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, JANUARY 30, 1904. NO. 24

## LIVE STOCK MARKET

**Today's Receipts of Cattle 100. Hogs 1,000.**

**CATTLE MARKET DULL**

**Only Common Stuff In, with Light Demand.**

**HOGS STEADY, ACTIVE**

**Unusually Heavy Run for Saturday on Hand.**

### RECEIPTS.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Today | 100 | 1,000 | 419 |
| Last month | 354 | 1 | ... |
| Same day 1903 | 32 | 139 | ... |

**Official Receipts Yesterday.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Cattle | 1,736 |
| Hogs | 1,179 |
| Horses | 24 |

### THE CATTLE TRADE

**Today's Quotations.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Steers—Choice fed | $3 50@4 00 |
| Medium fed | 3 00@3 50 |
| Stockers and feeders | 2 50@3 25 |
| Yearlings | 1 25@2 50 |
| Cows—Choice heavy fed | 2 50@3 25 |
| Medium butcher | 2 25@2 50 |
| Light thin | 2 00@2 25 |
| Canners | 1 00@2 00 |
| Bulls, stags and oxen | 1 50@3 00 |
| Calves—Good to fancy veals | 3 50@5 50 |
| Common to fair | 2 00@3 50 |

The cattle supply today was the smallest received for some time. Only two cars and a piece of a load arrived, and total receipts for the day were not more than 100, against 260 for last Saturday, 354 for the same day one month ago and 32 for the corresponding Saturday one year ago.

**BEEF STEERS.**

There were no fresh arrivals of steers. A few salesmen had some common steers held over from yesterday, on which trading was slow, but about steady.

Representative sales:

| No. | Ave. | Price |
|---|---|---|
| 42 | 1163 | 3 55 |

**BUTCHER STOCK.**

The usual Saturday dullness prevailed on butcher stock. The small supply was of very common quality. Nobody seemed to want many, and trading was slow at yesterday's decline.

The few bulls on the market met with the good demand that has prevailed all week and sold steady.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Cows.** | | |
| 1 | 760 | 2 40 |
| 2 | 745 | 2 25 |
| 21 | 795 | 2 10 |
| 1 | 970 | 2 10 |
| 25 | 708 | 1 80 |
| 1 | 670 | 1 80 |
| 1 | 650 | 1 80 |
| 4 | 870 | 1 75 |
| 3 | 710 | 1 75 |
| 1 | 750 | 1 70 |
| 5 | 710 | 1 25 |
| 1 | 640 | 1 25 |
| 1 | 790 | 1 25 |
| **Heifers.** | | |
| 6 | 545 | 2 00 |
| 6 | 450 | 1 50 |
| **Bulls.** | | |
| 2 | 1330 | 2 50 |
| 1 | 1070 | 2 35 |
| 2 | 905 | 1 75 |

**CALVES.**

Only a few calves arrived, mostly of the heavy kind, that sold largely to speculators on a steady basis with yesterday.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 90 | 3 00 |
| 1 | 360 | 2 25 |
| 6 | 228 | 2 00 |
| 3 | 346 | 2 00 |
| 2 | 270 | 1 50 |
| 1 | 300 | 1 25 |

### THE HOG TRADE

**Today's Quotations.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice sorted | $4 85@5 10 |
| Mixed packers | 4 70@4 95 |
| Lights | 4 65@4 85 |
| Pigs | 3 75@4 50 |
| Stags and roughs | 3 50@4 00 |

Receipts of hogs today were liberal for Saturday. Twelve cars were in at the opening of the market, and with a few wagon hogs total receipts for the day figured about 1,000, against 278 for the closing day last week, one head for the corresponding day one month ago, and 139 for the same day last year.

The bulk of today's supply was Territory corn-fed hogs of fairly good quality and weight. Texas hogs were few in number and mostly of common quality.

The market opened steady and trading was active until all of the most desirable hogs were sold.

The demand for common thin light hogs was weak, and up to a late hour some salesmen still had hogs on hand.

The top today was $5.12½ for 76 averaging 226 lbs., with bulk of sales from $4.97½ to $5.07½.

Representative sales:

Territory Hogs.

| No. | Shipper. | Average. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 5 [illegible] |
| 8 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 5 [illegible] |
| 18 | [illegible] | 96 | 4 35 |
| 11 | [illegible] | 120 | 4 40 |
| 23 | [illegible] | 91 | 4 40 |
| 50 | [illegible] | 137 | 4 50 |
| 10 | [illegible] | 138 | 4 50 |
| 29 | [illegible] | 182 | 4 72½ |
| 82 | [illegible] | 143 | 4 75 |
| 69 | [illegible] | 223 | 4 97½ |
| 62 | [illegible] | 197 | 5 00 |
| 76 | 40 | 199 | 5 05 |
| 90 | [illegible] | 201 | 5 05 |
| 68 | [illegible] | 222 | 5 05 |
| 83 | 80 | 239 | 5 07½ |
| 75 | [illegible] | 226 | 5 12½ |
| **Texas Hogs.** | | | |
| 35 | [illegible] | 145 | 4 30 |
| 8 | [illegible] | 125 | 4 50 |
| 86 | 40 | 197 | 4 60 |
| 81 | 80 | 187 | 4 62½ |
| 56 | 120 | 211 | 5 00 |

### THE SHEEP TRADE

**Today's Quotations.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Lambs | 3 50@4 50 |
| Wethers | 3 50@4 50 |
| Ewes | 2 50@3 50 |
| Culls | 1 50@2 50 |

### HORSES AND MULES

| | |
|---|---|
| **Horses.** | |
| Drafts, good | $140@150 |
| Chunks, good | 75@130 |
| Drivers, good to fancy | 75 up |
| Drivers, medium | 55@ 75 |
| Southerners, common to fair | 35@ 50 |
| Southerners, good to extra | 75@100 |
| Plugs | 15@ 20 |
| Rangers, plain | 10@ 30 |
| Choice range horses | 50@ 75 |
| **Mules.** | |
| 13½ to 14 hands, fat | $ 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 |

**RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Cattle.** | |
| D. C. Brant, Jacksboro | 46 |
| First Nat'l Bank, Mounds, I. T. | 4 |
| J. H. Young, Stephenville | 33 |
| **Hogs.** | |
| Will Talbott, Broken Arrow, I. T. | 173 |
| L. Wright, Tryon, O. T. | 75 |
| R. A. Shepard, Osage, O. T. | 83 |
| P. H. Sears, Elgin, Tex. | 71 |
| W. Moore, Weatherford, O. T. | 89 |
| W. S. Wilborn, Homestead, O. T. | 78 |
| D. L. Bopst, Watonga, O. T. | 96 |
| D. B. Jones, Perry, O. T. | 75 |
| First Nat'l Bank, Mounds, I. T. | 82 |
| First Nat'l Bank Caddo, Boswell, I.T. | 98 |
| J. A. Caldwell, Nevada, Tex. | 64 |
| **Sheep.** | |
| Armour & Co., Kansas City | 419 |
| **Horses.** | |
| T. & C., Clifton | 25 |

**BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET.**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Cattle.** | |
| Armour & Co. | 962 |
| Swift & Co. | 143 |
| Saunders | 50 |
| Earman | 10 |
| Todd | 12 |
| J. M. Greer | 27 |
| McC. | 14 |
| Floyd | 11 |
| J. M. Smith | 13 |
| Tipton | 42 |
| Pierce | 82 |
| Williams | 16 |
| All others | 46 |
| **Calves.** | |
| Swift & Co. | 150 |
| Armour & Co. | 110 |
| **Hogs.** | |
| Armour & Co. | 369 |
| Swift & Co. | 356 |

**BUYING FOR THE WEEK.**

Following is the record of buying on this market up to Friday evening:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Cattle.** | |
| Armour & Co. | 3,374 |
| Swift & Co. | 2,986 |
| Others | 1,271 |
| **Hogs.** | |
| Armour & Co. | 1,863 |
| Swift & Co. | 1,803 |
| Others | 714 |
| **Sheep.** | |
| Swift & Co. | 259 |
| Armour & Co. | 144 |

**ABOUT THE STOCK YARDS TODAY.**

L. Wright of Tryon, O. T., marketed today 90 hogs averaging 201 pounds at $5.05.

R. A. Shepard of Osage, O. T., was represented on the market today with 83 hogs averaging 239 lbs., which sold at $5.07½.

D. B. Jones of Perry, O. T., had in another good load of hogs. Seventy-five averaging 226 sold to Swift & Co. at $5.12½.

Capt. Edrington of Fort Worth had in today another consignment of steers. Forty-two head averaging 1163 pounds, sold to Swift & Co., at $3.55.

**GENERAL NOTES.**

On complaint of U. S. District Attorney Attwell of Dallas, E. B. Carver, the well known cattleman, and Henry B. Patterson, cashier of the Farmers' National bank of Henrietta, were arrested and brought to Fort Worth, charged with misappropriation of the funds of the bank. Mr. Carver was one of the directors of the bank, which was recently closed by the bank examiner and is now in the hands of a receiver. Mr. Patterson was admitted to bond in the sum of $7,500 and Mr. Carver in the sum of $4,000.

Fort Hancock, which is situated in the extreme western part of Texas, is to be sold by the United States government upon order of the Department of the Interior. Many of the old frontiersmen of the state will recall when this border post was of much military importance. It was the station of government troops during the early days when Indians were troublesome and when there was plenty of work too be done in protecting the frontier. Fort Hancock has been abandoned for some time. It consists of a reservation of [illegible] acres upon which are situated thirty-eight buildings.

## WEEK'S MARKET REVIEW

**CATTLE CLOSE LOWER AND HOGS ARE HIGHER.**

**Receipts Show Slight Gains in Cattle and Sheep and a Loss on Hogs— Comparative Figures.**

The average loss on cattle has been about 10 cents, and the gain on hogs about the same, for the week.

Fed steers are about 15 lower. Feeders and medium steers have lost as much. Cows are 15 to 20 lower. Bulls and calves are steady.

Good smooth heavy hogs are 10 higher. Lights and Texas about steady.

The week opened with steadiness in the cattle market, but fed steers began to go lower. Feeders were strong up to Wednesday, when they headed downward and came out on Saturday a dime to a dime and a half lower. Cows weakened the latter part of the week, and closed with a serious loss.

One of the events in the hog pens was the sale of a bunch of Texas hogs at $5.12½, the top price of the week.

Receipts have not varied materially from last week, being as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| This week | 9,447 | 5,181 | 832 |
| Last week | 9,007 | 5,514 | 567 |

Showing a gain of 440 cattle and 256 sheep and a loss of 333 hogs.

Receipts for the month:

| | 1904. | 1903. |
|---|---|---|
| Cattle | 36,193 | 18,465 |
| Hogs | 25,157 | 9,674 |
| Sheep | 2,730 | 162 |

Receipts for the week by days:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 2,570 | 847 | 257 |
| Tuesday | 2,055 | 356 | 37 |
| Wednesday | 1,089 | 885 | ... |
| Thursday | 1,879 | 914 | 109 |
| Friday | 1,736 | 1,179 | ... |
| Saturday | 100 | 1,000 | 419 |

### CATTLE.

**Monday.**

Receipts 2,570. Steers, top $3.65, bulk $3.25@3.50. Cows, top $2.55, bulk $2.00@2.40.

The supply of steers today was liberal and seemed to be more than the demand called for.

The market opened in a draggy and unsatisfactory manner. Offerings ran largely from common medium grades, with nothing strictly choice on sale.

Feeder buyers were out looking for a few good quality feeders, but there were not many to be found, and finally the bulk of the supply sold to packers on about a steady basis with the close of last week.

The supply of butcher stock was liberal, and the quality good.

In spite of the slowness on steers a good demand prevailed for cows, and trading was active and strong, with an occasional salesman quoting the market 10 higher.

**Tuesday.**

Receipts 2,055. Steers, top $3.65, bulk $3.00@3.35. Cows, top $2.75, bulk $1.80@2.55. Calves, top $5, bulk $2.75@3.25.

Out of the total run today about ten loads of steers arrived, the quality of which was medium to pretty well finished cattle.

The market was a little slow getting started. Salesmen were pricing cattle higher, and though local buyers were bidding no better than steady, the good demand, with medium steers having struck a level where they are comparatively cheaper than good cows and heifers, caused buyers to bid stronger after the first round, and the supply was finally weighed up, and while there was no quotable advance, quotations all the way along the line showed up stronger.

The supply of butcher stock was fairly liberal, but the quality was very common.

Local buyers had plenty of orders to fill, but the best inquiry seemed to be for medium butchers, and though there were few of this kind, there was a seasonable clearance made on a steady basis with yesterday.

**Wednesday.**

Receipts 1,089. Steers, top $3.75, bulk $2.65@3.50. Cows, top $2.60, bulk $2.00@2.55.

The supply of beef steers was hardly large enough to include a suitable array of steer offerings, and nothing very good arrived, with the bulk common to medium.

The demand did not seem to be very urgent for steers today, and trading moved along slowly with sales generally on a steady basis.

The butcher stock supply, while not large, was liberal compared with the total run, the bulk of which were medium to good cows and heifers.

The market had a much livelier tone than did the steer end of the trade, and the bulk of offerings sold early on a steady to strong basis with yesterday.

**Thursday.**

Receipts 1,897. Steers, top $3.40. Cows, top $2.40. Heifers, top $2.65.

Only a few loads of steers were on the early market, mostly of common quality. About half of the supply was late getting in, and it was evident from the slow opening of the market that buyers did not like to take hold until they could get better picking.

Nothing very choice arrived among late receipts, and trading in the morning continued slow, with the most desirable stuff going generally on a steady basis, and trading extremely weak on the common thin cattle. Later the market dropped and was 10 lower all around.

The supply of butcher stock was fairly liberal. The bulk of offerings were of the common thin order, with a good many mixed loads.

The market was slow getting started, but this was evidently on account of the small supply of good cows. The demand was good for all desirable grades on the early market, but later it fell 10 lower.

The common thin canner cows, of which there was a liberal supply, did not seem to attract buyers, and trading was extremely slow, with an occasional salesman quoting his sales 10c lower.

**Friday.**

Receipts 1,736. Steers, top $3.65, bulk $2.65@3.30. Cows, top $2.50, bulk $1.80@2.15.

Early receipts of steers were largely of light weight and common quality, with very few desirable cattle to be had. Later a drove of fairly well finished steers arrived.

Buyers did not seem to be very anxious to take hold, and when trading started the market was slow, though sales were generally on a steady basis with yesterday.

The supply of butcher stock today was largely of common to medium quality, with very few choice cows among offerings.

The tone of the market was weak, and while trading was slow sales were generally on a steady basis.

### HOGS.

**Monday.**

Receipts 847. Top $5.10, bulk $5.00@5.05.

The demand today was again good, and with favorable reports coming in from other points, trading was active and strong and the supply was weighed up in a short time.

Sales today were generally on a strong to shade higher basis compared with Saturday's close, or 10 to 15 higher than Saturday's opening. The top load sold at $5.10 for 60 Oklahoma corn-fed hogs averaging 269 pounds, with the bulk of sales within a range of from $5.00@5.05.

**Tuesday.**

Receipts 356. Top $5.05.

The quality of the small supply was good but of light weight, and the total run averaged under 200 lbs.

The market opened in good shape with a good strong demand, although somewhat delayed on account of the lack of current on the North Fort Worth trolley line, which compelled the stock yards contingent to walk out from Fort Worth, but after traders arrived on the scene trading was active and the supply was weighed up in a short time on a steady basis with yesterday.

**Wednesday.**

Receipts 885. Top $5.10, bulk $5.00@5.07½.

The quality today was fairly good but of light weight, the total run averaging under 200 pounds.

The market opened with a good demand from outside butchers and local packers, and all decent medium hogs sold readily on a steady basis with yesterday.

The demand has not been very strong the past week for lights and pigs, but today the market had a good tone, and this kind sold readily on a steady basis

**Thursday.**

Receipts 914. Top $5.12½.

The quality today was fairly good, though of a light weight, with one load showing extra good quality.

The demand was good from all sources, and while the offerings were hardly heavy enough to suit local packers, there was a good inquiry from the outside for light weights, and trading was active on a strong basis compared with yesterday.

**Friday.**

Receipts 1,179. Top $5.10, bulk $4.80@5.05.

On the opening market buyers were bidding 10 to 15 lower, claiming the market at other points was 10 lower, with a 10c decline yesterday, while they bought hogs steady here, and refused to look at hogs other than on this basis. Salesmen held on to their offerings, hoping conditions would improve, and up to a late hour very few changed hands. Finally buyers bid a little higher, salesmen made concessions, and trade began at a decline of 5 cents.

### SHEEP.

**Thursday.**

About 100 head of sheep were shipped in today, the quality of which was medium to choice.

The supply met a good demand, and with the small supply coming later, buyers have plenty of orders to fill. Trading was active and strong. The best inquiry seemed to be choice fat heavy sheep and lambs. Ten head averaging 105 pounds sold at $5.

**CATTLE WANTED TO PASTURE.**

Wanted, 8,000 head of Southern cattle to graze the coming season in lots of 300 head or more, on fine grass, where everything gets fat. Will pasture for $2 per head for the season from April 10th to Oct. 1st. Receive and put cattle back on cars. We will pay freight on cattle to pasture for parties desiring same. Pasture located on Santa Fe railroad only 16 hours run to Kansas City. Unload in pasture.

Write or wire at our expense at once.

We also can pasture 3,000 head above quarantine line at above price.

THE 101 LIVE STOCK CO.
Niles, O. T.

## MULE MARKET LIVELY.

**PRICES ON COTTON MULES DECLINED FOR WEEK.**

**Demand for Heavier Mules Advanced Prices on that Class—Market Affected by Cold Weather.**

The demand for cotton mules during the week has been active, but not as strong as last week, owing to Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee being under a snow storm, which practically withdrew those states from the market.

Louisiana, Arkansas, East Texas and Florida, however, were represented, to which points about 300 mules were shipped during the week, and about 50 horses. The total receipts for the week are around 500.

The demand for 14 and 14½-hand cotton mules was not so strong as last week, and prices dropped $2.50 to $5, while the 15 to 15½ kind were strong, and the supply light, making an advance on this kind that covered the decline on the smaller.

The demand for cotton mules is declining as the season is waning, but the demand for heavy mules for sugar and contract work is good. The commission men state that they have orders or buyers for several hundred.

**CALVES WITHOUT MOTHERS.**

**Also Immature Calves Should Not be Sent to Market.**

A number of young calves were sent in yesterday, without mothers. They were under 4 weeks old, and under the government regulations could not be slaughtered by the packers, so that there was no demand for them. The boys at the yards hustled around and found cows in milk to suckle them, otherwise they would have died.

This shipping of motherless immature calves to market is not unusual, and it should not be done. It is almost as bad for shippers to send in cows with calves that have not reached the killing age. In such cases they are sold to outsiders as milk cows, at such prices as the purchasers choose to offer.

The federal government inspects all animals intended for slaughter at the packing-houses, and prescribes regulations for the exclusion of such as are not fit for slaughter. Among these are "animals in an advanced state of pregnancy, or which have recently given birth to young," and "animals too young and immature to produce wholesome meat."

Shippers will guard themselves against loss by heeding these regulations.

**RESULT OF THE GUESSING CONTEST**

**Total Number of Votes in Ohio, Massachusetts and Iowa, 1,680,774.**

The guessing contest that was participated in by subscribers to this paper, as to the total number of votes to be cast in the states of Ohio, Massachusetts and Iowa, has been decided. The Press Publishing association, that conducted the contest, sends the official report, showing the total vote of the three states, as certified by the secretaries of state to be 1,680,774. This exact number was guessed by five different persons—Tobias Mudget of Maltby, Mich., L. H. DeBoer of New York, A. A. Groff, Pittsburg, Pa., Geo. McFadzean of Buffalo, N. Y., and W. T. Armour of Hamilton, Ontario. There were 1,036 who came close enough to win prizes, and all of their estimates were within a range of 1,680,648 to 1,680,900. A great many guessed the same number. For instance, 47 estimates were 1,680,676. In such cases the money was divided among the persons making these estimates.

We regret that none of the subscribers to this paper came close enough to get any of the prizes. The closest estimate was made by W. A. Miller of Haskell, who guessed 1,681,329. Most of our people shot too low. Their estimates were generally around 1,500,000. They didn't know how the voters came out of the brush in those states on election day.

**DALLAS WANTS THE CATTLEMEN.**

**Will Make an Effort to Get the Convention for Next Year.**

Dallas wants the convention of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association in 1905. Col. W. H. Attwell, U. S. district attorney, says "the city of Dallas will be in the fight for the 1905 meeting of the association—and we expect to win, too."

Away back in the past—it was in '84 or '85—the cattlemen held a convention in Dallas, and they still cherish the memory thereof. They were sent to the opera house, where no fire had been made, and it was so cold that the audience sat in their overcoats and stamped their feet to keep warm. They felt pretty bad about it, and passed some uncomplimentary resolutions. Since that time Dallas has asked in vain for the cattlemen to come over and hold a convention. A strong effort was made three years ago to get them. Gov. Barney Gibbs made one of his fetching talks, appealing to the cattlemen to let by-gones be by-gones and come over and have a good time, but they said him nay.

Dallas is not considered as being in the live stock territory, as Fort Worth, San Antonio and El Paso are, and for that reason it will be hard to convince the cattle raisers that a convention should be held in that town.

**DAILY WEATER REPORT.**

Weather Bureau, Fort Worth, Jan. 30.—Local weather forecast: Cloudy, probably a little rain tonight.

Clear Sunday evening, and colder.

**TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.**

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 500 | 23,000 | 1,500 |
| Kansas City | 500 | 5,000 | .... |
| St. Louis | 800 | 4,500 | .... |
| St. Joseph | 300 | 5,500 | .... |
| | 2,100 | 38,000 | 1,500 |

**Chicago.**

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, Jan. 30.—CATTLE—Receipts 500. Market nominal.

HOGS — Receipts 23,000. Market slow, weak. Top $5.05, bulk $4.75@4.90.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,500.

**Kansas City.**

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, Jan. 30.—CATTLE—Receipts 500. Market slow.

HOGS — Receipts 5,000. Market 5 to 10 lower. Top $5, bulk $4.65@4.90.

**St. Louis.**

Special to The Reporter.

National Stock Yards, Jan. 30.—CATTLE—Receipts 800, Texas 600. Market steady. Steers $2.30@4.10.

HOGS — Receipts 4,500. Market steady. Top $5.

**St. Joseph.**

Special to The Reporter.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 30.—The Stock Yards Daily Journal reports:

CATTLE — Receipts 300. Market steady.

HOGS — Receipts 5,500. Market steady to 5 lower. Top $5.05, bulk $4.65@4.95.

**THE FINANCIAL WORLD.**

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

Special to The Reporter.

New York Jan. 30.—Following is a summary of the bank statement for the week:

| | |
|---|---|
| Reserve on all deposits, dec. | $ 943,625 |
| Reserve on deposits other than United States, decrease | 935,450 |
| Loans, increase | 29,487,200 |
| Specie, increase | 10,269,600 |
| Legal tender, decrease | 1,803,100 |
| Deposits, increase | 37,640,500 |
| Circulation, decrease | 462,200 |

**WINTER HOMES OF WILD FOWLS.**

Southern Louisiana is the winter home of tens of thousands of all sorts of ducks and geese which make their way down the Atlantic coast, or by way of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi river. When far down, a big detachment of the birds swings westward over Texas, and goes to the southwestern coast of that state between Corpus Christi and Brownsville; many of the flyers which escape the guns of hunters in the Dakotas, go to the same place. Yet Louisiana continues to receive its share. Certainly no finer shooting of the kind is to be had anywhere in the world than in the rich country which lies below New Orleans, and extends westward to the Sabine river. Not only are big bags to be made, but they are made in comparative comfort, there being no freezing temperatures to encounter, and as they consist of pretty nearly every variety of duck known to American shooting, a man may learn the looks and habits and disposition and flights of them all.

Whether he becomes a good shot or not will depend upon the way nature fashioned him. An old dog-Latin sentence has it that "Reading and writing may be bought of a schoolmaster, but a good shot is the work of God." He will, at any rate, become an informal ducker, able to talk of ducks interestingly, and to tell most men things about them. Canvasbacks, redheads and mallards, pintails, widgeons and gadwells, blue bills, butter balls, teals, wood ducks, squealers and others are there, and even the beautifully marked "south southerly" from Chesapeake bay, goes down sometimes to mingle its soft notes with the more raucous voices of its cousins. A man may not kill individuals of all of these varieties in a day, because they inhabit different water and use different feeding grounds, but it will not be uncommon for him to get back to camp after an evening shoot with six or eight kinds in his pocket. One of the strangest things about wild fowls is the manner in which they have borne up against the continued assaults by continually improved weapons.

At a recent meeting of the North Fort Worth city council a franchise was granted to the North Fort Worth Water company to lay water and sewer pipes. At a called meeting of the council last night, Mayor Farmer vetoed the ordinance, on the ground that regard for public health required more careful consideration of the matter.

State Veterinarian D. F. Luckey of Missouri makes the statement that hog cholera is spreading with alarming rapidity in Missouri and neighboring states, and it seems probable that the disease will break all records during the next year. The state board of agriculture has secured figures showing the loss last year amounted to $5,000,000.

**WANTED**—All Missourians and their descendants living in Texas will learn something to their special interest by addressing the Texas Railway and Industrial Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

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

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

SATURDAY JANUARY 30 1904

Entered June 15, 1903, at Fort Worth, Tex., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1875.


### Notice to Agents.

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

### Why Some Fail With Incubators.

A great many people have an idea that all that is necessary is to get an incubator, put the eggs in, heat it up and let it alone. The advertisements of manufacturers of incubators are somewhat responsible for this. A certain amount of attention at the proper time is absolutely necessary.

A man will become interested in an incubator and will buy one. When it comes his hens are not laying much. He wants to start it up at once, so he goes out to get the required number of eggs. He gets all he can from his friends and gets the balance from the store, no matter what sort of weather they have been through nor how long they have been kept, no matter what sort of hens laid them nor what sort of care the hens had. All he is looking for is eggs. He puts his incubator anywhere, where it will be out of the way, and starts it up. He hatches about 10 per cent of sickly chickens and then says that incubators are worthless and throws the incubator into a shed and gives it up.—O. M. Watson in Reliable Poultry Journal.

### Molting and Showing.

It is absolutely necessary to success in the showroom that the specimens molt properly. The fancier realizes this and gives his fowls special care at this time. Fowls out upon the farm, where unlimited range is accorded them, will usually come through the molt without any special care. Nature provides the food necessary to the growth of new feathers and the replenishment of the system. Insects in abundance supply the necessary animal food, while the grasses and other vegetable growth furnish the remaining required elements which enter into the composition of feathers, blood and flesh.

### "The" O'Gorman Mahon.

The last of the Irish duelists, O'Gorman Mahon, was indignant at the number of his colleagues in the Irish party who claimed the prefix and by way of ridiculing their pretensions to chieftainship assured the house there were only three personages properly entitled to it—the pope, the devil and the O'Gorman Mahon. The O'Conor Don, The McDermott, The O'Donoghue, The McGillicuddy of the Reeks, The O'Grady and The O'Sullivan are regarded as entitled to the distinction as heads of old Irish families, clans or septs. There are also some in Scotland, notably "The McNab," whose ancestor had a boat of his own at the time of the flood, being too proud to accept the hospitality of Noah.

### Seidl's Silent Tongue.

One of the most striking anecdotes told in Hermann Klein's "Thirty Years of Musical Life in London" relates to Anton Seidl's first interview with Wagner in the library at Wahnfried. Seidl found the room dark, and, imagining nobody was there, he pulled out his letter of introduction and began silently rehearsing the speech he had prepared. Suddenly from out of the gloomy corner Wagner appeared, and Seidl was so nervous that he could not bring out a sentence of his speech. This proved to be his salvation, for Wagner, declaring, "If you can work as well as you can hold your tongue, you will do," engaged him on the spot.

### The Japanese Hell.

The Japanese language has no equivalent for our word "hell," but has the word "jigoku" instead. Jigoku consists of, first, eight immense hot hells, ranging one beneath the other in tiers. Each of these hells has sixteen additional hells outside its gates, like so many antechambers, so that there are in all 136 hot hells. Second, there are eight large cold hells, each with its sixteen ante-hells, making the same number of cold that there are of hot hells. Besides these 272 hot and cold hells for offenders of the common sort the wily Japs have twenty mammoth "hells of utter darkness," into which will be consigned the spirits of children who take the name of Dai Butsa, or Great Buddha, in vain.

### The Value of Exercise.

The brain that never calls upon itself for work must become dull and stupid, and it is the same way with the muscles of the body. They are filled with blood vessels that should be up and doing. The blood has several purposes, and one is to carry away the waste fluids of the body. The lungs are a sort of rubbery, and the blood is a distilling agent. If the blood becomes thick and unhealthy and sluggish the body does not keep its youthful state. Eyes grow dull, lips lose their redness, and the complexion is sallow and unlovely. It is an easy and simple matter to make exercise a habit.

## CROWDED THE HOUSE.

### The Successful Scheme of a Theatrical Press Agent.

An agent who was in despair owing to his failure to get any advertising that had not been paid for found himself in a big western city with his attraction playing to strong competition and something desperately needed to attract public attention to his show. In one scene of the play a pair of handcuffs figured. The agent had an inspiration. He had the star snap a handcuff on her wrist, and then the agent concealed the key, saying it had been lost. The star was compelled to finish the act wearing the handcuff dangling from her wrist. The audience knew it should not be there, and comment was aroused. Between the next two acts the agent drove the actress swiftly to police headquarters, near at hand. The police captain was mysteriously called out. He was informed that the actress must have the handcuff removed at once and secretly, as she did not wish news of her predicament to get out. The chief brought out a big bunch of keys, and finally the handcuff was removed, but not until a dozen alert reporters had snuffed a "story" and were plying the reluctant press agent with questions. Finally the whole story was pumped out of the agent, the star having returned to finish the play. Next morning the first page of every local paper had a fine story, descriptive of the plight of the actress who had accidentally fastened a handcuff to her wrist. The public was interested and flocked to see the play, and the resourceful agent went on to the next town wondering what new thing he could spring on the sensation lovers there.—William Loftus in Reader Magazine.

### Marriages In Burma.

Burma is unique among the countries of the east in the position accorded to women. There is no purdah there, and, gentle as she looks, the married woman is the head of her house. The girls before their ears are pierced, which is equivalent to a coming out reception, are allowed to roam about the streets playing boyish games with their brothers and their friends, and afterward there are many opportunities for young men and women to meet at festivals, boat races and other gayeties. Marriages in Burma therefore are usually love matches, and the unmarried woman is in no hurry to change her state. Burmese women are charming, generally slender, dainty and demurely coquettish. They wear gayly colored garments, which make them look like flower beds, and their hair, which is shining and smooth, is always uncovered and decked with flowers.

### Why Your Coffee Is Bad.

Bridget is an excellent cook; but, like most women of her profession, she is opinionated and insists upon making all her dishes strictly according to her own recipes. Her mistress gives her full swing not only as to cooking, but as to the purchase of supplies. The other day her mistress said to her:

"Bridget, the coffee you are giving us is very good. What kind is it?"

"It is no kind at all, mum," said Bridget. "It's a mixter."

"How do you mix it?"

"I shake it one-quarter Mocha and one-quarter Java and one-quarter Rio."

"But that's only three-quarters. What do you put in for the other quarter?"

"I put in no other quarter at all, mum. That's where so many spoil the coffee, mum—by puttin' in another quarter."—New York Press.

## A PLAGIARIST.

### The Sort of a Thief That Charles Reade Pronounced Himself.

The novelists who aspire toward absolute originality of plot might think once in awhile of the sources from which certain masters drew their inspiration and of the calmness with which those great workers picked up whatever would serve them at their trade. Charles Reade depended on the newspapers as the living record of life as it is. One day in the week he devoted to his scrapbooks. Passing events seemed to him of vital importance, and the result of his collating appeared in novels whose "purpose" told.

In "Never Too Late to Mend" he exposed the cruelties practiced in the prisons before the reform was successful; in "Hard Cash" he attacked the abuses of private lunatic asylums; in "Put Yourself In His Place" he opened on trade unions. He was a modern crusader. One day he found in a newspaper certain strictures on this manner of work. His rage was instant and violent.

"Plagiarist!" he roared, crushing the paper. "Of course I am a plagiarist. Shakespeare was a plagiarist. Moliere was a plagiarist. We all plagiarize—all except those idiots who are too asinine to profit by the works of their superiors. Surely every blockhead out of a lunatic asylum (except those idiots) must know that since Homer's time all authors have parodied his incidents and paraphrased his sentiments. Moliere took his own where he found it. 'The thief of all thieves was the Warwickshire thief,' who stole right and left from everybody. But, then, he 'found things lead and left them gold.' That's the sort of thief I am."—Youth's Companion.

### Fiscalitis Is Old.

Fiscalitis is a disease that flourished in England as far back as the fourteenth century, only the tax that was then imposed upon foreign goods was a broken head to the maker of them.

When Wat Tyler's people entered Southwark in 1371 their anger was so great against the Flemish weavers and other workers that they made the pronunciation of "bread and cheese" a test of the honest home worker, and who valuable in those days that rents were often paid in peppercorns, and the high prices they brought were among the incentives that induced explorers to brave the dangers of the unknown deep. If a short passage could be discovered to the Indies, it was agreed by all that a wealth of pepper could be easily brought to Europe.

### The Old Time Pepper Mill.

A pepper mill is a piece of silver not often seen on tables nowadays. English housekeepers, however, still use the pepper mill, and American silversmiths sometimes keep it to meet the demands of old fashioned families who prefer to grind their own pepper rather than risk the chance of adulteration. The pepper mill dates back to the time when pepper was a scarce commodity and was always ground at the table from the peppercorns. Pepper was so

### The Visible and Invisible.

The wisest Indian philosophy has never boggled, like ours, over that silly word "supernatural." The Upanishad says, "What is in the visible exists also in the invisible, and what is in Brahm's world is also here." The ultimate, albeit unreachable, is as real to the Asiatic mind as rice, and in the Bhagavad-Gita Arjuna is actually permitted to behold the embodied infinite. Indeed it is rather this present existence which India regards as the illusion, the maya. To see the stars we must wait for night, and to live we must die. Nor is it uninteresting to note in Hindoo classics how these large and happy serenities of oriental view have softened personifications of death.—Sir Edwin Arnold.

### While the Orchestra Plays.

"I do wish the woman back of me would stop kicking my chair," sighed a woman at the theater the other evening. "Ever since the overture began she has been keeping time with her feet, and besides all that she is fanning the back of my neck and trying to hum a tune she doesn't know. Isn't it strange how some people act when there's any music about? Now, just look at that little woman in the second row tapping all five fingers of one hand against her forehead. She's unconscious of it too. And there's another woman over there in the box who seems to think she is leading the orchestra with her fan. The men are just as bad too. Just look around and see the number of men who are keeping time with their heads, their hands or their feet. Then there is always some creature who makes a nuisance of himself by whistling through his teeth all the time the orchestra is playing. Even you, my dear"—this to her husband—"are keeping strict time with your programme while I'm lecturing about other people's misconduct."—New York Times.

### Moon Worship In Britain.

Lunar superstitions lingered until a late period in the British islands. A writer of the seventeenth century says: "In Yorkshire, etc., northward, some country people doe worship the new moon on their bare knees, kneeling on an earthfast stone. And the people of Athol, in the highlands of Scotland, doe worship the new moon." Speaking of the Irish, he continues, "Whether or no they worship the moon I know not, but when they first see her after the change they commonly bow the knee and say the Lord's Prayer and near the wane address themselves to her with a loud voice after this manner, 'Leave us as well as thou foundest.'"

Sylvester O'Halloran, the Irish historian, speaking of the corresponding customs of the Phœnicians and Irish, adds: "Their deities were the same. They both adored Bel (or the sun), the moon and the stars. The house of Rimmon, which the Phœnicians worshiped in (like our temples of Flechta in Meath), were sacred to the moon."

### What Do People Read?

Every roadside fence is now a primer for the passerby, every trolley car is a first reader to the traveler and every boarding a treatise on zoology, manufactures and social problems. Today most read a little, if only the signs and posters; some read newspapers—probably 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 of the 40,000,000 who could read them if they would. A few read novels. If the most popular novel finds only 1,000,000 buyers in a country where 40,000,000 could read it if they would, who can say that novel readers are more than a few? A very few, possibly 2,000,000 to 3,000,000, read standard literature and serious contributions to thought and knowledge. Surely the procession of readers grows larger every year, relatively as well as absolutely.—Outlook.

### Fixing a Clock.

A resident of Florida tells this story of an old negro who came to a watchmaker with the two hands of a clock:

"I want yer to fix up dese han's. Dey ain't kept no correct time for mo' den six munfs."

"Well, where is the clock?" responded the watchmaker.

"Out to my cabin."

"But I must have the clock."

"Didn' I tell yer dar's nuffin de matter wid de clock 'cepting de han's? An' here dey be. You jess want de clock so you kin tinker it an' charge me a big price. Gimme back dem han's."

And, so saying, he started off to find an honest watchmaker.

### Dana's Ten Books.

Charles A. Dana once made a list of ten "indispensable books." They were: The Bible, Shakespeare, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, Bancroft's "History of the United States," Irving's "Life of Washington," Franklin's "Autobiography," Channing's "Essay on Napoleon Bonaparte," Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" and Tarbell's "Early Life of Lincoln."

### Lack of Force.

More people fail from lack of force than from lack of education or opportunity, says Success. A man may be well educated or brilliant and yet for lack of force be a complete failure in his vocation. A man or woman may succeed without education, but not without force; without capital, but not without energy.

### Big Gold Nuggets.

The Welcome nugget of gold found at Ballarat in 1858 weighed 2,019 ounces and was worth $42,000. The Victoria nugget, a mass of virgin gold weighing 340 ounces, was found at the Bendigo mines in 1852.

### Dog Changes Color.

A Newfoundland puppy nearly all white was chased by a big dog in Brussels and terribly frightened. He had a violent epileptic fit, and in a few hours he was completely changed, black markings having appeared all over his coat, which have become permanent.

## MUSCOVY DUCKS.

### In What Respects They Differ From Other Domestic Varieties.

South America is the native home of the Muscovy ducks. They are found largely in Guiana, Brazil and adjoining equatorial countries. In their native state they are a wild variety and, while a duck, are decidedly different from any other domesticated or wild variety known to man. A peculiar feature of the Muscovy is that it never quacks like all other ducks. The drakes are at some seasons of the year very pugnacious, especially at laying time, and will battle vigorously among themselves. Other domestic varieties stand no show whatever with a Muscovy in a test of strength and endurance qualities.

The standard of perfection recognizes two varieties of the Muscovy—the colored and white. There is practically no difference except in color. The drakes are large, nearly double the size of the ducks, and often weigh nine or eleven pounds each; are large in frame, long in body and broad across the back; are shorter in shank, with broad web feet, with long hawklike claws, and are the most powerful of any variety of the duck family. The wings are of good length, very compact, and are the chief means of battle and defense, striking sledge hammer blows at a surprising rapidity. During the autumn and spring we find it necessary to wing both males and females, as they delight to fly all over the farm and also adjoining farms simply for exercise. This is easily accomplished by cutting off the end of seven flights of one primary. They are not a migratory bird and fly simply as a means of transit about their home surroundings.

They are largely bred at the present time nearly all over the civilized world. In the United States they are mostly found in the southern states and along the Atlantic coast. One drake will mate with ten or a dozen ducks. However, if the flock contains enough males they will mate in pairs. Being less of puddler and swimmer than other ducks, they do not require as much water and require not over half as much food as other domestic varieties. Some writers have quoted them as poor or ordinary layers. This we have found incorrect.

Having bred them for many years and in large numbers, we believe them to produce more eggs than any other standard variety. They usually commence to lay in April and, if not allowed to sit, will continue until November.

Unlike all other varieties of ducks, unless it be the little ornamental Calls, Carolinias and Mandarins, the Muscovies invariably prepare their nests and deposit their eggs, while other domestic varieties must be penned at night; otherwise they scatter them broadcast. The duck prefers a hollow log or stump for her nest and will usually lay fifteen to nineteen eggs for a laying, and all will invariably prove fertile.

The young are active and strong from the shell and, barring accidents, will grow to maturity. Another peculiar feature of the Muscovy is that it requires five weeks to hatch its eggs instead of four with all other varieties of the duck and goose family. If not allowed to sit and hatch, the Muscovies will continue to lay until late autumn. Unlike other ducks, they molt but once a year, and, being natives of or near the equator, they cannot stand the weather as well as some other varieties. It is no uncommon sight to see one or more Muscovies sitting on the fence or some building just as contented as if on the ground. The original color of the Muscovy was mixed black and white, the latter predominating. By careful selection for many generations the white has been produced. However, the young the first year will nearly all have a black patch of feathers on top of the head and occasionally a few colored feathers on the hollow of the back, which disappear usually after the first month.—Farmer's Voice.

## OBSOLETE TERMS.

### Some Big Words That Have Been Consigned to Oblivion.

The number of obsolete words that are to be found in a complete dictionary of the English language is considerably larger than the people have any idea of. The following letter, written by an alleged poet to an editor who had treated his poetry with derision, furnishes some idea of them:

"Sir—You have behaved like an impetiginous scrogle—like those who, envious of any moral celsitude, carry their ungliclity to the height of creating symposically the fecund words which my polymathic genius uses with uberity to abligate the tongues of the weetless! Sir, you have crassly parodied my own pet words, though they were trangrams!

"I will not coascervate reproaches. I will oduce a veil over the atramental ingratitude which has chamfered even my indiscerptible heart. I am silent on the focillation which my conadjuvancy must have given when I offered to become your fantor and adminicle. I will not speak of the lippitude, the oblepsy you have shown in exacerbating me, one whose genius you should have approached with mental discalceation. So I tell you, without supervacaneous words, nothing will render igcoscible your conduct to me.

"I warn you that I would vellicate your nose if I thought that any moral diarthrosis thereby could be performed—if I thought I should not impignorate my reputation. Go, tachygraphic scrogle, hand with your crass, inquinate fantors! Draw oblectations from the thought if you can of having synchronically lost the existimation of the greatest poet since Milton."

And yet all these words are to be found in the dictionary.—Tit-Bits.

### White of an Egg.

Never use white of an egg for a meringue, cake or anything you wish particularly light, if the merest speck of yolk gets into it. Put it away for coffee or some other use. It might be whipped for hours and it would not froth.

### Fertile Haiti.

The island of Haiti, the home of the negro republic, is not excelled by any country in beauty or in the variety and richness of its products.

## THE TIGER MAN.

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

Recently there died in India a Hindoo who was known as the Tiger Man. He was a high caste native, given to his books, and much of his philosophy has been quoted in European countries. He lived in the ruins of an old temple on the outskirts of a dense jungle, and there he made and maintained his fame as a tamer of wild beasts, particularly tigers. He did not actually tame them, but the influence he exercised over them was no less than wonderful. Even with a thousand witnesses to corroborate facts one finds it hard to believe in some of his doings.

Had he been so minded he could have cleared the whole province of tigers in two or three years and enriched himself with the bounty offered for their heads and the heads of other dangerous beasts and deadly serpents, but he positively refused to bring harm to a single denizen of the jungle. He would throw no obstacle in the way of hunters, and he expressed no sorrow when he looked upon a tiger slain by others, but he had laid down a rule, and nothing would induce him to swerve from it. It often happened that natives who had lost relatives or oxen by the hunger of the king of the jungle came to him and prayed for vengeance, but in every instance his reply was:

"I am sorry for you, but tigers must have food as well as men. I will not help you to kill one, but I will talk to the beasts and ask them to be more careful hereafter. I am sure they will do this for me."

As soon as the Tiger Man's reputation began to spread there were many who desired to put him to the test, and during the long years of his life it was seldom that he refused. A hundred times over he has gone out into the jungle alone at night and called a tiger to him and led the beast to the ruins for all to see. Sometimes the tiger would crouch and creep and whine, and again he would be fiercely defiant and menace the spectators.

If the report came that a tiger in a certain district had killed a human being, the man would set off for the place without asking for fee or reward. He would learn all he could about the beast and then enter the jungle to search him out. Sometimes he would be seeking for several days, and when night overtook him he made his camp among the beasts and serpents of the thickets. When the tiger had been found, which was nearly always the case if he had not left for another locality, he would be taken by the ear to the village in which he had seized his victim and then be made to roll in the dust by way of apology for his misdeed. He would then be told that he must go at least fifty miles away and live on the game of the jungle for the next month, and it has been proved over and over again that the tiger never failed to disappear.

It was with the knowledge and active participation of a governor of India and not more than fifteen years ago that the Tiger Man was put to the hardest test of his life. He claimed immunity from every species of wild beast and serpent, and he was sent into a jungle in which three full grown tigers had taken refuge from some sportsmen, one of whom was the governor. The hunt had ended at dusk, and the Tiger Man would have darkness against him as he pushed his way through the jungle. The locality was known to be infested with cobras, and just as the hunt was called off one of the party caught sight of a "rogue" elephant stealing through the thicket.

No money would have hired a white man to penetrate into the jungle at night, and native would have lain down in his tracks and refused to stir, no matter what punishment threatened.

There were more than forty people left behind as the Tiger Man set forth upon his errand. He bowed before the governor and said he would bring in at least one of the tigers—one which had been slightly wounded by a bullet. He was heard whistling and chanting as he penetrated the thickets, and he was absent about three hours. When he returned there were both commotion and consternation. He was leading the wounded tiger by the ear and was followed by the two others, and after the tiger came the elephant. There was yet more. Around the man's left arm was twined a huge cobra with glittering eyes, and across his neck and shoulders was another.

"Sahib, I bring you these presents from the jungle," said the Tiger Man as he halted a few yards away.

But the governor didn't want them. What he wanted was to see them restored to their native wilds as fast as possible, particularly as the elephant evinced a disposition to charge the crowd. The Tiger Man had the advantage, and he kept it for a long half hour. He played with the deadly cobras as if they had been twigs of willow, and they made not the slightest attempt to bite him. He spoke to the tigers in a dialect they seemed to understand, and though they growled and showed their teeth they did his bidding as he asked them to leap over each other. The elephant was ordered to march back and forth and to pick up things with his trunk, and he was as obedient as an ox.

When the crowd of spectators had been kept on edge for many moments and everybody feared a tragedy of some sort and was ready to beat a retreat, the Tiger Man placed the writhing serpents on the ground and raised his arm and spoke to the elephant and the tiger. The next moment he stood alone, bowing to the governor, while his strange pets were in full retreat to the jungle. M. QUAD.

### A Tragic Calendar.

Jan-et was quite ill one day;
Feb-rile troubles came her way.
Mar-tyrlike, she lay in bed;
Apr-oned nurses softly sped.
"May-be," said the leech, judicial,
"Jun-ket would be beneficial.
Jul-eps, too, though freely tried,
Aug-ured ill, for Janet died.
Sep-ulcher was sadly made;
Oct-aves pealed and prayers were said.
Nov-ices with many a tear
Dec-orated Janet's bier.

—Carolyn Wells in Life.

## TEXAS LIVE STOCK RATES.

### Tariff Fixed for Shippers by the State Railway Commission.

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

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

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

## LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS

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

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

Barse Live Stock Com. Co.
Campbell & Rosson L. S. Com. Co.
Cassidy-Southwestern L. S. Com. Co.
Evans-Montague L. S. Com. Co.
Evans-Snider-Buel 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.
Sam Davidson, vice-president.
V. S. Wardlaw, secretary.
Marion Sansom, treasurer.
Directors: R. H. McNatt, Sam Davidson, C. L. Brown, D. Wyrick, W. B. King, I. W. Montague, A. F. Crowley, R. Barse, John Daggett.

## A TIRELESS WORKER.

### The Marvelous Energy That Was a Part of Macaulay.

No life was ever lived at higher pressure than that of Macaulay. He was not only "like a book in breeches," as Sydney Smith said of him; he was also like an intellectual steam engine. His thirst for knowledge was only equaled by his amazing capacity for retaining knowledge and by his passionate interest in all the aspects of life. "I wish I knew as much of anything as Macaulay knows of everything," said Melbourne, and, though the epigram may have been intended as a gibe, it approximated to the truth. To the average dullard of the world it must have seemed that this tempestuous man was literally omniscient. He plunged into Italian like a boy rejoicing in a new toy; he took up Spanish with an appetite growing by what it fed on, and then he returned to Greek with a joy which he found indescribable. He amused himself in going to India by learning German and mitigated the distress of a voyage across to Ireland by committing "Paradise Lost" to memory, claiming, doubtless with truth, that if by any inconceivable mischance the great epic were to be utterly destroyed he could from the tablets of his memory give it back to the world.—London News.

### A Highland Dinner.

"The highland dinner is a very smart affair, and one that is never seen south of the Tweed," says the London Queen. "The laird wears his full dress kilt every night, and every one with any claim to a clan does the same, so that often there are more kilted men around the table than black coats.

"The full kilt dress is splendid, and a man to the manner born looks far better in it than in any other clothes. It gives width, height and dignity to the wearer, with its shayd, sporran and brooches. Not only does the laird wear his highland dress, but toward the end of dinner his piper, who has played in the hall outside during the meal, comes into the room and marches around the table. The pipes are a little deafening, but the player looks so fine that one is glad to see him. Most of the pipers in the more noble families have inherited the position from their ancestors and are rightly proud of the post. After dinner, if there is a big house party, there is often a dance. Then the piper is at his best, as he plays his pipes for the lightsome reels to be danced, beating time with his foot the while."

### Starvation In Great Britain.

Deaths from starvation in Great Britain have fallen from eighteen to twelve per million in the last thirty years.

## WORTH RAILWAY SCHEDULE

**Rock Island System.**

ese trains at T. & P. Passenger Sta- foot of Main street:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| rt. | | Arrive. |
| 0 am | Omaha and Mo. River | 7:15 pm |
| 0 pm | Kansas City, Chicago, Denver, Col. Springs and Pueblo Fast Ex. | 7:10 am |
| rt | Dallas Line | Arrive East |
| t 0 am | Mail and Express... | 8:35 pm |

**Frisco System**

Red River, Texas & Southern Ry.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| rt. | | Arrive. North |
| th 5 am | K.C.&St. L. Mail&Ex. | 2:55 pm |
| 0 am | ..... Mixed ..... | 7:50 pm |

**Ft. W. & R. G. Ry.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| rt. | | Arrive. |
| 5 pm | Brownwood M. & Ex. | 10:55 am |
| 0 pm | ..... Mixed ..... | 6:00 am |

**rt Worth & Denver City Railway.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| rt. | | Arrive. |
| 5 am | Denver, Colo. Springs and Pueblo Mail & Ex | 5:10 pm |
| 0 pm | ... Amarillo Ex. .... | 7:25 pm |

**Missouri, Kansas & Texas.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| rt. | | Arrive. North |
| rth 5 am | .. "Katy Flyer" ... | 7:45 pm |
| 5 am | Kansas City, St.Louis & Chicago M. & Ex. | 7:40 am |
| 0 pm | Kansas City, St.Louis & Chicago Fast Ex... | 5:10 pm |
| rt. | | Arrive. South |
| th 5 pm | Hou. & Gal, & San Antonio, "Katy Flyer" | 8:10 am |
| 0 am | .Houston Mail & Ex. | 10:55 am |
| 0 pm | .Houston & Mail Ex. | 8:15 pm |

**Cotton Belt Route.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| rt. | | Arrive. |
| 0 am | St. Louis & Mem. Ex | 5:05 pm |
| 0 pm | St. Louis Lt.via Dallas | 1:20 pm |
| 0 pm | Dallas, Mem. & St.L.. | 6:50 am |

**Texas & Pacific Railway.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| rt. | | Arrive. East |
| st 5 am | St. Louis Cannon Ball | 7:45 pm |
| 0 am | St. Louis Mail & Ex. | 4:45 pm |
| 5 am | ....Dallas Local..... | 5:15 am |
| 5 am | Lallas & Wea'fd Local | 2:55 pm |
| 0 pm | .... Dallas Local.... | 1:20 pm |
| 5 pm | .... Dallas Local.... | 12:30 pm |
| 0 pm | ..Wills Point Local.. | 11:05 am |
| 5 pm | .St. Louis Mail & Ex. | 9:25 am |
| 0 pm | .... Dallas Local.... | 6:50 am |
| art | Main Line West. | Arrive West |
| est 0 pm | Colorado Mail & Ex.. | 7:00 am |
| 0 pm | ..Weatherford Local.. | 10:30 am |
| 5 am | ..El Paso Express .. | 7:00 pm |

**anscontinental Division via Sherman.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| rt. | | Arrive. |
| 0 am | Texark. & St. Louis. | 4:35 pm |

**nternational & Great Northern Ry.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| rt. | | Arrive. |
| 5 am | Houston &San An.Ex. | 7:35 pm |
| 0 pm | Austin " " " | 12:05 pm |

**Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry.**

hese trains at Union Station, Cor. and Jones:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| rt. | | Arrive. North |
| rth 0 am | K. C. & Chi. Ex.&Mail | 9:00 pm |
| 0 pm | K. C. & Chi. Fast Ex. | 7:50 am |
| rt. | | Arrive. South |
| th 0 am | Hou. & Gal. M. & Ex. | 8:20 pm |
| 0 pm | Hou. & San Antonio Gal. Mail & Ex..... | 7:40 am |

**Houston & Texas Central Railroad.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| rt. | | Arrive. |
| 5 am | Hou. & Gal. Mail&Ex | 8:50 pm |
| 5 pm | Hou. & Gal. Mail&Ex | 8:05 am |
| 5 pm | .... Ennis Mixed .... | 11:50 am |


NTERURBAN LINE

NORTHERN TEXAS TRACTION CO.

UNS 40 TRAINS DAILY Between FORT WORTH AND DALLAS.

s leave from the business center oth cities every hour, and on the r from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m. Cars by Union Depot, Fort Worth, Santa Fe and Cotton Belt depots, las

DALLAS FT. WORTH

anta Fe All the Way"

FROM TEXAS
O COLORADO
O ARIZONA
AND THE GRAND CANYON
O CALIFORNIA
O KANSAS CITY
O CHICAGO
O ST. LOUIS

GNIFICENT TRAINS — A DUST-SS, WELL BALLASTED ROAD—A STEM OF WORLD FAMOUS EAT-G HOUSES. EASE, COMFORT, EED, LUXURY. THAT'S WHAT U GET ON THE

Santa Fe

FOR DETAIL INFORMATION Address

.B. KEENAN, G. P. A. GALVESTON, TEXAS.


**CITATION BY PUBLICATION.**
**No. 25091.**

The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District Court of the Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas. To the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to make publication of this citation in some newspaper published in said county, for eight consecutive weeks previous to the second Monday in February, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and unknown heirs of Jas. M. Robinson and H. P. Carver, whose residence is unknown, and all parties owning, having or claiming any interest in the land herein mentioned, to be and appear before the said District court of the Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas, at the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house in the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, on the second Monday, the 8th day of February, 1904, then and there to answer the first amended petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of December, 1903, in said above numbered cause, wherein the State of Texas is plaintiff and the hereinbefore named parties defendants, and in which the plaintiff alleges that there are now delinquent and unpaid to the State of Texas and county of Tarrant, State taxes amounting to $18.70, county taxes amounting to $33.60, fees allowed by law amounting to $38.25, including a penalty amounting to 10 per cent of said taxes for the year, including and since the year 1897, for which the said taxes are delinquent, together with 6 per cent interest on said taxes from the first day of January next succeeding the years for which any taxes are delinquent, and that the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs are delinquent, unpaid and due to the plaintiff, and that the amount thereof is a charge against and a lien on said land in Tarrant county, Texas, described as follows: Ninety acres of J. M. Robinson survey abs 1337, tract No. 2, in Tarrant county, Texas, for taxes for the years 1885 to 1893 inclusive, and 1895 to 1902 inclusive.

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

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

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

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

**Citation by Publication. No. 25202.**—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Seventeenth Judicial District of Texas. To the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to make publication of this citation in some newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks previous to the second Monday in January, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and S. M. McCain, whose residence is unknown, and all parties owning, having or claiming any interest in the land herein mentioned, to be and appear before the said District court of the Seventeenth Judicial District of Texas, at the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house in the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, on the second Monday, the 11th day of January, 1904, then and there to answer the original petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of September, 1903, in said above numbered cause, wherein the State of Texas is plaintiff and the hereinbefore named parties defendants, and in which the plaintiff alleges that there are now delinquent and unpaid to the State of Texas and county of Tarrant, state taxes amounting to $0.57, county taxes amounting to $1.02, fees allowed by law amounting to $2.25, including a penalty amounting to 10 per cent of said taxes for the year, including and since the year 1897, for which the said taxes are delinquent, together with 6 per cent interest on said taxes from the first day of January next succeeding the years for which any taxes are delinquent, and that the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs are delinquent, unpaid and due to the plaintiff, and that the amount thereof is a charge against and a lien on said land in Tarrant county, Texas, described as follows: Lot 18, block 6, Union Depot addition to the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the years 1902. Plaintiff prays judgment for the amount of the said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for a foreclosure of the said tax lien against all of said defendants on said land, to satisfy the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for all other general legal and equitable relief. Herein fail not, but have then and there before this court on the first day of the next regular term thereof, this writ, with your return thereon indorsed, showing how you have executed the same. Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office in Fort Worth, this the 5th day of December, 1903. Jno. A. Martin, Clerk District Court, Tarrant county, Texas. (L.S.) By E. J. Brock, Jr., Deputyy.

**Citation by Publication. No. 25226.**—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Seventeenth Judicial District of Texas. To the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to make publication of this citation in some newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks previous to the second Monday in January, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and J. S. Murphy, whose residence is unknown, and all parties owning, having or claiming any interest in the land herein mentioned, to be and appear before the said District court of the Seventeenth Judicial District of Texas, at the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house in the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, on the second Monday, the 11th day of January, 1904, then and there to answer the original petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of September, 1903, in said above numbered cause wherein the State of Texas is plaintiff and the hereinbefore named parties defendants, and in which the plaintiff alleges that there are now delinquent and unpaid to the State of Texas and county of Tarrant, state taxes amounting to $0.75, county taxes amounting $1.35, fees allowed by law amounting to $2.25, including a penalty amounting to 10 per cent of said taxes for the year, including and since the year 1897, for which the said taxes are delinquent, together with 6 per cent interest on said taxes from the first day of January next succeeding the years for which any taxes are delinquent, and that the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs are delinquent, unpaid and due to the plaintiff, and that the amount thereof is a charge against and a lien on the said land in Tarrant county, Texas, described as follows: S ½ of lots 1 and 2, block 3, Mulkey addition to Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the year 1902. Plaintiff prays judgment for the amount of the said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for a foreclosure of the said tax lien against all of said defendants on said land, to satisfy the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for all other general legal and equitable relief. Herein fail not, but have then and there before this court on the first day of the next regular term thereof, this writ, with your return thereon indorsed, showing how you have executed the same. Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office in Fort Worth, this the 5th day of December, 1903. Jno. A. Martin, Clerk District Court, Tarrant County, Texas. (L.S.) By E. J. Brock, Jr., Deputy.

**Citation by Publication. No. 24652.**—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Seventeenth Judicial District of Texas. To the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to make publication of this citation in some newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks previous to the second Monday in January, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and R. B. Zachary, whose residence is unknown, and all parties owning, having or claiming any interest in the land herein mentioned, to be and appear before the said District court of the Seventeenth Judicial District of Texas, at the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house in the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, on the second Monday, the 11th day of January, 1904, then and there to answer the original petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of September, 1903, in said above numbered cause, wherein the State of Texas is plaintiff and the hereinbefore named parties defendants, and in which the plaintiff alleges that there are now delinquent and unpaid to the State of Texas and county of Tarrant, state taxes amounting to $1.32, county taxes amounting to $2.38, fees allowed by law amounting to $2.25, including a penalty amounting to 10 per cent of said taxes for the year, including and since the year 1897, for which the said taxes are delinquent, together with 6 per cent interest on said taxes from the first day of January next succeeding the years for which any taxes are delinquent, and that the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs are delinquent, unpaid and due to the plaintiff, and that the amount thereof is a charge against and a lien on the said land in Tarrant county, Texas, described as follows: Lots 2 to 7, and lot 9, Grangers 3d addition to Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the year 1902. Plaintiff prays judgment for the amount of the said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for a foreclosure of the said tax lien against all of said defendants on said land, to satisfy the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for all other general legal and equitable relief. Herein fail not, but have then and there before this court on the first day of the next regular term thereof, this writ, with your return thereon indorsed, showing how you have executed the same. Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office in Fort Worth, this the 12th day of November, 1903. Jno. A. Martin, Clerk District Court, Tarrant County, Texas. (L.S.) By E. J. Brock, Jr., Deputy.

**The Trotting Record.**

Just a hundred years were occupied in lowering the mile trotting record from three to two minutes.


# —Fort Worth Stock Yards Company—

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

**Daily Capacity**

5000 Cattle,
10,000 Hogs,
5000 Sheep,
1500 Horses and Mules.

**This Is Your Market...**

There is no reason to ship elsewhere.
"What's the use?"

**PACKERS·**

Armour & Company,
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Fort Worth Packing Co.

**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.


**Citation by Publication. No. 25014.**—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Seventeenth Judicial District of Texas. To the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to make publication of this citation in some newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks previous to the second Monday in January, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and H. C. McCuown and Land Mortgage Bank of Texas, whose residence is unknown, and all parties owning, having or claiming any interest in the land herein mentioned, to be and appear before the said District court of the Seventeenth Judicial District of Texas, at the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house in the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, on the second Monday, the 11th day of January, 1904, then and there to answer the original petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of September, 1903, in said above numbered cause, wherein the State of Texas is plaintiff and the hereinbefore named parties defendants, and in which the plaintiff alleges that there are now delinquent and unpaid to the State of Texas and county of Tarrant, state taxes amounting to $2.28, county taxes amounting to $4.06, fees allowed by law amounting to $2.25, including a penalty amounting to 10 per cent of said taxes for the year, including and since the year 1897, for which the said taxes are delinquent, together with 6 per cent interest on said taxes from the first day of January next succeeding the years for which any taxes are delinquent, and that the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs are delinquent, unpaid and due to the plaintiff, and that the amount thereof is a charge against and a lien on the said land in Tarrant county, Texas, described as follows: Lot 45, land 500, in the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the year 1902. Plaintiff prays judgment for the amount of the said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for a foreclosure of the said tax lien against all of said defendants on said land, to satisfy the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for all other general legal and equitable relief. Herein fail not, but have then and there before this court on the first day of the next regular term thereof, this writ, with your return thereon indorsed, showing how you have executed the same. Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office in Fort Worth, this the 5th day of December, 1903. Jno. A. Martin, Clerk District Court, Tarrant County, Texas. (L.S.) By E. J. Brock, Jr., Deputy.

**Citation by Publication. No. 24904.**—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Seventeenth Judicial Districte of Texas. To the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to make publication of this citation in some newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks previous to the second Monday in January, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and John W. Anderson and John Hamilton, whose residence is unknown, and all parties owning, having or claiming any interest in the land herein mentioned, to be and appear before the said District court of the Seventeenth Judicial District of Texas, at the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house in the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, on the second Monday, the 11th day of January, 1904, then and there to answer the first amended petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of December, 1903, in said above numbered cause, wherein the State of Texas is plaintiff and the hereinbefore named parties defendants, and in which the plaintiff alleges that there are now delinquent and unpaid to the State of Texas and county of Tarrant, state taxes amounting to $0.87, county taxes amounting to $1.53, including a penalty amounting to 10 per cent of said taxes for the year, including fees allowed by law amounting to $2.50, and since the year 1897, for which the said taxes are delinquent, together with 6 per cent interest on said taxes from the first day of January next succeeding the years for which any taxes are delinquent, and that the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs are delinquent, unpaid and due to the plaintiff, and that the amount thereof is a charge against and a lien on the said land in Tarrant county, Texas, described as follows: Lots 3 and 4, block E, McAnulty and Nye addition to Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the year 1902. Plaintiff prays judgment for the amount of the said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for a foreclosure of the said tax lien against all of said defendants on said land, to satisfy the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for all other general legal and equitable relief. Herein fail not, but have then and there before this court on the first day of the next regular term thereof, this writ, with your return thereon indorsed, showing how you have executed the same. Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office in Fort Worth, this the 7th day of December, 1903. Jno. A. Martin, Clerk District Court, Tarrant County, Texas. (L.S.) By E. J. Brock, Jr., Deputy.

**Citation by Publication. No. 24695.**—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas. To the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to make publication of this citation in some newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks previous to the second Monday in February, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and H. W. Key, Mrs. Ozella B. Key and the Second National bank of Jackson, Tenn., whose residence is unknown, and all parties owning, having or claiming any interest in the land herein mentioned, to be and appear before the said District court of the Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas, at the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house in the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, on the second Monday, the 8th day of February, 1904, then and there to answer the original petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day


**YOU WILL FIND**

Through train service Dallas and Fort Worth to Kansas City and Chicago every day in the year. The finest Pullman Sleepers, most comfortable Chair Cars, best Eating Houses and Dining Cars.

It's not too soon to be thinking about that Summer trip—and we can help you plan it, if you wish.

Drop a line to

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 stop-overs at nearly all points; thus giving you chance to investigate the various sections of the Panhandle.

Write A. A. GLISSON,
General Passenger Agent, FORT WORTH, TEXAS,
For pamphlets and full information.

THE

# Interurban Electric Road

BETWEEN FORT WORTH AND DALLAS
A FAST CAR EVERY HOUR, EACH WAY

Two car loads of Vegetables
Five car loads of Fruits
20,000 pounds of Butter
50,000 gallons of Milk
10,000 dozens of Eggs
3,000 head of Poultry
Are consumed daily in these two cities.

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

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

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

# Stockmen, Attention!

The next Monthly

## Auction Sale

—OF—

## Horses AND Mules

Will be held

## Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Feb. 10, 11, 12

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

## Ft. Worth Horse and Mule Co.

## ARMOUR HEREFORDS

### Immunized Against Texas Fever

I have just had 55 of my best 7 to 10 months old bulls and heifers inoculated against Texas Fever, which Dr. Connoway allows us to say, is the best lot he ever immunized. These we are now offering for sale to those who wish such animals shipped below the Fever Line, and will be pleased to receive your inquiries regarding same.

CHARLES W. ARMOUR, Kansas City, Mo.

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

## Cracked Cotton Seed Cake, Meal and Hulls

Write or wire for delivered prices. FORT WORTH GRAIN AND COMMISSION CO. 812 Wheat Building, Fort Worth, Texas.


## THE MAN WITH THE ADZ.

**Wonderful Accuracy of His Aim at the Butcher's Block.**

Outside a butcher shop twenty or thirty persons stood watching a man at work with an adz. He stood on a large oaken block, such as meat is chopped on, which he had taken from its legs and placed on the curb, sloping toward the street. The surface of the block had become scarred and roughened from use. With clean, accurate strokes of the adz the man soon made it as smooth as a mahogany table. It was the wonderful accuracy of his aim that made passersby stop to look at him. He paid no attention to them. A single false blow would have ruined the block. When the job was done, the man helped the butcher mount the block, collected $5 and went off to keep another appointment.

"It has taken me twenty-three years to learn to chop like that," he said to a reporter. "My charge is from $5 to $10, according to the size of the block. A block requires evening off in that way every three or four years. I have customers now that I had when I first began business, twenty-five years ago. In all that time I have spoiled only two blocks, and they were during the two years of my apprenticeship. The butchers can get their chopping blocks put in condition by sending them to the sawmill. But it is more expensive, and they can't spare them so long from the shops. There is enough work of this kind in New York to keep myself and half a dozen others busy."—New York Press.


## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Scotch Collies—A litter of extra good ones now ready for shipment. They are thoroughbreds, and an extended pedigree with every pup. Price from $10 to $15 each. J. B. MITCHELL, Forth Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE — Holstein Bulls—8 head young Holstein-Friesian bull calves, from noted butter and milk strains. All thoroughbreds. Extended pedigree with every sale. Price $40 to $75 each. Improve your herd with one of them. J. B. MITCHELL, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE—Poland-China Pig—A thoroughbred gilt. A beautiful high bred young gilt. A check of $15 will get her and her extended pedigree. Her breeding makes her valuable. Her kind are cheap at $50. J. B. MITCHELL, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE—STANDARD BRED STALLions and Kentucky and Tennessee bred Jacks, from imported ancestors. Large and fine individuals guaranteed. SHUMATE & WILLIAMS, Newbern, Tenn.

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

HARDWARE.

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

DOGS

FOX AND W

Of the b ains in America: perience in breeding these fine dogs for my own sport; I now offer them for sale. Send stamp for Catalogue.

T. B. RUDSPETH, Sibley, Jackson County, Missouri.

## 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

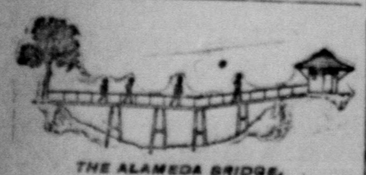
EUROPEAN PLAN

At end of street car line, 25th and North Main Street. Three hundred yards due west of Live Stock Exchange Building.

## THE FAMOUS KITTS BRIDGE,

Known by all stockmen to lead to liquid bliss and clouds of joy. It gracefully and picturesquely spans Marine at the

## Stock Yards Exchange Saloon



THE ALAMEDA BRIDGE.

The above is a cut of the

ALAMEDA BRIDGE,

made famous by the fact that there's been more Alameda Rye carried over it by patrons of the

## Alameda Bar

than all the waters that have ever passed beneath it.

Liquid Bliss and Clouds of Joy are not all you need to gladden the eye.

After crossing the bridge you turn to the left and ask the man for Alameda Rye.


## FARM AND GARDEN

### THE COTTON BOLL WEEVIL.

**What the Genuine Weevil Is, How It Looks and How It Works.**

The cotton boll weevil has attained such notoriety that those who have never seen it may have some curiosity about the looks of so formidable a pest, while those who seek to shun its acquaintance will find some hints toward that end in the following by Frederick W. Mally of Texas:

The full grown weevils vary in size from three-sixteenths to three-eighths of an inch in length. They are quite active when traveling, but fly rather sluggishly.

The color of the adult varies somewhat, depending upon the age of the weevil examined. A newly transformed weevil is whitish all over. As it gets older the body becomes chocolate in color. The wings at first turn a clear wine color and then darker, later be-

THE COTTON BOLL WEEVIL.
[A, adult beetle; B, pupa; C, larva. All enlarged. Vertical lines show actual size.]

coming slightly hairy or pubescent. Down the middle of the upper surface of the thorax this pubescence becomes somewhat longer and so dense that it forms a whitish line. Some adults are found whose body color is essentially black, instead of a dull chocolate. Again, some are more distinctly light brown. The pubescence soon wears off somewhat, and then the weevils look darker. This accounts for the frequent confusion among planters as to what the genuine weevil is and how it looks.

The active feeding period of the adult weevils is during the day. At night they travel and fly but very little. It has often been noted that a weevil observed in any particular square at sundown is found within the identical square at sunrise unless disturbed during the night. During the vigorous growing season of cotton the weevils go about from plant to plant by short sluggish flights. When cotton is knee high or more, it usually happens that they fly only across to the next row before striking another plant, on which they light.

Early in spring, when the adults come out from winter quarters, they are voracious eaters and feed readily on any young cotton to be found. They feed for the most part by getting up among the developing leaf buds between the seed leaves, into which they eat, just as they do the young squares later. In spring, before squares are formed on cotton, the weevils often eat a small hole into the tender growing portions of the stems or branches. They have a habit of eating into these somewhat different from that of eating into a square under cover. The end of the stout, slightly curved snout of the weevil is provided with small, clawlike jaws, with which it actually eats a hole rather than bores it, as the popular notion is.

When preparing to feed on any exposed portions of the plant, the weevil nearly always uses its sharp mandibles at the end of the snout to rasp the outer bark, so as to enable it to get hold of the ragged ends, which it then deliberately pulls off and lays on one side. After doing this it eats the tender portions underneath. This process

THE WEEVIL'S WORK.
[A, newly hatched larva in a young square; B, nearly full grown larva; C, pupa in a young boll picked from the ground.]

is comparable to peeling an apple before eating it. This is not an invariable habit, but prevails in the majority of instances and is important as bearing upon the methods of poisoning. As soon as squares are formed on the plants the weevils at once attack them and eat holes into them from behind the shelter of the involucre, or ruffle. When hard pressed for squares to eat, small and even large bolls will be eaten into.

**Working Butter.**

In working butter never slide the paddle over the surface, as such treatment injures the grain. The best method is to remove the milk by using a gentle downward pressure. Excessive washing is also injurious to the grain and general appearance of the article. Stop churning when the butter fat globules begin to adhere to each other, draw off the milk and wash in two waters at about 55 degrees, stirring slowly and no longer than is absolutely necessary to accomplish the purpose, says the American Agriculturist correspondent.

**Excursionists For Revenue.**

Some years ago a British warship visited St. Kilda in exceptionally calm weather. As the natives of the place had never seen a steamer, the captain good naturedly offered to take them for an hour's cruise, which was readily accepted by a great many. On their return the captain, seeing them all standing in rows on the quarter deck, asked the cause. He was at once informed that they were waiting to be paid.

**Korean Men's Hats.**

The quaintest feature of the picturesque costumes of the Korean men is their hats. They are mousetrap-like arrangements made from the hair of the wearer's ancestors. This priceless possession is handed down from father to eldest son, who reaches the goal of his ambition at the moment when the family hat is placed upon his head. Another grotesque form of Korean headdress is the mourning hat that is worn in rural districts by the eldest son for three years after the death of either of his parents. This conical shaped affair of rushes or rice straw is as large as a bushel basket and extends to the shoulders.

**The Meaning of Mess.**

The use of the word mess for dining room is a remnant of a custom quite common in Anglo-Norman times. Mess, from the French mets (meat or a dish of food) and the Latin mensa (a table), was the meat prepared in common (compare the collegiate word "commons") for four persons sitting at a separate table. Guests at dinners and other ceremonial occasions were divided for general convenience into such groups.

From this the word came to be used as equivalent to four in other matters. Shakespeare speaks of Henry's four sons as a mess, "Where are your mess of sons?" and in "Love's Labor's Lost" we find, "I confess that you three fools lacked me to make up the mess."

From the fact that soldiers and sailors are always catered for in messes according to rank, the survival of the word among them is quite natural. The same practice is still maintained in the London inns of court.

**The Lemon as Medicine.**

The value of lemons in the treatment of both rheumatism and consumption is now known to be very great. The treatment is to begin with one or two a day and gradually increase the number. In one case of rheumatism twenty-five lemons a day were the dose for a time. As a preventive of illness, however, a half a lemon a day is all that should be taken—that is, if taken every day year in and year out. A half a lemon in a cup of hot water taken an hour before breakfast (without any sugar) will annihilate the darkest of dark brown tastes in one's mouth. If you make a practice of eating more butter and sugar than is good for you take lemon and hot water every morning.—Maxwell's Talisman.

**Life and the Sun.**

All the energy of life is derived ultimately from the sun. A little of this comes indirectly through lightning which in passing through the air forms ammonia and oxides of nitrogen. These, being carried by rain into the ground, are the constant source of nitrogen for vegetable and indirectly for animal life. A much larger quantity of energy is well known to be taken direct from the sunshine by plants and used in their anabolic processes. This energy is appropriated by animals in their food, and whether in the vegetable or in the animal it assists in any alternations of the system before it is completely dispersed.

**Mouth as Money Box.**

Gaman, a Baluchee convict, was asked in a Delhi court recently how prisoners concealed money. He replied by opening his mouth and pouring into his hand a number of coins.

**Forced Flowers.**

Flowers are now produced at unnatural seasons of the year by means of anæsthetics. Ether is highly successful in the case of the lilac, and chloroform can be used with equally good results on lilies of the valley, but only a small quantity of anæsthetic should be used.

## THE CURIOSITY VENDER

[Original.]

"Good morning, Mr. Verder? How is the curio business today?"

"Fairly good. Can I do anything for you?"

"Since you deal in old manuscripts, I have thought I might sell you one."

"Um! The prices we get for manuscripts are so poor that it hardly pays us to buy them, even when we get them at our own terms. But to whom am I indebted for this visit? I don't know that I ever saw you before."

"Call me Damon. I don't care to be known just now, especially in this transaction. If the police should get hold of the matter, they might make trouble for me."

The shopkeeper turned a pair of gray eyes, partly covered by shaggy eyebrows, like those of a terrier dog, on his visitor.

"If I could find a certain man," continued Damon, "I could sell it to him for every cent he has in the world."

Verder said nothing for a time. He appeared to be puzzled by the singular statement. Damon was watching him closely. "Why do you come here?" said Verder at last.

"I have thought you might find the man for me."

There was another pause, at the end of which Verder said:

"I could tell better about that if I knew his name."

"It is Dealy."

Verder turned from the piercing glance the other brought to bear upon him, went to a desk and began to look over his cashbook.

"You don't seem to know him."

"No, I don't. You must excuse me. I am busy today. Last night there was an error in my cash."

"Would you not like to see the bit of paper I refer to?" asked Damon.

"It would not interest me."

"Not even to know where it was found?"

The curio merchant seemed not to hear the question. He was adding a column of figures. Damon proceeded:

"I had a visit the other day from a dealer in secondhand furniture. He told me that he had bought a desk that had belonged to an old man who was found one morning some years ago dead in his bed. Had it not been for some blue marks on his throat—there were three right hand finger marks, the third finger missing—his death would have been attributed to heart disease. As it was it was believed that he was murdered. When his estate was settled, instead of finding $500,000 in government bonds which the deceased had informed his family he had put away for a certain use none was found. Well, as I see that I am boring you I will condense what I have to say. The furniture dealer who bought the desk was putting it in order when he came upon a secret drawer in which was a letter. That's the letter I came here to sell."

Meanwhile the curio dealer had ceased to add figures and was listening breathlessly. When the speaker had finished he turned his face to a fireplace fitted with a colonial mantel, brass andirons and fender. He placed his hands on the mantel, bowed his head and groaned. The third finger on his right hand was missing.

Presently he turned.

"What do you want for your—your curio?" he asked.

"You wouldn't buy it without seeing it, would you?"

"I? I wouldn't buy it, but I know a man who"—

"Just so. I thought you would know somebody who would take an interest in the matter. But I think it would sharpen your faculties to see the letter or at least hear it read. I will read it to you." And, taking a paper from his pocket, he read aloud:

I must have the rest of the bonds before the close of the month. If not you will not live to complete the year. DEALY.

"The name is made up," continued Damon, looking up at his victim. "That's plain. It's the word 'deal'—a pretty villainous deal, I should say. How much would your friend pay for the letter?"

"Name the price," said Verder hoarsely.

"The missing bonds."

"If you will come in tomorrow, I will tell you what I have done."

"I must know today."

"Well, remain here. I will be back within half an hour."

"If you need to send a messenger, call one, but I'm a timid man and wouldn't like to be left so long alone."

"What guarantee has this—Dealy—that he will not be prosecuted?"

"Ah! Now we are getting to something that interests you. Look at this."

He drew from his pocket a paper, which he handed to Verder. Verder read it and put it in his own pocket. It was an indemnification.

"Now you're acting like a sensible man. But I want to explain to you that the estate of the man who was bled of his bonds turned out a shell, and his family are impoverished. That's why Mr. Dealy escapes the gallows. See?"

Verder took up an old bayonet. Damon drew a revolver, but he had no occasion to use it. Verder used the bayonet to raise some brick and mortar on the hearth of the fireplace and took out a package, which he handed to Damon. Damon unrolled it and counted 500 thousand dollar United States bonds.

"I thought we'd make a deal, Mr. Dealy. Good morning. I'm sure you have sense enough to keep mum, and I assure you the rest of us have. You see, this cheating the gallows is dangerous work when found out."

And, turning, the detective left the shop.

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**Food and Nervous Troubles.**

I have the privilege of knowing many eminent men in the medical profession, and their advice in nine cases out of ten is to eat and take as much nourishment as possible. Numbers of cases of nervous breakdown are entirely cured by what your correspondents would call "overeating." In all nervous disorders, from which so many suffer in this age of keen competition, the chief remedy is eating more than is seemingly required.—London Telegraph.


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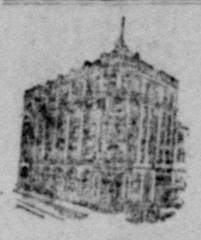

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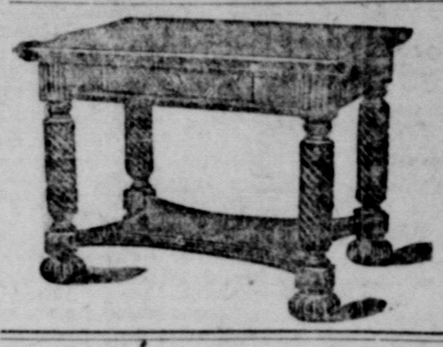

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**A Bold Holdup.**

Within my time in Texas (and I am not such an old man either) two stagecoaches containing about twenty-three passengers were stopped and all the valuables of the passengers taken by one man. The robber made them all stand in a row and "hand over." The route was only traveled by one coach, but on account of the large number of passengers an additional coach was put on that day. The robber stopped the first coach and made the passengers get out. When the passengers in the first coach were lined up the second coach made its appearance. He made them get out and then told them he didn't expect two coaches. That was nerve. A Jew insisted on retaining enough of his money to get his dinner. The robber took all and then gave him back 50 cents, and the Jew got into an argument with him as to the amount being sufficient to get a meal. That was cheek. The robber went off with all the money of the twenty-three passengers, and yet there were many brave men in that caravan, but discretion was the better part of valor. The robber had two pistols out and ready. A shot from one of the twenty-three would have caused the robber to shoot, and several would have been killed. That's the only way they looked at it.—Forest and Stream.

**Pulse Beats.**

The rate of the pulse in males at different ages is as follows: At birth, 136 beats per minute; at 5 years, 83 beats per minute; between 10-15 years, 78 beats per minute; between 15-20 years, 60.5 beats per minute; between 20-25 years, 60.7 beats per minute; between 25-30 years, 71 beats per minute; between 30-50 years, 70 beats per minute.

In females the rate is from 1 to 4.5 beats faster per minute.

Slow walking raises the pulse from 10 to 20 beats, while rapid running may raise it to 140. This rise may last from half an hour to an hour.

Eating raises the pulse from 8 to 20 beats; without wine, 13.1; with wine, 17.5. In the morning the pulse is 10 beats higher than at night. When the barometer rises 5 inches the pulse increases 1.3 per minute. If the pulse be 66.6 while lying down it will be 70 when sitting and 78.9 when standing.

**Ancient Tribe In Panama.**

In Panama reside the Talamancans, a tribe of Indians ruled by a king who have not changed their habits since the days of Columbus. The Talamancan's hut, which is a masterpiece in the art of thatching, is a huge affair and shelters his entire family and all his worldly possessions, including the domestic animals. As he is a past master in the art of domesticating the wild deer, the peccary, the tapir and even the tiger cat, numbers of these animals are present in every village. His bed consists of the trunk of a certain species of palm cut into strips and supported three or four feet from the ground on a frame. A few earthen pots complete the furnishings of his house.

**Balzac's Impecuniosity.**

Of Balzac it is stated that whenever he was hard at work he went to roost "like the fowls," as he himself put it, at 7 in the evening. He was called at 1 in the morning and wrote till 8; then took another hour and a half of sleep; then after a light meal went to work again until 4 in the afternoon; then he took a bath, saw a few friends, took perhaps a short walk and immediately after dinner went off to bed.

"I shall be compelled," he wrote, "to lead this nigger's life for a few months without stopping in order not to be swamped by those terrible bills that are due." And yet he was always hard up for money.

**Surgeons and Mustaches.**

While some doctors maintain that no surgeon should be allowed to perform an operation unless he has shaved his mustache, others declare that the mustache should remain as a hygienic safeguard because it serves as a trap for dangerous microbes, keeping them out of the nose and lungs.

**A Parallel.**

An old farmer said to his sons: "Boys, don't you wait for somethin' to turn up. You might jest as well go and set down on a stone in the middle of a meadow with a pail 'twixt your legs and wait for a cow to back up to you to be milked."


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