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, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1904. NO. 27

LIVE STOCK MARKET

Today's Receipts of Cattle, 1,500; Hogs, 500.

FEEDER STEERS STEADY

A Good Demand for Butcher Cows—Market Steady.

HOGS CLOSED 5c HIGHER

Only Common Rough Stuff on the Market.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	H&M
Today	1,500	500	269	26
Last Month	1,745	512	137	56
Same day 1903	473	470	...	..

Official Receipts Yesterday.

Cattle	2,122
Hogs	1,127
Sheep	494
Horses	27

Selling Prices Today.

CATTLE—Steers, top $3.45, bulk $3.05@3.35. Cows, top $2.35, bulk $1.85@2.15. Calves, top $3.25, bulk $3.15@3.25.

HOGS—Top $4.95.

SHEEP—Bulk $4.

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	4 00@6 00
Common to fair	2 50@4 00

Receipts of cattle today were moderate, but enough arrived to supply all requirements of the trade.

Forty-two cars were in at the opening of the market, or about 1,300 head. Very few were reported and at the close total receipts figured about 1,500 head, against 1,089 last Wednesday, 1,745 for the corresponding Wednesday last month, and 473 for the same day last year.

BEEF STEERS.

Very few steers arrived today, and all offerings were on the light thin order up to medium feeders, with nothing choice among receipts.

There were very few packers could use and the bulk of the offerings went to feeder buyers on about a steady basis with yesterday.

A few averaging around 900 to 1000 pounds landed at $3.25, but the bulk of offerings sold within a range of from $2.50@3.00.

Good to choice fed steers are quoted from $3.50@4.00, medium fed from $3.00@3.50, stockers and feeders $2.50@3.25, and yearlings $1.25@2.50.

Representative sales:

No.	Ave.	Price
23	1082	3 45
22	1056	3 35
22	1011	3 25
25	970	3 25
23	995	3 25
25	834	3 20
52	974	3 15
1	1150	3 10
40	897	3 05
35	901	3 05
1	710	2 50
14	599	2 30
1	710	2 25
25 yearlings	444	2 00

BUTCHER STOCK.

The quality of butcher stock today was fairly good, and while there was quite a few mixed loads, including a good many thin cows, there was a good sprinkling of heavy fed cows to be had.

There was quite a demand for good grades of butcher stock today on a steady basis with yesterday.

Salesmen were holding cattle higher, and at the opening cattle were slow to move, but finally cattle started changing hands steady, and a seasonable clearance was effected.

Buyers did not seem to have many orders for canners, but the market had a good tone and trading ruled about steady.

Choice heavy fed cows $2.50@3.25, with medium butchers $2.25@2.50, cutters $2.00@2.25, and canners $1.00@2.00.

The supply of bulls was fairly liberal, a good many feeders were on hand and trading was active and steady.

Bulls, stags and oxen are quoted from $1.50@3.25.

Cows.

4	970	2 40
8	947	2 40
20	771	2 35
5	888	2 25
2	1025	2 25
13	738	2 25
1	1070	2 25
27	838	2 15
18	676	2 05
14	775	1 90
26	710	1 85
11	800	1 85
16	716	1 80
20	712	1 75
8	726	1 75
1	860	1 65
43	671	1 65
18	653	1 50
7	628	1 50
5	622	1 25
1	690	1 00
1	506	1 00

Bulls.

1	1090	3 00
1 stag	1490	3 00
1	1200	2 25
1	920	2 10
14	1065	2 10
1	870	2 00
2	1010	2 00

CALVES.

There was little change in the calf trade this morning, the usual good demand met the small supply and trading was active and steady.

Good to fancy vealers are quoted from $4.00@6.00, with common to fair kinds from $2.00@4.00.

2	205	4 25
2	105	3 50
1	360	3 00
4	417	2 75
1	260	2 50
1	230	2 50
60	303	2 50
4	275	2 25
1	300	2 25
14	354	2 00
2	430	2 00
3	420	2 00
3	870	2 00
19	260	1 75
1	360	1 75
4	277	1 75
1	180	1 25

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	$4 80@5 05
Mixed packers	4 65@4 90
Lights	4 60@4 80
Pigs	3 75@4 50
Stags and roughs	3 50@4 00

Receipts of hogs today fell down to a moderate supply. Only five cars were in at the opening, or 483 head, with enough wagon hogs to make total receipts about 500, against 885 for last Wednesday, 512 for the corresponding Wednesday one month ago, and 470 for the same day one year ago.

The quality today was very common, the bulk of the supply was mixed with old rough sows and running largely to a piggy end.

There was a good demand from both packers and though there was no outside orders, trading opened up active with sales strong to 5 higher, and the supply was closed out early on this basis.

The top today was $4.90 for those averaging 210 to 224 pounds, with the bulk of sales at from $4.40@4.85.

Choice sorted are quoted from $4.80@5.05, mixed packers $4.65@4.90, light grades $4.60@4.80, pigs $3.75@4.50, and boars, stags and roughs from $3.50@4.00.

Representative sales:

Territory Hogs.

No.	Shrink.	Average.	Price.
1	.....	230	4 40
16	.....	144	4 40
32	.....	109	4 45
27	.....	141	4 50
62	160	210	4 90
41	.....	224	4 90
11	.....	151	4 90

Texas Hogs.

18	.....	141	3 65
27	.....	171	3 65
56	40	146	4 15
34	.....	146	4 15

Wagon Hogs.

1	.....	120	4 25
2	.....	190	4 80
4	.....	212	4 85
2	.....	330	4 85
2	.....	425	4 90

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

Representative sales:

Wethers.

No.	Ave.	Price.
124	85	4 00
124	85	4 00
124	85	4 00
121	84	4 00

Ewes.

80	84	3 30
100	81	3 30
89	59	3 30

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.

J. E. Anderson, Clarksville	63
J. T. Jamerson, Clarksville	33
Taylor & Long, Ector	58
E. F. Dawson, Odessa	259
Jas. Marburger, Muldoon	24
Coffin & Galloway, Itasca	30
H. H. Halsell, Decatur	75
J. S. Richardson, Alvord	42
G. W. Powell, Sunset	45
O. & D., Waco	69
W. E. L., Waco	34
J. T. R., Waco	36
H. E. W., Lancaster	26
White, Batcheler & Taylor, Lancaster	49
G. T. H., Lancaster	24
J. S. Godberry, Sanger	28
D. R. Dial, Mangum	34
L. C. Mims, Ennis	26
R. Cattle Co., Cisco	54
W. C. Demere, Abilene	32
House & Currie, Winchell	69
A. A. Hartgrove, Brownwood	52
W. N. Burns, Blanket	27
P. Burns, Blanket	42
S. Miles, Dublin	42
W. J. Wasson, Dublin	43

Hogs.

Petree & McDonald, El Reno, O. T.	111
R. F. & H. L. Howe, Bilings, O. T.	78
J. C. Robb, Kingfisher, O. T.	93
C. J. Phillips, Grump, O. T.	79
H. K. Heffington, Mill Creek, I. T.	122

Sheep.

B. B. West, Gatesville	269

Goats.

L. C. Mims, Ennis	15

Horses and Mules.

F. Thompson, Cameron	26

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

Cattle.

Hartgrove	41
Pierce	18
Todd	77
Saunders	57
Smith	31
Cherryholmes & Hill	19
All others	16

Hogs.

Armour & Co.	484
Swift & Co.	387
Arthur	2
English	4
Hotchkiss	18
Jno. D. Farmer	8
Armstrong	100

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	9,000	22,000	15,000
Kansas City	7,000	8,000	3,000
St. Louis	5,500	6,500	1,500
St. Joseph	1,400	6,800	2,700
	22,900	43,300	22,200

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, Feb. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts 9,000. Market strong, 10 to 20 higher. Beeves $3.50@5.60, cows and heifers $1.50@4.25, stockers and feeders $2.25@4.00.

HOGS — Receipts 22,000. Market 10 to 15 higher. Top $5.15, bulk $4.75@5.00. Good to choice heavy $4.95@5.15, mixed and butchers $4.70@5.00, pigs $4.25@4.50.

SHEEP — Receipts 15,000. Market $3.50@4.65.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, Feb. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts 7,000. Market strong. Beeves $3.50@4.75, cows and heifers $2.00@3.90, Texas and Westerns $3.25@4.20.

HOGS — Receipts 8,000. Market 5 to 10 higher. Top $5.05, bulk $4.80@5.00.

SHEEP— Receipts 3,000. Market steady.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stock Yards, Feb. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts 5,500, Texas 3,800. Strong. Texas steers $2.80@3.95, cows and heifers $2.00@3.00.

HOGS — Receipts 6,500. Market 10 higher. Butchers $4.80@5.05, packers $4.65@4.90, pigs and lights $4.45@4.75.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,500. Strong.

St. Joseph.

Special to The Reporter.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 3.—The Stock Yards Daily Journal reports:

CATTLE — Receipts 1,400. Market strong to 15 higher. Top $4.85.

HOGS — Receipts 6,800. Market 5 to 10 higher. Top $5.05, bulk $4.70@5.00.

SHEEP —Receipts 2,700. Mostly steady. Colorado yearlings $5.

AROUND THE STOCK YARDS.

John Combs from Waco sold 22 steers of 1011 pounds average at $3.25.

H. E. White from Lancaster sold 25 steers of 834 pounds average at $3.20.

H. H. Halsell had 75 steers on the market from Decatur, averaging 897 and 902 pounds, that sold at $3.05.

B. B. West of Gatesville had in today 269 head of ewes averaging from 59 to 84 pounds, which sold at $3.30.

W. E. Stovall sent in from Robinson 11 cows of 800 pounds average that sold at $1.85, and 4 of 970 pounds average at $2.40.

Smith & Hamilton of San Angelo had in yesterday 294 head of 85-lb. wethers, which sold to Armour & Co. on the late market at $4.

Two loads of steers shipped in by White, Bachelor & Taylor of Lancaster, averaging 970 and 995 pounds, sold at $3.20 and $3.25.

O. Darwin had two loads of steers in from Waco, that topped the market. One load of 23 head averaged 1082 and sold at $3.45, and one of 22 averaged 1056 and brought $3.35.

Petree & McDonald, regular shippers to this market from El Reno, O. T., had in today a mixed load of hogs, 62 averaging 210 lbs. sold at $4.90, with 32 109-pound pigs at $4.45, and 16 averaging 144 at $4.40.

J. T. Rogers was at the yards today from Waco. Mr. Rogers is credited with having fed more hogs than any other man in Texas. He has not many now—only about a hundred, he says. Mr. Rogers says farmers are going crazy over cotton and are not paying attention to hogs in his part of the state.

MR. COBURN MUST YIELD

FAIR PROSPECT OF ACTION BY HIGHER AUTHORITIES.

Texas Representatives in Congress Will Force World's Fair to Admit Southern Cattle to Competition.

The prospect brightens for Texas cattle at the St. Louis World's Fair. Whether Mr. Coburn yields or not is of no great consequence now. The question is up for the decision of bigger men than Coburn. If they say Texas cattle are to be admitted, Mr. Coburn must accept their decision and change his ruling, or get out of the way and let in another man who will agree to the new order of things.

The following message was received yesterday by Capt. Lytle, secretary of the Texas Catle Raisers' association, from Louis J. Wortham in Washington:

"Texas cattle will go to the World's Fair in carload lots. Secretary Wilson and Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry Dr. Salmon, have repeated their recommendations that cattle from below the quarantine lines be permitted to go under certain regulations as the Department of Agriculture will prescribe. I am reasonably assured that Coburn must yield on both propositions."

The Washington City correspondent of the Dallas News tells of the situation there as follows:

"Today Senator Culberson offered an amendment to the loan amendment, which is pending in the senate as a senate amendment to the urgency deficiency bill, providing that the loan shall not be available unless the privilege of the live stock department of the exposition be extended to all cattle, whether they come from north of the quarantine line or south of it, providing such cattle coming from south of the line may be exhibited under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Department of Agriculture.

"While Senator Culberson was looking after this part of the work on the floor of the senate, an animated conversation took place in one of the senate corridors between Senator Bailey, President Francis and General Manager Wortham. Mr. Wortham related to Francis the almost discourteous treatment he had received at the hands of Coburn, saying: 'I have always felt that if I could get the opportunity to present the matter to you instead of to Coburn the matter could be adjusted. Coburn, however, dismissed me with the statement that he would decline to discuss the question with me at all, although I traveled from Texas to St. Louis to see him. If he had shown me the courtesy to consider the matter in a spirit of fairness and reason, I would not be here now in Washington, and now that I am here, I am going to see if the senators and representatives from Texas can protect the interests of the state in the matter.'

"Here Senator Bailey said: 'Francis, I shall offer an amendment to the loan amendment attaching the proviso that the amount shall not be available unless range cattle, as well as halter-broke cattle from south of the line, may be exhibited at the exposition in competition with all other cattle under Department of Agriculture regulations.'

"President Francis promised that the matter should be taken up with the breeders as soon as he got back to St. Louis, but the Texans determined to discuss the Culberson amendment, in which latter Senator Bailey joined, the idea being that it was the best policy not to yield a single iota of vantage which was enjoyed because of the pending proposition.

"When it was repeated to President Francis that Coburn had taken the ground that if the higher authorities overruled him in the matter he would resign, Francis stated emphatically that if any department head took the position that he could not be overruled, resignations would be promptly accepted."

MODIFYING QUARANTINE ORDER.

New Regulations Going Into Effect Feb. 1, Taking Place of Jan. 14 Order.

The following special order has been received by federal inspectors at the stock yards, modifying former quarantine orders:

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., January 15, 1904.—In accordance with the regulations to prevent the spread of splentic fever of cattle, the state of Texas has agreed to establish and to co-operate in the enforcement of a quarantine line located as follows:

"Beginning at the intersection of the southern boundary of New Mexico with the international boundary line at the Rio Grande river; thence southeasterly along the said international boundary line to the southwest corner of the county of Pecos; thence following the western boundary of Pecos county to the southeast corner of Reeves county; thence following the boundary line between the counties of Pecos and Reeves to the Pecos river; thence southeasterly, following the Pecos river, to the northwest corner of Crockett county; thence east along the northern boundary of Crockett and Schleicher counties to the southeastern corner of Irion county; thence north along the eastern boundary of Irion county to the northeast corner of said county; thence continuing due north to the southern boundary line of Coke county; thence west with the southern boundary of Coke county to the southwest corner of Coke county; thence north along the western boundary of Coke county to the southern boundary of Mitchell county; thence east to the southeast corner of Mitchell county; thence north along the eastern boundary of Mitchell county to the northeast corner of said county; thence east along the southern boundaries of Fisher and Jones counties to the southeast corner of Jones county; thence north along the eastern boundary of Jones county to the northeast corner of said county; thence east along the southern boundary of Haskell county to the southeast corner of said county; thence north along the western boundary lines of Throckmorton and Baylor counties to the northwest corner of Baylor county; thence east along the southern boundary of Wilbarger county to the southeast corner of said county; thence north along the eastern boundary of Wilbarger county to the Red River; thence continuing in a northwesterly direction along the course of said river and the northern boundary of Texas to the southeast corner of Greer county, Oklahoma Territory."

And whereas said quarantine line, as above set forth, is satisfactory to this department, and legislation has been enacted by the State of Texas to enforce said quarantine line, therefore the above quarantine line is adopted for the State of Texas by this department for the period beginning with February 1, 1904, and ending January 31, 1905, in lieu of the quarantine line described in the order of January 14, 1904, for said area, unless otherwise ordered.

The following regulation provides for dipping cattle from the quarantine districts:

"Cattle in said district may be shipped after having been properly dipped in Beaumont crude petroleum, under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, without further restriction, excepting such as may be enforced by local authorities at point of destination, provided that application be first made to this department, and permission granted to establish dipping stations, and that after being dipped the cattle are examined and certified by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry; and further provided that the cattle when dipped be shipped in clean cars and not driven through the infected district or unloaded therein, except at such point as may be duly designated in regulations of this department."

PROFITS OF THE PACKERS.

They Would be Satisfied With ¼ Cent a Pound Profit.

The following article is taken from the National Provisioner of New York. We commend it to the consideration of Col. Chas. F. Martin, who figured out that the packers are making about 5 cents a pound on the meat they sell. It would be a fine business stroke for Col. Martin and his Independent Packing Company to accept this proposition, guarantee the packers ¼c. a pound profit, and make the rest of the profit, 4¾c. a pound, for themselves. This must satisfy both sides and make big money for the Independent people without their having to invest their money in packing houses.

The National Provisioner says: A very large packer—from a business point of view—was asked this question the other day by a representative of the National Provisioner: If the beef eaters would guarantee you ¼c per lb. clear profit upon your carcass beef, would you be content to run your plant and clear all the other things off at absolute cost?

"Yes," he replied, "and make more money than I ought to have."

This view of the case is backed by John Cudahy, who says that there isn't more than 25c. per carcass profit in the slaughtering business, and it takes mighty close and careful management to make that. The one-quarter of a cent per pound profit would mean $2 net on an 800-lb. carcass of beef. It would mean nearly $14,000,000 annually on the beef killed at Chicago, Kansas City, St Joseph, Omaha and St. Louis. It would mean nearly $22,000,000 profit on the beef killed in the United States annually.

The five big packing companies would be content to net $3,000,000 each annually on their kill of beef. Swift & Company, the biggest beef killers in the country, only netted $2,500,000 last year on all of their business. This concern killed about 1,700,000 beeves during the year, and more of hogs and sheep, also quite a number of calves. So the packer who would be content with the 25c. per 100 lbs. profit was not far out of the way when he declared that would give him more money than he would be entitled to if judged by the general experience of the business.

The public seems to have an idea that the abattoir business is a very profitable one from the carcass beef point of view. Look at these figures: At $2 per carcass clear on beef the official kill at five centers alone would net the plants $14,000,000 annually. The mite of 25c per carcass clear on hog carcasses killed at the seventeen official centers would net $9,000,000, and the same margin on the number of sheep killed there would net $5,000,000. The total would thus be $28,000,000 per annum. The unofficial kill by the same companies would bring it up to $30,000,000 profit. One of the very biggest companies confesses to only $2,500,000 per year profit. The others are that concern's competitors. There isn't a whole lot above a living in the business just now.

GENERAL NOTES.

The city tax collector reports tax collections in Fort Worth for the year ending Jan. 31 at $276,665.77. Collections for last week were $64,720.97.

C. J. Philips of Grump, O. T., was represented on the market today with 41 hogs averaging 224, which sold at $4.90, 11 averaging 151 at the same price, and 27 averaging 141 lbs. at $4.50.

Four fine horses, the property of Mr. Craig of Dallas, were burned in a fire that destroyed a stable in that city yesterday. The horses were in training. Another horse, valued at $6,000, that is usually kept in the stable, was not there at the time of the fire.

Of the quarantine cattle sent to the Northern markets last week, St. Louis received 89 per cent, Kansas City 11 per cent, and Chicago none. The receipts at these markets for the month of January were 1,440 cars, against 2,975 cars for January, 1903. This shows a falling off of more than half of Southern cattle going to Northern markets.

Nice, but Limited.

Frugal Aunt—Well, Tommy, haven't you anything to say after eating a nice dinner like that? Tommy—Yes'm; I hain't had half enough.—Chicago Tribune.

The New Moon.

Dinah—How beautiful am de new moon tonight? Mose—Yes. It looks des' like a slice ob watermillion.—San Francisco Bulletin.

DAILY WEATER REPORT.

Weather Bureau, Fort Worth, Feb. 3.—Local weather forecast:

Tonight and Thursday, generally fair.

Warmer Thursday.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

THINGS THE PEOPLE DID AND THOUGHT OF THEN.

Record of an Old Magazine Now in the Possession of a Citizen of This County.

A bound volume of "The Literary Magazine and American Register," published in Philadelphia and dated Oct. 1, 1803, to March 1, 1804, is the property of Mr. E. G. Warfield, a citizen of this county who lives about 10 miles south of Fort Worth. This relic of the past, which has turned the century mark, is of more than passing interest to the lover of antique things. A reading of its pages reveals to us conditions as they then existed, and shows how great the change has been.

At the time these venerable pages were printed, Texas was a province of Spain, for Mexico had not then asserted her independence. Louisiana had just been bought by President Jefferson from Napoleon Bonaparte, and the mighty domain whose purchase the city of St. Louis is preparing to commemorate on the occasion of its hundredth anniversary, was then an unknown wilderness, so little thought of that President Jefferson was freely censured for his extravagance in paying $15,000,000 for it.

Indeed, one of the articles in this magazine tells of the starting of Lewis and Clark on their famous voyage of discovery through this wild region. The article is dated at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 25, and says: "An expedition is expected to leave this place shortly, under the direction of Capt. Wm. Clark and Mr. Lewis (private secretary to the president) to proceed through the immense wilderness of Louisiana to the Western or Pacific ocean. The particular objects of this undertaking are at present matters of conjecture only, but we have good reason to believe that our government intends to encourage settlements and to establish seaports on the coast of the Pacific ocean."

In another place it tells of an attack by Indians upon a white man in Ohio, and how he killed two of them. Ohio was then in the far West, and Indians abounded there.

Whipping was the penalty for certain crimes then. We read of a counterfeiter who was found guilty and was sentenced to be "whipt, pilloried and cropt."

An abstract of the report of the secretary of the United States treasury is published. The editor remarks with evident pride that the receipts of the treasury for the year exceeded $10,600,000. Think of this in connection with our revenue receipts today, which enable our congress to appropriate biennially more than a billion dollars! As small as this revenue was, however, it was more than enough to meet the requirements of the government, for the report shows a surplus on hand.

An agricultural report is printed. The greatest attention is given to the condition of hay, rye and flax, which evidently were the most important agricultural products at that time. Some consideration is given to corn, but wheat and cotton are not mentioned.

We quote the following item, which will show that Yankee inventive talent was then at work:

"New Invention—Jedediah T. Turner of Cazenovia, in the state of New York, has obtained a patent for the invention of a Threshing Machine, upon entirely new and very plain principles, calculated for the threshing of all kinds of grain, from wheat to beans, peas and corn. The machine is turned by horses, oxen, wind or water, and the operation is performed by whipping, so that smutty grain is not broken, as in the case with other modes of threshing. It will thresh from 50 to 150 bushels per day, and clean it at the same time. The expense of building the machine will not generally exceed $40 or $50."

Under the title, "Marriages and Deaths," we find this item: "John Tucker, a soldier, died in Ashford barracks. He died at 4 o'clock in the morning; before 12 on the same day his widow was married to another man, and in the evening the happy couple followed the corpse of the first husband to the grave as chief mourners."

There is a long article on cotton, which had recently become of some importance in the agricultural affairs of the country. The writer states that "it is only within about 20 years that cotton has become a subject of agriculture in the United States." It is further said that "the color of the wool is either a pale dusky yellow, commonly, though improperly, called nankeen, or a snowy and brilliant white." As to the production, it appears that the virgin soils of those days gave a similar yield than we get today. The author asserts that "the largest crop of which I have ever heard, in Georgia of Carolina, has been 350 pounds of clean cotton per acre. From 100 to 200 pounds must be considered as the middling produce." The cotton gin of a hundred years ago was a pretty slow affair. Two kinds are described. One was the roller gin, which, it was said, would separate from the seed about 25 pounds of cotton a day. The other was a saw gin, that would separate 800 pounds a day. Nothing is said of the price at which the lint sold.

The Literary Magazine prints statistics of the postoffices in the different states and territories, as follows: Virginia 199, New York 159, Pennsylvania 102, North Carolina 83, Maryland 74, New Jersey 57, Connecticut 54, Vermont 48, New Hampshire 46, North Carolina 46, Kentucky 36, Tennessee 28, Massachusetts 24, Georgia 23, Delaware 14, Ohio 13, Mississippi Territory 9, Indiana Territory 9.

The whole of the country west of the Mississippi river was unknown, and had hardly been penetrated by white explorers.

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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.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 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 list. Agents must see that these instructions are carried out.

Fads.

"Women are not the only ones who have fads," said an observing individual during a discussion on fads. "I know a contractor in New York who goes about buildings he is constructing and extracts bent nails from waste lumber. He straightens them out and tosses them into a nail box. It is not because he is penurious, for he is quite generous. It is just a fad. I know a banker in New York who has all envelopes laid on his desk after the letters have been taken out. Then at his leisure he cuts the envelopes apart and lays the addressed sides in a pile to be used for scratch pads or memorandum pads. That is his pastime, or fad, if you will. There is a rounder uptown who never passes a hotel without going in and looking over the register. And I know that he is never expecting to find a familiar name. He told me when I chided him about it that he didn't know why he did it unless it was his fad."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Aphasia and Amnesia.

Aphasia is an affection akin to amnesia, both of them being the result of a disease of the cerebrum. But amnesia, or loss of memory, manifests itself in an inability to recall events or words and in the latter case the substitution of wrong words in the place of those intended to be used. For instance, a brush might be spoken of as a comb or a dog as a giraffe. There is no loss of the power of articulation. In aphasia, or loss of speech, on the other hand, the sufferer is unable to utter any connected sentence. His speech is often the merest babble, with an occasional word interjected. He may understand what is read to him, yet be unable to read—he may have, that is, "word blindness," or he may have "word deafness" and be unable to understand what is said to him.

Locke's View of Dancing.

John Locke in his "Thoughts Concerning Education" says quaintly, "Nothing appears to give children so much becoming confidence and behavior and so to raise them to the conversation of those above their age, for, though dancing consists only in outward gracefulness of motion, yet, I know not how, it gives children manly thoughts and carriage more than anything." He adds, however, that the teacher must be a good one, for "I think it more passable to put off the hat and make a leg like an honest country gentleman than like an ill fashioned dancing master." To put off the hat and make a leg explains much, by the way, in the "business" of the ordinary costume play.—London Chronicle.

Getting Out of It.

Constable, the English painter, attended an exhibition of landscapes and sea views which was the work of another eminent artist whom he detested. "Like putty," he growled as he scanned them over. It happened that a friend of the painter's was present and was so stupid as to repeat Constable's remark. When, later, Constable, meeting the gentleman whom he had condemned, congratulated him upon one of his works, the latter said, "Why, I'm told you say my pictures are putty." "What of that?" replied Constable. "I like putty."

What "Parsifal" Is.

Musically "Parsifal" is unique among Wagner's achievements. It has not the continual and flaming inspiration of "Tristan," the tragic puissance of "Goetterdaemmerung," the unflagging felicitous invention of "Siegfried," nor are the themes inveterately eloquent in denotement. But in no other work has he compassed the exquisitely dexterous art, the emotional subtlety, the insinuating poignancy of this score.—North American Review.

Driven to It.

"I've come to kill a printer," said the little man.

"Any printer in particular?" asked the foreman.

"Oh, any one will do! I would prefer a small one, but I've got to make some sort of a show at fight or leave home since the paper called my wife's tea party a 'swill affair.'"

Sure He'd Get It.

"There!" said Mr. Jenks, stopping suddenly. "I was going to get that piece of silk for my wife, and I forgot all about it until now. Never mind," he continued, starting on again; "I'll get it when I get home all right."—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

When his wife's mother comes on her first visit a man has the same feeling as if there were a private detective in the house.—Atchison Globe.

WHITNEY IS NO MORE

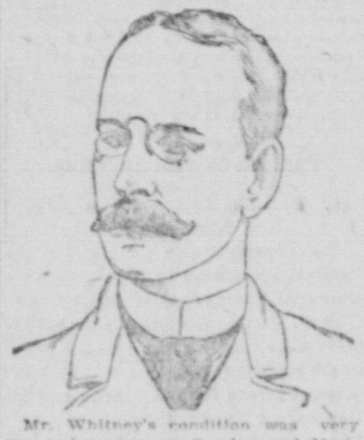
Former Secretary of the Navy Succumbs to Operation.

PERITONITIS SET IN.

Was Afflicted With Appendicitis and For the Second Time He Had to Submit to the Ordeal of Surgeon's Knife.

New York, Feb. 3.—William Collins Whitney, former secretary of the navy, died a few minutes after 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon in his home, 871 Fifth avenue. He died while under the influence of ether administered preparatory to a second operation for appendicitis. By his bedside were his son, Harry Payne Whitney, and his daughter, Dorothy Whitney, as well as Dr. William T. Bull, the chief surgeon in attendance. Mr. Whitney was in his sixty-fourth year.

Mr. Whitney was taken ill Friday night at the performance of "Rigoletto" at the Metropolitan opera house, and had to leave before the opera ended. Dr. Walter B. James, the Whitney family physician, was summoned and found that the condition of the patient was such that after consulation an operation was decided upon, and was performed by Dr. Bull. The patient rallied so well that it was fully believed he would recover.



Mr. Whitney's condition was very grave, however, on Sunday and Monday, and a consultation was held Tuesday afternoon. The conclusion was reached that the hope for the patient lay in the second operation. Mr. Whitney was placed under the influence of ether, but whether the operation was proceeded with or not is not known.

When the physicians perceived that the patient was in danger of death, Payne Whitney and Miss Dorothy Whitney were immediately notified. They hastened to the side of their father, and in a few minutes he had breathed his last. Oxygen was used, and all of the skill of physicians and surgeons brought into play to save the life of the distinguished patient, but to no avail.

The interment will be at Woodlawn at a date to be hereafter fixed, in the family plot. The funeral service will be held at Grace church, where Mr. Whitney attended religious worship.

Soon after the death, visitors began to call at the house. Among them were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and ex-Secretary of War Elihu Root.

Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney were in Thomasville, Ga., when Mr. Whitney's condition became critical, but they left for New York immediately on a special train. A cablegram was sent Saturday to Mrs. Almerich Paget, Mr. Whitney's daughter, in London. The board of governors of the Democratic club, of which Mr. Whitney was a member, postponed an entertainment the club was to have held Tuesday night.

CLEVELAND'S TRIBUTE.

Ex-President Speaks Highly of His Former Cabinet Officer.

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 3.—Mr. Cleveland was deeply moved when he learned of Mr. Whitney's death. To an Associated Press representative he said: "The news of Mr. Whitney's death has greatly shocked me. As I think of him, my mind, passing beyond recent years, dwells upon the days of my association with him in high official duty, and recalls the time when I had the opportunity to enjoy his unreserved intimacy and friendly companionship.

"Mr. Whitney had more calm, forceful efficiency than any man I ever knew. In work that interested him, he actually seemed to court difficulties and to find pleasure and exhilaration in overcoming them. His conquest over the obstacles he encountered in undertaking to build a navy afforded him greater delight than the contemplation of the great results he achieved in his department of the government. His judgment was quick, clear and astonishingly accurate; and, when it was called into action his mental poise was so complete that neither passion nor irritation could lead him astray.

"I mourn the death of a friend of whom it can be truthfully said that in his character were combined traits of a high order and loving qualities of heart that grappled him to his friends with hooks of steel."

Woman and Child Burn.

Ardmore, I. T., Feb. 3.—In a fire that destroyed the home of William Cappanharger, a well-to-do farmer near Tussy, his wife and the little child of J. C. Capers of Coalgate were badly burned and died in a few hours afterward. Mr. Cappanharger was badly burned trying to rescue them.

Reported Fighting.

Panama, Feb. 3.—A report has reached the isthmus that Colombian troops are fighting with the Indians on the San Blas coast, which is in Panama territory. It is impossible, however, to obtain reliable confirmation of this.

DOCTORS DEPART.

State Health Officers Go to Mexico to Look After Yellow Fever Status.

Laredo, Tex., Feb. 3.—A party of distinguished physicians left this city Friday evening for the City of Mexico for the purpose of holding a conference with the members of the superior board of health with the object of devising means of preventing a recurrence of a yellow fever epidemic such as visited northern Mexico and the southwest border of the United States last year.

The personnel of the party includes such well known physicians as Dr. George R. Tabor, health officer of Texas; Dr. John H. Purnell of the Mississippi state board of health; Dr. C. P. Wertenbaker of the United States public health and marine hospital service, New Orleans; Dr. W. H. Sanders, state health officer of Alabama; Dr. Edmond Souchon, president of the Louisiana board of health, and Drs. Arthur Nolte and W. G. Owen of the same board, and Dr. J. M. McKnight, local state health officer at this point.

The itinerary of the party includes visits to points where yellow fever generates, such as Tampico, Linares, Victoria, Monterey, Vera Cruz and cities along the cost of the Gulf of Mexico. A thorough inspection of these cities will be made, and the campaign of education and sanitation will then be inaugurated.

CHILDREN CREMATED.

Two Little Ones Burned to Death, and Mother Very Low.

Austin, Feb. 3.—The residence of J. D. Layfield, with entire contents, was burned, together with two of his little girls, aged respectively eight years and nine months. Mrs. Layfield is very badly burned, and not expected to live. Mr. Layfield was away from home.

Child Fatally Burned.

Forney, Tex., Feb. 3.—Frankes, the three-year-old daughter of Jeff J. Davis, living about two miles north of Forney, was burned so badly that she died. The mother had left the children in the room while she went to the cow lot, and the children began playing with the fire. The mother was attracted by the screams of the child, which had her clothing all burned off before her mother reached her.

Two Near Marquez.

Marquez, Tex., Feb. 3.—A tenant house of S. E. Lonier, occupied by his cook, was burned. Two children aged three years and three months respectively, were burned to death.

SQUARE BALE MEN.

Texas Compress Association Holds Annual Meeting at Dallas.

Dallas, Feb. 3.—The annual meeting of the Texas Compress association was well attended. Sixty-eight plants were represented. Conditions were reported gratifying. Present officers, as follows, were relected: President, J. A. Hooper; vice president, J. E. Tucker of Taylor; secretary and treasurer, J. H. W. Steel of Galveston.

Next meeeting will be held at San Antonio.

Is Now Gushing.

Sour Lake, Tex., Feb. 3.—The J. M. Carpenter well, just south of the Cannon tract, drilled and abandoned by the Spindletop Power company about six months ago here, commenced gushing, and is doing between seventy-five and one hundred barrels per day.

Application For Garnishment.

Beaumont, Tex., Feb. 3.—Receiver C. L. Williams of the Citizens' National bank of Beaumont filed application for garnishment for $5000 in the United States circuit court for the Eastern district of Texas against J. W. Swayne.

KNOXVILLE'S BIG BLAZE

Two Firemen Killed, and Loss Four Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 3.—Fire in the heart of the wholesale district, which broke out at 8:30 Tuesday night, caused a loss of $400,000 and caused the lives of two firemen. The dead are: William F. Maxey, captain of hose wagon engine No. 2; John J. Dunn, an ex-fireman who was assisting at the fire.

The fire started in the six-story Phoenix building on Gay street, between Wall and Union avenues, and in the wholesale hat and millinery house of Murphy & Robinson. In a few minutes after the alarm had been turned in and the entire fire department summoned to fight the flames the three top stories of Murphy & Robinson were in flames. The firemen were unable to check the flames, and they spread both north and south into the store of Cullen & Newman, wholesale notions, on the north, and into the store of M. L. Ross & Co. on the south.

CZAR HAS REPORT.

Russian Response May Not Be Sent Japan For Several Days.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 3.—The czar has now before him the report of the special council on the Russian response. All the papers relating thereto were submitted to him by Grand Duke Alexis, and the czar is giving them earnest consideration. It is authoritatively said it may possibly be several days before the response is forwarded to Tokio.

New Superintendent.

Kansas City, Feb. 3.—General Superintendent Dixon of the Kansas City Southern railway has resigned. T. E. Jarrett, superintendent of the southern division, with headquarters at Texarkana, is his successor.

Several Were Injured.

Memphis, Feb. 3.—The Frisco westbound passenger train which left Birmingham, Ala., at noon Tuesday, was derailed near Quincy, Miss., injuring several persons, none fatally.

A Well Kept Workhouse.

Inmates of St. Asaph workhouse in Wales possess a pony and phaeton, a piano and a library of over 600 volumes, all provided by generously disposed persons in the district.

Plant Roots.

The roots of plants are found to have a higher temperature than the soil, but only while growing.

Italian Chestnuts.

The Italian peasants take as great care of their chestnut trees as American farmers do of their apple trees. This is supposed to account for the fact that the Italian nuts are five times as big as the American.

Europe's Hunting Ground.

Bohemia remains the best of European countries for sportsmen. Among the animals bagged last year were 16,885 deer, 939 boars, 60,210 pheasants, 471,799 rabbits and 2,488 foxes.

STATEMENT OF KIRBY

President of Lumber Company Now at New York.

TALKS OF SITUATION.

Deplores the Action That Has Been Taken, but Asserts That In the Long Run It Will Be of Benefit to Companies.

New York, Feb. 3.—John H. Kirby, president of the Kirby Lumber company, which corporation was placed in the hands of receivers, as was also the Houston Oil company, is now in this city. Regarding the court proceedings he said:

"The action taken in the courts is to be deplored, but in my opinion the result will be beneficial to both corporations. We resisted this action, however, in every way we could, but now that it has been forced upon us we shall endeavor to carry through the financial plans temporarily interrupted by these proceedings. Both corporations own assets of great value, and are thoroughly solvent. The timber estate owned by the Houston Oil company cannot be duplicated anywhere in the south, and is of enormous value. The manufacturing plants of the Kirby Lumber company make it the largest single producer of pine lumber in the world. The business is profitable, and the sole cause of the present troubles lies in the fact that the securities issued by the Houston Oil company have not been marketable."

According to an authority, the bill against the Kirby Lumber company was filed by the Maryland Trust company, trustee of the mortgage of the oil company, at New Orleans last Thursday. The Kirby Lumber company invested heavily in the preferred stock of the Houston Oil company, dividends on which have been defaulted since January last, resulting in the calling of many loans made by the lumber company.

The statement is made that the Kirby interests on Monday tendered to the oil company $210,000 with which to meet the coupons maturing on the oil company's preferred stock. The tender was refused by the trustees of the Maryland Trust company, which persisted in the receivership proceedings. None of the creditors of either corporation is a party to the court proceedings.

CLARKE SPOKE.

Arkansas' New Senator Endorsed Panama Position of President.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Mr. Clarke, the new Democratic senator from Arkansas, made his first speech in the senate Tuesday. He spoke for two hours and announced his endorsement of every position taken by the president in connection with the Panama revolt and in the negotiation of the treaty with the new state. He even said that in view of the provocation given by Colombia, the president might have been expected to go further than he did in advancing the cause of Panama. He declared that there was more popular support of the course of the president's policy among Democrats than among Republicans and said that the Democratic votes needed to ratify the treaty were assured.

BOLL WEEVIL.

Entomologist Hunter Says There Is No Hope of Extermination.

Washington, Feb. 3.—W. D. Hunter, special agent in charge of the cotton boll weevil investigation for the division of entomology, department of agriculture, in a bulletin, says the work of his division for several years "has demonstrated that there is not even a remote probability that the boll weevil will be exterminated." Early planting and thorough cultivation is urged.

MORE AUTHORITY.

Degetau Given the Same Rights as a Territorial Delegate.

Washington, Feb. 3.—By unanimously agreeing to a resolution amending the rules the resident commissioner to congress for Porto Rico, Mr. Degetau, was given additional authority equal to that of a delegate from a territory, the action not requiring the concurring of the senate. A bill duplicating the action of the house at the last session is now pending, but meanwhile Porto Rico will receive, under this action, practically all of the benefits extended in the measure.

Committee Favors Loan.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The senate committee on appropriations authorized a favorable report on the urgent deficiency bill. An amendment was adopted appropriating $4,600,000 as a loan to the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

Two Texas Postmasters.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Senate has confirmed Charles B. Bone postmaster at Beaumont, Tex., and B. M. Sheldon at Rockport.

Excited at Liverpool.

Liverpool, Feb. 3.—Cotton opened excited Tuesday, distant months about 10 points and others about 25 points higher. Demand active. Trading quieter than Monday. At 12:15 p. m. values showed an advance of 18 to 22 points over previous day's closing price.

No Raising of Rates.

St. Louis, Feb. 3.—At the meeting of the Democratic national committee here Tuesday assurances were given hotel rates would not be raised.

FIVE CHILDREN BURNED.

Mother In Such Condition Her Life Is Despaired Of.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Feb. 3.—The residence of Peter Christiansen was destroyed by fire and his five children, ranging in age from a babe in arms to eleven years old, were burned to death and Mrs. Christiansen burned so badly she will die. The husband was in the country at the time. No one knows how the fire started. The dead: Edna, eleven years old, were burned to death Jane, two, and baby, five months old.

FURTHER FIGHTING

It Is Regarded as Being Bound to Happen In Santo Domingo.

Cape Haytien, Feb. 3.—News received here from the republic of Santo Domingo says General Jiminez, the revolution leader, recently sent one of his lieutenants, General Espaillot, with 200 men to attack Santiago de los Cabelleros, whereupon President Morales immediately instructed the government authorities at Puerto Plata to send a convoy of munitions of war to Santiago. The supplies reached the latter place without being interferred with by the revolutionists. The governor of Santiago has notified General Morales that he has sufficient resources in his possession to defend the town. Further fighting is regarded as imminent.

GENERAL JIMENEZ.

Gun Fell on Deck.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 3.—A guy rope attached to the gearing of a derrick being used to hoist one of the big guns of the monitor Arkansas aboard the vessel broke and sent the gun crashing to the deck of the monitor. In its descent it damaged the ship's bridge considerably and knocked a laborer unconscious.

Died In Two Hours.

City of Mexico, Feb. 3.—Colonel Carlos Villegas, chief of police of this city, was fatally injured by being struck with the pole of a carriage in front of the bull ring, and died two hours later.

NO ANSWER YET.

Some of the Japanese Insist on a Peremptory Demand.

Tokio, Feb. 3.—The Russian note is still undelivered and government and people of Japan do not possess any definite information concerning the time of its arrival or contents. Russia's delay, coupled with the announcements of continued movement of reinforcements into Manchuria, increase the strain of the tension, while it diminishes the already slight prospects for peace. The government has been urged to dispatch a peremptory note to St. Petersburg, threatening to declare war if refused immediate satisfaction in the way of a reply to its previous note, but still the government is patiently waiting, although it is manifest that if the delay is much more prolonged it will act energetically.

Events will move rapidly when the note is finally received if it is materially unsatisfactory and the prospect for additional negotiations are slight, although probably Japan will dispatch an ultimatum before striking.

The Japanese show a remarkable outward calm, and no scenes similar to those in America and England before recent wars are witnessed. There are occasional demonstrations and outcroppings of popular feeling, but the casual visitor to the large cities can see but little out of the ordinay in the disposition and behavior of the people. There, however, is an undercurrent of desperate determination running the nation's length and breadth, more imposing in many ways than demonstrative motion. The people have counted the cost and made final preparations, so that if forced to fight they are capable of waging and sustaining war in a manner that will surprise the world.

SUBSTANCE OF REPLY.

It Is Said to Go Beyond the General Expectation.

Paris, Feb. 3.—The Havas agency circulated a dispatch to the effect that Russia's reply to Japan in substance, which has been communicated to foreign chancellors everywhere, made the impression that war will be avoided.

Views have been exchanged between the United States, France and Great Britain on the subject. Concessions therein go beyond the general expectation and illustrate the sentiment of equity and loyalty actuating the czar. "If in spite of a very large satisfaction Japan will receive the issue of the crisis to be war Japan will incur the whole responsibility and find herself morally isolated," concludes the reply, which only awaits final draughting and which will be presented Feb. 6.

Elephant Cemetery.

A cemetery containing only the bones of elephants is at the foot of a chain of mountains in Uganda. The beasts have evidently gone there for a long time as soon as they felt that death was approaching them. In no other way can any one account for the fact that hundreds of skeletons of elephants are to be found there.

The Wassail Bowl.

The wassail bowl has been identified with the "grace cup" of the Greeks and Romans.

The Word "Yule."

The word "yule" has in reality nothing to do with Christmas. It is an old Scandinavian word signifying the winter solstice, which was kept as a feast by the old heathen Goths.

Odd Spanish Belief.

In Spain there is a popular belief that habitual intemperance may be cured by eating a stork's egg.

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	8
15 and over 10	6½	8½
20 and over 15	7	9
25 and over 20	7½	9½
30 and over 25	8	10
35 and over 30	8½	10½
40 and over 35	9	11½
45 and over 40	9½	12
50 and over 45	10	12½
60 and over 50	10½	13
70 and over 60	11	13½
80 and over 70	11½	14½
90 and over 80	12	15
100 and over 90	12½	15½
125 and over 100	13¾	16½
150 and over 125	15	17½
175 and over 150	16¼	18¾
200 and over 175	17½	20
250 and over 200	18¾	21¼
300 and over 250	20	22½
350 and over 300	21¼	23¾
400 and over 350	22½	25
450 and over 400	23¾	26
500 and over 450	25	27
550 and over 500	26¼	28
600 and over 550	27½	29
650 and over 600	28¾	30
700 and over 650	30	31
750 and over 700	31¼	32
over 750	32½	33

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, J. W. Montague, A. F. Crowley, R. Barse, John Daggett.

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor is quite gray, although a very young woman.

Mrs. George H. Beckwith of Denver has just erected and presented to the town of Bennettsville, S. C., a handsome public school building.

Miss Lola La Follette, daughter of Wisconsin's governor, hopes to secure the consent of her parents to her going on the stage after her graduation from the State university.

Miss Josephine Holgate of Olympia has accepted the position of state librarian of Washington. She declined the appointment when it was first offered to her and was persuaded to reconsider the matter.

Mrs. Louisa F. Parker of South Weymouth is possibly the dean of women doctors in Massachusetts. She is ninety-one years old, graduated in medicine in 1861 and practiced regularly up to seven years ago.

There are today no fewer than three duchesses of Wellington—the widow of the second duke, who was in her day a famous beauty; the widow of the third duke, who was son of Lord Charles Wellesley, and the reigning duchess.

Mrs. Minnie F. Follett of Cleveland is the only woman banker west of New York. She has recently opened an institution where women can speculate in stocks. All the employees in the office are women, and girls instead of boys mark the board.

Mrs. Hannah Archer, whose death lately occurred at Stratton, St. Margaret's, England, was one of the first persons to advocate the boarding out system for children in preference to workhouse schools. She was known far and wide by the name of "the children's friend."

THINGS THEATRICAL.

It has been arranged that Tommaso Salvini shall appear in New York in March.

Willie Collier is to star in a new play by Richard Harding Davis called "The Dictator."

Frank Todd has taken the late Jerome Sykes' place in "The Billionaire." Sykes left an estate valued at $11,000. His widow and brother are the beneficiaries.

Some of the recently printed pictures of General Chaffee, the new head of the army, bear a striking resemblance to William Gillette as Captain Thorne in "Secret Service."

Mme. Bernhardt is working on her memoirs and says she will tell everything from the time she entered the Paris Conservatoire to the present day. That insures a bulky volume.

ORTH RAILWAY SCHEDULE

Rock Island System.

e trains at T. & P. Passenger Sta-
ot of Main street:

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

Frisco System

d River, Texas & Southern Ry.

	Arrive. North
K.C.&St. L. Mail&Ex.	2:55 pm
..... Mixed	7:50 pm

Ft. W. & R. G. Ry.

	Arrive.
Brownwood M. & Ex.	10:55 am
..... Mixed	6:00 am

t Worth & Denver City Railway.

	Arrive.
Denver, Colo. Springs and Pueblo Mail & Ex	5:10 pm
... Amarillo Ex.	7:25 pm

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

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

Cotton Belt Route.

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

Texas & Pacific Railway.

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

nscontinental Division via Sherman.

	Arrive.
Texark. & St. Louis.	4:35 pm

ternational & Great Northern Ry.

	Arrive.
Houston & San An. Ex.	7:35 pm
Austin " " "	12:05 pm

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry.

ese trains at Union Station, Cor. and Jones:

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

ouston & Texas Central Railroad.

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

NTERURBAN LINE
NORTHERN TEXAS TRACTION CO.

UNS 40 TRAINS DAILY
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Santa Fe All the Way"
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AGNIFICENT 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
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GALVESTON, TEXAS.

A SOFT WORD TURNETH AWAY WRATH

[Original.]

"It is a good many years ago," said a white haired, wrinkled faced man, "that I was an overseer on a southern plantation. The overseer of slaves has so often been pictured as a monster, especially in the character of Legree in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' that I have seldom admitted that I ever held such a position. The truth is, I was born and brought up in the south under the system of slavery, and to me it was a matter of course. The planter for whom I worked was as kindly a man as ever lived. Our method of punishment I think now and thought then was faulty, but we must remember that in those days flogging was common in the schools and in many families where parents whipped their children.

"One day a strong, lusty negro became insubordinate and refused to work. I ordered him flogged. After his punishment he said to me, 'I'll get even with you for this,' and the look he gave me at the same time convinced me that he would be as good as his word. Many overseers would have had him flogged again and again and then been ready to shoot him at the slightest provocation. On the contrary, I treated him more kindly than ever, though not letting him see that I attached any importance to words uttered under great humiliation.

"Pete—that was the negro's name—tried at various times to kill me, though indirectly. One night I found on turning down my bedclothes a poisonous snake between the sheets. It had doubtless been placed at the foot of the bed, but had not remained there. I suspected Pete of the work, and the next morning, coming upon him suddenly, he was unable to conceal his feelings at seeing me, knowing that his plan had failed. At another time he placed a huge stone over my door so that the door's opening would dislodge the stone. I was struck on the shoulder, which was dislocated, and I was laid up for weeks. Several other attempts were made to kill me in some such fashion, but none of them could I trace to Pete, though I felt fairly sure he had laid the traps. At last I grew so wary that I was always on the watch, and it would have been very difficult for him to catch me. However, after I had discovered a train of gunpowder laid under my bed I told Pete that I understood his purpose and upon another attempt would reveal his doings to his master, have him arrested, and I did not think it would take any court long to send him to prison for a good many years to come. I admit this long suffering was not usual to the overseers of the south. The truth is that when I had seen Pete flogged it occurred to me that if I were in his place I should probably seek revenge. Yet no revenge was open to the slave that would not react on him.

"Meanwhile Pete, who was married, had a son born to him, a bright, woolly headed little pickaninny, who wound himself about Pete's revengeful heart. The child made a great change in his father in his relations to all save me. Though I didn't catch Pete in any overt acts toward me after this son's coming, I felt that he hated me more than ever. Besides, his master remarked to me that Pete had shown signs of sulkiness and insubordination toward him.

"Then the master was taken ill and died. When his estate was settled it was found to be insolvent. Most of the negroes were sold at auction, Pete and his wife and child among the number. When it was announced that he and his family were liable to separation Pete became the most desperate looking man I ever saw. He brooded till it seemed as if he would lose his reason. When the sale came on, the auctioneer, failing to get a bid for the three in one lot, began the sale of Pete individually, intending to follow with his wife and child, together if possible, if not, separately.

"Pete, having a bad reputation, did not attract bids and was about to be knocked down to a negro trader when I stepped in and began to bid for him. It was curious to note his expression when he saw what I was about. He apparently supposed that I was trying to buy him for the purpose of revenging myself upon him, and when he was knocked down to me gave me a look which meant plainly, 'Well, we shall see who lives longest.' But when I began to bid for his wife and child he was puzzled. He had evidently thought I had intended to separate them. I was obliged to bid high, but I secured the two, and then Pete gave me another look, this time of relief mingled with bewilderment.

"'Pete,' I said when the sale was over, 'I have leased a small plantation, and you and your wife and family are my first hands to stock it.'

"Not long after that the war came on, and I was obliged to leave my plantation to fight for—well, a system I didn't like. I placed everything in Pete's hands. The Yankees came down, and most of the hands left, but Pete and his wife and pickaninny stayed on. The fences were burned for campfires, but Pete rebuilt them. The outhouses were torn down, but Pete gathered the fragments and put them together again. Then came the end of the war, with the abolition of slavery. But Pete would have none of it. He worked for me till the day of his death under the old system and charged his wife and child not to leave me so long as I lived. The wife has gone to join him long ago, but the pickaninny—well, I educated the pickaninny, and he knows the value of freedom as his father never could have known it."

WALTER M. NORWOOD.

Japan and Glass.

The Japanese did not know the art of glassmaking until about 150 years ago, and for several generations only a single family knew how to make it.

England's Executioner.

The public executioner in England, as a rule, receives $50 every time he exercises his function, and in the case of a reprieve he is given $25, provided that he has been retained.

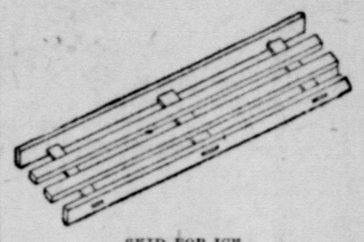
FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

HANDLING THE ICE CROP.

A Few Details About Convenient Implements and Ways of Cutting.

A few details given by a writer in an exchange on the harvesting of ice may not come amiss. In commercial ice storage a large number of tools and conveniences are used to facilitate and cheapen the work that cannot be economically provided by the farmer who has only a small quantity to put up. Some conveniences of the homemade kind chiefly will, however, be a help. In the first place, a couple of skids made at home like that shown in the first cut will be found advantageous both at the pond for taking the blocks of ice out of the water and loading them on the sled and at the icehouse for putting them into the house.

A pair of ice tongs is also very necessary. They will also be useful during the summer for taking the blocks out of storage, and if in filling the icehouse a hoist is used instead of skids a short piece of chain attached to the eyes of the handles will transform them into hoisting tongs which will close tightly on the ice when the lifting power is applied to the center of the chain.

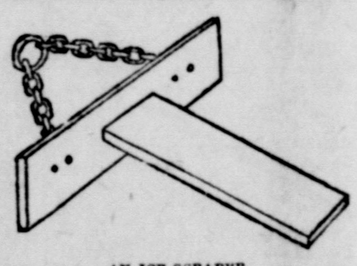


SKID FOR ICE.

Another useful homemade tool for use when the ice field is covered with snow is the scraper shown in the second cut. The scraping board is about ten feet long. A horse is hitched to the chain, and the driver stands on the board in the rear to give weight to the scraper and hold it down close to the ice. An iron facing for the scraping edge will make the tool more durable.

A pond or a stream may be the source of the farmer's ice supply, and he must think out the details mostly for himself as to how he can best get the crop cut and the blocks out of the water. Often they can be floated a considerable distance, and water transportation is always cheapest. He must try to choose his time so as to get his supply out as thick as possible and in good condition. How thick will depend on what normal winter weather will make for him. In some latitudes six inches is about all that can be hoped for. The ice should go into storage in dry, frosty weather, as it then keeps much better.

Thirty-six square feet of surface will make a ton when the ice is a foot thick, although, of course, some allowance must be made for wastage. The cutting of the blocks when only a small quantity is to be cut is usually done with a large saw, like an exaggerated handsaw in form. It is slow work as compared with the ice plow used by commercial icemen, and, as the plow costs but a few dollars, it would be well to think of getting one, especially if several farmers who are going to put up ice can club together. Where this is done, too, they can get other tools that will facilitate the work and can swap work, as in thrashing, and thus make the more wholesale operation go faster.



AN ICE SCRAPER.

When a plow is used, the ice is plowed about half way through and is then split off with wedges or crowbars.

Breaking the Ground Deep.

Many of our readers say they cannot understand or believe that all soils contain about the same quantities of plant food and yet differ so widely in productive power. Yet it is true. It is not whether the soil contains plant food, but is the plant food soluble, and have you water to use it? These are the points for the farmer. By breaking deep you get both. If three inches of soil contains a certain quantity, then fifteen inches of soil will contain five times as much. If you can plow three inches you can also plow fifteen if you keep on trying. When you get fifteen inches of soil you will no longer have a poor farm, but a rich one. Your farm will all become productive like bottom land. We hope we have made this point clear. This is not theory only. It has been proved true in practice also. Many have quit the old way of scratching. They have plowed deep and made good crops and have cleared handsome profits on their farms. No doubt many of our readers are getting tired of our repeated statements on this subject. But we have so many who have been hard to convince and slow to give up their old habits that we must continue to say over and over much the same things.—Southern Cultivator.

Start a Beef Club.

Start a beef club. Kill a beef and divide up with the neighbors; they do the same. Save money and get beef you know something about. That's what!—Exchange.

THE ORANGE CROP.

Expected to Be the Largest Ever Produced in This Country.

Commercial estimates indicate that with favorable weather throughout the gathering season the orange crop now coming upon the markets will be the largest ever produced in the United States. The California crop promises to exceed that of any previous year, and in Florida the prospects are for a crop which, though greatly inferior in volume to that gathered immediately prior to the great freeze of Feb. 7, 8 and 9, 1895, is still larger by several hundred thousand boxes than any crop harvested since that destructive calamity. In these two states is now produced practically the entire orange crop of the United States, the quantities grown in the few other sections favorable to its culture, such as Maricopa county, Ariz., and Plaquemines parish, La., being of relatively little commercial importance.

According to the Crop Reporter, in the year 1889-90 the United States census put the production of oranges in Florida at 3,146,740 boxes. Two years later the state commissioner of agriculture in the second of a series of biennial estimates upon this crop estimated the 1891-92 crop at 3,585,564 boxes, and the third biennial estimate (for 1893-94) showed a further increase to 4,163,849 boxes. In the following year occurred the great freeze, and its disastrous effect upon the orange industry of the state was reflected in the fourth biennial report of the commissioner, which placed the crop of 1895-96 at the small quantity of only 46,580 boxes. It was estimated that about $50,000,000 worth of trees and fruit had been destroyed, and it was believed by many that the industry had been ruined beyond repair.

Statistics of subsequent years, however, soon showed a gradual recovery from the disaster, and the last report of the commissioner (for the season of 1901-02) gave the product for that year at 972,500 boxes. Groves planted or replanted after the freeze are now rapidly coming into full fruition, and conservative commercial estimates on the crop now coming upon the markets place it at about 1,600,000 boxes, or a recovery of something like one-third of the ground lost in 1895.

GEESE AND DUCKS.

Popular Breeds, Mating, Hatching and Care of the Young.

The best known breeds of geese and their weights are as follows:

	Pounds.
Toulouse gander	25
Toulouse goose	23
Embden gander	25
Embden goose	25

Mating.—One gander to three females. Mate with large, vigorous birds.

Management.—In spring make large, comfortable nests. In most cases two clutches of eggs are laid, sometimes three. Collect the eggs soon after being laid, as they are easily chilled.

Hatching.—Some breeders who hatch geese on a large scale use incubators. One of these breeders says: "I incubate their first laying with chicken hens and frequently let 'old mother goose' care for her second hatch. Be sure to have the hens that are chosen for sitters free from lice. Sprinkle the eggs with warm water twice during the last week. Oftener in dry weather will do no harm. Remove the goslings from the nest as they are hatched, for they are easily mashed. Keep them in a flannel cloth in a basket in a good warm place until all are hatched. Sometimes the goslings will have to be helped out of the shells."

Concerning Ducks.

Weights of ducks are as follows:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Pekin drake.....	8	Pekin duck.....	7
Young drake.....	7	Young duck.....	6
Aylesbury drake.	9	Aylesbury duck...	8
Young drake.....	9	Young duck.....	7
Rouen drake.....	9	Rouen duck.....	8
Young drake.....	8	Young duck.....	7

Early in the season three to five ducks are allowed to a drake; later in the season, when running outside, eight to twelve. The drake should not be over two years of age.

Ducks lay from 100 to 140 eggs in a season. The eggs take twenty-eight days to hatch. Duck eggs are hatched by hens or ducks. They hatch well by incubator.—A Canadian Poultryman.

The Florida Tobacco Crop.

The Florida tobacco crop matures much earlier than that of any other section, and all or very nearly all of both the "shade grown Sumatran" and the sun grown Cuban produced the past season "was delivered and paid for by Oct. 1," according to the bureau of statistics. The average price received for the "shade grown" Sumatran was about 48 cents per pound, while the sun grown Cuban sold for about 15 cents per pound. These prices are said to be 50 per cent higher than were received for similar grades in 1902. The quality of the cured leaf is also said to be much better.

Agricultural Brevities.

The early freeze-up spoiled the plans of many who wanted to grow rhubarb in the dark. They could not dig out the roots.

Oh, well, the snow brings some nitrogen to the land and the frost will help break up the soil. Let's think of these things rather than of the dead peach buds.

The milk of most cows seems to increase gradually in its per cent of fat as the cow comes nearer freshening. This does not prove that fat can be fed into milk.

The recent articles on celery growing in that Pennsylvania swamp have called forth quite a number of farmers who are transferring the wealth in such "pockets" to their own pockets.—Rural New Yorker.

Never make friends with the devil, a monkey or a boy. No man knows what they will do next.—Rudyard Kipling.

Too Late.

William Tell was quite heroic,
But we'd have less cause to grieve
Had he only shot the apple
From the head of Mother Eve.
—Judge.

A Perpetual Programme.

This life is all a struggle
Against the weather's rule;
It's keeping warm in winter
And in summer keeping cool.
—Washington Star.

His Accomplishment.

Rodney—Your friend Sidney doesn't talk much.

Harvey—No; he's a big listener.—Detroit Free Press.

Changes In Style.

The poet once put on a wreath
That decked him out full fair,
But now he wears a funny hat
And doesn't cut his hair.
—Baltimore News.

Made It Warm For Him.

She—And did her face light up?

Arthur—In a way. Her eyes snapped fire and her cheeks burned with rage.—Town Topics.

—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,
Swift & Company,
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.
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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 stopovers at nearly all points; thus giving you chance to investigate the various sections of the Panhandle.

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

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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. 810 Wheat Building Fort Worth, Texas

A DETECTIVE CASE

[Original.]

"The Appleby family," said the detective, "at the time the jewels were stolen consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Appleby, their son, twenty-two, and their daughter, twenty years old. There was also visiting the son Mark Brainerd, of the same age. They were all sitting in the library after dinner except Brainerd, who had gone to his room for something. Suddenly the maid entered all in a flutter and said that her mistress' room window was open and a ladder standing against it. Mrs. Appleby immediately ran to her room, opened a drawer where she kept her jewels and found they were gone. She returned in a few minutes to the library (followed soon after by Brainerd) and reported her loss. Brainerd at once started outside, followed by the others, including the maid and James Cronan, a manservant. All rushed to the foot of the ladder, then started in different directions toward the fence. Cronan suddenly went sprawling on his face, and it was discovered that he had tripped on a wire. This indicated that the thieves had prepared to get away with the booty by retarding pursuit.

"As soon as I had learned these facts I made the usual examinations. The ladder had been kept in a wood shed back of the house. The wire was from a rusty coil that had long lain in the cellar. These circumstances assured me that the robbery had been committed from within. I was questioning young Appleby about the ladder and the wire, his friend Brainerd standing by at the time.

"'Your theory is,' said Brainerd, 'that some one in the house, knowing all about the ladder and the wire, simply put up the one and laid the other to make us think that the robbery was committed by outsiders?'

"'I have no theory as yet,' I replied, not caring to give any information.

"'All I have to say,' he continued, 'is that any one inside who was fool enough to take wire from the cellar for that purpose can't be an expert in the business. Was the cellar accessible from without?' he asked of young Appleby.

"'Oh, yes. The bunkhead was wide open, and the wire lay on a tool table beside it.'

"'That alters the case,' said Brainerd.

"Of course I investigated Mr. Brainerd. Young Appleby had known him for several years, and he had been coming to the house occasionally during that time. Nevertheless his having been separated from the rest of the family when the robbery was committed looked suspicious, and his remarks about the ladder and the wire, especially the latter, pointed to a purpose—that purpose being, first, to divert suspicion from himself; second, to bring out the fact that the wire had been noticed and picked up by the thieves.

"One thing I learned, not by direct question, but by observation. The friendship between young Appleby and Brainerd, which had been the occasion of Brainerd first coming to the house, was no longer the prime reason. He was paying attention to Miss Appleby, and his attentions were not agreeable to any of her family, including her brother. The parents and brother were throwing out hints derogatory to Brainerd, and this was making Miss Appleby very unhappy. This might be indirectly an interference with my work and might ruin my chances for success.

"The very morning after the robbery was committed I had found the clew to the thief—that is, I was thoroughly satisfied in my own mind, but I could prove nothing. I asked Mr. Appleby senior if I might take up my quarters in the house, and he assented. For several days I watched and waited, while wider grew the division in the family, father, mother and son being arrayed against the daughter and her lover. What I was after was the property, and the thief who had stolen it was too sharp to give me any clew as to what had been done with it. When a detective is sure he is right, but can't prove his case, he may often do so by a sudden and vehement accusation. This I resolved upon. I asked Mr. Appleby to assemble the household, every person living under the roof, in the library.

"When all were present I noted the expressions on their faces. My sympathies went out to Miss Appleby. I could understand how, though she had implicit confidence in Brainerd, there was a dread lest she might be deceived. At any rate, since she and all the rest were expecting a disclosure, the suspense was intense.

"'James Cronan,' I said, 'you made one bad blunder. After laying the wire you should have noticed more carefully where you had placed it. You fell two yards before you reached the line on which it was stretched and fully a yard to the left of its end.'

"I had my eye fixed steadily on him as I spoke and saw him turn pale.

"'You have the jewels, and it shall be optional with you to return them or serve a term in state prison. Which do you choose?'

"The man was not a very formidable one to break down, as his management of the case had indicated. He begged for mercy and offered to return the property. I asked young Appleby to go with him to get it, and he brought it from a hiding place between two joists where the roof rested on the wall.

"But the point of interest to me was not in Cronan, at least only so far as he vindicated Brainerd and relieved Miss Appleby of her suspense and her unpleasant position. In the enthusiasm of the moment she came up to me and, throwing her arms around my neck, gave me a hearty smack.

"When the wedding came off I was one of the honored guests."

DWIGHT COOK.

Joy.

Hurrah! The world looks bright to me,
The winter's slipping past.
I face the future hopefully;
All seems fair to last.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

FOR SALE.

RICE LANDS FOR SALE—Go to the rice belt and get rich; most profitable crop grown. We will start you for $500, balance in seven years' time. You will own your own 160-acre rice farm, improved, with house, irrigation plant, well and steam plant. In fact, everything ready to run. Write Stephenson & Arthur for pamphlets and particulars. 1600 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

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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

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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 feasting the bridge you turn to the left and behold—nectar Alameda Rye.

DEED OF A HUSBAND.

Fatally Shoots Promint Young Attorney of Louisville.

DELIBERATELY DONE

Alleging Intimacy With Wife, Wilson Neal Takes Life of J. K. Shrader, Latter While Dying Saying He Did Not Know Lady.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 3.—James K. Shrader, a prominent young lawyer, who had just completed his term as assistant commonwealth's attorney, died at the city hospital from the effects of a bullet wound inflicted Tuesday night by W. E. Neal of Owensboro, Ky. The trouble arose, it is alleged, over a suspicion which Neal entertained as to Shrader's relations with Mrs. Neal. Neal has been arrested.

The shooting occurred in the cafe of the Capital hotel, where Neal found Shrader talking to a bartender. Neal, it is said, without speaking a word to Shrader, drew a thirty-eight caliber pistol from his coat pocket and opened fire. Shrader started to run into the office when he saw the pistol. The first shot missed Shrader and passed close to several guests of the hotel who were sitting at a table writing. The second shot struck Neal's victim in an arm and entered his back. Shrader fell behind the desk in the office and several bystanders attempted to disarm Neal, as he was preparing to fire again. He was thrown against the glass partition in the bar room in the efforts to secure the revolver, the glass broken, and Neal severely cut in a hand. He tore himself free from the men who were attempting to detain him and dashed out of a door, only to run in the arms of an officer.

William E. Neal is thirty-two years old. He is the only son of William Neal, a prominent farmer of Anderson county, who once represented his district in the legislature.

Shrader was one of the best known younger men of the local bar. Just before being placed under an anesthetic to undergo an operation in the hope of saving his life Shrader, realizing that death was near, made an ante-mortem statement to Dr. Kelly, saying: "Neal was laboring under a great misapprehension when he shot me. I have never seen Mrs. Neal and had nothing to do with her." When the statement was finished Shrader bade his friends good-bye, saying: "Give my love to all. I am not afraid to die."

ANOTHER REASON.

High Price of Cotton Is Not Only Cause For Shutting Down.

Boston, Feb. 3.—Although New England manufacturing companies are not in the cotton market for raw material in large amounts at present quotations, no big operator has entirely shut down his mill. In the mills there are some idle machines, and toward spring, it is expected, many more spindles may have to be stopped. It develops that the unusual cost of cotton is not the only impediment to the success of the cotton industry. The fear of war between Japan and Russia has killed the demand in China and other countries in the orient for cotton goods, and most of those mills which engaged in export trade with that part of the world are looking for markets elsewhere.

DAMAGE SUITS UP.

Governor Peabody, General Chase and Others Are Defendants.

Victor, Colo., Feb. 3.—Damage suits aggregating $1,000,000 growing out of military control in this district since the miners' strike was inaugurated several months ago, was called before Judge Lewis here Tuesday. Defendants are Governor Peabody and Brigadier General Chase, formerly in command of troops in the Cripple Creek district; Colonel Edward Verdeckburg, at present in command; Majors McClelland and Naylor. In all suits for $100,000 damages are pending against Governor Peabody personally. Gen. Chase appears as defendant in nearly all the remaining suits for $500,000. Judge Lewis set these cases for trial. He will also designate the dates on which numerous criminal charges now on file will be heard against Adjutant General Bell, General Chase and others connected with the state militia in the enforcement of the decree of martial law issued by Governor Peabody after the miners' strike was begun.

OTERO NO MORE.

Ex-Delegate to Congress From New Mexico Departs This Life.

Albuquerque, Feb. 3.—M. E. Otero, probably the wealthiest man in New Mexico, delegate in congress from 1879 to 1888, and one of the leading business men of the territory, is dead at his home here of apoplexy. He was a cousin of M. C. Otero, at present governor of New Mexico. A widow and five children survive him.

Bank Ordered Closed.

Clarksville, W. Va., Feb. 3.—The Traders' National bank has been ordered closed by the comptroller of the currency and Charles Robinson has been placed in charge. It is the largest bank in the city. Assets, $1,250,000. It is said that the bank will resume business. No statement of its condition has been made.

Off For West Indies.

Constantinople, Feb. 3.—The United States European squadron left Beirut Tuesday for West Indies.

Cruiser at Singapore.

Singapore, Feb. 3.—The Japanese cruiser Nisshin arrived here from Colombo and is now coaling.

KIRBY LUMBER COMPANY.

It and Houston Oil Company Are In Receivers' Hands.

Houston, Feb. 3.—B. F. Bonner, personal representative of John H. Kirby and N. W. McLeod of St. Louis have been appointed temporary receivers of the Kirby Lumber company, one of the largest corporations of the kind in the southwest. F. A. Reichardt, cashier of the Planters' and Mechanics' National bank, of this city, of which John H. Kirby is president, and Thos. H. Franklin of San Antonio have been appointed temporary receivers of the Houston Oil company.

Judge Burns of the federal court for the Southern district of Texas, will hear application Feb. 17 to make these appointments permanent.

Shortly before noon Tuesday a small run was started on the Planters' and Mechanics' National bank. Cashier Reichardt, with his assistants, paid all checks of depositors who demanded their money.

McCormick Says Nothing.

New Orleans, Feb. 3.—Judge A. P. McCormick of the federal bench of Texas, who is sitting here, declined to affirm or deny the statement that he had signed an order upon application of the Maryland Trust company appointing receivers for the big Kirby Lumber company and the Houston Oil company, both of Texas. Judge McCormick also refused to say whether or not he had received any papers in the case.

Deposited Large Sums.

Houston, Feb. 3.—During the run on the savings department of the Planters' and Merchants' National bank two companies each deposited $20,000.

SOLDIER SUICIDES.

Letters Said He Was Tired of Battling Against Ill Health.

San Antonio, Feb. 3.—Paul Stern, a young officer of the Prussian army, has committed suicide here by shooting himself twice through the breast with a revolver. He left letters to his brothers in Germany saying he was weary of battling against ill health.

Contractor Shot.

Georgetown, Tex., Feb. 3.—In a difficulty near this city at the Katy railroad's construction camp E. B. Lane, a contractor, was perhaps fatally shot through the lungs. L. B. Jones was arrested. The latter was struck on the head by a heavy timber after Lane was shot.

OPENS PARLIAMENT.

King Edward Speaks of Alaskan Decision and Far Eastern Situation.

London, Feb. 3.—King Edward opened parliament Tuesday with all the ceremonial that has been in vogue since his accession to the throne. On the arrival of members of the house of commons the king read his speech from the throne. Touching on the Alaska decision, the king's speech says that on some points the verdict was favorable to British claims and on others it has been adverse. The crisis in the far east is touched upon briefly as follows: "I have watched with concern the course of negotiations between the governments of Japan and Russia in regard to their respective interests in China and Korea, and the disturbance of peace in those regions could not but have deplorable consequences. Any assistance which my government can usefully render towards the promotion of a pacific solution will be gladly afforded."

Not Thought Likely.

London, Feb. 3.—Referring to the published statement that Great Britain and France are bringing pressure to bear on Japan in order to induce her to accept the terms of the Russian note, the Japanese minister here said the British government is not exercising any pressure on Japan, and he thought it extremely unlikely that France would attempt any such step.

Sailed With Troops.

Santiago de Cuba, Feb. 3.—United States transport Sumner sailed from here with the Seventeenth and Nineteenth batteries of artillery. A battery of Cuban artillery trained by American officers at Havana arrived here Sunday and occupied Punta Gorda and Socas forts. No ceremonies attended the transfer of authority.

Cotton Went Down.

New York, Feb. 3.—Upward course in cotton prices Tuesday was interrupted by declining about one-half cent per pound. March broke to 16.63, May to 16.95 and June to 17 at close, a net loss of 38 to 49 points. New Orleans was firm and Houston moderate.

Taking Nominal Course.

London, Feb. 3.—Premier Balfour's attack of influenza is following the nominal course. He will be unable to attend the reassembling of parliament. A bulletin issued by his physician says Mr. Balfour passed a fair night Saturday night, that his temperature was lower and there were no complications.

Introduced Marechal Neil Rose.

New York, Feb. 3.—William Burgess, who brought the Marechal Neil rose to this country, is dead from pneumonia. His greenhouses on Long Island were among the largest in the United States.

Hicks Held.

Guthrie, Okla., Feb. 3.—William Hicks of Madge, Greer county, was committed to jail at Mangum for alleged urging of his suit on Miss Clara Monroe by means of threats. In default of $250 bond he was placed in jail.

Corset Was Too Tight.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 3.—Miss Kate Moriarty is dead here from heart failure, which was caused, according to the doctors, by pressure from corset stays. She fainted while dancing, was removed from the ball room and died within a few minutes.

Charity.

Every good act is charity. Giving water to the thirsty is charity. Removing stones and thorns from the road is charity. Exhorting your fellowmen to virtuous deeds is charity. Smiling in your brother's face is charity. Putting a wanderer in the right path is charity. A man's true wealth is the good he does in this world. When he dies mortals will ask what property has he left behind him, but angels will inquire, "What good deeds hast thou sent before thee?"—Mohammed.

Snakes.

If a snake does not shed its skin periodically it very soon sickens and dies. It is not generally known that snakes are very subject to lung trouble, but the change from the temperature of their native haunts to that of colder climes brings on a species of pneumonia, and at times they also develop pulmonary [illegible].

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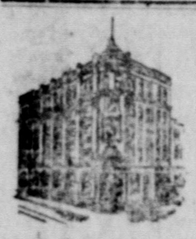

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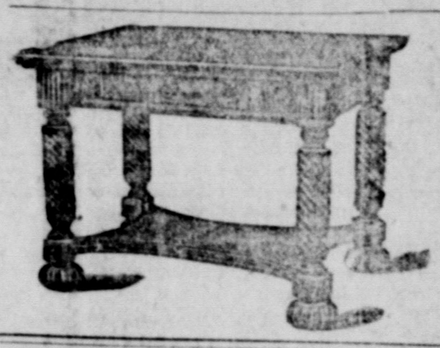

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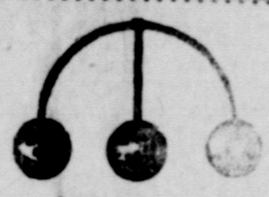

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A FOSSILIZED FOREST.

One of the Wonders of the Southwest Is in Texas.

Waco, Tex., Jan. 27.—The attention of Louis J. Wortham, manager of the World's Fair commission, has been called to the recumbent fossilized forest existing in a tract of land, portions of which are embraced in Comanche, Erath and Eastland counties. Parts of the trunks and boughs from the stone trees have been carried off, but many tons to the acre exist and train loads of the material can be obtained, its wonderful weight having protected it from curio hunters.

A trunk of a tree twenty feet long and ten inches in diameter is a load for four mules, as it weighs several times heavier than its size in ordinary stone. When the forest underwent petrescence no fossilologist has determined, but an approximate of the date might be obtained from observing the parts not petrified, still showing the bark and wood. The nearest station is Comyn, Comanche county, on the Texas Central Railway. From Comyn a drive of four miles northwest takes one to the edge of the stone woods, which is one of the wonders of the Southwest. It has been suggested that an acre or two of the trees now lying prone in all directions where they fell, probably centuries ago, might be set up exactly as they grew on the Texas section of the grounds of the World's Fair. Roots, bark, twigs, buds, leaves and sap sprouts are perfectly preserved and bear the most critical examination. Knot holes, holes made by woodpeckers, stubs of broken twigs are all shown just as they grew, and are said to exceed in delicate tracery the petrified trees of the Black Hills or those existing on the Nile.

A small bough was recently shipped to St. Louis, which attracted much attention, the stone closely resembling agate and being capable of receiving a high state of polish. The fact that in some cases fossilization has not been fully accomplished, leaving a tree part stone and part wood, is regarded as particularly wonderful. One of the stone trees, in falling, broke down a sapling which had not petrified, and shoots from the sapling, which afterward grew, changed to stone. The stone forest occupies twelve to fifteen square miles of territory, and over half of the entire area is in the northern angle of Comanche county.

Several fine specimens are on exhibition in the exposition room of the Texas Central Railway in East Waco.

CANADA HAS GOT ENOUGH.

Natives Now Say They Don't Want Texas Cattle.

Chicago Live Stock World: Canada, to use the vernacular, is "making a roar" over an excessive influx of Texas and Mexican cattle to her northwestern pastures. But a short time back Alberta, Assiniboia and the boreal region beyond was loudly proclaimed as the cattlemen's El Dorado. Thousands of Southern and Mexican steers were worked across the international boundary and prediction was rife that within a few years the output of grass beef from that quarter would put graziers south of the line on the ragged edge of despair.

All this wealth of grass and beef has apparently vanished into thin air, however. The residents of Medicine Hat, an ambitious embryo metropolis out in the Alberta oasis, got together between blizzards and registered a kick against further importations of Texas and Mexican cattle. They wired the protest to the Toronto World, setting forth that the face of nature in that locality is needed by settlers whose home-bred cattle are preferable to the nomadic droves of the great operators.

Verily, the homesteader has been forcing the cattlemen to "hot-foot" across the country with extermination his ultimate destiny.

Unnecessary Fear.

The Lawyer—I'm afraid I'm going blind. The Friend—Never mind, old man. So long as you retain your sense of touch you'll be all right.—Judge.

Worry, whatever its source, weakens, takes away courage and shortens life.

Aye, There's the Rub.

We all of us try to forgive and forget
When similar treatment we crave,
And think we are virtuous paragons
We cannot forget we forgive.

—Lippincott's Magazine.

Their Good Offices.

"I see they're advertising twenty-cent lunches. What do they give you?"

"An appetite for your dinner."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Mazie.

Since Mazie made a hit upon
The stone her friends declare
Her head is turned, but it is not
Her head; it's just her hair.

—Washington Star.

Cut It Out.

Poet—Here is a little poem entitled "The Growing Corn."

Editor—Pare it down, my boy, pare it down!—Judge.

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