a wicked looking knife and held it in his teeth, while he used some stout cord to tie my hands behind my back. Why didn't I resist? Simply because his clutch on my throat had almost paralyzed me. When he had taken the key of my Gladstone from one of my pockets he turned me over and said:

"Now for the sparklers. I know you shifted them to the bag when you were at the hotel. A deuced fine layout, and the cash value must be close to £10,000. It's a pretty haul indeed, and no risk attending it."

He placed the jewel case in his pocket, lighted a cigar and pleasantly continued:

"Take it easy, my boy. The next stop is North Allerton, and I shall gag you and leave the train there. You'll be discovered at Leeds or sooner."

I was so mad and my throat hurt me so much that I made no attempt to reply. After a couple of minutes the train slackened speed, and in sixty seconds more it had come to a standstill.

"Special stop, is it?" growled the robber as he took a gag from his pocket and bent over me. "Well, here goes to keep you quiet while I get away."

Just then the guard opened the door to admit two passengers, and I began to yell at the top of my voice. The robber made a bolt for it, and he would have got off temporarily at least but for an accident. He caught his foot and fell heavily on the platform, and before he could rise the guards had him secure. The job had been put up between him and the two men who drove me, assisted by a maid in Sir James Blankton's house, and I had the satisfaction of seeing the quartet sent to prison for long terms. M. QUAD.

Hadn't Seen Him.

The Vicar—Did you see a pedestrian pass this way a few minutes ago? Farm Hand—No, sir. I've been workin' on this tater patch more'n a nower, and notter thing has passed 'cept a solitary man, an' he was trampin' on foot.—London Telegraph.

Men blush less for their crimes than for their weaknesses and vanity.—La Bruyere.

Kinky English.

In the window of a New York clothing house is the following sign:

"Don't it jar you to see this hand tailored worsted suits selling at $10 when you have paid $12 and $15 for goods of same quality?"

"I can stand the shock of being informed that I have been swindled," said a man who looked at the sign, "but it certainly does jar me to see such bad grammar so conspicuously displayed."—New York Press.

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 7 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	6¼	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	18½
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	35
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-Montague L. S. Com. Co.
Evans-Snider-Buel Co.
Frank Witherspoon 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.
Russell-Flato Live Stock Com. Co.
Way-Ware 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.
C. L. Ware, vice-president.
V. S. Wardlaw, secretary.
Marion Sansom, treasurer.

Directors: R. H. McNatt, C. L. Ware, C. L. Brown, D. Wyrick, O. E. Flato, J. W. Montague, A. F. Crowley, R. Barse, John Daggett.

FORT WORTH RAILWAY SCHEDULE.

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

Rock Island System.

Depart		Arrive.
8:30 am	Omaha and Mo. River	7:15 pm
9:00 pm	Kansas City, Chicago, Denver, Col. Springs and Pueblo Fast Ex..	7:10 am
Depart	DALLAS LINE.	Arrive
East		East
7:40 am	Mail and Express...	8:36 pm

FRISCO SYSTEM.

Red River, Texas & Southern Ry.

Depart.		Arrive.
North		North
11:15 am	K.C.&St. L. Mail&Ex.	2:55 pm
	Ft. W. & R. G. Ry.	
3:15 pm	Brownwood M. & Ex.	10:55 am
2:00 am	..... Mixed	6:00 am

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.

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

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

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

Cotton Belt Route.

Depart.		Arrive.
8:15 am	St. Louis & Mem. Ex	7:25 pm
2:05 pm	St.Louis Lt.via Dallas	1:50 pm
9:10 pm	Dallas, Mem. & St.L.	6:50 am

Texas & Pacific Railway

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

International & Great Northern Ry.

Depart.		Arrive.
7:30 am	Houston & San An.Ex	8:35 pm
3:40 pm	Austin " " "	12:45 pm

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

Gulf Colorado & Santa Fe Ry

Depart.		Arrive.
North		North
7:50 am	K.C.&Chi. Mail&Ex.	9:00 pm
8:30 pm	K. C. & Chi. Fast Ex.	7:50 am
Depart.		Arrive.
South		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.
8:10 am	Hou. & Gal. Mail & Ex	8:00 pm
7:45 pm	Hou. & Gal.Mail & Ex	8:05 am
1:15 pm	....Ennis Mixed....	11:35 am

It May Interest You to Know

that during June, July and August, each season, sixty to eighty thousand summer visitors are entertained in "COOL COLORADO," for which there is ample reason.

Limited space forbids mention of even a small fraction of its many varied delights, but among them the

Great Colorado Chautauqua Assembly

AT BOULDER,

is suggested as a principal, affording at minimum expense, as it does for thousands annually, weeks of Musical, Intellectual and Miscellaneous Entertainment by the cream of the nation's talent.

Develop your curiosity enough to ask us for Complete Program and other particulars, and you'll be surprised.

INQUIRE ABOUT THE NEW TRI-ANGLE TICKET via ST. LOUIS.

A. A. GLISSON, Gen'l Pass'gr. Agt. "THE DENVER ROAD," Fort Worth, Texas.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS COMPANY

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

DAILY CAPACITY
8000 Cattle,
10 000 Hogs,
8000 Sheep,
1200 Horses and Mules.

THIS IS YOUR MARKET
There is no reason to ship elsewhere.
"What's the use?"

PACKERS.
Fort Worth Packing Co.
Armour & Company,
Swift & Company.

Facilities for handling Northern and Southern Cattle unsurpassed. If you investigate the markets before shipping, you will find the Fort Worth Market will net you more money.

W. B. KING, GEN'L MANAGER.
O. W. MATTHEWS, SEC'Y AND TREAS.

Go To The
World's Fair
VIA

THE TEXAS T&P PACIFIC RAILWAY

Three fast trains daily—through chair cars and sleepers.

Call on or address.

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

FOR THE
World's Fair
AT
ST. LOUIS
—THE—

Santa Fe

Has Arranged Four Special Rates:

A—SEASON TICKET—on sale April 15 to November 15; limit to return December 15.

B—SIXTY-DAY EXCURSION—tickets on sale April 25 to November 20; limit to return within sixty days, but not later than December 15.

C—FIFTEEN-DAY EXCURSION—tickets on sale April 27 to November 30; limit to return within fifteen days from date of sale, but not later than December 5.

D—COACH RATE—limit to 7 days for return. Date of sale May 31.

From	A	B	C	D
Galveston	$40.20	$33.50	$27.10	$17.60
Houston	37.85	31.55	25.65	16.55
Temple	35.80	29.80	24.25	15.65
Fort Worth	31.05	25.90	21.40	13.60
Dallas	30.65	25.55	21.15	13.40

From all stations on the SANTA FE the rates are proportionately low.

—ASK THE SANTA FE AGENT—

W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A.
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS.

FRISCO SYSTEM

...OFFERS...

CHOICE OF ROUTES

ELEGANT TRAINS.
Electric Fans and Berth Lights.
Observation Dining Cars.
MEALS A LA CARTE.

LOW RATES

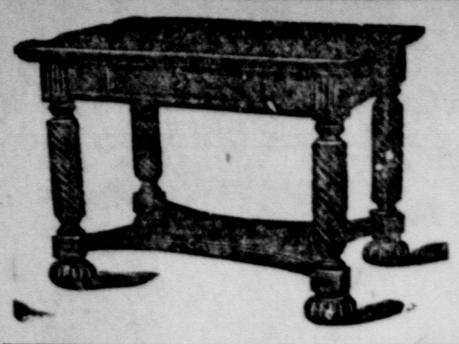
...TO THE...

SUMMER RESORTS,

ALLOWING STOP-OVER AT ST. LOUIS.

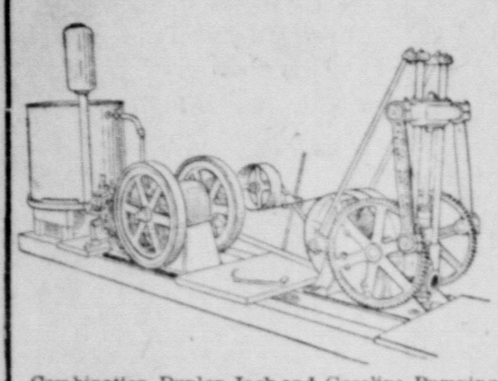
For Full Information, address

W. A. TULEY,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
FT. WORTH, TEX.



We make the price and sell the goods.
FURNITURE.
CARPETS.
MANTELS.
AND STOVES.
Everything for your office or house on easy payments.

ELLISON
FURNITURE AND CARPET CO.
704 and 706 Main St.
705 Houston St



Combination Duplex Jack and Gasoline Pumping Outfit for Wells 35 to 1000 feet deep.

This PUMPER
PUMPS
from wells 1000 ft. deep. Pretty good, eh?

Well, we have sold a bunch of them that can do it, and do it easy at that

Blow in 2 cents on us and get our ideas on the most serviceable outfit for you. Remember that for the past 30 years we have been making pumping machinery for all conditions. Guess we ought to know some thing about it. Ask for Circular D.

ALAMO IRON WORKS, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT

COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Prices to Sellers.

POULTRY—Hens, per doz	$3.00
Fryers, per doz	$2.50
Broilers, per doz	$1.75
DUCKS—Per doz	$3.50
EGGS—Per doz	10c
BUTTER—Per lb., yellow	15c to 20c

GRAIN AND HAY.
Prices Paid to Farmers.

HAY—Johnson Grass, ton	$6.00
Prairie Texas, ton	$7.00
Prairie, Territory, per ton	$7.50
OLD CORN—Per bushel	40c
OATS—Per bushel	30c
WAGON WHEAT—Per bushel	78c

Vegetables.

CABBAGE—Per pound	2½c
ONIONS—Per pound	2½@3c
PEACHES—Crate	75@90c
APPLES—Per bushel	$1.50
BEETS—Doz. bunches	25c
BEANS—Per bushel	$1.00
POTATOES—(New) bushel	80c
ROASTING EARS, doz	8@10c
CANTELOUPES—Per doz	50@60c
CORNFIELD PEAS—Per bushel	40c
EGG PLANT—Doz	75c
CAULIFLOWER—Per lb	10c

HIDES.
Prices Paid Shippers.

Heavy Dry Beef	15c
Heavy Dry Fallen	13c
Lights	11c
Dry Salt	9½c
Green	7c
Green heavy, 40 lbs and up	6½c
Green, light, under 40 lbs	5½c

PROVISIONS.
From the Store.

BACON—Standard	11½c
Extra	10½c
Dry Salt Standard	10½c
Dry Salt Bellies	11½c
Bacon Bellies	12½c
HAMS—Medium	13c
Large	12½c
LARD—Leaf, in tierces	11c
50-pound cans	11¼c
10-pound cans	12c
Compound, tierces	8c
10-pound cans	10c

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.
Selling Prices at Stores.

CUGAR—Granulated, pound	6c
Cut loaf and powdered, lb	6½c
Yellow	5½c
MOLASSES—Sorghum, gallon	50c
Reboiled molasses	55c
Table syrup, gallon	65c
Louisiana Ribbon Cane	65c

STAPLE GROCERIES.
Selling Prices.

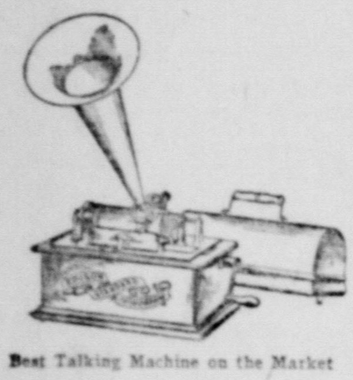
COFFEE—Roasted, pound	15c
RICE—Fancy, full grain	7c
Choice	6c
Prime	5c
FLOUR—High Patent	$2.75
Fancy Patent	$2.65
Third, or Straights	$2.55
SALT—No. 1 fine, bbl	$2.50

WHEN YOU ARE
On the Market
DON'T GO HUNGRY OR DRY.

We serve the best merchants' lunch in Texas from 11:30 to 2 o'clock—only 15c. Every kind of smoke—everything wet to drink. Drop in and visit with us in our elegant new building.

THE MARINE,
Three doors west of Live Stock Exchange on the bridge.

The Edison Phonograph



Best Talking Machine on the Market

Do not confict the Edison Phonograph with other so-called talking machines. Each genuine Edison Phonograph and Moulded Record bears on it the stamp of "EDISON." You can not be deceived.

Full line of Machines and Records at
CUMMINGS, SHEPHERD & CO
700 Houston, St., Fort Worth.

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

—TRY A ROUND TRIP TALK—

THE SOUTHWESTERN TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO.

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

INTERURBAN LINE
NORTHERN TEXAS TRACTION CO.

RUNS 40 TRAINS DAILY
Between
FORT WORTH AND DALLAS.

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

DALLAS FT WORTH

THE SOY BEAN.

An Important Leguminous Plant—Its Culture and Value.

By J. J. BARTON.

Soy beans are among the principal leguminous crops which are now recognized as so important an element in good farming. They are more or less grown over much of the west and south. Because the soy bean grows more erect than the cowpea in some regions and is quite commonly harvested with a self binder, which keeps

SOY BEAN PLANT.

it more free from dirt, it is preferred by many farmers to the latter. As the soy bean is tender, it is not usually planted till settled weather, the last of May or first of June; some eastern Kansas farmers say any time before July as a profitable crop after wheat or oats.

The soy bean is valuable for green manuring and for hay and is one of the best of the legumes for the silo. The beans, fed either in the straw or when thrashed, are good food for all kinds of animals, keeping them in thrifty condition and with glossy coats. In some localities the entire plant is harvested in the field by hogs and cows eating it to the ground.

The crop is cultivated like corn, the seed being sown in drills at the rate of one-half to one bushel per acre.

It is claimed that the yield of crops of all kinds is increased where they follow soy beans, wheat having shown in large fields an increase of five bushels per acre when following soy beans over that grown on adjoining land that had not been in beans. This increase was shown where soy beans bearing no tubercles were grown.

When the nitrogen gathering bacteria that live in tubercles growing upon the roots are present they take nitrogen from the air and combine it with other elements into compounds suitable for plant food. To introduce these bacteria into soil from which they are absent, soil is taken from a field where tubercles are abundant on the roots of the plants and is drilled in with the seed.

GOOD ROADS.

The Railroad and the Wagon Road. What the Good Road Does.

In an address before the recent convention of the Oregon State Good Roads association A. L. Craig, a prominent railroad official, made the following pertinent remarks:

Today I am informed that about the greatest distance a farmer can afford to haul wheat over existing wagon roads to the railroad is about twenty miles. If the wagon road can be so improved that with the same number of horses and with the same wagon two tons can be hauled where one is the present limit it will also be found that the extreme boundary of the profitable wheat area would be forty miles, or double what it is now—that is, a farmer under the improved condition of wagon roads, forty miles distant from the market, could produce wheat with as much profit for himself as the farmer who today is but one-half that distance removed from the buyer at the railway station.

Have you, who live from ten to twenty miles from the railway, ever considered that in addition to a great reduction in the wear and tear on horses and wagons, as well as upon yourselves, good roads would increase the value of the land itself by, as it were, picking it up bodily and placing it nearer the town?

The old settler in Oregon who came across the plains knows that the same number of miles intervene between the Missouri and Willamette rivers that were there in the fifties and sixties, but he also knows that the distance in effect has been shortened so that the relation between then and now is as six months is to three days. And what has brought this about? Nothing but good roads, railroads, to be sure, but a good railroad is simply a good road for locomotives and cars to run on and is an evolution from the wagon road.

THE FARM FLOCK.

The Day of Unlimited Ranges Passing Away—Profit In Small Flocks.

Regarding the sheep industry in the United States W. J. Battison in an annual review of the subject for the National Association of Wool Manufacturers says the conditions indicate that the future prosperity of the American sheep industry lies in a gradual but radical change in the manner in which it is conducted. The day of extremely large flocks on unlimited ranges is beginning to pass away. The sheep will have to be kept in smaller flocks and those adapted to closer confinement substituted for breeds which are dependent on a wide range for profitable existence.

Surprise has often been expressed that farmers in the eastern and middle states do not pay more attention to sheep. The cause appears to be in a great measure the same as that which prevents the growing of carpet wools in this country. Other branches of agriculture require less care and exertion or yield better returns for capital invested and time and labor expended.

Notwithstanding the disadvantages, there is still a good profit to be made from sheep, and a tendency is noted in New York state toward an increase in the number of small flocks on farms heretofore exclusive dairy sections, the sheep being kept partially for the purpose of [illegible] in the future.

The estimated value of the wool crop of 1903, based on the value of the scoured pound at the seaboard, is 124,366,205 pounds, having a total value of $38,775,373, the value per pound for fleece being 48.8 cents and for pulled wool 43.4 cents. The total value of the wool crop is 3.14 per cent less than that of the previous year, the decrease being due to a reduction in the total quantity of wool produced.

On the other hand, the value of fleece wool, it is stated, has increased 7.80 per cent and that of pulled wool 9.32 per cent. In 1903 the average weight of fleeces was 6.25 pounds as compared with 6.50 pounds in 1902 and the average shrinkage 60.8 per cent as compared with 60 per cent.

Squash Bugs.

The process of collecting squash bugs by hand must apparently be the main reliance of the gardener against this pest for many years to come. It has long been known that if small boards, such as old shingles, are laid loosely upon the ground beside the squash vines a large proportion of the bugs will congregate under these at night, so that they are easily collected the next morning. This is well worth practicing in connection with hand picking from the vines.

WEEDS IN ALFALFA.

Dodder Very Destructive—The Most Effectual Way to Combat It.

The best grades of alfalfa seed contain comparatively few weed seeds. The low grades, however, which are mostly screenings, often carry large numbers of weed seeds, as is the case with a sample which contained 6.8 per cent of weed seeds, or nearly 32,500 per pound, of which 5,490 were dodder.

Dodder is the weed most destructive to the alfalfa plant. It is a parasite, having no leaves, and appears as a tangled mass of fine yellow stems winding about and clinging to other plants. The seed germinates in the ground and sends up a slender stem that winds

DODDER PLANT ON ALFALFA STEM.

around the alfalfa plant to which it attaches itself. The dodder root soon dies, while the stems continue to grow and thrive on the juices of the alfalfa until it has matured seed or the alfalfa has been killed.

Dodder occurs over most of the area where alfalfa is grown, except in the extreme northern states.

When once established, it is very destructive and difficult to get rid of. The only effectual way to combat it is to mow the infested area and burn the cutting. There are two species, which are about equally common and destructive to alfalfa and red clover. The seeds of these are of nearly the same size and are not easily distinguished. The larger dodder seeds approach the smaller alfalfa seeds in size and therefore are difficult to clean out thoroughly. In buying alfalfa seed it is essential to know that it is free from dodder seed.

Alfalfa Seed.

A mixture of dead seed in alfalfa seed can easily be detected by the color. Fresh seed which will grow is light olive green and when rubbed in the hands gives a bright, glossy surface. Whenever alfalfa seed is any shade of brown it will not grow and is worthless. Any considerable percentage of discolored seed in a sample condemns it.

Present Population.

A census bulletin lately issued estimates the population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions, at 79,900,889 inhabitants.

Cotton In Argentina.

It is reported that Argentina has about 6,000 acres of cotton under cultivation, and a cotton spinning mill is being erected in the province of Corrientes. The quality of cotton produced is stated to be equal to that of Louisiana cotton. Trials have also been made with Georgia cotton. The quality proved to be excellent, but the yield was much less as regards weight than that of Louisiana cotton. The cultivation of Egyptian cotton is being tried.

Brief Mention.

A drawback to the growing strawberry industry of Missouri is the "leaf roller," and the farmers are finding a remedy in burning over the fields in July or September, when the larvae are folded in the leaves.

According to an admirer of mules, "they are truer pullers than the horse and move quickly under the load. Their hearing and vision are better. They are also good for light harness, many of them being very useful buggy animals."

An exhibit of medicinal plants, including native species that are growing rare, common weeds and a few foreign plants, is made by the bureau of plant industry at the world's fair.

A Song of the Heart.

When he had had his breakfast food,
A dainty sort of thing,
He trilled this charming melody,
"I'm sawdust when I sing."
—Detroit Free Press.

Kellner-Durrett
SADDLERY COMPANY
Have just bought a job lot of..... HORSE COLLARS which they can and will sell at a sacrifice. By a job lot, we do not mean that they are a sorry lot. To the contrary, they are In First-Class Condition—only a variety of styles—hence, want to work them off at any old price.

....Remember, Their Regular Stock is Complete....

1613 MAIN STREET, FORT WORTH.

The Best Thing On Earth!
CRESCENT STOCK FOOD.

Less price than any stock food made. We absolutely guarantee a net profit to the consumer. This food is now being manufactured at Fort Worth, Texas, from the largest stock food plant in the south. Put up in tin pails.

We also manufacture IDEAL MIXTURE, a Balanced Ration for Stock. $20 a ton, f. o. b. Fort Worth.

CRESCENT STOCK FOOD CO.,
Live agents wanted in every town in Texas. FT. WORTH, TEX.

LEGAL TENDER.

The Amounts a Creditor May Accept In Different Coins.

Ordinarily when a debtor appears before a long time creditor there is no questioning of the United States coin in which the debt is to be paid, but the wide possibilities possessed by an arbitrary creditor in stipulating just what coins and in what amounts he will receive payment are enough almost to discourage borrowing.

You can't force a mean creditor to take more than 25 cents' worth of nickels or 25 cents' worth of copper cents. If you could get as much as $5 worth of old silver three cent pieces of another generation you could unload $5 worth on him, just as he would have to take $5 worth of the silver five cent pieces and $5 worth of the obsolete twenty cent pieces, which made so much trouble in the late seventies. But you can pay out $10 in silver dimes and silver quarters and silver half dollars. The trade dollars, of which there are a few still coming into the treasury of the United States for redemption, are worth nothing, while the standard dollar is an unlimited legal tender, as is the old "dollar of our dads," the first of which was coined in 1794 and the last in 1873.

Coins that virtually have disappeared from circulation are gold three and one dollar pieces, the trade dollar of silver, the nickel three cent piece, the copper two cent piece, the copper half cent and silver three and five cent pieces.—Chicago Tribune.

TWO COMPOSERS.

Rossini Was an Easy Worker, While Meyerbeer Was Strenuous.

Giacomo Meyerbeer went at everything ferociously. The work of composing made him restless, excitable and caused him many sleepless nights. This condition was always worst in the spring of the year. He did his best work when the wind howled, the rain poured down in torrents and humanity generally sought refuge indoors. During such natural upheavals the great composer was in his element. Deluged with ideas, his fingers charmed from the piano the rarest and most wonderful melodies.

Compared to Meyerbeer, Rossini was an easy worker and always ready with his pen. Some of his most charming compositions originated under the most commonplace circumstances. One day while the composer was still abed entertaining a few friends the poet Totala brought him the words to the celebrated prayer song in "Moses." Rossini read the text, and the poet, fearing some sarcastic remarks on the part of the former, said, "It took me an hour to write these verses."

"An hour to write such verses?" cried Rossini. "I'll set them to music in a quarter of an hour."

He asked for pen and paper, and in ten minutes, while his friends chaffed the author, the great maestro wrote that inimitable prayer song in his opera, "Moses."

Practical Demonstration.

At an encampment of British troops in the East Indies one of the officers had a horse stolen, but the thief, missing his way, was detected and brought back. The next morning the officer inquired how he had got possession of the horse. The man replied that he could not well tell his honor, but would be pleased to show him. "Now," said he, "this is how I crawled over the grooms. The next thing was to loosen the ropes behind. I then clapped a halter over the neck thus." "Admirable!" said the officer. "In this manner, sir, observe I jumped upon his back." He then gave the horse a smart cut with a whip, put him to full speed and carried him clear off, to the mortification of the astonished owner.—London Chronicle.

Taking No Chances.

A canny Scot got on a tramcar, intending to make the full journey, costing 3 pence, but only took a penny ticket and renewed it twice at the end of each stage. On the last stage the conductor remonstrated with him, saying he ought to have taken out a threepenny ticket at the beginning of his journey and saved unnecessary trouble. "Na, na!" said the Scot. "Had I dune sae and yer cable had broken doun I micht hae lost ma thruppence; but, as it is, I canna lose mair than ae penny!"—London Standard.

Introduction of Silk.

Raw silk is said to have first been made by the Chinese about 150 B. C. It was first brought from India to Europe in 274, and a pound of it at that time was worth a pound of gold. The manufacture of silk was introduced into Europe by some monks in 550. Silk dresses were first worn in Paris in 1455.

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