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

The Fort Worth Daily Live Stock Reporter.

VOL. VIII. NORTH FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1904 NO. 36

LIVE STOCK MARKET

Today's Receipts of Cattle, 300; of Hogs, 750.

CATTLE MARKET STEADY

Receipts Chiefly Calves, which Were Active.

HOGS ACTIVE TO STEADY

Lower Northern Markets Had No Effect Here.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Today	300	750
Last month	411	489
Same day 1903	168	75

Official Receipts Yesterday.

Cattle	691
Hogs	649
Horses	64

Selling Prices Today.

CATTLE—Steers, top $3.50. Cows, pp $2.25. Calves $5.25.

HOGS—Top $5.25, bulk $4.95@5.10.

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Steers—Good to choice	$3 35@3 75
Medium fed	3 00@3 25
Stockers and feeders	2 00@3 00
Yearlings	1 25@2 50
Cows—Choice heavy fed	2 50@3 00
Medium butcher	2 15@2 40
Cutters	1 85@2 15
Canners	1 00@1 75
Bulls, stags and oxen	1 50@3 00
Calves—Good to fancy veals	3 50@5 50
Common to fair	2 00@3 50

Receipts of cattle were light. Only three cars were shipped in, with about 215 head. The supply was not large enough for the demand, and buyers called on the Fort Worth feed pens for enough to fill urgent orders, and total receipts figured close around 300, against 388 last Saturday, 411 for the same day one month ago, and 168 for the corresponding day last year.

BEEF STEERS.

There were no steers among early arrivals. Buyers inquired for a few which were driven in from the Fort Worth feed pens and sold fully steady with yesterday. Fifty-five head averaging 1192 lbs. sold at $3.50.

Representative sales:

No.	Ave.	Price
30	1193	3 50
25	1190	3 50
93	1021	3 25
2	840	2 80

BUTCHER STOCK.

No cows or heifers arrived in fresh receipts. A few odds and ends were held over from yesterday, on which salesmen were peddling, generally getting steady prices.

Cows.		
21	876	2 25
2	705	2 00
Bulls.		
11	1345	2 40
5	988	2 10
1	1260	2 25

CALVES.

The bulk of the supply today was calves, which included one load of nice light vealers, and two loads of good quality heavy calves.

The supply met a good demand and trading was active and strong.

One load averaging 170 pounds topped the market at $5.25, with those averaging 266 pounds at $3.75.

80	180	5 25
58	266	3 75

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	$5 00@5 25
Mixed packers	4 90@5 10
Lights	4 75@5 00
Pigs	3 75@4 50
Stags and roughs	3 50@4 00

Receipts of hogs today were fairly good for Saturday. Eight cars were in at the opening of the market with 725 head, with enough wagon hogs to make total receipts for the day just about 750, against 120 for the closing day last week, 489 for the same day in January, and 75 for the corresponding day one year ago.

The quality outside of two or three loads was thin and common, and the total run would probably average close around 180 pounds.

The supply met a good demand, and though reports came in from other points quoting lower markets, Kansas City being 10 lower with a top of $5.15, buyers jumped in and bought the supply steady with yesterday.

The top today was $5.25 for one load averaging 250 pounds. One year ago 71 averaging 177 pounds sold at $6.60.

Choice sorted are quoted from $5.00@5.25, mixed packers $4.90@5.10, light grades $4.75@5.00, pigs $3.75@4.50, and boars, stags and roughs from $3.50@4.00.

Representative sales:

Territory Hogs.

No.	Shrink.	Average.	Price.
8	.....	142	4 50
10	.....	144	4 70
70	40	205	5 10
78	80	210	5 20
70	.....	250	5 25
Texas Hogs.			
12	.....	122	4 00
12	.....	144	4 00
25	.....	108	4 25
15	.....	107	4 25
6	.....	126	4 25
22	.....	138	4 25
70	.....	176	4 75
98	.....	177	4 80
1	.....	180	4 80
48	.....	213	4 90
59	.....	200	5 10
Wagon Hogs.			
5	.....	218	5 05

THE SHEEP TRADE

Today's Quotations.

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

HORSES AND MULES

Horses.

Drafts, good	$140@150
Chunks, good	75@130
Drivers, good to fancy	75 up
Drivers, medium	55@ 75
Southerners, common to fair	35@ 50
Southerners, good to extra	75@100
Plugs	15@ 20
Rangers, plain	10@ 30
Choice range horses	50@ 75
Mules.	
13½ to 14 hands, fat	$ 50@ 60
14 to 14½ hands, fat	75@ 85
14½ to 15 hands, fat	90@120
15 to 15½ hands, fat	125@140
15½ to 16 hands, fat with quality	145@160
16 to 16½ hands, extra, 1,200 to 1,500	165@175

SHIPPERS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.	
B. C. Rhome, Rhome	6
North & B., Cuero	71
G. Borden, Encinal	138
Hogs.	
C. C. Wilson, Jawnee, O. T.	80
Coyle & Grace, Meramac, O. T.	70
Joyce & Smith, Mt. Vernon, Tex.	98
Bowersox & Manning, Aline, O. T.	86
G. C. Calhoun, Grapeland, Tex.	94
W. E. Weatherbee, Bedias, Tex.	216

BUYING FOR THE WEEK.

Armour & Co.—	
Cattle	2,625
Hogs	2,919
Sheep	470
Swift & Co.—	
Cattle	3,499
Hogs	3,209
Sheep	265

ABOUT THE STOCK YARDS.

Coyle & Grace of Maremac, O. T., marketed 70 hogs averaging 205 pounds at $5.10.

Marion Sansom drove in today from his Fort Worth feed lot 55 head of 1192-pound steers that sold at $3.50.

G. Borden of Encinal had in today two loads of calves. Eighty averaging 170 pounds sold at $5.25, and 58 averaging 266 at $3.75.

Bowersox & Manning of Aline, O. T., had in one load of 86 hogs, of which 78 averaging 210 pounds sold at $5.20, with 8 averaging 144 at $4.50.

C. C. Wilson of Pawnee, O. T., had in one load of hogs. Seventy averaging 250 pounds topped the market and sold to Swift & Co. at $5.25, with 10 144-pound pigs at $4.70.

RAISING PRIZE CORN.

Winner of the First Premium Tells How He Cultivated.

J. G. Henderson of Birthright, Hopkins county, tells in Farm and Ranch how he raised the best acre yield of corn which was awarded a premium of $25 by the Farmers' Congress and a prize pair of Duroc-Jersey pigs raised by Tom Frazier. He says:

The corn was raised on "chocolate loam" on the high prairie. I had three acres of unfertilized land, except by drainage from surrounding high points. It had been neglected and had only grown weeds and wild grasses (being free from crab grass) up to a year before it was planted in corn. At that time the ground was cleared and ditched so as to leave one acre of the field on the south side of the ditch. The year before the planting of corn the three acres were given over to cotton. Last year the acre south of the ditch was cleared of cotton stalks as early as possible. The ground was broken very deep and pulverized, laid off in rows 2½ feet apart and with intention of planting it to onions. The weather was too dry to plant the onions and late in the spring I planted my prize corn on it.

The patch was planted in three and one-half foot rows in seed corn from Oklahoma on May 18. It was cultivated one time and was thinned out on July 8. Then the stalks were higher than my shoulders and bunching to tassel.

Seventy-one days from the day it was planted, I found to my astonishment, that two-thirds of the crop was in full roasting ears, with from one to two ears on each stalk. The corn was mixed in color, being white and red with a great deal of strawberry color.

This acre weighed out 65½ bushels. The other patch of native corn on the same land averaged about 35 bushels to the acre.

I attributed the yield of the prize acre to the long preparation of the ground, the early variety of corn planted and the season.

This one acre of corn escaped cold weather, did not experience a dry season and was not disturbed by insects. As a result the corn matured early and made a full crop. I am not entitled to any of the credit. My pigs are very fine.

WEEK'S MARKET REVIEW

CATTLE STEADY—HOGS SHOW ADVANCE OF A QUARTER.

Receipts for the Week of All Kinds Lighter Than for Last Week—Receipts for the Year.

Lighter receipts of cattle and a steady market. Fewer hogs and a higher market. That is the record of the week.

Cattle opened the week active to strong, at which the market ruled until Wednesday, when it slowed down, and 10 cents was taken off all around. Thursday was active, and this loss was regained. The market was steady then for the rest of the week, closing with no material change since last week, except as to calves, which are 50 cents lower.

Hogs started out at 5 to 10 higher on Monday, Tuesday was steady, Wednesday about 5 higher, Thursday 5 to 10 higher, and Friday steady. The net gain for the week is 15 to 25 cents, the best advance being on good quality heavy hogs, which are preferred by packers.

Receipts for the week compared with last week and the corresponding week last year:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	H&M
This week	7,925	6,153	945	...
Last week	8,469	7,623	2,553	426
Same week '03	3,433	2,279	108	...

Receipts for the year to date:

	1904.	1903.
Cattle	52,695	25,036
Hogs	39,016	14,588
Sheep	6,228	635

Receipts for the week by days:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	H&M
Monday	2,647	1,893	210	85
Tuesday	2,156	304	496	87
Wednesday	1,087	1,568	...	68
Thursday	1,094	1,269	239	88
Friday	691	649	...	67
Saturday	250	750	...	..

CATTLE.

Monday.

Receipts 2,647. Steers, top $3.75, bulk $3.00@3.50. Cows, top $2.50, bulk $2.00@2.40. Calves, top $4.50.

The supply of steers was small. Several loads of medium steers arrived, with one load of choice well finished cattle. All offerings met a good demand from local packers, and trading was active on a steady basis with last week's close. The top price paid was $3.75 for those averaging 1,230 pounds, with the bulk of sales around $3.25.

The supply of butcher stock was fairly liberal, of from medium to fair quality. There was an extremely good inquiry from local packers and outsiders, and trading was active on a steady basis.

A good many commission men were sold out and sitting around on their horses shortly after the opening of the market, and while they could see no quotable advance they called the market strong, and sales could be made easier than for some time.

Tuesday.

Receipts 2,156. Steers, top $3.50, bulk $3.00@3.40. Cows, top $2.50. Calves, top $4.

On the light and medium steers traders as a rule were calling prices barely steady. A good many have been coming lately, and though there is a good outlet for this class, buyers claim prices were getting too high, compared with other points, and trading was active on a shade lower basis, with the bulk of sales from $2.85@3.00.

Receipts of butcher stock were fairly liberal, of from medium to good quality. The demand was equal to the supply, and all offerings found a good outlet on a steady basis with yesterday. One string of good cows and heifers sold at $2.50, with a few at a range of from $2.65@3.00, but the bulk of offerings landed within a range of from $2.00@2.25.

Wednesday.

Receipts 1,087. Steers, top $3.30. Cows, top $2.50, bulk $1.80@2.30. Calves, top $4.25.

The supply of beef steers was small, there being only one load of medium cattle, with a few odds and ends on the light thin order.

The market was slow and draggy until late in the day, when salesmen saw they could not do better, and the supply was finaly weighed up on a 10c lower basis compared with yesterday.

While the run was small, offerings of butcher stock were comparatively large. There were a few good cows and heifers, but the bulk were mixed loads of common quality.

Trading opened slow and draggy, and it was only on a 10c lower basis the supply could be moved. A few landed at a range of from $2.25@2.50, but the bulk of sales were at a range of from $1.75@2.00.

Thursday.

Receipts 1,094. Steers, top $3.40, bulk $3. Cows, top $2.50, bulk $1.85@2.15.

Only a few loads of medium steers arrived, which met a good demand, and trading was active with sales generally on a 10c higher basis, regaining the loss of yesterday.

The small run of today included a liberal supply of butcher stock of fairly good quality, and early trading was active on a 10c higher basis compared with yesterday.

Local buyers were free bidders and with an active demand from the outside the supply was cleaned up in a short time, regaining all of the loss of yesterday.

Friday.

Receipts 691. Steers, top $3.10. Cows, top $2.75.

Only two loads of medium steers arrived. Friday is a day when not many are needed, but the small supply met a good demand and sold shortly after the opening of the market on a steady basis compared with yesterday.

The bulk of offerings were cows and heifers of from medium to good quality. Trading was not very active, but the supply met a good demand on a steady basis with yesterday. One nice smooth bunch of cows and heifers were good enough to land around $2.60, with the bulk of sales laregly around $2.

HOGS.

Monday.

Receipts 1,893. Top $5.10, bulk $4.80@5.00.

The market opened with a good demand for good quality hogs from 200 pounds up, and on all of this kind trading was active with sales 5 to 10 higher than last week's close. After the best of the supply was cleaned up the market lost its strength and late trading on the common thin Texas hogs was slow and draggy with a clearance finally made on a steady basis with Saturday's low time.

Tuesday.

Receipts 394. Top $5.10.

The bulk of today's supply were Texas hogs of light weight and common to medium quality, with the exception of one load of good weight corn fed Territory hogs.

There was a good demand for the small supply, and while buyers' messages came in quoting lower markets at other points, bidding was steady and the small supply was weighed up on this basis.

Wednesday.

Receipts 1,568. Top $5.15, bulk $4.85@5.10.

The supply included eight loads from Territory and four from Texas points. The quality was fairly good but of light weight.

The market opened with a good demand from local packers, who evidently had plenty of orders held over from yesterday, which they were unable to fill out of the small supply; and with opening advices coming in from the north quoting higher markets, salesmen found conditions very favorable and the supply was cleaned up in a short time on a strong to 5 higher basis compared with yesterday.

Thursday.

Receipts 1,269. Top $5.25, bulk $5.00@5.15.

The quality today was good, and while there were a few mixed loads, the bulk were sorted hogs, the total weight averaging close around 210 pounds.

On the opening market salesmen found prices still on the up grade. With the prevailing good demand the general market ruled active, with sales generally on a 5 to 10 higher basis.

Friday.

Receipts 649. Top $5.20.

The quality today was fairly good, with the average weight of the total run close around 200 pounds.

There was a good demand on the opening market for all of the good quality heaviest weight hogs.

Buyers' messages came in quoting a decline at other points, and though local packers were bidding lower at the start, a small demand from the outside increased competition and held prices up in about the same notches as yesterday.

SHEEP.

Thursday.

One load of medium quality sheep came in for today's market, which sold at steady prices. Two hundred and seven averaging 77 pounds sold at $3.35, with 30 125-lb. rams at $2.50.

CAUSE OF LOW PRICES.

Excessive Marketing of Cattle Breaks the Market.

The Kansas City Journal says: "In my opinion, the packers are not to blame for the present low prices prevailing in the live stock market," said George A. Fowler, of Maple Hill, Kan., one of the largest stock raisers in Kansas. Mr. Fowler was at the Coates house yesterday on his way east from his ranch. "I find the few stockmen agree with me regarding the liability of the packers in the matter of prices. Natural conditions govern the live stock business as well as all other business. I hope that when the time comes for the spring marketing we will have better prices. It depends very largely on the receipts of cattle at the big markets. As the receipts run now there is no prospect for lower prices, but lighter receipts would mean better quotations.

"In our part of Kansas we have had splendid weather and stock has wintered well thus far. I consider the outlook for stock raising better than it was a few months ago."

NOTICE TO STOCKMEN.

The Kellner-Durrett Saddlery Co. have everything in saddles, stirrups, whips, spurs, quirts, every kind of harness used on horses, and make any harness or saddles used on horses. They repair all kinds as well. Can sell you anything from a nickel up to several carloads. They are wholesale, retail, jobbers and manufacturers. See their card in this paper.

COTTON SEED FOR SALE.

I have a few car loads of cotton seed from GATHERED COTTON for sale at $9.75 per ton f. o. b., Waxahachie, Tex. H. A. PIERCE, Waxahachie, Tex.

CLIPPERS.

For horses, mules and sheep. The latest, the best, at all prices. If you want any now, or will want them later, write Nash Hardware Co. Sell in any quantity. See their ad in this paper.

BREEDING AND CARE of HORSES

Remember if you expect to raise a good horse you must start right. Like produces like, and you cannot gather figs from thistles, said R. H. Hayne in an address before the Jefferson (O.) institute.

I know a man today who, if I talked to him in this way, would undoubtedly stop me and say: "Do you remember that old roan mare out the road? Why, there wasn't anything that could be the matter with a horse that she didn't have. And do you remember that colt she raised, and do you remember the price he sold for?" I do remember that old mare and the colt and the price, but he was a freak. Every man with good judgment and horse sense knows that lop eared, ewe necked, spavined mares almost invariably produce lop eared, ewe necked, spavined colts. You may get a freak, but the chances are if you do he will develop in the wrong way, and you will have a colt like the old colored man's twelfth boy that he named Judas Iscariot because, he said, it would have been better for him if he had never been born. This is a progressive age, and no nation is so progressive as the United States, and the man in the future, whether he wants a horse for business or pleasure, the man that has the money and expects to spend it, will no more spend it for an unsound, deficient horse than an up to date farmer will buy an old self rake to cut his wheat.

The Currycomb.

If a currycomb must be used have the smoothest one that can be found and use it but sparingly. In the hands of some men the currycomb is a barbarous instrument of torture. Applied with a long, sweeping motion, without regard to the shape of the body or the evenness with which it is held, it will make a poor animal shrink and shiver. The skin is often seriously hurt by the angles of the comb when carelessly and heavily handled. A short motion, back and forth, does the work more effectively and humanely than the severe application of the comb described. The horse will learn not to dislike it if he finds he is not hurt.

Permanency of Draft Horse Breeding

We hear occasionally some faint hearted fellow say, "I would breed horses, but I am afraid the day of high prices has passed." How perfectly absurd! The demand for high class horseflesh will never be met, but if the time ever does come when the supply will equal the demand for same kinds of high class horses the day of the big drafter is just dawning. Neither the bicycle, automobile, electric or steam cars nor yet the flying machine can perform the work that the draft horse is cut out for as efficiently or at as small cost.

I would rather have $10,000 in good, big horses than government bonds today.—John P. Lewis in Breeder's Gazette.

Ringbone on Horse.

Following is a quick and sure cure for ringbone, says W. G. Martin: Two ounces of nitric acid, two ounces of quicksilver, two drams of powdered cantharides, two ounces of sulphuric acid, added slowly, stirring all the time till it is cooked. Apply six times, one hour apart. Let it remain overnight. Wash off with soap, then pour on some vinegar.

Percheron Geldings in Harness.

The picture, which is reproduced from the Breeder's Gazette, shows the leaders in the Pabst six horse team exhibited at the late International Live Stock exposition at Chicago.

The Proper Shoeing of Horses.

The shoeing of horses is an important subject that deserves more attention, says W. Williams in American Agriculturist. While it is impossible to lay down definite rules, it may be said that there are some general principles acknowledged by competent horseshoers. The heel should not be cut at all unless ragged and then only to cut off the ragged point. The same is true of the frog, which is an elastic cushion, intended to reduce the impact of any sudden shock to the foot. The butteris is an instrument capable of doing infinite mischief in the hands of an incapable operator.

The toe may be and should be cut and shortened. When too long and protruding beyond the shoe, it must cause stumbling. A hot iron should not be put on the foot to ascertain whether it is even, as it places a seared surface between the foot and the shoe, and, the contact being imperfect, the shoe must necessarily be less rigid than it should be.

After the shoe is placed in the foot the blacksmith should not be permitted to rasp the hoof more than sufficient to clinch the nails, as such thinning of the crust reduces the strength of the bearing surface of the foot and if persevered in will cause weakening and perhaps decay. In dry weather it is beneficial to oil the hoof occasionally.

Read The Live Stock Reporter.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Weather, Bureau, Fort Worth, Feb. 13.—Local weather forecast:

Sunday generally fair, cooler in the afternoon.

FRAUDULENT DEED.

Evidences of a Conspiracy to Obtain Money on a Forged Deed.

A fraudulent real estate transaction is causing a good deal of interest in real estate circles in Fort Worth. On the 15th of January a deed was filed for record, purporting to have been executed by John W. Burford and wife to J. D. Martin, conveying 304 acres of land in the S. C. Inman survey, about 4 miles southwest of Fort Worth, the consideration being $15,000. This is the John W. Burford farm. The deed recited a consideration of $9,000 cash and a vendor's lien note of $6,000. This note is said to have been sold to a mortgage company at Dallas. Mr. Burford, who is now living in West Texas, heard of the alleged sale recently, and immediately declared the deed was a forgery. He came to Fort Worth a few days ago and tried to find the parties to the fraud. The acknowledgment to the deep is signed by H. D. Smith, a notary public for Tarrant county. There is no such name in the list of notaries for this county. Nobody here knows such a person as J. D. Martin.

HORSES AND MULES.

Sales for the Week Reduced by the Unfavorable Weather.

The severe weather this week ran the horse and mule sales far below what they would have been with average Texas weather. Notwithstanding this, the sales were good, as about 450 mules and 350 horses changed hands. The mules went principally to the cotton regions of the Southwestern states, and the horses to different local points of this state.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	48,000	1,000
Kansas City	500	4,000	500
St. Louis	400	3,500	...
St. Joseph	200	6,000	...
	1,300	61,500	1,500

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, Feb. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts 200. Market nominal.

HOGS — Receipts 48,000. Market 5 to 10 lower. Top $5.30, bulk $4.95@5.20.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,000. Steady.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, Feb. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts 500. Market steady to lower.

HOGS — Receipts 4,000. Market 5 lower. Top $5.12½, bulk $4.85@5.10.

SHEEP—Receipts 500. Steady.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stock Yards, Feb. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts 400, Texas 275. Steady.

HOGS — Receipts 5,500. Market steady. Top $5.35. Butchers $5.10@5.35, packers $4.80@4.85.

St. Joseph.

Special to The Reporter.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 13.—The Stock Yards Daily Journal reports:

CATTLE — Receipts 200. Steady.

HOGS — Receipts 6,000. Market lower. Top $5.15, bulk $4.80@5.05.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

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

Special to The Reporter.

New York, Feb. 13.—Following is a summary of the bank statement for the week:

Reserve on all deposits, dec.	$1,463,550
Reserve on deposits other than United States, dec.	1,398,175
Loans, increase	719,100
Specie, decrease	319,400
Legal tender, decrease	1,343,900
Deposits, decrease	799,000
Circulation, decrease	772,300

Replying to an inquiry coming from Fort Worth, the attorney-general rules that there is nothing in the Terrell election law prohibiting the exclusion of negroes from any primary election. The proposition to have a "white man's primary" in Tarrant county has found favor among some of the Democrats, who do not believe in negroes participating in their party affairs.

Poultry Points.

An excellent wash for swelled head is quinine dissolved in water.

Irregular feeding is apt to cause a derangement of the digestive organs.

The poultryman who is continually changing breeds never succeeds in the business.

Winter is the season to feed green cut bone to poultry. It is good egg making material.

Do not adopt every bill of fare you hear of. If yours is producing good results stick to it.

If you feed green cut bone, see that it is fresh and that it is not from animals that have died of disease.

Begin in a small way, grow gradually, stick to it—that is the foundation upon which successful poultry plants have been built.

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

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

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13 1904

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

Notice to Agents

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

SIRES AND SONS.

Charles Francis, a son of the president of the St. Louis world's fair, works daily on the exposition grounds as a freight clerk.

Herbert Gladstone, son of the Grand Old Man, himself now a man of fifty, has spent nearly half his life thus far in the house of commons.

Lawrence Washington, a great-great-grandson of George's brother, lives in Alexandria, Va., and is a clerk in the library of congress. He has twelve children.

Peter Mazzini, the Venetian gondolier who was in the permanent employ of John Ruskin between the years 1878 and 1885, is still alive at the age of seventy years.

Joseph P. Nannetti, M. P., who wants to be mayor of London, says he is happier when at his duties as foreman of the newspaper which employs him than when sitting in the house of commons.

Senator Allison of Iowa is the only member of the upper body of the nation who was sworn in in 1873. Former Senator Jones of Nevada, whose term has just expired, was sworn in with Mr. Allison.

King Edward has knighted James Knowles, editor of the Nineteenth Century Review for over twenty-five years. The new knight gets kings, queens, statesmen, swamis, priests, soldiers, explorers and so on to write for his periodical.

Lewis P. Abbott, for thirty years a member of the Boston fire department, a part of that time holding the office of district chief, retired on a pension of $1,000 yearly on New Year's day. He has missed but four fires in his district during his term of service.

As earl marshal and premier peer of Great Britain, the Duke of Norfolk will be entitled to an escort of cavalry on the occasion of his forthcoming marriage. This is his right for all state ceremonies and for any other occasion which he may desire so to honor.

Rupert Guinness, who was recently married in England, will some day be one of the richest men in the British empire. As the oldest son of Lord Iveagh, he is the direct heir to one of the largest fortunes that have ever been amassed in the brewing trade.

CHURCH AND CLERGY.

The Rev. J. J. Kuendig, pastor of St. John's German Lutheran church of Reading, Pa., has insisted upon a reduction of $200 in his salary, the money to be added to the salary of his assistant.

Rev. George S. Cable, a Baptist clergyman of Cincinnati, has become demented through too close application to the study of the Bible. For years he has never been seen without a copy of the book.

Dr. Leighton Parks of Emmanuel Episcopal church of Boston has been called to St. Bartholomew's church, New York city, to succeed Dr. Greer, who has just been made coadjutor of New York.

Tremont Temple church, Boston, has adopted a new rule respecting its membership. The names of members who cannot be found may, after two years, be placed by the prudential committee on the "unknown list," such names to be restored to the active list at the discretion of the prudential committee.

The Useful Sunflower.

It is a common joke to call inferior cigars "cabbage leaves," but, as a matter of fact, some very good "weeds" are made from the leaves of the sunflower. Those leaves can also be smoked in the place of tobacco, forming quite a passable substitute.

The stalks and leaves make excellent food for various animals, while the former can also be employed as fuel. Sunflower cake is made from the seeds of this useful plant after the oil has been extracted, this oil being very nearly equal to olive oil and used in cooking. The seeds not only serve as food for cattle; they are mashed and kneaded into bread by the poor peasants of certain parts of Russia, and they find it very palatable.

Potash is obtained from the ash of the stalks. The proportion is about one-third of potash to the total ash left after burning. A yellow dye is made from the flower of the plant. The fiber can be worked into a silk material.

Twelve Leafed Palm.

The Egyptians used to use a twelve leafed palm for a Christmas tree because a palm will put forth one new leaf a month, and the twelve leaves were a sign of the complete year.

A GIRL COWBOY

[Original.]

Mary Dorkins was told by her physician that she was threatened with consumption and should "rough it" in the west. Convinced that she could not do so advantageously in petticoats, she donned man's attire and, with money to take her to the cattle grounds, started out in search of health.

One morning she appeared at a ranch and asked if a cowboy was wanted. The superintendent looked her over from head to foot and said:

"What's your name?"

"Tom Dorkins."

"Tenderfoot, I reckon."

"Yes; I'm not very well. Doctor recommended outdoor life."

"It'll cure you, sure. But you'll die from another cause. The boys will grind you to powder. However, if you want to try it, go ahead."

If Tom Dorkins hadn't been something of an invalid he would have had a hard time of it. As it was, the cowboys were disposed to take no cognizance of him whatever. One of them set up a faro bank in the barn, and Mary invested a few dollars she had in her pocket in the game. She struck an astonishing run of luck and without knowing any more about faro than she knew about quaternions broke the bank. Nothing succeeds like success, and as Bob Hathaway, the faro banker, was not popular the boys all declared in favor of the tenderfoot. Mary invested her winnings in a spree for the boys, which, while it clinched her popularity with them, brought down upon her the wrath of Hathaway, who expected to win back his money at the next sitting.

Then commenced a number of petty insults and annoyances from the faro dealers which had Mary been a man would have been unbearable. As it was, she was placed in a position where she would have to fight. She was made aware of this, for her patient endurance of Hathaway's insults induced a coldness on the part of the other boys.

At Hathaway's next insult Mary went to one of the boys, Henderson by name, whom she admired for a certain coolness and dignity there were about him, and asked him to bear a message for her.

"Can you shoot, Tommy?" asked Henderson.

"Don't know."

"See if you can hit that." He held his hat at arm's length. Mary drew her revolver from her hip pocket and, standing a dozen paces from the hat, fired. Hearing a howl and seeing Henderson's hand covered with blood, she burst into tears.

"You little fool! You cry baby! Why didn't you hit the hat? How do you expect to fight a cowboy with such shooting as that?"

"Are you killed?" cried Mary.

"Killed? No. But I've lost a part of my thumb."

A little later Henderson and the tenderfoot were observed standing very close together, the latter binding up the former's thumb with a handkerchief.

From that day Henderson gave out that Dorkins, being in bad health, must not be interfered with. All save Hathaway were disposed to let the boy alone, and he seemed averse to interfering further with one whom Henderson had taken up as a protege. Mary grew stronger every day, and when the bloom came to her cheek one of the boys remarked that the tenderfoot was "pretty enough for a girl." Then one day Hathaway recommenced his taunts.

"I thought I told you," said Henderson, "that the boy was to be let alone."

"That was because he was sick. He's well enough now."

"I want you to understand," replied Henderson, "that I consider Tom Dorkins a sick man."

"Sick, bosh!" cried the crowd. "He's well enough."

"Hathaway, you let him alone. If you are spoiling for a fight you can have it with me."

"All right," said Hathaway. "You send your baby boy to me with the message he asked you to bring."

And so it was arranged that Henderson and Hathaway should fight. But this did not serve in the case of Dorkins, who received the dead cut from the crowd. Mary accepted the position of second when she should have been first, and they despised her.

Mary further incurred the contempt of the crowd by displaying a trembling hand when she handed her principal his revolver.

"What's the matter with you?" remarked the opposing second, "you're in no danger, you little"— He broke off suddenly at a glance from Henderson.

Dorkins was to give the first signal by dropping a hat. It is questionable if the signal would have been given had not the second's hand trembled so she couldn't hold it. At the first fire Hathaway was unhurt; Henderson had the top of his ear taken off. He contrived to keep his second from seeing it by turning it from her. The two principals stood ready for the second signal when, suddenly, Mary saw blood on Henderson's collar. This was more than she could bear. Rushing to him she threw herself on his chest, placing herself between him and his adversary. Henderson turned red as the comb of a cock.

"It's all up, boys," he said. "Tommy's a gal."

With a wild hurrah the crowd hustled the pair on to their horses and did not stop till they had found a parson to marry them. Mary was married in sombrero, boots and spurs. Before she donned a more appropriate bride's attire she had to spend the savings of months giving her associates a jollification such as they had never had before.

ANNA EDNA CARROLL.

Dee's Magic Mirror.

There are several accounts of the manner in which the famous gunpowder plot of 1605 was discovered, but among the students of occult science the belief is that its timely discovery was made by Dr. John Dee by means of a magic mirror. Proof of how general this belief was at one time is given by the fact that in some editions of the Common Prayer Book, published in

THE KANGAROO'S STORY.

Why the Does Throw Their Young Away When Hard Pressed.

"I have heard that men folk in their blindness deem our does to be lacking in the proper instincts of maternity because they have found that a doe kangaroo when hunted will throw away its offspring to save its own skin by hastening its speed. This," says Old Man Jack in the "Autobiography of an Australian Kangaroo" in Pearson's Magazine, "is simply scandalous and foolish.

"Men people are evidently not aware that our youngsters use the mother's pouch almost up to the age of maturity. Would they have our does attempt to fly from dogs and men and horses with youngsters weighing nearly fifty pounds in their pouches? The thing would be impossible.

"Among us a mother is taught to toss her youngsters to a place of safety when she is hard pressed. If she could not throw it to a place far safer in the circumstances than her own pouch she would turn at bay with it and face any odds.

"In the case of my mother, when we were chased, and sure as the hunt became dangerous she would pause, draw me out of her pouch, throw me carefully into long scrub on her right, then turn sharply to her left, pause again until the hounds had seen her and then be off like the wind straight away from me."

WAYS OF THE MAGPIE.

The Bird Is Sociable, Secretive and Full of Mischief.

The magpie has the same sort of sociability, the same secretiveness, the same thirst for education—of a certain kind—the same inherent and ineradicable love of mischief as has that very versatile bird the raven. Not that in intellect and strength of character she is in any way equal to the raven. Fun she has in abundance, but hardly humor. Conscious humor, that high and rare gift of man which interpenetrates and colors everything in life, is, I think, possessed in germ by the raven and the raven alone. You see it in his eye, in the pose of his head, in his walk, in every movement of his body. The eye of the magpie is, like the wit of Dickens, always on the move, nervous, excitable, glittering, scintillating. The eye of the raven is like the humor of Goldsmith. It has a faraway look, it dreams, it thinks, "it bodes and it bodes," it all but smiles. The magpie will pick up many words, or even sentences, and the old superstition that she will only talk or talk well if her tongue is slit with a thin and sharp silver sixpence died a natural death about the time that the coins of the realm had to be "milled" and so were rendered unsuitable for so stupidly cruel an operation.—R. Bosworth Smith in Nineteenth Century.

THE ISLE OF NOBLES.

A Famous Historic Site, the Cradle of Saxon Liberty.

The isle of Athelney, or the "isle of nobles," as the name signifies, is one of the most famous of historic sites. A thousand years ago it was a low islet covered with willows and alders and surrounded by fens and overflowing marshes, altogether inaccessible except by boats. There King Alfred sought refuge with a swineherd, and there he lay concealed from the invading Danes for the space of a whole year. The resort of his chieftains to this place caused it to be known as the "isle of nobles," which may be regarded as the cradle and stronghold of Saxon liberty. After Alfred regained the possession of his throne he erected a Benedictine abbey on this spot and "endowed it with all the lands in the isle of Athelney." The monastery has entirely disappeared, but its site is marked by a stone pillar erected in 1801 by the owner of Athelney. The pillar bears this inscription: "King Alfred the Great in the year of our Lord 879, having been defeated by the Danes, fled for refuge to the forest of Athelney, where he lay concealed from his enemies for the spell of a whole year. He soon after regained possession of his throne, and in grateful remembrance of the protection he had received under the favor of heaven he erected a monastery on this spot and endowed it with all the lands contained in the isle of Athelney. To perpetuate the memory of so remarkable an incident in the life of that illustrious prince this edifice was founded by John Slade, Esq., of Maunsell, the proprietor of Athelney, A. D. 1801."—London News.

The Peanut.

The home of the peanut, or ground pea (also often called pindar and goober), is believed to be Brazil, although it very soon spread to Africa, China, Japan and India and was recognized as a valuable agricultural product in these countries long before it was cultivated on a large scale in its native soil, which was not until the year 1870. In the old world, however, it has always been planted and harvested for the sake of the oil that it yields. This is said to rival olive oil in quality and to be used for the same purposes. The nuts raised in the east are far richer in oil than the American varieties.

The most popular of the American peanuts is the "Virginia running variety." The pod and nut of the Virginia variety are twice as large as those of the North Carolina or African peanut. The Spanish nuts, usually sold only after being shelled and salted, are still smaller, but of excellent flavor. Tennessee has two varieties, called the white and the red, the kernels of the latter having a dark red skin.

Brain Work and Longevity.

In a lecture on longevity delivered before the Royal College of Physicians Sir Hermann Weber, himself an octogenarian, gave official support to the doctrine that brain work does not kill, but rather the reverse. A few of his instances were Sophocles, Plato, Galen, Cicero, Moltke, Bismarck, Mommsen and Gladstone, to whom we might add Hobbes, Carlyle, Spencer and Kelvin. The facts are that brain work increases the supply of blood to the nerve cells and promotes their nutrition and health. Mosso, an Italian, laid a man on a delicately balanced table and showed that the head and neck when ever the subject did a mental sum or any other brain work. The increased weight of his head was due to the life giving blood. The truth is that brain work, as such, never killed anybody.—London Chronicle.

Pence and Bones.

A writer in a London newspaper says: "The other day I heard an Englishman defending our system of coinage on the ground that we are the only nation on earth who can say that the system is bone of our bone. For there are 240 bones in the body and 240 pence in the pound; there are 120 bones in the head and trunk and 120 in the limbs and 120 pence in half a sovereign; each limb contains 30 bones, and a half crown contains 30 pence; in the spinal column there are 24 bones and in a florin 24 pence, and as we have 12 ribs on each side, so we have 12 pence in every shilling. See how the proportions of the skeleton of our commerce conform to nature's teaching. No wonder it is vigorous."

The Candle Nut.

The candle nut is a native of the Pacific islands, and the name is derived from the fact that the kernels are so full of oil that when dried they are stuck on reeds and used as candles. The people of Hawaii, after having roasted these nuts and removed the shells, reduce the kernels to a paste, which is flavored with pepper and salt and is said to be a most appetizing dish. The husk of the nut and the gum which exudes from the tree have medicinal values, while the burned shell of the kukui is used to make an indelible ink with which tattooing is done.

Figuring It Out.

"Did the old lady give you anything when you took her trunk upstairs without knockin' the lid off?" inquired the first porter.

"No, but she thanked me kindly."

"Well, kind words will never die," returned the first porter.

"Neither will they buy groceries."—Cleveland Leader.

Disposing of Papa.

"I always contend, sir," said the girl's father meaningly, "that young men should be in bed before 10:30 each night."

"Yes?" replied the young man who was calling on the girl. "I hope you set that good example yourself, sir."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Unusual.

Old Chum—What made you decide to marry her?

Newly Married—Because during our long acquaintance she never once sent me a sofa pillow.—Detroit Free Press.

The Sophisticated Wife.

Mr. Newrich (in city)—Mariar, pass them beans.

Mrs. Newrich—Don't be absurd Frank. Them's salted ammons.—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

The difference between salary and wages is precisely the difference between accepting a position and getting a job.—Detroit Free Press.

Breaking It Gently.

His Cousin—We sent off the dispatch to stop your model coming. But you had put one word too many, so we struck it out.

Real Artist—Oh, indeed! What word did you strike out?

His Cousin—You had written, "He is not to come, as I have only just discovered I cannot paint today." So we crossed out "today."—Punch.

Where Three Is a Crowd.

Tom—I suppose you spent a pleasant evening with your best girl.

Dick—Pleasant? Huh! A fellow can't make love to his girl in a crowd.

Tom—Oh, was there a crowd there?

Dick—Yes, and the chump didn't have sense enough to realize that he wasn't wanted.—Chicago Tribune.

Perverse.

He—Won't you let me give you just one kiss before I go?

She—Will just one satisfy you?

He—Yes, darling.

She—Then I won't give it to you.—Standard.

One Sweetly Pleasant Thought.

Georgiana—We are not old.

Juliana—Oh, yes, we are, my dear.

Georgiana — Well, we are just as young as any girls of our age in town.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Magic of Great Cold.

Among the innumerable experiments with liquid air two are particularly curious. A ball of india rubber immersed in it becomes as brittle as glass, but a ball of lead in the same circumstances acquires elasticity and will rebound like rubber.

Barnacles.

A six months' cruise will decrease the speed of a ship 16 per cent. This is owing to the barnacles that gather on the hull.

A Postoffice Notice.

The following notice has been put up in a postoffice in a country town: "Gentlemen who do not bring fountain pens to fill up telegraph forms are requested to remember that the lead pencils will be required again."

Dumbbells.

A dumbbell for a child should not weigh more than two and one-fourth pounds; for the use of girls and women it may weigh three pounds. Only an uncommonly strong person should use a dumbbell of six pounds weight. Men and boys use those of four and one-half to five and one-half pounds.

Wart Cures.

Vinegar and cooking soda in solution are said to make a capital cure for warts. If the wart is kept moist with it for ten minutes several times a day it will disappear in the course of a week or so in ordinary cases.

Another cure is to touch frequently with acetic acid or nitric acid, but one must be careful not to irritate the surrounding skin by dropping either acid.

Ten men have failed from defects in morals where one has failed from defects in intellect.—Mann.

COINS OF THE PAST.

Gold Pieces That Were Once Common, but Are Now Rarely Seen.

Recent mention of the disappearance of the $2.50 gold piece from circulation and the premium this coin commands as a curio has set many to rummaging in old pocketbooks and bottoms of cash boxes and drawers in search of odd or out of date coins. Some have found a $2.50 piece, but not many. The $3 piece, once quite common, but always a sort of curiosity, is oftener found, and many have specimens of the little gold coins representing 25 cents and 50 cents which were not minted by the government and probably have not so much gold in them as they represent. They used to pass as coin, but were never in general circulation, being so easily lost that they soon became scarce. One of the handsomest coin relics seen is a $10 gold piece bearing the mint stamp of 1799. It is larger than the present $10 piece. The owner has it hung in a band and wears it as a charm on his watch chain. The owner says he refused an offer of $150 for this relic. The old octagonal $50 pieces were quite common in California in early days, when gold dust was largely used as a circulating medium. They were made of pure gold, and, while they had not the elegant finish of the gold coins minted by the government in these days, many still remember them as the handsomest coins they ever saw. Many people now would consider them handsome on account of the $50 in them.—New York Tribune.

BURNING THE YULE LOG.

The Custom One of Ancient Origin. The Yule Candle.

The custom of burning a large log of wood which is known as the Yule log is very ancient in its origin. All through the middle ages every farmhouse, cottage and castle in England burned its Yule log upon the hearth, the log being dragged in with much ceremony.

At Yuletide when the great log flamed
In chimneypiece and laugh and jest
went round.

The word "Yule" itself seems to be derived from the Anglo-Saxon "Geol," meaning December. Earlier still the Yule, or midwinter, feast is seen in its most flourishing state among the Norsemen, who commemorated the fiery sun wheel with a mighty feast. They believed that during the twelve nights from Dec. 25 to Jan. 6 they could trace the actual movements of their great Odin, or Odhinn, the god of storms, and other deified beings on the earth. The Yule log, with its cheery blaze, comes to us across the centuries as a dim memory of the fires lit to celebrate the setting out of the sun on his northward journey toward the light and warmth of summer.

A large candle known as the Yule candle used also to light the Christmas eve festivities. It was a bad omen if the candle burned out before the evening was at an end.—Detroit Free Press.

ALWAYS BE SANGUINE.

Keep to the Highways and Shun the Back Alleys of Life.

Keep to the broad highways of hope and cheerfulness. Expect to succeed. Think success, and you will succeed. Keep out of the back alleys of gloom and pessimism. Join the procession of the cheerful, the willing and the hopeful. Be sanguine. Know the pleasures of living. Enjoy the sunshine of hope.

Keep away from the scavengers and ragpickers who infest the back alleys of life. Your pessimist is your scavenger, your ragpicker. He may be a necessary evil, a boil as it were on the body social, but too much of him is fatal. He never gave the world a smile. He never contributed to the good cheer of any human being. He never lifted the gloom from any distressed soul. He is the antithesis of progress. He is the pollywog which in the evolution of life is continually dragging backward toward the slimy past, resisting the progress of development which must go on with or without him.

Beware of the encroachments of the carping, pessimistic spirit. It is a hardy plant. It takes root easily in the mind, and, like the thistle, when once it gains a foothold it is well nigh impossible to uproot it, but it cannot live in an atmosphere of sunshine and cheerfulness.

Therefore, keep to the highways. Keep out of the back alleys.—Exchange.

SHELLFISH LANGUAGE.

Curious Clicking Sounds Heard on the Water at Night.

Most seamen will tell of curious clicking sounds heard on calm nights at sea, and the origin of the noise seems so altogether unaccountable that it has often created some alarm among superstitious fishermen.

A distinguished naturalist made a careful study of the sounds on many occasions and found that it was not a sustained note, but made up of a multitude of tiny ones, each clear and distinct in itself and ranging from a high treble down to a bass. When the ear was applied to the gunwale of the boat the sound grew more intense, and in some places as the boat moved on it could not be heard at all.

On other occasions the sounds resembled the tolling of bells, the booming of guns and the notes of an æolian harp.

For a long time he was unable to trace the cause, but at length discovered that the sounds were made by shellfish, hundreds of them opening their shells and closing them with sharp snaps. The noise, partly muffled by the water, sounded indescribably weird. He was finally led to the conclusion that as the shellfish made the sounds they probably had some meaning and that the clicks might possibly be a warning of danger when the shallow water was disturbed by the boat.

Girls Kept in Cages.

It is said that the people of New Britain have a peculiar custom of confining their girls in cages until they reach marriageable age. These cages are built of wood cut from the palm tree and are inside the rude houses. Outside each house is a fence of wickerwork made of reeds. The girls are caged at the age of two or three and are never allowed to go out of the house, yet they seem strong and healthy.

Clippers..

FOR HORSES AND SHEEP, BOTH HAND AND MACHINE WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE IN STOCK, THE QUALITY BEING THE BEST WE CAN GET. PRICES RANGE

From $1.25 to $22.50.

MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

Nash Hardware Co.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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 2 years old and over, for distances from 10 miles to 750.

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

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

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS

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

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

Barse Live Stock Com. Co.
Campbell & Rosson L. S. Com. Co.
Cassidy-Southwestern L. S. Com. Co.
Evans-Montague L. S. Com. Co.
Evans-Snider-Buel Co.
Geo. W. Saunders L. S. Com. Co.
Greer, Mills & Co.
Interstate Live Stock Com. Co.
National Live Stock Com. Co.
North Texas Live Stock Com. Co.
Russell-Flato Live Stock Com. Co.
Way-Ware Com. Co.

CHARGES FOR SELLING LIVE STOCK

Rates Fixed by the Live Stock Exchange for Handling Stock.

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

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

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

Charges for sheep are the same as for hogs.

Yardage Charges.

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

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

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

Officers of the Exchange.

Officers and directors of the Live Stock Exchange are:

R. H. McNatt, president.
Sam Davidson, vice-president.
V. S. Wardlaw, secretary.
Marion Sansom, treasurer.

Directors: R. H. McNatt, Sam Davidson, C. L. Brown, D. Wyrick, W. B. King, J. W. Montague, A. F. Crowley, R. Barse, John Daggett.

GOWN GOSSIP.

The elbow sleeve for dinner and evening gowns continues in favor.

Leaves and flowers of cut velvet, satin and cloth, painted and embroidered, are favorite decorations on handsome gowns.

There are indications of a return to very small toques and even bonnets. White hats are to be worn more than ever, especially those of malines and lace.

The three cornered, the tricorne, and the marquis shapes in hats will continue popular, and also those wide hats with the brim flat in front and sloping downward in the back.

Three types of skirts are seen—the plaited, the circular, with five, seven or eleven gores, and the triple skirt. Combinations of the triple and the plaited or shirred skirts are often made.

Very pretty are the slashed sleeves so much worn this winter. These are usually plain and close fitting at the front and have fulled pieces joined on at the back, sometimes with buttons, usually with braid or trimming of some kind.—New York Post.

TH RAILWAY SCHEDULE

Rock Island System.
rains at T. & P. Passenger Sta-
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

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

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
Continental Division via Sherman.	**Arrive.**
Texark. & St. Louis.	4:35 pm

rnational & Great Northern Ry.

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

lf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry.
trains at Union Station, Cor.
d 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

ston & Texas Central Railroad.

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

ITERURBAN
NE
NORTHERN TEXAS TRACTION CO.

NS 40 TRAINS DAILY
Between
FORT WORTH AND DALLAS.
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Citation by Publication. No. 24695.—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas. To the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to make publication of this citation in some newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks previous to the second Monday in February, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and H. W. Key, Mrs. Ozella B. Key and the Second National bank of Jackson, Tenn., whose residence is unknown, and all parties owning, having or claiming any interest in the land herein mentioned, to be and appear before the said District court of the Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas, at the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house in the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, on the second Monday, the 8th day of February, 1904, then and there to answer the original petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of September, 1903, in said above numbered cause, wherein the State of Texas is plaintiff and the hereinbefore named parties defendants, and in which the plaintiff alleges that there are now delinquent and unpaid to the State of Texas and county of Tarrant, state taxes amounting to $1.32, county taxes amounting to $2.38, fees allowed by law amounting to $2.25, including a penalty amounting to 10 per cent of said taxes for the year, including and since the year 1897, for which the said taxes are delinquent, together with 6 per cent interest on said taxes from the first day of January next succeeding the years for which any taxes are delinquent, and that the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest fees and all court costs are delinquent unpaid and due to the plaintiff, and that the amount thereof is a charge against and a lien on the said land in Tarrant county, Texas, described as follows: Lots 2 to 7, and lot 9, Grangers 3d addition to Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the year 1902. Plaintiff prays judgment for the amount of the said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs and for a foreclosure of the said tax lien against all of said defendants on said land, to satisfy the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for all other general legal and equitable relief. Herein fail not, but have then and there before this court on the first day of the next regular term thereof, this writ, with your return thereon indorsed, showing how you have executed the same. Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office in Fort Worth, this the 12th day of November, 1903. Jno. A. Martin, Clerk District Court, Tarrant County, Texas. (L.S.) By E. J. Brock, Jr., Deputy.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION.
No. 25691.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Citation by Publication. No. 25202.—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Seventeenth Judicial District of Texas. To the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to make publication of this citation in some newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks previous to the second Monday in January, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and S. M. McCain, whose residence is unknown, and all parties owning, having or claiming any interest in the land herein mentioned, to be and appear before the said District court of the Seventeenth Judicial District of Texas, at the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house in the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, on the second Monday, the 11th day of January, 1904, then and there to answer the original petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of September, 1903, in said above numbered cause, wherein the State of Texas is plaintiff and the hereinbefore named parties defendants, and in which the plaintiff alleges that there are now delinquent and unpaid to the State of Texas and county of Tarrant, state taxes amounting to $0.57, county taxes amounting to $1.02, fees allowed by law amounting to $2.25, including a penalty amounting to 10 per cent of said taxes for the year, including and since the year 1897, for which the said taxes are delinquent, together with 6 per cent interest on said taxes from the first day of January next succeeding the years for which any taxes are delinquent, and that the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs are delinquent, unpaid and due to the plaintiff, and that the amount thereof is a charge against and a lien on the said land in Tarrant county, Texas, described as follows: Lots 11 and 12, block 84, Polytechnic College addition to the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the year 1902. Plaintiff prays judgment for the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for a foreclosure of the said tax lien against all of said defendants on said land, to satisfy the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs and for all other general legal and equitable relief. Herein fail not, but have then and there before this court on the first day of the next regular term thereof, this writ, with your return thereon indorsed, showing how you have executed the same. Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office in Fort Worth, this the 10th day of November, 1903. Jno. A. Martin Clerk District Court, Tarrant County, Texas. (L.S.) By E. J. Brock, Jr., Deputy.

Citation by Publication. No. 24893.—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas. To the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to make publication of this citation in some newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks previous to the second Monday in February, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and Mrs. Annie Shelmire and Mrs. Florence Rossington, whose residence is unknown, and all parties owning, having or claiming any interest in the land herein mentioned, to be and appear before the said District court of the Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas, at the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house in the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, on the second Monday, the 8th day of February, 1904, then and there to answer the original petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of September, 1903, in said above numbered cause, wherein the State of Texas is plaintiff and the hereinbefore named parties defendants, and in which the plaintiff alleges that there are now delinquent and unpaid to the State of Texas and county of Tarrant, state taxes amounting to $1.14, county taxes amounting to $2.34, fees allowed by law amounting to $2.25, including a penalty amounting to 10 per cent of said taxes for the year, including and since the year 1897, for which the said taxes are delinquent, together with 6 per cent interest on said taxes from the first day of January next succeeding the years for which any taxes are delinquent, and that the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs are delinquent, unpaid and due to the plaintiff, and that the amount thereof is a charge against and a lien on the said land in Tarrant county, Texas, described as follows: Lot 16, block 20 Union Depot addition to the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the year 1902. Plaintiff prays judgment for the amount of the said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for a foreclosure of the said taxe lien against all of said defendants on said land, to satisfy the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for all other general legal and equitable relief. Herein fail not, but have then and there before this court on the first day of the next regular term thereof, this writ, with your return thereon indorsed, showing how you have executed the same. Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office in Fort Worth, this the 5th day of December, 1903. Jno. A. Martin, Clerk District Court, Tarrant County, Texas. (L.S.) By E. J. Brock, Jr., Deputy.

Citation by Publication. No. 25014.—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Seventeenth Judicial District of Texas. To the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to make publication of this citation in some newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks previous to the second Monday in January, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and H. C. McCuown and Land Mortgage Bank of Texas, whose residence is unknown, and all parties owning, having or claiming any interest in the land herein mentioned, to be and appear before the said District court of the Seventeenth Judicial District of Texas, at the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house in the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, on the second Monday, the 11th day of January, 1904, then and there to answer the original petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of September, 1903, in said above numbered cause, wherein the State of Texas is plaintiff and the hereinbefore named parties defendants, and in which the plaintiff alleges that there are now delinquent and unpaid to the State of Texas and county of Tarrant, state taxes amounting to $1.14, county taxes amounting to $2.34, fees allowed by law amounting to $2.25, including a penalty amounting to 10 per cent of said taxes for the year, including and since the year 1897, for which the said taxes are delinquent, together with 6 per cent interest on said taxes from the first day of January next succeeding the years for which any taxes are delinquent, and that the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs are delinquent, unpaid and due to the plaintiff, and that the amount thereof is a charge against and a lien on the said land in Tarrant county, Texas, described as follows: Lot 45, land 500, in the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the year 1902. Plaintiff prays judgment for the amount of the said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for a foreclosure of the said tax lien against all of said defendants on said land, to satisfy the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for all other general legal and equitable relief. Herein fail not, but have then and there before this court on the first day of the next regular term thereof, this writ, with your return thereon indorsed, showing how you have executed the same. Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office in Fort Worth, this the 5th day of December, 1903. Jno. A. Martin, Clerk District Court, Tarrant County, Texas. (L.S.) By E. J. Brock, Jr., Deputy.

Citation by Publication. No. 24852.—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Seventeenth Judicial District of Texas. To the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to make publication of this citation in some newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks previous to the second Monday in January, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and R. B. Zachary, whose residence is unknown, and all parties owning, having or claiming any interest in the land herein mentioned, to be and appear before the said District court of the Seventeenth Judicial District of Texas, at the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house in the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, on the second Monday, the 11th day of January, 1904, then and there to answer the original petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of September, 1903, in said above numbered cause, wherein the State of Texas is plaintiff and the hereinbefore named parties defendants, and in which the plaintiff alleges that there are now delinquent and unpaid to the State of Texas and county of Tarrant, state taxes amounting to $2.28, county taxes amounting to $4.06, fees allowed by law amounting to $2.25, including a penalty amounting to 10 per cent of said taxes for the year, including and since the year 1897, for which the said taxes are delinquent, together with 6 per cent interest on said taxes from the first day of January next succeeding the years for which any taxes are delinquent, and that the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs are delinquent, unpaid and due to the plaintiff, and that the amount thereof is a charge against and a lien on the said land in Tarrant county, Texas, described as follows: Lots 3 and 4, block E, McAnulty and Nye addition to Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the year 1902. Plaintiff prays judgment for the amount of the said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for a foreclosure of the said tax lien against all of said defendants on said land, to satisfy the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for all other general legal and equitable relief. Herein fail not, but have then and there before this court on the first day of the next regular term thereof, this writ, with your return thereon indorsed, showing how you have executed the same. Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office in Fort Worth, this the 7th day of December, 1903. Jno. A. Martin, Clerk District Court, Tarrant County, Texas. (L.S.) By E. J. Brock, Jr., Deputy.

Her Husband's Male Friends.

One of the most complicated duties of a wife is the shuffling off of her husband's male friends, says the Ladies'

Citation by Publication. No. 24904.—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Seventeenth Judicial District of Texas. To the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to make publication of this citation in some newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks previous to the second Monday in January, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and John W. Anderson and John Hamilton, whose residence is unknown, and all parties owning, having or claiming any interest in the land herein mentioned, to be and appear before the said District court of the Seventeenth Judicial District of Texas, at the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house in the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, on the second Monday, the 11th day of January, 1904, then and there to answer the first amended petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of December, 1903, in said above numbered cause, wherein the State of Texas is plaintiff and the hereinbefore named parties defendants, and in which the plaintiff alleges that there are now delinquent and unpaid to the State of Texas and county of Tarrant, state taxes amounting to $1.53, including a penalty amounting to 10 per cent of said taxes for the year, including fees allowed by law amounting to $2.50, and since the year 1897, for which the said taxes are delinquent, together with 6 per cent interest on said taxes from the first day of January next succeeding the years for which any taxes are delinquent, and that the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs are delinquent, unpaid and due to the plaintiff, and that the amount thereof is a charge against and a lien on the said land in Tarrant county, Texas, described as follows: S ½ of lots 1 and 2, block 3, Mallley addition to Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the year 1902. Plaintiff prays judgment for the amount of the said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for a foreclosure of the said tax lien against all of said defendants on said land, to satisfy the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for all other general legal and equitable relief. Herein fail not, but have then and there before this court on the first day of the next regular term thereof, this writ, with your return thereon indorsed, showing how you have executed the same. Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office in Fort Worth, this the 5th day of December, 1903. Jno. A. Martin, Clerk District Court, Tarrant County, Texas. (L.S.) By E. J. Brock, Jr., Deputy.

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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.
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PACKERS.

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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,
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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 food 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
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"THE DENVER ROAD"
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Write A. A. GLISSON,
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BETWEEN FORT WORTH AND DALLAS
A FAST CAR EVERY HOUR, EACH WAY

Two car loads of Vegetables
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20,000 pounds of Butter
50,000 gallons of Milk
10,000 dozens of Eggs
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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

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Everything usually found in a first-class jewelry establishment. We want your patronage and will use every legitimate effort to get it.

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Wholesale, Retail and Manufacturing Jewelers.

506 and 508 Main Street. FORT WORTH.

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Immunized Against Texas Fever

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

CHARLES W. ARMOUR, Kansas City, Mo.

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

Cracked Cotton Seed Cake, Meal and Hulls

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

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CAKE AND MEAL—Dixie brand Cracked Cake and C. S. Meal, also Corn, Oats, Hay, Rice Bran, Rice Polish, Rice Meal, and other feedstuffs. Car lots to any railroad station in Texas or the Territories. Write or wire for prices. There 's so much adulterated and inferior C. S. meal and cracked cake being offered that buyers should be careful to purchase only a guaranteed product from a responsible firm. HUMPHREYS, GODWIN & CO., Houston, Texas.

FOR ANYTHING IN FARMS, Ranches or Lands, to buy, sell or exchange, see GILLILAND & HARWOOD, Fort Worth, Tex.

80-ACRE STOCK FARM, fronting pike road, 8 miles from Fort Worth. Fine well and windmill. For a few days, $30 per acre. GILLILAND & HARWOOD, Fort Worth, Tex.

190-ACRE STOCK FARM, 6 miles from Fort Worth; 120 acres in cultivation. No better location in the state for fancy breeding farm; abundant water. Other good improvements. GILLILAND & HARWOOD, Ft. Worth, Tex.

10-SECTION RANCH, abundant water, 7 miles good shipping point, Sherman county. Smooth plains land, except enough breaks for protection; $1.25 per acre bonus. GILLILIAND & HARWOOD, Fort Worth, Tex.

RICE LANDS FOR SALE—Go to the rice belt and get rich; most profitable crop grown. We will start you for $00, balance in seven years' time. You will own your own 100-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.

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

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

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

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EUROPEAN PLAN

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

Eat I must,
But what place can I trust?
Try a restaurant named "THE CROWN."
There's no better place in this old town.
REAR COR SEVENTH AND MAIN
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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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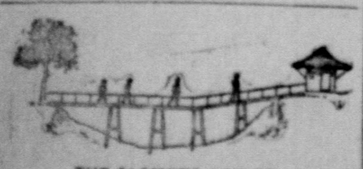

THE ALAMEDA BRIDGE.

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

LOST.

LOST—Between Marine and Exchange ave., Stock Yards, one Navajo Saddle Blanket. Return to Jas. Stewart, Interstate Live Stock Com. Co., Exchange Bldg., and receive reward.

HINTS BY MAY MANTON.

4650 Child's Sacque and Kimono, 6 mos, 1, 2 and 4 years.

Child's Sacque and Kimono 4650.

Loose sacques that can be slipped on at a moment's notice are always in demand for the wee folk, who must be kept warm. The little sacque and kimono illustrated are quite different in effect but each serves its purpose admirably. The sacque is made of white cashmere with trimming of lace insertion and frills and the kimono of pale blue flannel embroidered with French knots, but both are suited to a variety of materials.

The sacque is made with fronts and back that are gathered and attached to a shallow yoke. At the neck edge is a big round collar that falls well over the shoulders and the sleeves are full and ample, gathered into wristbands. The kimono is made in one piece which is so shaped as to form sleeves when tied together at the open spaces.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (2 years) is for sacque 1¾ yards 27 inches wide, 1½ yards 32 or 1¼ yards 44 inches wide, with 4 yards of insertion and 6 yards of edging to trim as illustrated; for kimono 1 yard 27 inches wide or ⅞ yards 32 or 44 inches wide.

The pattern 4650 is cut in sizes for children of 6 months, 1, 2 and 4 years of age.

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

Pattern Department, Daily Live Stock Reporter:

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

Name .....

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

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

Measurements—Waist..... Bust.....

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

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

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

Keeping Up Appearances.

Wife—There was a man around today selling big brass burglar alarm bells to put on the front of the house, so I ordered one.

Husband—What! You know we haven't anything worth stealing.

Wife—I know that, but it will make the neighbors think we have.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Little Off.

"Really," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "your little dinner last night was quite recherche."

"Oh, dear," her hostess groaned, "I just knew that new cook would make a botch of it some way!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Leases of Life.

Out of every 1,000,000 persons who are born in the same year 213,000 live for 70 years, 107,000 for 80 years and 881 for 90 years.

Toasting Bread.

If bread toasts too slowly on the chafing dish toaster it may be browned more quickly and evenly by buttering it lightly on both sides. Treated thus, it will not adhere to the toaster, and the flavor is improved.

Plum Pudding.

Plum pudding was originally plum porridge and served for breakfast, not dinner.

SPENCER'S EAR PLUGS.

The Way the Great Philosopher Rid Himself of Small Talk.

"Years ago," says William H. Hudson in the North American Review, "Herbert Spencer found that the effect of following ordinary conversation became frequently too much for him. But he liked to have people about him to watch the play of expression on their faces, to feel that, though he could not himself share much in the merriment he was, as it were, a part of the normal and healthy social world. For this reason he objected to withdrawal into solitude and evolved a plan by which he might secure the partial isolation which he required. He had a circular spring made to go round the back of his head, and this carried pads which fitted firmly upon the ears, effectively deadening the noise about him and reducing the surrounding chatter to a mere hum. I have often seen him, stretched at length upon his couch, follow with apparent interest the gossip over the afternoon tea cups up to a certain point and then, reaching under his pillow, draw forth and adjust his instrument, thus suddenly detaching himself from his environment. The effect of this movement with comparative strangers was always to cause an instant cessation of the conversation. But this was precisely what Spencer did not wish. 'Go on talking,' he would exclaim, with a quizzical look. 'I can't hear what you are saying, you know!'"

Swearing Spoils Horses.

The horse does not like a nervous, fidgety, fussy or irritable man. He is too nervous and irritable himself, says Country Life in America.

"Why is it," one teamster was heard to ask another, "that Phin's horses are always gaunt? Phin feeds well." "Yes," was the reply, "but he's like a wasp around a horse."

A well known owner of race horses, not at all a sentimental person, recently made an order forbidding his employees to talk in loud tones or to swear in the stable. "I have never yet seen a good mannered horse," he says, "that was being sworn at all the time. It hurts the feelings of a sensitive horse, and I'll keep my word good to discharge any man in my employ if I catch him swearing within the hearing of any horse in this stable."

Brides Priced.

To us it seems a curious whim on the part of our ancestors of the eighteenth century that in their marriage announcements they should so often choose and with such seeming complacency to enlighten the world with regard to the amount of fortune received with the brides. Here are two cases in point: "Mr. James Coutts of Jeffry's Sq., merchant, to Miss Peagrum of Knightsbridge, £30,000." "W. Smith, gentleman, of the 24 Troop of Horse Guards, to Mrs. Ann Gardiner, a maiden lady, aged, 'tis said, near 70, with a fortune of £20,000."—Chambers' Journal.

Webster's Tiresome Habit.

Senator Hoar in his "Reminiscences" says that Daniel Webster had a tiresome habit in his public speeches of groping after the most suitable word after this fashion: "Why is it, Mr. Chairman, that there has gathered, congregated; this great number of inhabitants, dwellers, here; that these roads, avenues, routes of travel, highways, converge, meet, come together here?" When the speech was printed all the synonyms but the best one would be left out.

The Streets of Amsterdam.

Amsterdam, in Holland, a city of ten miles in circumference, is mostly built on piles driven into the sandy subsoil, but the flowing of the tide and the debris of the Amstel river have made ninety islands, and the city has more canals than streets. The watery ways are traversed by over 300 bridges, so that Amsterdam has earned the designation of the Venice of the North.

To Restore Leather Bindings.

To restore the leather bindings of books wash them first very lightly and carefully with clean warm water in which a tiny piece of soda has been dissolved, in order to free the leather from grease; then wash with clear water to remove the soda, and dry. Dissolve a bit of gum arabic the size of a small bean in a teaspoonful of water and beat it up with a teaspoonful of the white of an egg. With a bit of sponge go lightly over the leather with this glair and let it dry.

Should the glair froth up on the leather, as it is very likely to do if there is much tool work on the book, dab it until it subsides with the palm of the hand or with the sponge squeezed as dry as possible.

French Fishermen.

Most fishermen on the French coast avoid going to sea on the first two days of November, owing to a superstitious fear of the "death wind" and the belief that drowned fishermen at that time rise and capsize boats.

Paper.

Paper, according to indubitable documents, has been made in China from time immemorial. Next we hear of it in Turkestan in 750 A. D.

Plucking Fowl.

If you are in a hurry in the plucking of a fowl place the bird in a pail of boiling water and let it remain there a couple of minutes. You will find that the feathers will come off quite easily.

Brought Trouble.

White—What is the matter with Plunger's head?

Green—Yesterday was his wooden wedding, and he gave his wife a rolling pin for a present, and when he returned from celebrating the event she returned the present with a speech suitable to the occasion.—Butte Inter-Mountain.

More Thrilling.

Ruyter—I'm writing a sequel to my book "How to Live on Five Hundred a Year."

Scribbler—What do you call the sequel?

Ruyter—"How to Get the Five Hundred."—Indianapolis Journal.

WHY WINE FIRST TO HOST.

Is America a Mere Formality, but In Italy a Real Necessity.

The wine was opened dextrously by the waiter, who before serving the guests poured a few drops into the host's glass.

"Why did this waiter give you a little wine before helping the rest of us?" asked a man of curious mind.

"Oh," said the host, "that's always done."

"I know it's always done. That does not answer my question, though. Here, waiter," the man persisted, "you tell me why when you open a bottle of wine you pour a few drops into the host's glass before serving the guests."

The waiter smiled and answered:

"It's a matter of form, sir; an old custom, a politeness. Its origin lies in the fact that after the removal of the cork there might be left in the neck of the bottle a little dust or a few specks of cork. The first drops poured out would in that event contain the dust or the cork, and thus the guest were he served first might get this refuse; hence the host is given the first drops.

"As a matter of fact, if you know how to open wine you have no difficulty in keeping the bottle's neck clean. The custom, therefore, is a formality in America. In Italy, though, it is a real necessity, for over there they pour a little oil in the necks of their bottles of native wine before corking on the ground that this makes the wine air tight. No doubt it does, but it also in some cases gives to the first glass from the bottle a decidedly oily flavor. Therefore the first glass the host gallantly takes."—Philadelphia Record.

HE WON THE AUDIENCE.

The Way Fred Douglass Got the Best of Captain Rynders.

The inexhaustible sense of humor in Frederick Douglass kept him clear of any sense of gloom, as was never better seen than on the once famous occasion when the notorious Isaiah Rynders of New York, at the head of a mob, had interrupted an antislavery meeting, captured the platform, placed himself in the chair and bidden the meeting proceed. Douglass was speaking and, nothing loath, made his speech only keener and keener for the interference, weaving around the would be chairman's head a wreath of delicate sarcasm which carried the audience with it, while the duller wits of the burly despot could hardly follow him. Knowing only in a general way that he was being dissected, Rynders at last exclaimed, "What you abolitionists want to do is to cut all our throats!" "Oh, no," replied Douglass in his most dulcet tones; "we would only cut your hair." And, bending over the shaggy and frowzy head of the Bowery tyrant, he gave a suggestive motion as of scissors to his thumb and forefinger with a professional politeness that instantly brought down the house, friend and foe, while Rynders quitted the chair in wrath and the meeting dissolved itself amid general laughter. It was a more cheerful conclusion perhaps than that stormier one—not unknown in reformatory conventions—with which Shakespeare so often ends his scenes, "Exeunt fighting."—Thomas Wentworth Higginson in Atlantic.

Which Is the Larger Income?

Here is an interesting problem in mathematics: Two clerks are engaged, one at a salary which begins at the rate of $100 a year, with a yearly rise of $20, and the other at a salary commencing at the same rate, but with a half yearly rise of $5. In each case payments are made half yearly. Which of them has the larger income?

Who is not tempted to say the former?

Yet the latter is the correct answer, for in the first year the first clerk receives $100, but the second clerk receives $50 and $55, which amounts to $105 in the year. The first clerk in the second year gets, to be sure, $120, but No. 2 gets $60 for the first half year and $65 for the second, or $125 in all.

Gin In England in the Old Days.

Before intoxicating liquor was made dear by taxes and its sale was regulated by licenses the use of it in England was astonishingly common. Not only were there in London 6,000 or 7,000 regular dramshops, but cheap gin was given by masters to their work people instead of wages, sold by barbers and tobacconists, hawked about the streets on barrows by men and women, openly exposed for sale on every market stall, forced on the maidservants and other purchasers at the chandler's shop, until, as one contemporary writer puts it, "one-half of the town seems set up to furnish poison to the other half."

Children's Weight.

Some curious experiments have been made at one of the royal philanthropic institutions in Copenhagen. For some years back the seventy boys and girls in the place have been carefully weighed every day in groups of fifteen and under. Thereby it is proved that the children gain weight mostly in autumn and in the early part of December. From that time till the end of April there is scarcely any increase in weight. More remarkable still, there is a diminution till the end of summer.

Hobson's Choice.

Tom—I've been bidden to her wedding, but I'm not going.

Dick—But your absence will surely be noticed. Do you think you can afford that?

Tom—Well, when you can't afford to have your presents noticed your absence is imperative.—Philadelphia Press.

Panama Seaports.

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

Clothes Closets.

Ventilation of closets is particularly necessary. Clothing kept in an unventilated closet gets a smell peculiar to itself—and peculiarly disagreeable. It is the unmistakable advertisement of the surroundings.

Five o'Clock Tea.

The English drank tea as long ago as 1657, but 5 o'clock teas date back only to 1842.

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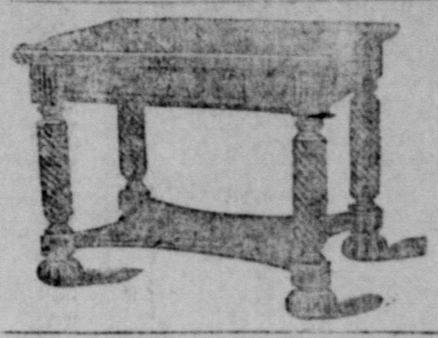

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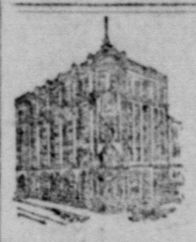

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THINGS THEATRICAL.

Cecilia Loftus will star in a new Zangwill play next season.

Willie Collier is to star under Charles Frohman's management for three years.

It is among the probabilities that jolly May Irwin may be induced to enter vaudeville for a brief period.

Charles Hawtrey played "Lord and Lady Algy" in London and made as great a success with it as William Faversham did in New York. The two impersonations differ in many ways.

Dave Montgomery's taking song, "Must You?" in "The Wizard of Oz," is of English origin. Mr. Montgomery sang it in London in the presence of no less a personage than King Edward VII.

Every costume worn in "The Rogers Brothers In London" was designed especially for this season, and Klaw & Erlanger carry a large force of dressmakers whose duty it is to look after the dresses.

E. H. Sothern owns the full English rights to "The Proud Prince" and recently refused by cable a large offer from a leading English actor, as Mr. Sothern intends to appear in England himself in the piece.

THRONE LIGHTS.

Queen Alexandra has no cousins on her father's side, though she had nine paternal uncles and aunts.

King Alfonso and his mother will visit Vienna during the summer, stopping at Paris on the way. He will be accorded magnificent receptions.

The Grand Duchess Vladimir is a German, and in Bismarck's lifetime she warmly espoused the measures of the Iron Chancellor, much to the dislike of the court in St. Petersburg.

King Edward is a good deal of a humorist in a quiet way, and he keeps an eye on things this side of the water. Recently some one asked him what he would do to earn a living should he lose his present job. He replied that he would go to the United States and make a lecture tour.

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

In the Alaskan exhibit is to be a family of living seals.

Sockets have been placed for 12,000 incandescent electric lamps on the Palace of Education.

The largest herd of buffalo in the world will be exhibited by Mr. James Phillips of Fort Pierre, S. D.

A novel restaurant will be one with the walls of the building made of glass tanks in which will swim fishes.

Where It Should Begin.

"But why do you have your hero marry in the first chapter?" they asked. "Because," replied the author, "it has always seemed absurd to me to end a novel just where a man's troubles really begin. That's where you should begin the story."—Chicago Post.

When a man tells you that all women are delusions and snares, it's doughnuts to fudge he has been snared by a delusion.—Cooking Club.

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