All Cattlemen Know They Are At Home When In Fort Worth!

The Fort Worth Daily Live Stock Reporter.

VOL. VIII. NORTH FORT WORTH, TEXAS, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1904 NO. 55

VESTOCK MARKET

CEIPTS OF CATTLE TODAY, 2,450 AND OF HOGS 2,300.

Steers Sold 5 to 10 Lower, With Ac-ve Trade—Heavy Steers at $3.75-ood Killing Cows Steady and Active. eifers at $3—Canners Weak to Lower.

GS ACTIVE, WITH SALES 5 TO 10 HIGHER.

ality Fairly Good, the Average Weight round 200 Pounds—Best Sales at 5.40, Bulk $5.00@5.15.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	H&M
ay	2,450	2,300	300	225
t month	2,648	1,893	210	85
e day 1903	964	707	...	...

Official Receipts Saturday.

tle	446
s	665
ep	9

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

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

Receipts of cattle today were liberal. the opening of the market close und 1,800 were in the pens, with ugh more reported, including drive-, to make total receipts for the day re close around 2,450, against 1,618 the opening day last week, 2,647 for corresponding Monday in February, 964 for the same day one year ago.

BEEF STEERS.

Receipts of steers today were fairly eral, offerings of which were largely dium to well finished cattle.

There was a liberal run of cattle at all nts today, and markets were gener-y lower, and while there was a good tket for all offerings with an active de, sales were generally on a 5 to 10c wer basis.

One bunch of 42 were graded well fin-ed cattle averaging 1347 pounds, which d at $3.75, with the bulk of offerings gely at a range of from $3.00@3.50.

Good to choice finished steers are quoted m $3.40@3.75, medium fed from $3.00 3.40, stockers and feeders from $2.50@ 0, and yearlings $1.25@2.50.

Representative sales:

	Ave.	Price
2	1347	3 75
2	1160	3 75
2	1058	3 25
0 H. and S.	623	3 25
2	898	3 15
1	933	3 15
2	923	3 10
0	791	3 10
5	902	3 05
1	770	3 05
4	939	3 05
7	956	3 05
3	894	3 00
1	1210	3 00
2	970	3 00
9	821	2 90
1	550	2 85
2	615	2 50

BUTCHER STOCK.

Receipts of butcher stock was liberal proportion to the run with a good rep-sentation of all grades from canners to ll finished cows and heifers.

The supply met a good demand, and l desirable good killing cows and heif-s sold actively on a steady basis.

There was not much of a demand for nners and trading was weak and in ses 5 to 10c lower than the close of st week.

One bunch of 30 head of well bred ayed heifers averaging 708 lbs. sold at 00, but the bulk of sales landed large-y at a range of from $1.90@2.25.

There was no change on bulls, the sup-y was small but there was no great de-and and sales were largely at a range from $2.00@2.50.

Cows.

6	637	3 00
24	722	3 00
1	1160	2 75
3	680	2 50
2	850	2 50
14	737	2 40
2	890	2 35
2	880	2 30
4	840	2 30
1	1150	2 25
9	774	2 25
4	817	2 15
2	640	2 15
1	780	1 85
2	850	1 75
6	765	1 75
6	693	1 75
14	759	1 70
9	697	1 65
11	752	1 65
11	748	1 65
2	653	1 60
2	654	1 60
1	642	1 50
1	710	1 50
9	617	1 50
1	820	1 40
1	550	1 00

Heifers.

1	1100	3 00
9	705	2 35

Bulls.

1 stag	1170	3 15
1 stag	1060	3 15
1 ox	1620	2 75
2 stags	1494	2 75
6 oxen	1235	2 50
20	1316	2 50
17	1422	2 50
17	1109	2 20
1	880	2 00
1	1060	2 00
1	760	2 00
6	1066	2 00
6	773	1 85
8	914	1 80

CALVES.

Receipts of calves were fairly liberal, the bulk of which were of the medium kind, and trading was generally on a steady basis with the close of last week.

Good to choice are selling largely at a range of from $4.00@5.50, with something fancy as high as $6, and common to fair kinds from $2.00@4.00.

1	120	5 00
1	110	5 00
1	110	5 00
1	110	5 00
1	190	5 00
3	145	4 50
1	120	4 50
1	200	4 00
1	120	4 00
1	140	4 00
1	190	4 00
1	120	3 75
1	150	3 50
1	100	3 50
1	270	3 50
2	160	3 00
3	130	3 00
5	410	3 00
1	310	3 00
1	110	3 00
5	302	3 00
2	190	3 00
48	346	2 85
41	273	2 60
3	286	2 50
5	172	2 50
2	235	2 50
3	430	2 30
6	341	2 25
18	292	2 25
2	315	2 25
3	320	1 75

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	$5 15@5 50
Mixed packers	5 00@5 25
Lights	4 90@5 15
Pigs	3 50@4 50
Stags and roughs	3 50@4 00

While the run of hogs today was somewhat smaller than that of the opening day last week, there was a fairly liberal supply, and after all were in total receipts figure close around 2,300, against 3,249 for the opening day last week, 1,893 for the same day last month, and 707 for the corresponding day one year ago.

The bulk of the offerings were from Territory points, with a fairly good showing from Texas.

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

Buyers' messages from other points came in reporting more favorable markets, and the general trade here ruled active with sales generally on a 5 to 10c higher basis.

The top today was $5.40 for one load averaging 334 pounds, with the bulk of sales at a range of from $5.00@5.15.

Representative sales:

Hogs.

No.	Shrink.	Average.	Price.
1	.....	250	3 00
1	.....	250	3 50
1	.....	250	3 50
50	.....	97	4 25
5	.....	106	4 25
26	.....	111	4 30
10	.....	113	4 35
76	.....	219	5 00
5	.....	234	5 00
10	.....	182	5 00
3	.....	213	5 00
58	.....	179	5 00
56	.....	213	5 00
84	.....	195	5 05
7	.....	190	5 05
1	.....	230	5 05
9	.....	185	5 05
19	.....	233	5 10
19	.....	206	5 10
58	.....	172	5 10
88	.....	167	5 10
6	.....	205	5 10
46	.....	207	5 10
23	.....	224	5 12½
5	.....	283	5 15
84	.....	190	5 15
86	.....	198	5 15
85	.....	195	5 15
4	.....	250	5 15
49	.....	200	5 15
71	.....	201	5 15
84	.....	206	5 20
64	.....	259	5 35
65	.....	334	5 40

THE SHEEP TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Lambs	3 50&5 50
Wethers	3 50@4 50
Ewes	2 50@3 50
Culls	1 50@2 50

HORSES AND MULES

Horses.

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

Mules.

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

NOTICE, STOCKMEN!

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

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.

D. Roberson, Bowie	3
N. J. R., LaGrange	52
S. G. Moss, Henderson	41
S. B. Burnett & Son, Ardmore, I. T.	73
R. E. Gatewood, Cleburne	42
M. L. & C. Co., Allan	93
J. B. Jackson, Alpine	23
S. Sawyer, Laguna	48
W. A. Briggs, Waxahachie	62
A. F. Crowley, Cisco	31
O. Crow, Skidmore	18
J. B., Waco	38
R. H. Brown, Calvert	18
J. C. Dyer, Morgan	83
Z. & K., Fatt	20
J. A. Kuykendall, Royce	17
F. Jones, Duncan, I. T.	79
H. B. Johnson, Chickasha, I. T.	19
W. O. Butler, Brownwood	31
J. H. Meyers, Dublin	55
Haden & Cauble, Cisco	19
C. M. Cauble, Cisco	21
W. M. Naggard, Ranger	38
W. N. Moore, Belton	53
J. W. J., Bartlett	28
J. T. B., Bartlett	46
1st National Bank, Bartlett	24
Chas. Kosse, Bartlett	17
W. B. W. & Co., Bastrop	73
Cassidy S.-W., Bastrop	24
L. Carlisle, Dublin	44
J. T. Price, Stephenville	35
Wright & Darby, Abilene	36
Harmonson & Wilson, Justin	32
Dr. A. B. Edwards, Edwards Spur	52
L. B. McMurtry, Wichita Falls	19
J. W. Webb, Quanah	41
K. & Castlebery, Vernon	47
Kell & Co., Vernon	62
J. D. Hagler, Vernon	98
Vright & Semor, Bowie	34
Morgan & Smith, Bowie	70
Muckberry Bros., Terrell	3
J. W. Medlin, Roanoke	1

Show Cattle.

J. F. Green & Co., Gregory	17
J. W. Burgess & Co., Blue Mound	21
Andy Davis, Gainesville	4
J. G. Short, Decatur	23
W. R. Hunt, Decatur	10
B. C. Rhome, Rhome	19
G. K. Short, Rhome	16
Frazier & Son, Kendricks, O. T.	1
W. P. Stewart, Jacksboro	4
Lovelady & Stokes, Colorado	20
Scharbauer Bros., Midland	12
B. W. Aycock, Midland	10
F. H. McFarland, Parsons	17
D. H. Hoover, David, I. T.	9
R. L. Gibson, Sugden, I. T.	20
W. A. Rhea, Prosper	17
C. B. Lucas, Berclair	18
W. H. Meyers, Henrietta	8
W. S. Ikard, Henrietta	36
Howell Bros., Bryan	8
G. W. P. Coates, Cisco	6
B. W. Langley, Krum	6
J. P. Austin, Stamford	25
J. C. Brown, Granbury	28
J. H. Jennings, Reedsville	20
J. L. & Co., Reedville	12
J. B. Salyer, Georgetown	14
D. R. & Co., Waco	15
E. E. Alkire, Noble, O. T.	12
J. N. Glover, Colorado	1
A. G. Pannell, Minco, I. T.	18
Johnson & Campbell, Minco, I. T.	22
S. R. Kennedy, Clinton	1
V. O. Hildreth, Aledo	9
W. B. W. & Co., Bastrop	2

Hogs.

———, Hendricks, O. T.	88
D. S. Donald, Krum, Tex	69
Babcock Bros. & Cheatham, Stillwater, O. T.	84
E. Kile, Cushing, O. T.	74
D. B. Jones, Perry, O. T.	93
M. Zuckerman, Ardmore, I. T.	84
G. H. Brett, Bliss, O. T.	79
J. S. Bradley, Celeste, Tex	79
Card & Wallace, Cuero, Tex	78
L. & W., Hillsboro, Tex.	86
Jackson & Co., Bartlett, Tex	51
R. B. Whisnant, Allen, Tex	56
W. E. Wetherbee, Bedias, Tex	77
J. W. Lillard, Decatur, (show)	64
Foster & Spegle, Duncan, I. T.	87
H. B. Johnson, Chickasha, I. T.	65
First Nat'l Bank, Foss, O. T.	135
W. L. Lyons, Elk City, O. T.	99
Tom Crowder, Elk City, O. T.	65
H. S. Chiverenden, Watonga, O. T.	72
C. Watts, Yukon, O. T.	85
D. L. Bopst, Watonga, O. T.	108
Carey Stock Farm, Drummond, O. T	86
E. Chilton, Mounds, I. T.	94
W. P. Crouch, Chandler, O. T.	81
J. H. Meyers, Dublin, Tex	17
Harmonson & Wilson, Justin, Tex	17
John McGin, Memphis, Tex.	68
Hagler & W., Vernon, Tex.	91
Morgan & Smith, Bowie, Tex.	36

Sheep.

W. J. Duffee, West, Tex., (show)	6
A. A. Hartgrove, Dublin	245
D. S. Donald, Justin	52

Horses.

Col. C. E. Hicks, El Reno, O. T.	18
W. A. McCorster, Wichita Falls	10
W. Anson, Encinal	163
R. D. Nicolson, Temple	18
J. N. Fenley, Vernon	16

BUYERS ON SATURDAY'S MARKET.

Cattle.

Armour & Co.	102
Swift & Co.	95
Saunders	67
Others	9

Calves.

Swift & Co.	6

Hogs.

Armour & Co.	791
Swift & Co.	549

FRANCIS IS EMPHATIC

SAYS TEXAS CATTLE WILL BE SHOWN AT ST. LOUIS.

Chief Coburn, However, Still Sticks to His Statement that Quarantines Will be Barred.

Mr. J. E. Poole, managing editor of the Chicago Live Stock World, is one of the working newspaper men at the Cattle Raisers' convention. On his way from Chicago to Fort Worth he stopped in St. Louis and called on President Francis of the World's Fair association. In the course of conversation Mr. Poole asked Mr. Francis the direct question, if there was to be an exhibition of range and quarantine cattle at the exposition, and he was assured positively that there would. We quote Mr. Poole's words:

"I reached St. Louis last Thursday and called to see Mr. Coburn. He reiterated his lack of information regarding a range cattle show, and reasserted that neither before nor during the period of the exhibition of pedigreed and grade stock would a display of car load or mongrel stock be permitted. He told me that he had received several letters from members of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association during the past week, and had replied to that effect. He told me in substance that in his judgment there was no probability of a display of cattle from below the quarantine lines before or at the same time as cattle not under the ban of the Federal government. I asked him if he would take charge of such a show in case it was held, and he declined to discuss the matter.

"I went from Chief Coburn's office to President Francis. I sent in my card stating the subject I cared to discuss with him, and notwithstanding there was a meeting of the directory, President Francis sent word back for me to come in, and discussed the subject in the presence of all of the directors. I asked Mr. Francis if it would be the policy of the exposition company to have a range cattle exhibit and he assured me most emphatically that it would be, and that such a display was necessary to round out the live stock show. He said that it would be held in November when the management expected the largest attendance, when the farming population especially would be there. He regretted that he had been in Washington so long that it would be impossible for either himself or Mr. Skiff to be at the meeting to be held here next week. He said that he would like to have ascertained personally the desires of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association as to the classification, but stated that his representative would be at the meeting and that it was his desire to have the matter either determined here or at a meeting to be held in St. Louis in the near future. When I called his attention to the fact that Mr. Coburn said that he knew nothing of the proposed exhibit he said that since he had returned to St. Louis from Washington he had been too busy to talk the matter over with the chief of the live stock department."

General Manager Louis J. Wortham of the Texas World's Fair Commission is here. He received a telegram from President Francis that Col. Charles F. Mills, Chief Coburn's assistant, would be here during the cattlemen's convention. Col. Mills is a very prominent resident of Illinois and has been prominently connected with the state fair at Springfield for a number of years.

KANSAS CITY ON HAND.

Delegation of Live Men from the Banks of the Kaw.

The Kansas City delegation is composed of the following gentlemen, but few of whom are strangers to Fort Worth:

Walter Neff of the Drovers' Telegram, Geo. R. Barse, B. T. Beals, Charles McCoun, Hiram Stephens, T. J. Eoman, Thos. Timmons, Frank Witherspoon, T. S. Hutton, Maj. Drumm, Chas. Stickney, M. C. McClure, N. Douthitt, Ike Pryor, Harry Patterson, Geo. Addison, E. E. Richardson, Hiram Clarke, Louis Barefoot, John Fox, W. C. Combs, W. H. Weeks and Eugene Rust. J. C. Swift will be here tomorrow.

ABOUT THE STOCK YARDS.

D. L. Bopst, Watonga, I. T., sold 64 head of 259-pound hogs at $5.35.

W. N. Moore of Salado had in today 41 steers averaging 933 pounds, which sold at $3.15.

A. G. Webb, a large dealer in horses and mules at Abilene, is in seeing the Fat Stock Show.

Among the San Angelo people here are S. Keith, C. A. Broome, C. W. B. Collins and Jno. McCabe.

Nat Holman of LaGrange had on the market today 52 steers averaging 898 pounds, which sold at $3.15.

D. B. McKenzie of Bartlett was represented on the market today with 43 steers averaging 888 pounds, which sold at $3.

D. D. Cutler, general live stock agent of the Chicago and Northwestern is here and is much pleased with what he has seen.

J. T. Bartlett of Bartlett had in 17 bulls averaging 1100 pounds, which sold at $2.20, and 17 bulls averaging 1428 at $2.50.

The Rosen electric trolley cars are running from Exchange avenue to the western terminus of the line, on Twenty-fifth street.

Cowden & Waddell had in today one quarter bred buffalo steer, raised by Tom Martin at Midland. He weighed 980 lbs., and sold at $3.60.

Dr. Jessie Green-Donohue of Chicago was at the yards today, coming in from St. Louis with the delegation from the National Stock Yards. She gave an exhibition at the Exchange of remarkable mystic powers that were puzzling and interesting. She is rather below the average in weight, but nobody at the Exchange could lift her from the floor, though several tried it.

H. B. Johnson sold the top hogs on today's market. He had in a load from Chickasha, I. T., that averaged 334 lbs., and brought $5.40.

A. F. Crowley was on the market from Cisco with 30 head of well bred Durham and Hereford spayed heifers, averaging 708 pounds, which sold at $3.

Sam Rosen has written to Nelson Morris & Co., offering to give 40 acres of land west of the packing plants, for the building of a plant at Fort Worth.

R. E. Gatewood of Rio Vista, one of the regular shippers to this market, and one who always has top stuff, was in today with 42 steers averaging 1347 lbs., which sold at $3.75.

CATTLE HAVE TUBERCULOSIS.

United States Inspector Finds Kansas Cattle Inoculated.

Topeka Capital: "Many cattle in this section of Kansas have bovine tuberculosis."

This statement was made yesterday afternoon by F. L. DeWolf, government live stock inspector and expert, stationed in this city.

Investigations, which have been in progress for some time past, have revealed the fact that bovine tuberculosis is prevalent. Prof. N. S. Mayo, state veterinarian, one of the faculty at the State Agricultural college at Manhattan, has been making extensive searches for traces of the disease in different portions of the state for some time past, and has found evidences that in many herds almost the entire number of creatures are inoculated with the tuberculosis germs.

"Conditions here," said Mr. DeWolf, "are such that the local packing houses will not accept a single creature until it has been thoroughly examined and hypodermic and other tests made for the disease. At none of them will the managers gharantee to take any stock. The owners are notified that the creatures can be slaughtered at their own risk, and that if they are found to be in good condition they will be paid for. If not, the carcasses are consigned to the tank."

Mr. DeWolf explained that by "consigned to the tank" he meant that the carcasses were placed in a hermetically sealed tank, subjected to a severe pressure and reduced to grease and fertilizers. This effectually prevents the spread of the disease, from this particular animal, at least.

"There are whole herds in this vicinity," continued Mr. DeWolf, "from which we will not accept an animal under any circumstances, because it is known that at least a portion of the creatures have bovine tuberculosis. Two of these herds that I have in mind at present are located within fourteen miles of Topeka and are high grade stock. Although these animals are 'lumpy fat' and apparently in the best of condition, it has been discovered that the herd was inoculated with tuberculosis germs, and for that reason it would not be safe to take any of them.

"I have now in my possession the liver and other of the organs of a bull which was slaughtered recently. The liver alone weighs in the neighborhood of seventy pounds. The normal size of this organ is about eleven pounds. The lungs were practically solid and the other organs were greatly distended. This is one of the characteristics of bovine tuberculosis. This animal came from the Topeka asylum herd.

"About a year ago Prof. N. S. Mayo, the state veterinarian, made hypodermic and other tests of this herd for tuberculosis. Out of the herd of fifty or sixty animals he rejected nearly twenty and these were promptly killed."

From the condition of the bulls of which Mr. DeWolf now has the organs it would appear that even this stringent measure did not stop the spread of the disease.

The most serious feature of the prevalence of bovine tuberculosis is found in the fact that the medical profession is practically agreed that tuberculosis can be contracted by the human family from eating meat or drinking milk that comes from a diseased animal. Countless instances are enumerated on the records of the government bureau on this subject in support of the theory.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Pure Bred and Full Blood Cows and Heifers.

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

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

LIVE STOCK INSPECTORS MEET

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY OFFICIALS COMING HERE.

Will Gather from All Over the West to Discuss Matters Relating to Their Work.

A meeting that will be of considerable interest to cattle raisers will be held in Fort Worth on Wednesday, the 9th. On that day about 50 to 75 officials and other persons connected with the inspection service of the Bureau of Animal Industry will come together here, for the purpose of discussing matters relating to the handling of quarantine cattle.

There will be present at this meeting, Dr. A. D. Melvin of Washington City, assistant chief of the bureau; Col. Albert Dean of Kansas City, in charge of the Southwestern quarantine division; Dr. A. H. Wallace, inspector at Kansas City; Dr. Jos. W. Parker, inspector at San Antonio; Dr. Thos. A. Bray, inspector at El Paso; Mr. W. D. Jorden, inspector at Quanah; Mr. Dan W. McCunningham, inspector at Colorado City; Dr. Leslie J. Allen, inspector at Oklahoma City; Dr. Louis A. Klein, inspector at the Fort Worth stock yards; and about fifty others.

At this meeting general discussions will be had of the work of inspecting, and an exchange of ideas looking to the adoption of any plans that may be suggested for the improvement of that service. From the cattlemen that will be at the convention it is expected to gather information relative to the number of cattle to be shipped out, where they are, and the dates of shipment, which will be of material assistance to the inspectors in doing their work.

DAILY WEATHER FORECAST.

Weather Bureau, Fort Worth, Mar. 7.—Local weather forecast: Tonight and Tuesday fair; warmer.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	30,000	25,000	36,000
Kansas City	6,000	6,000	3,000
St. Louis	6,500	3,000	3,000
St. Joseph	2,200	1,900	8,200
	44,700	35,900	50,200

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, Mar. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts 30,000. Market slow, lower. Top $5.65.

HOGS — Receipts 25,000. Market closed 15 to 20 higher than Saturday. Top $5.65, bulk $5.20@5.55.

SHEEP — Receipts 36,000. Slow. Top $5.75.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, Mar. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts 6,000. Market steady. Top $5.25.

HOGS — Receipts 6,000. Market strong. Top $5.40, bulk $5.10@5.30.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000. Slow.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stock Yards, Mar. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts 6,500, Texas 4,500. Texas steers $3.15@4.30.

HOGS — Receipts 3,000. Market 10 to 15 higher. Top $5.55.

St. Joseph.

Special to The Reporter.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Mar. 7.—The Stock Yards Daily Journal reports:

CATTLE — Receipts 2,200. Market 10 to 15c lower. Top $4.75.

HOGS — Receipts 1,900. Market 10c higher. Top $5.45, bulk $5.20@5.40.

SHEEP — Receipts 8,200. Opened steady, closed lower.

PONY STALLION FOR SALE.

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

SALE OF LATE GOVERNMENT GOODS

Direct from Ordnance, Navy, Marine and Quartermaster of U. S. Army.

Everything useful. Some for decorating. Never again will you have such a chance to get Uncle Sam's goods. Here are a few of the things in stock:

U. S. late regulation army boots.
Army blankets.
Buckskin army gloves.
Leather saddle-bags.
Table covers.
Curtains.
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THE BIG PACKING PLANTS

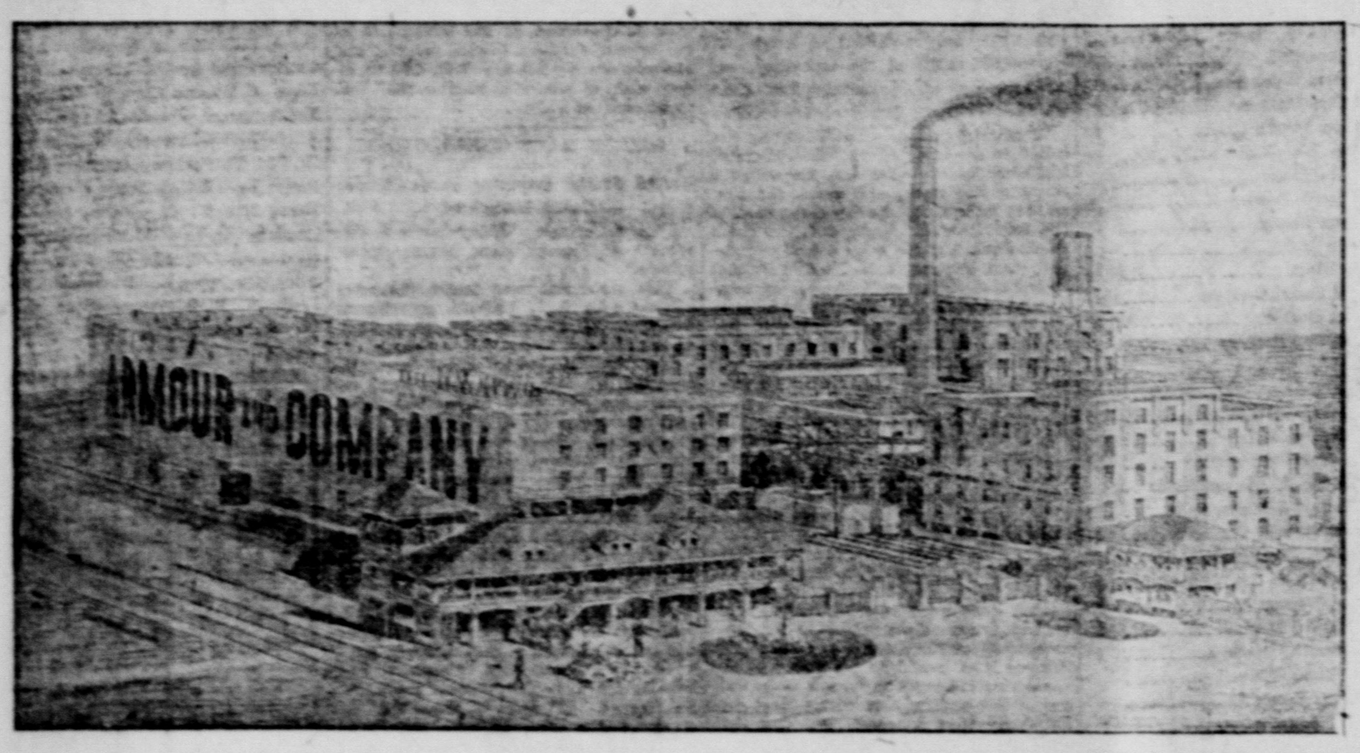
WHAT THEY HAVE DONE TO MAKE A MARKET.

They Have Paid the Stock Raisers About $13,000,000 in the Past Year for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

At the meeting of the Cattle Raisers' association at Fort Worth in March, 1902, they attended the laying of the cornerstones of the Armour and Swift packing plants.

A year ago these packing houses began work. The volume of business done by them in the first year of their operation attest the sincerity of the chiefs of these great enterprises in their undertaking to establish a market for the live stock raisers of Texas.

Figures furnished to The Reporter show that during this first year of operation, the packers have bought 300,000 cattle (including calves), 175,000 hogs, and 55,000 sheep. They have paid in cash for this stock over $13,000,000.



These figures tell what they have done. They do not tell what would have been done if the stock raisers had supplied material sufficient for the packers to keep their plants going to the limit. They have not been able to slaughter 25 per cent of the hogs and sheep that they would have taken if they could have got them. Instead of 175,000 hogs and 55,000 sheep, their demand was for 600,000 or 700,000 hogs and 500,000 sheep.

Last year the run of cattle was big enough for the packers to get a fair supply of the kind they wanted. Good pasturage made fat butcher cows, which are in demand at this market. Since the dry weather set in, however, the supply of this kind of stuff has dwindled until not half enough are coming for present wants. Because they cannot get what the market demands, the packers are forced to take what they can get, but of course they buy only as much of this undesirable stuff as they must have.

When cattle raisers learn the requirements of this market, they will send in what is asked for, to the better satisfaction of themselves and the packers. More hogs are coming, as stock raisers in Texas find that they have here a good market, and the Oklahoma shippers are finding that they can do better here than at Kansas City. So far this year the receipts of hogs have increased 200 per cent over receipts for the same time last year.

Additions to Plants.

When the packers entered the market a year ago, their plants were not completed. They went to buying, and kept on building. In the year that they have been operating they have added the following departments:

Lard Refineries—For the manufacture of pure and compound lard.

Sausage Departments—For the manufacture of all kinds of sausage, potted ham, pigs' feet, and tripe.

Hotel Cutting—To supply hotels, etc., with beef cuts formerly shipped from Kansas City.

Beef Extract Department—For the manufacture of extract of beef.

Steam Laundry—For washing all the cloths, foreman's frocks, etc.

Cotton Seed Oil Refinery—For refining crude cotton seed oil.

Fertilizer Works—For manufacturing complete commercial fertilizers of all kinds, and adapted to various crops and different conditions of soil, etc.

Produce Department—In which potatoes, cabbage, onions, celery, apples, etc., are handled in car lots.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry Departments—In which these commodities are handled in large quantities.

Cold Stores—In which fresh meats, etc., can be frozen and carried indefinitely.

The following additions have been made to the Armour plant:

Steam Plant—Two large boilers of 500 horse power each.

of 500 horsepower each.

Power Plant—Two hundred and fifty ton ice machine, 50-ton ice tank, large air compressor.

The Armour company has also sunk three more deep artesian wells to increase the water supply, and has installed fuel oil burning apparatus in the place of coal.

ST. LOUIS DELEGATION.

List of Visitors From the National Stock Yards.

The National Live Stock Reporter gives the following report of the St. Louis delegation:

The St. Louis delegation to the meeting of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association will depart Saturday for the scene of activities—Fort Worth, Tex. The trip will be made over the Frisco and the party figure on arriving in the convention city Sunday night. They will take along with them all manners of buttons, badges and emblems with which to do a little hurrahing for the St. Louis market, but best of all they will carry along statistics showing that this market not only maintains its supremacy as a Texas cattle market but is gradually taking away from the other principal markets a goodly proportion of what Southern cattle they used to receive; that since the first of the year, St. Louis has received over 80 per cent, Kansas City about 16 per cent, and Chicago what little was left.

The delegation as announced at the present time will include the following: General Manager C. T. Jones and wife; Assistant General Manager L. W. Krake and wife; Traffic Manager O. H. Brown and wife; A. L. Keechler, wife and daughter; T. Jeff Daniels and wife; C. A. McCormick and wife; Wm. Doerr and wife; James Moody and wife; and the following "stags:" C. M. Keys, E. A. Overstreet, Mike Bright, A. D. Evans, Dan Sprecher, Charlie H. Toups and W. S. Hannah. The party will also be accompanied by John P. Shields and wife. Mr. Shields is cashier of the National Bank of Neenah, Wis., and an old schoolmate of Assistant General Manager Krake.

Ancestors.

"We can't afford to recognize them. Their ancestors were in trade."

"Weren't ours?"

"Of course, but our trade ancestors are two generations farther back than theirs."—Exchange.

FINE STOCK AT FAT STOCK SHOW

BEST SHOWING EVER MADE IN THE SOUTH.

Shorthorns, Herefords, Red Folled Cattle, and Aristocratic Sheep and Hogs on Exhibition.

The fine animals for the Fat Stock Show are about all in their stalls at the new horse and mule barns, or at the hog pens. Sunday was a busy day with new receipts, and this morning the late comers were on hand. They make a fine showing. There are hundreds of representatives of the aristocracy of the different cattle breeds, and a good number of equally well bred hogs and sheep.

Possibly the general sentiment on the Fat Stock Show is voiced by the statement madee by R. C. McMannus of Chicago, who is connected with the accounting department of Swift & Co. Mr. McMannus said: "As I came up the avenue, I noted some fine stock. I did not know a Fat Stock Show was on, but I mentally commented that those animals were good enough for an international fat stock show, and a cursory examination convinces me that my first impression was backed by a solid foundation of facts. You have here for this show stuff that you can be proud of."

Under the charge of Prof. Marshall of the Agricultural and Mechanical college, is a party of 23 students. They will judge the live stock exhibition, on their own account, today and Tuesday, and Wednesday they will be permitted to compare their conclusions with that of the official judges. Twelve of the boys are juniors, three seniors, and the rest intermediates. The boys will be here for several days.

A carload lot of fat cattle are on exhibition in the cattle pens just north of Exchange avenue, and in that division immediately east of the Exchange building.

All of the registered cattle and a few specimens of the fat stock are in the new horse and mule barns and in the pens in the hog and sheep division of the stock yards proper.

Following is a list of the entries:

Shorthorn Class.

J. F. Hovenkamp of Fort Worth has 20 head of registered Shorthorns, 6 of the number being bulls. Royal Gloster is at the head of the herd. One of the special exhibits is a Victoria calf from the Gentry herd. There are also two of the Queen of Scots progeny, all of which are of the highest class of Shorthorn stock.

Capt. Gray of Collin county has a herd of 17 head of fine Shorthorns.

David Harrell of Fort Worth has 16 head of Shorthorns entered in 7 different classes. They are of the Liberty Hill herd.

H. Hoover of Davis, I. T., has 8 head of Shorthorns, evenly divided as to sex.

E. E. Alkire, Lexington, O. T., has 12 head of Shorthorns entered in 9 classes. Four of the number are bulls. One of the number is Ravenswood Count 3d, which has been a prize winner at several exhibitions.

John E. Brown of Granbury has a carload of Shorthorn yearlings, also 7 entries in the Fat Stock Show.

R. T. Gilson of Sugden, I. T., has a car of grade Shorthorn yearlings.

M. L. Kennard of Grandview has a carload of grade Shorthorns, rated as 3s.

J. W. Burgess Co. of Blue Mound has a carload of Shorthorn yearlings from the celebrated Blue Mound herd.

A. J. Davis of Gainesville has one bull, a senior yearling, which weighed 1685 pounds Saturday morning. He also exhibits three registered heifers.

Col. P. B. Hunt of Dallas has Lysander, a 3-year-old bull; Zora, a 2-year-old heifer, and four young bulls, and two steers, all of which are registered, except the steers.

J. W. Carey of Durant, I. T., has 20 head of registered Shorthorns.

J. A. Kuykendall of Royce City has 2 bulls, and 13 head, to be shown in the single steer class.

J. W. Martin of Arlington has 2 head of registered Shorthorns.

J. G. Short of Decatur has 2 head of registered Shorthorns.

W. R. Green of Christian has one registered Shorthorn bull.

W. P. Stewart of Jacksboro has two entries.

J. W. Williams of Fort Worth has two entries.

S. R. Kennedy of Caddo Mills, Tex., has one registered bull.

W. A. Rhea of Rhea Mills has 14 entries of registered Shorthorns.

J. T. Day of Rhome has three entries of registered Shorthorns.

J. F. Green of Gregory has twenty entries in the Shorthorn class.

V. O. Hildreth of Aledo has seven entries in the Shorthorn registered class.

W. S. Doyle of Slidell has one entry in the Shorthorn class.

Thos. Uhl of Oak Cliff has one entry.

Herefords.

J. B. & W. S. Ikard have 34 head entered in 22 entries in the registered Hereford class. The cattle are in charge of Jim Guthrie. Armour Toppy is one of the prize winners in the exhibit. Patrolman 4th, who was the prize winner at the San Antonio fair in this class, is in the pens also.

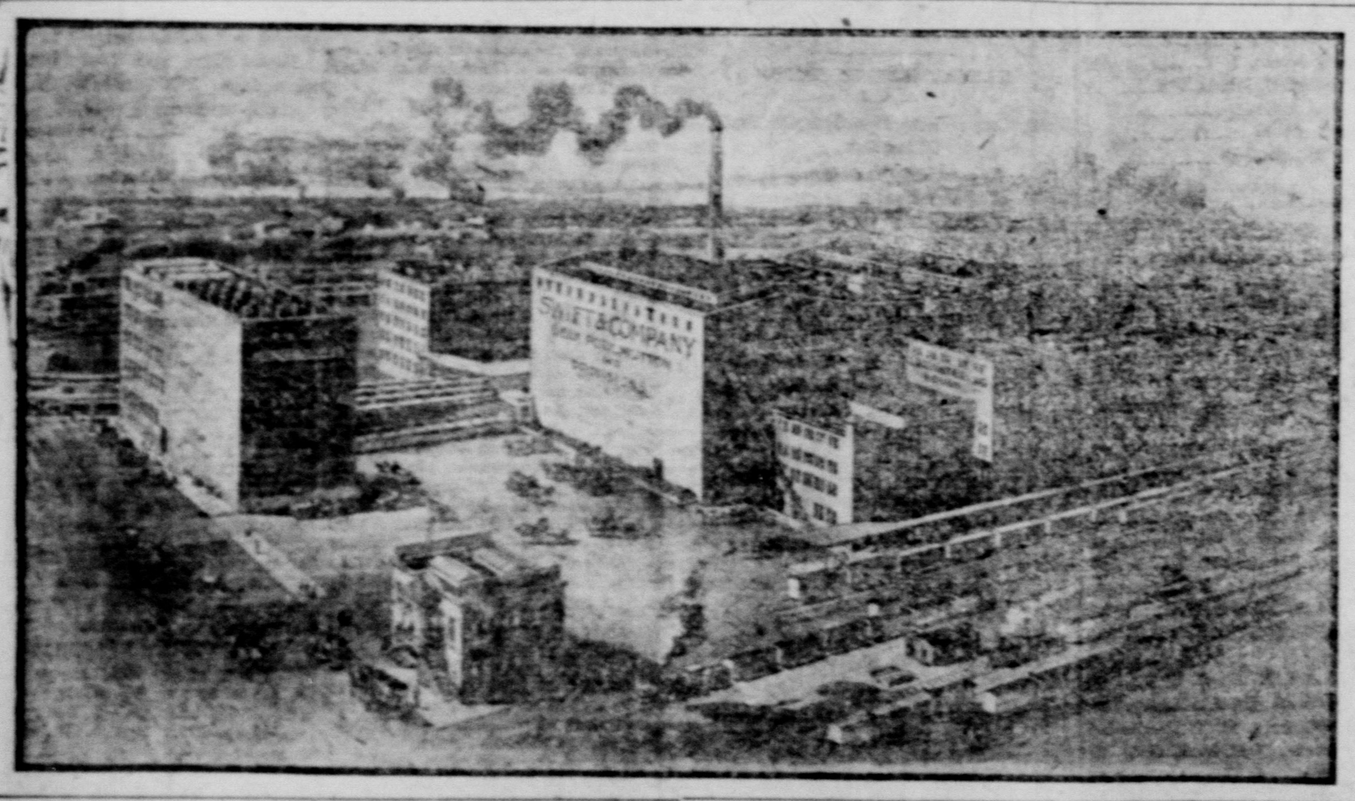
R. C. Rhome of Fort Worth has 35 head of registered Herefords in twenty entries. There are 14 bulls and one steer.

J. C. Rhome of Saginaw has three entries in the registered Hereford class.

J. B. Salyer of Jonah, Tex., has nine head of registered Herefords in three entries.

J. F. Yearwood of Georgetown has three entries in the Hereford class.

F. H. McFarland of Weatherford has a lond of Hereford and Shorthorn grades.



Red Polled.

W. R. Clifton of Waco has on exhibition 15 head of registered Red Polled cattle.

Howell Bros. of Bryson have 15 entries in the registered Red Polled class.

J. L. Jennings Bros. of Martindale, Caldwell county, have 12 head of Red Polled cattle, of which 4 are bulls, the rest being yearling heifers.

J. H. Jennings of Martindale has 20 head of Red Polled cattle.

B. W. Langley of Denton has 6 entries in the registered class.

Beef Cattle Class.

Sam Sanger has three loads of steers.

W. M. Salmon of Spanish Fort, Montague county, has two bulls, one a Hereford and the other a Shorthorn, both registered.

J. P. Anderson of San Angelo has two registered Herefords.

Light Bros. of Pilot Point have two carloads of beef steers.

G. W. Saunders of San Antonio has one steer.

H. O. Craig of Dallas has three steers.

D. S. Donald of Krum has one steer, and also a load of hogs and a load of sheep.

Sheep and Hogs.

Duffie & Earl of Westy, Tex., have registered Shropshire sheep.

W. E. Brady of Celeste has one load of hogs.

Wm. Bryant of Cedar Hill has 10 head of wethers and one carload of 2-year steers.

J. T. Teele of Frisco has one load of hogs.

T. D. Hovenkamp of Fort Worth has head of graded Shropshires.

F. L. Combs of Dallas has two cars of sheep.

J. C. Patterson of Fort Worth has one load of wagon hogs.

Eugene Kyle of Oklahoma has a load of hogs.

H. O. Dutton of Cordell, O. T., has a load of hogs.

P. E. Wisner & Sons of Allen, Tex., have a carload of hogs.

D. C. Hill & Sons of McKinney have one load of hogs.

O. T. Welborn of Candon has a saddle stallion and a load of wagon hogs.

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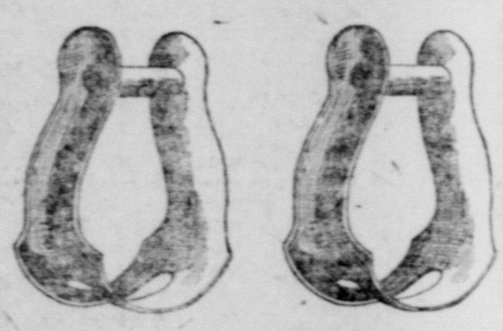

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IS ABOUT OURSELVES

ETHING OF THE FORT WORTH DAILY LIVE STOCK REPORTER.

Paper that Furnishes the Market Reports of the Fort Worth Stockyards for Live Stock Shippers.

omething about the paper that gives official market reports of the Fort rth live stock market, and carries e quotations every day to thousands attle raisers in Texas and Indian Terry, is a matter of interest to the rep-entatives of that industry who are hered here in convention.

The first copy of the Live Stock Re-ter was printed June 16, 1896, at the Fort Worth stockyards. It was then mi-weekly. This wasn't much of a rket at that time. For the week end-Saturday, June 13, only 268 cattle e on the market, and 2,991 hogs. ere was very little business to keep even a semi-weekly market reporter those days, and the paper struggled ng with varying fortunes until in y, 1900, it was acquired by The Citi-, a weekly paper in Fort Worth, and orporated in that publication, under name of The Citizen and Live Stock porter. It was then printed weekly.

The Reporter Publishing company was orporated in December, 1902, and ac-ired the plant and good will of The tizen and Reporter. The two papers re then separated, The Peporter being ued daily and The Citizen weekly. e first copy of the Daily Live Stock porter was given to its readers on nday, Jan. 19, 1903. The paper at e became a favorite among shippers this market, who needed a conserva-e and accurate chronicle of market nditions, and it has grown in favor and culation from that day to this. The st number contained the following an-uncement:

"As its name indicates, this paper is a e stock publication, for men interested the raising or marketing of live stock. especial field is the Fort Worth stock rds. It will present every day a faith-l and correct record of the transactions these yards. The market will be re-rted as it is, and the intention of the blishers is to make these market re-rts so reliable that their accuracy will t be questioned. Readers who get the per may depend upon what they find in columns; for unless they can so de-nd on it, the paper would fail to do hat it sets out to accomplish.

"And The Reporter will be more than a ere chronicle of the day's markets. It ill tell of what is going on at the stock rds and packing houses in North Fort orth. It will give news from the stock nges and the stock farms. It will make s columns the medium for detailing the periments of the men who are engaged raising and improving livestock, that s readers may have the benefit of the ork of the leaders of that industry. It ill give telegraphic daily reports of the arkets at other stock yards. In short, e Fort Worth Daily Live Stock Report-r aims to make itself indispensable to very man engaged in shipping stock to e Fort Worth market, and to show all tock raisers in Texas, Indian Territory, klahoma, New Mexico and Arkansas hat it is to their advantage to send to is market."

When the publication of a daily Live tock Reporter was decided on, a con-ract was made with the Fort Worth tockyards Co. for a building. This was egun in January and completed in April, hen the plant was moved from Fort Worth to the Stockyards. The building as planned for newspaper work, and is ne of the best arranged for that purpose n the state. It is situated on Exchange venue, west of the Live Stock Exchange uilding, where our friends and readers re invited to call and see us.

Soon after getting in our new quarters n order was made for a type-setting ma-hine. This was installed in June, and ith it the copy prepared for Live Stock Reporter readers is put in type. This achine (a picture of which is printed) one of the most marvelous inventions f the age. It does the work of five or ix expert printers. It is a necessity for uch a paper as The Reporter, where the opy must be prepared and put in type etween about 10 o'clock in the morning nd 2:30 in the afternoon. It would be ecessary to keep half a dozen printers o set up the type for the market report n those four hours and a half, and they would have nothing to do the rest of the ay; but this machine does the work eadily and accurately. Its operation is o complicated and ingenious that no de-cription will enable the reader to under-tand it. Come in, while you are at the convention, and see it work.

When The Reporter was made a daily, the plant of The Citizen was considered capable of doing the mechanical work of the paper for a good while. The Citizen's Cottrell cylinder press, with a speed of 1,500 to 1,800 papers an hour, printed all the edition with ease. It was expected that business would grow, but the proprietors did not believe they would be called on to provide for a circulation that the Cottrell could not handle for two or three years. In six months the demand of shippers to this market for a reliabe market paper was such that a faster press was needed; and the company set about the purchase of one. A perfecting press was ordered, and set up in the office last December, which prints The Reporter at the rate of 10,000 complete papers an hour. The press is a Goss—that is, it is the product of the Goss company of Chicago. It is one of the most finished products of the press builder's skill. Its weight is about 18 tons, which gives an idea of the amount of iron, steel and brass that go to its make-up. This press prints from an endless roll of paper, each roll weighing about 500 pounds. The paper is fed to the press automatically, unwinding from the roll as it is printed, passing thence to the folder, and comes out folded and ready for the mail. The Reporter is the only paper in Texas, except the large dailies, that has a press of this kind.

AT A TEXAS ROUND-UP

A TALE WITH WHICH WE ARE ALL FAMILIAR.

Old Cattleman Says There Are no More Cowboys, But a Lot of Married Farmers.

E. A. Seales in Kansas City Drovers Telegram:

We were to join the round-up at dinner time and for our conveyance thereto we were provided with a pair of stout mules, and a "hack," as any variety of vehicle is called in that part of Texas. We had for a driver an attache of the ranch, an old man, who had out-lived his years of usefulness as a "puncher," but who was still good for a "plum heap o chores," he shrilled boastfully. He had an idea that he was expected to entertain as well as to drive us.

We toiled arduously over a sandy creek whose incline at the banks seemed sometimes perilous. We shut our eyes as we plunged over it and were surprised to find ourselves still right side up when we opened them once more. The mules' feet sunk deep in the sand at every leisurely step.

"You kaint git no speed out'n them mewels, 'thout swearin' at 'em," explained the old man. "They're done used to it and they won't do no good 'thout hearin' strong language."

At a consequence of this little peculiarity of our steeds we were some time in reaching the "flats" where the cattle were being held by the numerous riders who had worked the range for several days. This means hunting out every hoof hidden away among the hills and canyons of the large pastures. The men had gathered the herd together here up to the flats to cut out any strays or strange brands.

A few days before word had been sent to the neighboring ranches that the "Double Crook outfit would work the range a-Thursday," this being a tacit invitation to send men to help in the round-up and to take out any of their own brands which may have strayed, cattle often being found in ranges miles away from home.

Down along the stony hill we ambled placidly to the chuck wagon, which is camped near the wind-mill in the west pasture. Here we hear shouts a-plenty from the men dashing recklessly down the hill on the other side, on their way to dinner, or "chuck," as they termed it. We wonder and admire greatly as they dash by, when there comes a wild yell, a grunt and a swift swish. A long, thin cowboy, apparently composed entirely of arms and legs, goes hurtling through space and strikes on his shoulder with what seems to us to be a miraculous escape from death. His horse struggles to his feet, panting and quivering with the fall. "Stepped in a dog hole," comments our driver, briefly.

As a rule the sagacious little horses pick their way with wonderful instinct over these treacherous prairie-dog towns, where the ground is literally honeycombed with the banked up holes, but sometimes there is a bad fall, which may mean a broken neck or leg for both man and horse. A shout of laughter goes up from the men when they see that the spill has done no harm. "Hey, young feller, what yu doin' down there?" inquires the foreman, in a cheerful yell. "Jist thought I'd git off 'n rest awhile," calls back the fallen hero, grinning sheepishly and grabbing for his hat. "Shore queer way yu hev o' lightin," observed one of the men, critically.

The cowboy jumps on his horse and dashes away undaunted by his fall. It is a matter worthy of comment that there are not many more accidents when one considers their reckless horsemanship, for they ride in a manner calculated to strike terror to the heart of a tenderfoot. At the camp the horses are stopped with a strong and sudden jerk that brings them to their haunches and the men are off and unbuckling their saddles with the rapidity and ease of long experience.

"Aw," sneers our driver, jeelously, when he hears us exclaim at the reckless riding, "they're just a-tryin' to show off 'fore yu weemen, 's all."

The panting horses shake themselves, drink from the tank in front of the wind-mill, with many spraying snorts, and trot gladly away to join the other horses feeding about in the timber. There is plenty of water, but washing is considered an unnecessary luxury and a mere waste of time at a round-up. The men gather immediately at the campfire, where the cook is busily removing the lids from the big iron kettles that hang over the deep fire trench. Each one takes a tin plate, cup, knife and fork from the pile of these articles near the chuck wagon and helps himself to the fragrant brown Mexican beans, the steaming potatoes and the crisp bacon, pours out a cup of strong, black coffee, grabs a chunk of "sour dough," chooses a comfortable spot on the ground, sits down and proceeds in silence to identify himself with his dinner. The cook himself waits on us. He hands up to us a huge plateful of everything he has on the menu, and it disappears with remarkable rapidity. There is neither milk, sugar nor butter, but our healthy appetites do not complain at their absence, hunger being a most excellent sauce. Dinner eaten, the men drop their plates and cups by the dish-pan where the black cook immediately washes them and puts them back on the pole.

While they wait for the horses they roll up their "beds," which are still lying on the ground where they had left them in the morning. A cowboy's possessions include his bed, which is composed of a tarpaulin and blankets, Navajoes, if possible. If he be very fastidious, a small pillow may be a part of his outfit. The heavy blankets are folded, the "trap" turned over them and the whole is deftly rolled and tied with a rope and tossed into the chuck-wagon.

Now the horse rustler has come up with the horses. Each man has three or four horses in his mount, which are in the care of the rustler, who "rustles" them in at morning and at noon when the men change their horses. A rope corral is formed in a simple manner. If there are not convenient trees to form corners for a square, two men tie their stake ropes to a tree or post and walk out at right angles to each other and into the corner thus formed the horses are driven. These cow-ponies are said to be afraid of a rope, and though this corral is of the flimsiest description and might easily be stepped over, they never attempt to do so, the mere touch of the rope on the back or flank often stopping them instantly. If all the stories that the old man told us of the manner of breaking them be true, they have reason to be afraid of a rope.

When they are once inside the roping begins. The cowboy chooses his horse, swings his rope lightly round and round over his head until the loop rings out wide, and throws it with a seemingly light and careless motion. S-s-s-p-p. It sings through the air and out of all that chaos of tossings heads and incessant motion of surging horses, it goes straight to the one selected, with an ease and accuracy that tells of long practice. There are few failures, and one by one the horses are led out and quickly saddled. There is a spirited display of pitching and bucking as the men mount, and we hear another growl of disgust from the aged one who still insists that it is merely a "showin-off."

The men who are left on guard at the herd are relieved and come in to "chuck." They eat rapidly, rope fresh horses and are gone again, brimming over with the mere physical joy of living. The chuck box is closed, the wagon "hooked-up" and the cook drives on to the night camp. Our dejected mules stray up the hill once more at their own sweet will.

"Them there mewels ain't to be hurried by no one, 'thout swear words a-plenty," exclaims the old man, fiercely, "and they know plum well I kain't swar with yu weemen aboard."

He deals us out odd bits of information as we stroll along. He assures us that a "2-year-ole" will still follow its mother, though she may have a new calf by her side. When we politely express wonder, he goes farther and tells of round-ups in his younger days when in order to cut out the 2-year-olds from a large bunch, the foreman drove up the mothers and the 2-year-olds immediately ran out to them and followed them meekly. We are greatly inclined to believe this the invention of his fertile imagination, but later the statement was corroborated by the ranchman himself.

Another bit of cattle lore doled out to us was the fact that when a cow and her calf by any means become separated, each travels back to the place where the calf sucked last and so find each other.

Once more we reach the flats and see the cattle run round and round in their excitement. The well trained ponies dash busily in and out, seeming to know as well as their riders which of the cattle are to be cut out. With quick turns and twists they follow the frightened, bawling cows with almost human intelligence. The old man watches them critically and directs his wrath against the tall cowboy who had been thrown earlier in the day.

"That there little old bronk is a heap better cowman than the chump that's a-ridin him," he remarks disapprovingly.

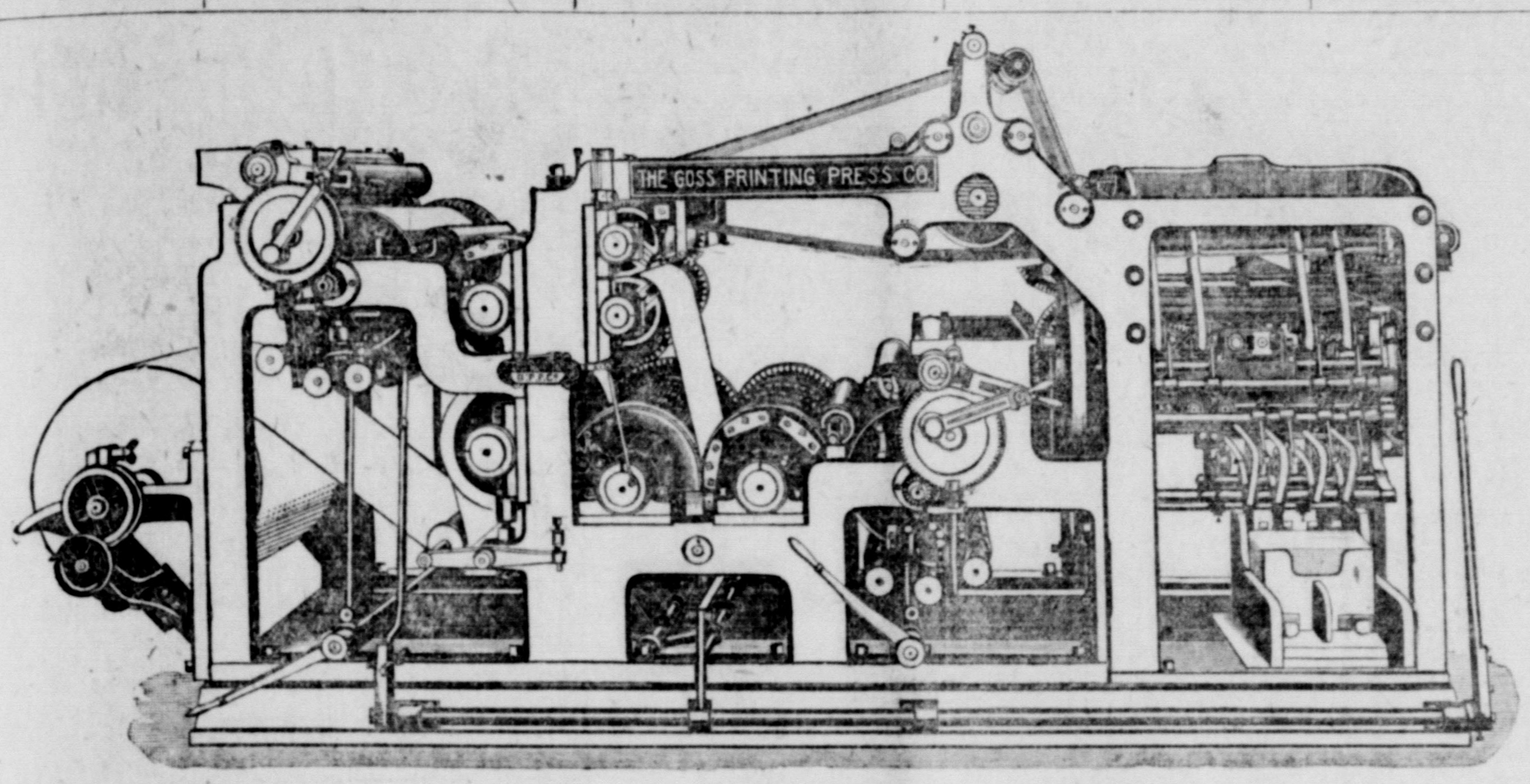
The strays that are cut out from the herd are guarded in a smaller bunch by themselves, this being called, the old man obligingly informed us, "holding the cut." From this each ranchman or his men take any bearing their brand.

But alas for the picturesqueness of the oldtime cowboy that we had read about. The cowboy with the flannel shirt open at the throat, the flapping sombrero, the fringed buckskin "chaps," and the young arsenal buckled around his waist that we had expected to see. This romantic costume has passed away with the free range and the long-horned cow. Those men are now, as the old man complained, staid and steady men with starched shirts and respectable coats, who live well and send their children away to college. It is still a rough life, however, this business of "running cattle," full of hard work, hard fare, hard sleep and at times, hard drinking; but there is a fascination about it all that, once getting into the blood, is never afterward entirely driven out.

"There ain't no cow punchers these days," grumbled the old man. "First come them there bob-wire fences, and now with the way ther're raising stuff to feed in the winter and a-coddlin up them old sisters that used to be glad to git what they could out on the range in the winter, why all these cowmen is gettin' to be regular farmers." Words fail to describe the contemptuous accent on that last word. "Why, they ain't no camps no mo'," went on the old man, protestingly. "Them cow punchers is all married and a-livin' in houses with these here fold-up beds in 'em and pe-aners, and they're a-keepin' hacks for their wives to ride to town in and a-eatin' milk and butter at every meal. I tell yu they ain't no cow punchers any mo. They're jist a lot of married farmers. First thing yu know they won't be no mo' round-ups. They'll hev all them cows a-standin' in barns halter hitched and marralles tied to 'em," and the old man snorted with indignation at the change in the lives of the cowmen.

E. A. SEALS.

Lawrence, Kas.



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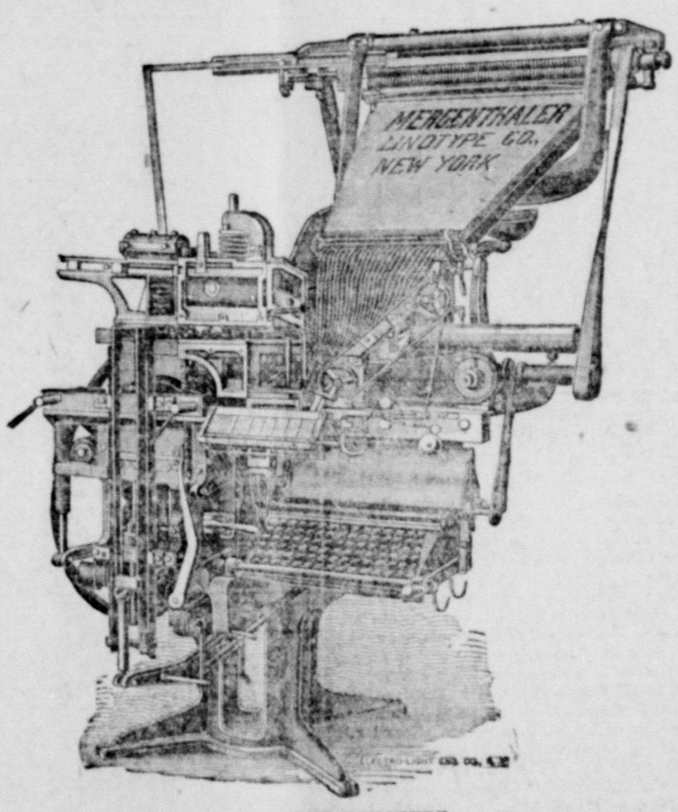

THE MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE,
Which Sets the Type for the Live Stock Reporter.

ASSOCIATION'S HISTORY

ORGANIZED AT GRAHAM TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO.

Sketch of the Organization from Its Beginning to the Present—What It is Doing for the Cattle Industry.

The last edition of the by-laws of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, containing the proceedings of the 1903 meeting at El Paso, contains the following sketch of the association:

The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas was organized February, 1877, at the town of Graham, Young county, Texas.

Col. C. L. Carter of Palo Pinto county was elected its first president, and was elected each succeeding year, except one, to the time of his death in July, 1888. The term which he did not serve he was nominated, but requested that he be allowed to retire from his office on account of his age, and that it be filled by a younger and more active member. Col. C. C. Slaughter was elected to take his place in March, 1885, and served one year with honor to himself and satisfaction to the membership. At the annual meeting in 1886, Col. Carter was again chosen president by acclamation, without a dissenting voice, and was president when he died. Col. Carter was a pioneer cattle and frontiersman, having settled in Palo Pinto county in 1855, on the place where he died. He experienced many trials and troubles with hostile Indians; in addition to the heavy loss of property at the hands of these savages, he lost his oldest son, a bright and promising young man, just as he was growing into manhood, while on a cow hunt on his range. It was the good fortune of most of the older members of the association to have known Col. Carter for many years prior to his death. They are all of the opinion "that no better man ever lived or died; that he possessed many, if not all of the qualities necessary to make a good man."

After the death of the lamented President Carter, Mr. A. P. Bush, Jr., of Colorado, Texas, was elected each year to fill the position of president up to March, 1899, which he filled with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the members.

At the annual meeting in March, 1899, Mr. Bush declined to be an applicant for the position of president, and nominated Mr. R. J. Kleberg of Alice, Texas, as his successor. Mr. Kleberg was elected without opposition, the vote being unanimous.

At the annual meeting in March, 1900, R. J. Kleberg was re-elected to the office of president without opposition, and served the association two years, the limit under the present by-laws, with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of the members. At the annual meeting in March, 1901, Mr. Murdo Mackenzie was elected president without opposition. At the annual meeting in March, 1902, Mr. Murdo Mackenzie was re-elected president without opposition and served the association two years, the limit prescribed by the by-laws, with credit to himself, and his administration unanimously indorsed by the association.

At the annual meeting in March, 1903, Mr. W. W. Turney was elected president without opposition.

Mr. J. D. Smith was the first vice-president, holding the position for one term. Messrs. J. B. Mathews and J. R. Stephens were the two vice-presidents selected at the second annual convention. Mr. Stephens was chosen each year for a number of years thereafter, till he would no longer serve, and was then elected an honorary member for life. The other vice-presidents have been Messrs. C. C. Slaughter, J. M. Lindsay, Jno. F. Evans, W. S. Ikard, A. P. Bush, Jr., J. W. Buster, Murdo Mackenzie, Dr. J. B. Taylor, S. B. Burnett, R. J. Kleberg, A. G. Boyce, L. F. Wilson, W. W. Turney, John T. Lytle, I. T. Pryor and Richard Walsh—the last two being the present incumbents.

J. C. Loving of Jack county was elected secretary at the organization of the association, and was re-elected each succeeding year to the time of his death. In 1879 he was also elected treasurer, and filled both positions to March, 1893, when E. B. Harrold was elected treasurer, which position he held until March, 1900, when S. B. Burnett was elected treasurer, and has been re-elected each succeeding year since. J. C. Loving also filled the position of general manager of the association from 1884 to the time of his death, November 24, 1902, when J. W. Colston was chosen, by the executive committee, as assistant secretary, to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Loving.

After a service of nearly twenty-six years as secretary of the association, and eighteen years as general manager, J. C. Loving expired November 24, 1902, at his home in Fort Worth. To him, more than any one man, is due the success of the association, and to his memory will be erected a monument by the association, as a token of appreciation of the man and his valuable services.

At the annual meeting in March, 1903, Captain John T. Lytle was elected secretary and general manager.

The association keeps cattle inspectors at the principal markets, shipping points, on trails leading out of the state; also looks after the range depredations, and gives more and better protection to cattle growers than can be obtained from all other sources combined; has broken up more organized bands of thieves and sent more of them to the penitentiary than could have been done by any other power. This department of the association is under the management of an executive committee chosen at each annual meeting. For this year it is composed of W. W. Turney, ex-officio chairman; I. T. Pryor, Richard Walsh, A. G. Boyce, S. B. Burnett, J. D. Jackson, R. H. Harris, Dr. E. B. Frayser, D. B. Gardner, R. J. Kleberg, T. A. Coleman, R. D. Gage, M. C. Campbell, H. E. Crowley and Jno. T. Lytle.

A Test of Strength.

Tradition has immortalized one Adargoma of Grand Canary, who could wrestle for two consecutive hours and, having been thrown undermost in a certain contest, got his antagonist between his legs and arms and squeezed him so that his bones began to crack.

The native was subsequently sent as a prisoner to Spain, where he astounded the people by his performances. One day in Seville he was visited by a brawny youth of La Mancha, who was anxious to try a bout with him. "My good friend," said Adargoma, "as we are going to wrestle together it is only reasonable that we should begin by drinking something."

A large bowl of wine having been brought, he took this in one hand and continued to address his challenger: "If with both your arms you can overpower one of mine so as to hinder me from drinking every drop of this wine we will try our strength together; if not, you may return to your home." The struggle took place, and Adargoma by degrees drained the bowl in the coolest manner without spilling a drop of the wine. His one hand was more than a match for the other's two.

Why People Stammer.

Stammering depends on a want of harmony between the action of the muscles (chiefly abdominal) which expel air through the larynx and that of the muscles which guard the orifice by which it escapes with that of those which modulate the sound to the form of speech. Over either of the groups of muscles by itself a stammerer may have as much power as other people, but he cannot harmoniously arrange their conjoint action. Nervousness is a frequent cause of stammering. It is possible that the defect in some instances may result from malformation of the parts about the back of the mouth. The fact that stammering people are able to sing their words better than to speak them has been usually explained on the supposition that in singing the glottis is kept open so that there is less liability to spasmodic action.

A Bit of Good Advice In Time.

An Antoinette Sterling story relates to "The Lost Chord," which she made famous. The song did not appeal to her when the manuscript was sent to her by Sullivan. But Sir Joseph Barnby spent an evening at her house at that time, and in a casual way she remarked: "By the way, Arthur Sullivan has sent me a manuscript of a new song, which he has asked me to sing. You might look at it. Personally, I don't think much of it and am going to return it." Barnby tried it over there and then, and before he had gone half through it he stopped and said: "'Going to return it,' did you say? It is wonderful—an inspiration. Certainly, tell him you will sing it. It is bound to 'make' both you and him." Mme. Sterling always thanked the fates for bringing Barnby to her house that night.—London Chronicle.

Imprisoned Mice.

When rats and mice are imprisoned in a revolving cage they prefer to exercise themselves for twelve hours during the night and rest during the day.

Happiness.

"I am sometimes accused," writes Sir John Lubbock, "of being too optimistic. But I have never ignored nor denied the troubles and sorrows of life. I have never said that men are happy, but only that they might be; that if they are not so the fault is generally their own; that most of us throw away more happiness than we enjoy."

Too Deserving.

A young village maiden had obtained the modesty prize. "I suppose then, my child," said a Parisian lady addressing her, "you are the most modest girl in the parish?"

"There is not the slightest doubt about that, ma'am, and it's a downright shame I didn't get all the other prizes!"—Paris Journal.

A Hard Proposition.

One of the hardest things for a man to do when he has come home late from the club and tried to go to bed without taking off his collar is to explain to his wife he heard it was a good cure for sore throat.—New York Press.

Lemon Baths.

A lemon bath is regarded as a luxury in the West Indies. Several limes or lemons are sliced into the water and allowed to lie for half an hour in order that the juice may be extracted. A remarkable sense of freshness is given to the skin by the acidulated water.

Beards.

The ancient Romans considered it effeminate to wear beards. All their busts, representing the famous men of olden times, are without beards.

Hot Baths at Ostend.

A penalty is attached to a hot water wash in one of the hotels at Ostend, the charge for hot water in the bedrooms being 40 cents a jug. This is the rate that appears on the bill, and one victim, writing to the folks at home in England, says, "I wonder why one is always fined for desiring to wash."

Engagements.

Only 15 per cent of engagements end in marriage.

Daily Live Stock Reporter.

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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, the progress and improvement of the industry, and anything that would be of interest to stock raisers, is invited.

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1904

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

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ANCIENT ENGLISH INNS.

Some Have Been In Existence For Nearly a Thousand Years.

Round and about London and its ever extending suburbs there may still be seen inns and taverns of great age and interesting associations.

The Angel inn, Highgate Hill, dates back to the time of the reformation. Originally it was called the Salutation inn. It is built entirely of wood.

Another famous inn is the Bald Faced Stag at Edgware. Nobody knows when it was originally built, and it would seem as though each successive proprietor has endeavored to place his mark on its architectural aspect, for many parts of it have evidently at different times been rebuilt. In the stables, it is alleged, Dick Turpin had his horse's shoes turned, so as to make his pursuers imagine he had gone in an opposite direction.

Among the very oldest of suburban London inns are the Plough, at Kingsbury Green, and the King James and Tinker inn, at Enfield. The first is said to be 850 years old, and the latter was reputed to have been first built as an inn and under another name 992 years ago.

Its present name is derived from an encounter which King James I. is said to have had with a tinker at the door of the inn. The tinker's conversation so pleased the king that he made the mender of kettles "a knight, with five hundred a year."—London Mail.

THE SURGEON'S PROBE.

See That He Sterilizes It Before He Uses It.

It frequently happens that the doctor has occasion to probe a wound or a sore.

Notice him when he does it. He opens his case of instruments. He takes out a long, slender silver or hard rubber rod which is from six to ten inches long, with a smooth, round end. Some of them are as small as a darning needle. Others are as large as a pencil.

Watch the doctor closely when he takes this probe and attempts to use it. If he does not take the precaution to clean it, stop him. Don't allow him to touch your sore with it. He has been using it on some one else and may poison you if you allow him to use it.

Call his attention to the fact that he boils an instrument when he operates on any one, and he should also boil his probe before he uses it on you either for a sore or wound. Make him do it. Tell him you will furnish him with hot water, and he can dip it in it and clean it carefully before he uses it.

Otherwise he will use it on you and slip it back in his surgical case and use it on the next person. In this way he scatters infectious dirt.—Medical Talk.

ORIGIN OF ORATORIOS.

They Were First Introduced In the Sixteenth Century.

St. Philip de Weri, a Florentine priest, born 1515, first introduced dramatic services in his oratory. In order to draw the young or careless to church he and others who followed his lead had hymns, psalms and spiritual songs or cantatas sung either in chorus or by a single favorite voice as special attractions.

These pieces were divided into two parts. Sacred stories or events from Scripture written in verse and by way of dialogue were set to music, and the first part was performed before the sermon, which the people were induced to stay and hear that they might not miss the performance of the second part.

The subjects in early times were the "Good Samaritan" and the "Prodigal Son," which by the excellence of the composition, the band of instruments and the performance brought the music of oratory into great repute.

Afterward any such rendering of sacred musical drama obtained the general appellation of "oratorio." The first oratorio in England was performed in London in Lincoln's Inn theater in Portugal street in 1732.

Don't say a man is shiftless. Be polite and say that he is too contented to ever get rich.—Atchison Globe.

A HORSE AND MULE MARKET

A MARKET AT FORT WORTH FOR TEXAS.

The Southern Planter Finds Here All Kinds of Mules for His Needs, at Fair Prices.

Though the buildings for the Fort Worth horse and mule barns date back but a few months, this market received last year 10,095 horses and mules.

The first building was completed in October, and was at once occupied by Cooke & Simmons and R. C. High. Two months ago another was begun, and is now nearing completion. It will be occupied by the Fort Worth Horse and Mule Commission Co. These two barns provide accommodations for the housing of 1,500 to 2,000 horses and mules. Their arrangements embody the most up-to-date conveniencies for the handling of this kind of stock.

January and February were active months at this market. Receipts were about 5,000 for those months. The demand was good, chiefly for mules. Buyers are now coming to Fort Worth from all parts of the South for mules, finding the Texas animals better for work in the Southern states than those from Missouri and other states further north. Buyers are now here regularly from all parts of East Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Virginia, West Virginia and Arkansas. The demand for cotton mules was so strong through January that it was almost impossible to get animals as fast as they were sold. It is already an established fact that Texas mules are the favorites among Southern planters, and the trade in this class is growing. Larger mules are to be had, suitable for the rice trade, the lumber trade, and for the coal mines of West Virginia. The latter trade has made heavy demands on the Fort Worth market for big mules.

Buyers who have attended the auction sales at this market have voiced their astonishment at the quality of stuff they found here. Those from abroad, who were not acquainted with Texas, expected to find only cow ponies and cotton mules. They saw here good strong horses for general work and road and saddle purposes, and mules of size and build equal to any to be found in Missouri, Kentucky or Tennessee.

The first auction sale at the new market, under an organized system, was held about the middle of October, and every month since then a sale has been held. These are attended largely by buyers from all parts of the South. The stock offered is chiefly from Texas, but the Indian Territory and New Mexico contribute to the offerings of horses. Prices generally have been fair to seller and buyer.

HORSE AND MULE BARN.

LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING.

WHERE THEY COME FROM.

Territory Tributary to the Fort Worth Market.

The last annual report of the Department of Agriculture, recently published, gives the total number of horses and mules in the United States at 16,736,059 horses and 2,757,916 mules. Texas was first in each class, with 1,252,714 horses and 399,018 mules. The other states and territories contiguous to or tributary to the Fort Worth market swell the total to 2,570,108 horses and 1,013,071 mules.

That is, almost one-sixth of all the horses in the United States and nearly half of all the mules are in territory that looks to Fort Worth as its market.

These figures are presented in detail, hsowing the number by states and territories, as follows:

	Horses.	Mules.
In United States ..	16,736,059	2,757,916
Texas	1,252,714	399,018
Mississippi	247,280	211,444
Louisiana	181,255	134,876
Arkansas	243,672	160,106
New Mexico	115,932	5,047
Oklahoma	344,637	61,185
Indian Territory ..	184,618	41,395
	2,570,108	1,013,071

HAVE YOU HEARD

of May, the new photographer, 700 Houston street?

Staff of Life in Various Places.

The species of corn selected and the composition of the flour for making the daily bread of man varies greatly as we travel over the universe. The Lapps mix the bark of the fir and pine trees with groats to make flat cakes, which they bake in a closed oven. In the north of Sweden the poorer classes only bake a supply of bread twice a year. It consists of ground barley and oats. In Ireland the moss that grows upon the rocks is dried and ground and added to the bread. In Siberia and northern China buckwheat constitutes the staff of life, and the inhabitants of Kamchatka add to the flour the bark of the birch and of the pine tree. In some parts of Italy flour made from chestnuts is used for bread. In Egypt, Arabia and Asia Minor millet is consumed. In China and Japan bread is made from rice flour. In Venezuela the rich people eat wheat bread, but the poorer classes and the soldiers of the republic eat aspecies of doughnut made of maize flour, lard and water, which is baked, or rather partially baked, in the sun.—London Miller.

This building is designed after the "Alamo Mission" style, is typically Spanish in all its details, and particularly adapted to our Southern climate.

It is approximately 250 feet square and two stories high. In front of the building are two open galleries, and between these galleries are grass plots. The exterior is finished in stucco, and the roof is made of deep Spanish tiles. There are two staircases of white marble on the inner gallery leading to the second story, and also two staircases from the rotunda leading to a common landing on the second floor. The rotunda floor is mosaic of an elaborate design, and all interior wood work is of polished quarter-sawed oak. The cost of the building was about $125,000.

It contains a bank, restaurant, barbershop and cigar stand, a large administration office for the Stock Yard Co., four vaults, and fourteen smaller offices on the first floor. The second floor contains twenty-six offices for the use of commission firms. The dome of the building is surmounted by a high flag pole, the top of which is one hundred feet from the ground.

Purposes of the Exchange.

In order that protection may be offered shippers, and as a guarantee to buyers that the parties selling stock are the proper owners, an organization of some kind is necessary. At all stock yards this is known as the Live Stock Exchange. In order to more fully explain the objects sought to be obtained by the organization at these stock yards known as the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange, we will quote from their by-laws the following:

"Objects.—The objects of this association are: To establish and maintain a commercial exchange, not for pecuniary gain or profit but to promote and protect all interests concerned in the purchase and sale of live stock at the Fort Worth Stock Yards; to promote uniformity in the customs and usages of said market; to inculcate and enforce correct and high moral principles in the transaction of business; to inspire confidence in the methods and integrity of its members; to provide facilities for the orderly and prompt conduct of business; to facilitate the speedy and equitable adjustment of disputes, and, generally, to promote the welfare of the Fort Worth market."

CHICAGO STOCK YARDS ELECTION.

Last Tuesday the directors of the Union Stock Yards and Transit company of Chicago, met in the offices of President Spoor and elected officers for the ensuing year. A stockholders' meeting was held first, at which all the old directors were re-elected. They consist of Nathaniel Thayer of Boston, chairman; John A. Spoor, F. S. Winston, A. H. Veeder, P. A. Valentine, Lafayette Funk of Bloomington and Levi B. Doud. The directors met and re-elected all the old officers as follows: John A. Spoor, president; F. S. Winston, vice-president; A. G. Leonard, general manager; C. D. Moyer, secretary and treasurer; R. B. Thompson, assistant secretary and treasurer; James H. Ashby, superintendent; Winston, Payne & Strawn, general counsel.

PIG COTTON RAISERS.

Arlington Journal: G. T. Roden down on Fish creek, goes Mr. Bloomer one and finishes up his year's cotton crop with 108 bales. He lives on the Albert Lowe place and the past season sold right at $5,500 worth of cotton. We award him our leather medal, until some man comes in with a larger crop.

Ed Wilkinson finished up his crop Saturday and came in to report as second best, but landed as third. He has sold 95 bales, several of which weighed 600 pounds, gave away a field of bolls on which was gathered 5 bales, and plowed under forty acres of good bolls before the gins began to handle them. Mr. Wilkinson is a believer of diversification and raises lots of vegetables, calves, pigs, chickens, and boys; but his main crops are cotton, corn, wheat and oats. He has 270 acres in wheat and oats that is now looking fine. Mr. Wilkinson also cuts and peddles cord wood mornings before breakfast and at odd little times when he has nothing to do.

The record now stands: G. T. Roden, 108 bales; J. E. Bloomer, 100 bales; E. F. Wilkinson, 95 bales.

Cattlemen and Visitors

We invite you to come to our Establishment, come, your baggage in our office, meet there with your friends, use our stationery—in fact, make yourself at home.

TABLES

ROUND AND SQUARE
ALL SIZES
PRETTY, NEAT DESIGNS
IN ALL GRADES

1619 21-23 MAIN ST. Fakes & Co. NEAR T. & P. STATION

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Buy and sell. Constantly on hand from 200 to 350 mules. Call us or write us when you're on the market to buy or sell.

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BARN NO. 1 PHONE NO. 1539.

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

BUY AND SELL.

Large Assortment Always on Hand.

When on the market, see or write me. Prompt attention.

Ft. Worth Stock Yards
FORT WORTH, TEX.
Barn No. 2. Phone No. 2453.

AUCTION SALE
Horses and Mules

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

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

Fort Worth Horse and Mule Company

15 Cars of Assorted FIELD SEEDS Special Price

Seed Corn, Sorghum, Milo Maize, Millet, Kaffir Corn and Cane Seed.

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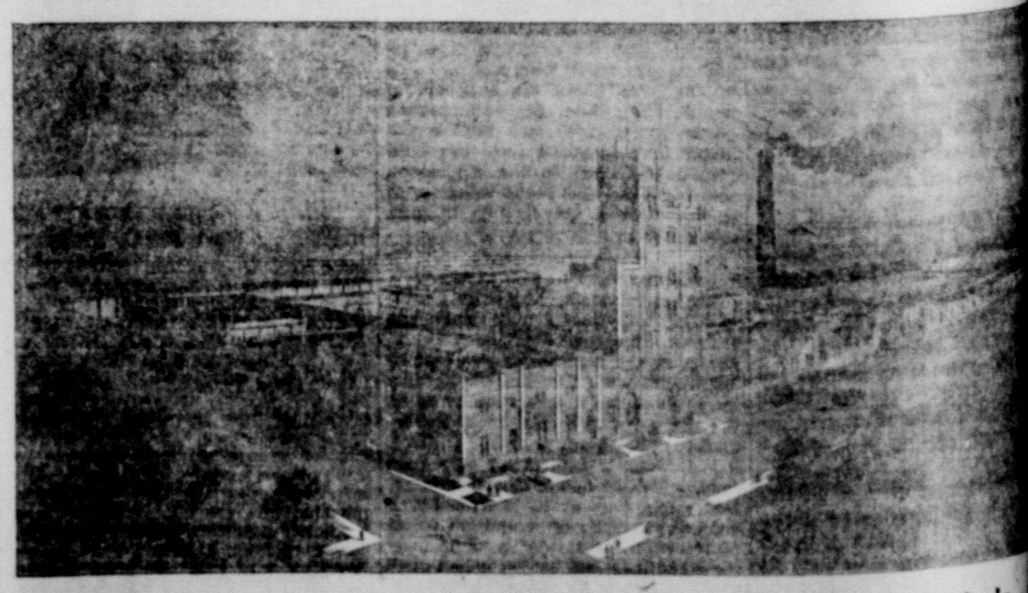

To make your cattle fat and marketable, drink
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—TO BE HAD AT—
Every FIRST-CLASS establishment in Ft. Worth

$375.00 Diamond Stud

Diamond Stud Given Away

Monday, 1 p.m., We Began the Largest

$375.00 Diamond Stud

50c = BOX SALE = 50c

e have ever put on. Our past success to please the public in these great sales has been so great, so exten-e, that we have decided to put on one more for this week. At 1 o'clock Monday, we opened the largest sale this order ever attempted by any one. Each box in this great sale contains some article of jewelry, which is irable and useful, and many contain Diamonds, Watches, Cut Glass, Plated Ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, ina, Umbrellas, Pocketbooks, Novelties. In addition to the quality of goods in each box we offer $1,000 rth of special prizes, and to make it more interesting, the purchase of one box entitles the purchaser two (2) guesses for the $110

..Gold Puzzle Offered by The Telegram Company.....

Look! Look! Look! At the List of Goods That Go At 50 Cents Each!

Diamond Stud, which weighs 2 1-32 karats, ue.....$375.00
olid Gold Watch, value.....$60.00
olid Gold Watch, value.....$40.00
old Filled Watches, value (each).....$25.00
old Filled Watches, value (each).....$20.00
pairs Ornamental Horns, highly polished, ue (each).....$25.00

One Gold Filled Watch, value.....$25.00
One Plated Tea Set, value.....$25.00
One Plated Water Set, value.....$15.00
One Plated Baking Dish, value.....$10.00
Two Fine Enameled Clocks, value (each).....$10.00
Two Fine Wooden Clocks, value (each).....$5.00
Two Fine Umbrellas, value (each).....$10.00

One Plated Syrup Stand and Tray, value.....$5.00
One Plated Fruit Stand, value.....$5.00
One Plated Butter Dish, value.....$5.00
Twelve Sets Knives and Forks, value (set).....$4.00
144 Sets Tea Spoons, value (set).....$1.00
Twelve Alarm Clocks, value (each).....$1.00

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THE LEADING JEWELER.

07 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas

T WHEAT COUNTRY.

May Become One of World's Greatest Producers.

e outbreak of the Russo-Jap-we have heard a great deal churia, in fact, we have heard t it in a short space of time ould ever had known had of this nature not turned up, st we hear about is the part playing as the field of oper-w would think that it is one atest wheat producing fields rld, but such is true accord-ong communication written a ago by United States Con-at Ninchwang, which will no of interest at this time to farmers. Mr. Miller says:

nese Eastern railway, the rn terminus of the great Si-way, in its course through to its end at Port Arthur ough 1,000 miles of as con-rich agricultural country as d anywhere in the world. y of the Liano river produces s $10,000,000 worth of food ach year, in a country where es and famine are almost un-d where production is as reg-onstant as any place depend-atural rainfall.

tude is the same as the Da-the climate is very much the eezing weather begins about f November and thawing the arch. The soil is mostly a n, with a slight mixture of is as easily worked as an ash gives enormous crops of beans without apparently dimin-fertility. Considerable of the is valley is in native state, only native grasses as food cattle, sheep and goats. It in large tracts and controlled princes. This is a new field velopment of large tracts of hich the modern steam plow agricultural machinery will ng profitable employment.

he Liao valley is the greatest ld in the production of beans but in a very short time t in the production of wheat. The valley is an excellent oducing country, and the modern flour mills and the siness they are doing is gh demand for wheat that its will be increased as fast ls require it. After the Chi-et is provided it may lead to for export to Europe.

re valley seems to be es-dapted to the production of it has always been grown in ay for local use by the na-he seed used is the native tained entirely from spring there is not enough snow to winter crops.

re three varieties in general all, plump, white wheat, a in of dark color, and an-r and longer and still dark-s thin grain. The introduc-proved seed will in time, no rove the quality and quanti-ction.

n is sown in April and harvested in September and October. It is bound in bundles, hauled to the village and stacked, and thrashed at leisure by the men, women and children. The grain is laid upon the ground in a circle and stone rollers are pulled over it by donkeys led by children. The straw is raked off and carried away for winter fuel, while the grain is swept into a pile with the chaff and then tossed into the air until the wind separates the grain. The dry, cold winter serves to make this an outdoor occupation for the family, in which men, women and children take part.

The grain is planted in perfect rows and not sown broadcast or in close drills as in our country. It is cultivated and hoed during the growing season, and weeds are all pulled up and not allowed to grow among the grain. It is claimed that the growing of grain here sowed, broadcast is not successful, but this is due no doubt to the very shallow plowing.

Harbin is the present center of the flouring mill industry of Manchuria and is destined to become one of the great flour producing centers of the world. It is situated in the heart of the valley of the Sungari, on the banks of that stream, where it has the advantage of water transportation from the wheat fields as well as transportation by rail from three different directions. It has in addition to this, cheap water transportation to the sea, two lines of railway reaching the ocean—one at Vladivostok and the other line touching it at Niuchwang, Dalney and Port Arthur.

In 1900 the place did not contain a single flour mill or produce a pound of flour. In 1901, at the time of my first visit to the place, these was one mill producing 150 barrels a day. In 1902 there were two mills, producing 750 barrels a day. In the early part of 1903 there were six mills, with a daily production of 1,440 barrels. In October, 1903, during my last visit, I found eight mills, with a total daily capacity of 3,800 barrels erected at a cost of $618,000. I was informed that two more were in process of construction and that early in 1904, Harbin will have ten mills in operation with a daily capacity of 4,000 barrels of flour.

WANT A CHANGE OF RULES.

Railroads Ask for a Hearing on the Pass Proposition.

The Texas railroad commission will have a hearing on March 15, on the proposition to change rule 6, governing livestock shipments. Under the present ruling of the commission this rule permits any tender of cattle to secure transportation and return on it within fifteen days. Under the proposed change this rule will be amended by inserting therein a clause whereby tickets for return transportation will be good only twenty-four hours after they are issued. The railroad furnishing the transportation must however, issue it at any time within the limit of fifteen days. In other words, if the proposed amendment is adopted it will change the present rule only as to the life of the ticket after issuance.

This change has been asked by the railroads for the reason, under the fifteen-day limit, return transportation has additional value with ticket scalpers. By limiting the life of the ticket after issuance to twenty-four hours its value is reduced just that much.

BUTTER MAKING IN MEXICO.

Washington, March 2.—United States Consul Lespinasse, at Tuxpan, Mexico, writes the state department:

"The old methods of milking, churning, and general manipulation of milk products are still in existence, thereby rendering it impossible to produce good butter. Cows are allowed to roam over the grazing lands and are rarely sheltered or given the least care. The milking process is performed in the most unskilled manner conceivable. The cow is tied by the head and the operator proceeds to milk the animal in his rough and unsystematic manner until he finally forces a quart or two of inferior milk from the cow's udder. The milk is placed in untidy wooden vessels and transferred to some shed or outhouse, where it is allowed to remain unprotected over night. The following morning the cream is skimmed and either beaten with a forked switch or violently agitated in a bottle until the butter granules are formed. It is then indifferently washed and offered as butter. It quickly turns rancid. It sells for from 75c to $1 (30 to 40 cents United States) per pound at retail. It is neither good to look at nor to taste.

Milk sells for 10 cents (4 cents United States) a quart and 6 cents (2.4 cents United States) a pint. The whey is compressed in coarse cloth, salted, and allowed to dry several days. It is then an insipid spongy mass, which sells for 12 to 18 cents (4.8 to 7.2 cents United States) a cheese, which is round, about an inch thick, and about five inches in diameter; it finds a quick sale in this market.

Such a thing as the most simple, modern dairy appliance is unknown or at least never used. It may therefore be easily understood that there is a large field for some experienced person to develop what seems to be a profitable industry, with unlimited extension when railroad and canal reach this place.

SAYS THERE ARE FEWER CATTLE.

George Crawford Thinks Supply in the Panhandle Not Large as Usual.

Kansas City Drovers' Telegram: George W. Crawford, a prominent cattleman of Colorado, Mitchell county, Tex., is in the city for a few days and was at the yards. Mr. Crawford's visit here is necessitated by an accident which occurred at the unloading chutes here December 11, 1902. He had just gotten in from Texas with a shipment of cattle and was assisting in the unloading of them when he was knocked from a car by a chute gate which had been left open and fell to the tracks between two cars. The train was stopped before he was touched by the wheels, but he was badly injured by the fall and was in the hospital for some time. He is now here as one of the principals in a suit occasioned by the accident.

Mr. Crawford's home county is in the grazing country of Texas, and a large number of cattle are raised there. "I think there are hardly as many cattle in that part of the state now as usual," said Mr. Crawford, "as a great many of them have been shipped north to the grazing counties in other states. The dry weather of the past two years has made the grass short and the cattle do not do well on it now. For seven years preceding that period, we had good rains and cattle and crops all did well. We can raise almost anything they raise in other states. Very little Indian corn is grown, but kaffir corn, sorghum, cane, and all kinds of roughness grow well. Cotton grows readily and averages from one-fourth bale to one bale per acre. The boll weevil has not got that far west yet and we have not suffered from it as yet. Other than the dry weather, the country is in fairly good condition and things are prospering."

FROGS ARE OFFICIALLY CHICKENS.

National Live Stock Provisioner:

Frogs' legs are constantly turning up in one way or another in the courts. The Treasury department had them up for decision last week to settle their status in the tariff schedule. The auditor had been assessing Canadian frog legs as "raw and unmanufactured." Some one took it higher. The Treasury has finally ruled that frogs are chickens. That is, that frog legs are chicken legs.

The man who didn't know the difference between a jackass and an orange may not have been much more out of the way than would be the man who couldn't tell the difference between a bull frog and a rooster. In a tariff sense, the two are one. Frogs are, officially, poultry. The Treasury department has said so, and it must be so, even if the former have no features or other similarities to the poultry kind. Frogs lay eggs. This same department has ruled that snails are wild animals—hairless kind.

These ridiculous decisions recall the prolonged argument which the Washington officials had over some bottled-up show fleas. They did not know whether to call them draught horses, milch cows or contract laborers. That was not settled. Now that the imported limbs of batrachians are decided as poultry, we may expect to hear that impecunious immigrants are let in as venison or still wines.

FARM HANDS IN PARADISE.

This story has been going the rounds of the Missouri state press: "A Missouri farmer who found getting help very difficult has made the following rules: "Wages will be $6 a day. Breakfast will be served in bed. Working hours will be from 10 a. m. to 2 p. All heavy work done by the boss. Cigars are furnished free. Any hand working the entire season can have the farm and the hired girl."

A man who signs himself "A Hired Hand," desiring to show that the members of his class are not quite so unreasonable in their demands as the farmer's advertisement might lead the uninformed to think, has written the following answer to it, and sent it to the Trenton Republican-Tribune:

"Mister Farmer: I saw your advertisement in the Republican-Tribune. Now, there are some things to be considered. You say you will pay $6 a day. That's reasonable. Breakfast will be served in bed. You didn't name the bill of fare. Working hours, 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. Will you allow one hour at noon? At heavy work done by the boss. That's fair enough. Cigars furnished free. Don't smoke; suppose you would furnish Star plug? Any hand that stays the entire season can have the farm and the hired girl. How large a farm is it? Would you stock it up for a man? Is the hired girl pretty? If you can answer these questions satisfactorily, we might make a deal."

STAMP TAX ON LIVE STOCK.

Another Burden for the Man With Cheap Cattle.

Washington, March 3.—Mr. Brooks, of Colorado, introduced a bill of interest to cattlemen. It provides for the levy and collection, on July 1 of each year, of a tax of 1 mill per head on cattle, horses, mules and asses, and ¼ of 1 mill per head on sheep and goats and ½ mill per head on swine within the United States. The tax is to be represented by stamps to be provided by the commissioner of internal revenue. Each owner of live stock shall be required to report to the secretary of agriculture a classified enumeration of all such live stock owned by him. The purpose of the act is to raise revenue sufficient to defray all expenses incident to the collection of the tax as well as to the ascertainment of the number of live stock in the United States on July 1 of each year.

Health Fads on the Brain.

To get all sorts of health fads on the brain is a disease in itself. It is a very prevalent disease too. With a few foolish rules to observe, a whole lot of hygienic quirks to adjust to and a schedule of superstitious sanitary notions diligently followed by day and dreamed of by night, is a malady which begins as a mental derangement and ends in a complete physical fizzle. No room left for a spontaneous life, no place for free, joyous liberty. Not a minute's space for rollicking disregard. Everything fixed, every minute disposed of, introspections without number. Forebodings, misgivings, hovering vaguely about the mind, like flocks of carrion crows. Such a life is not worth living.—Medical Talk.

Victoria Was Exclusive.

When Queen Victoria visited any of her subjects it was by no means a matter of course that people staying in the house should have the privilege of sitting down at table with their august fellow visitor. It was her majesty's custom not only to take with her to the house where she designed to "lie" (as the old phrase was) for a night or two her own bed and bedding, carriages, horses and servants (including occasionally her cook), but also to confine herself at meals to the company of her own suit, sometimes inviting her host and hostess to join her at luncheon or dinner.

The Fickle Fair Ones.

Engagements are entered into far more lightly and broken far more easily than used to be the case, when a betrothal was as serious an affair as marriage. Now it is not unusual for a girl to be engaged once or twice before she is married, and people think none the worse of her. Young girls' ways are beginning to resemble those of nursemaids, who walk out with a man, but not always with a view to matrimony. —Lady Greville in London Graphic.

RACES AT FORT WORTH.

Program of the Meeting at Prospect Park This Week.

A meeting was held at Fort Worth last Friday to arrange a program for the races at Prospect Park, Fort Worth, during the meeting of the convention, March 8, 9 and 10. They will begin at 2 o'clock each afternoon. The following program was arranged:

FIRST DAY.

First race—Class A, trot: Ida Mae (Liggett); Capt. Strong (Foote); Bay King (Hockenson); King (Camp); David (Gibbs); Dick (Corr); Sallie Adfield (Frazer).

Second race—Class B, pace: Maude Hal (Patterson); Deacon Post (McMurray); Whaley (Campbell); Billy J. (Cook); Joe's Favorite (Eberhard); Peter Crabb (Gray); Madigan (King); Accumulator (Queen).

In addition to the above there will be two running races. Entries will close at 1 p. m.

SECOND DAY.

Class C—Pace: Pat Riley (Drake); Lucky Heir (Campbell); Miss Steadman (Steadman); May L (Lenzen); Irene Pate (Cromer); Almont (Mason).

Class D—Local Fort Worth pace: Mamie Rice, Nellie Gray, The Kid and Kennedy. Two running races.

THIRD DAY.

Class E—Free-for-all pace for Dallas cup: Pentland (Vilbig Bros.); Lutie K (Eastman); Whaley (Campbell); Deacon Post (McMurray); Stipulator (Young); Joe's Favorite (Eberhard); Werter L (King); Peter Crabb (Gray). Two running races.

People having running horses to enter will please mail communications to John McMurray, Fort Worth. All harness races will be for half-mile heats and will be for best two in three. The rules of the American Trotting association will prevail.

BAND OF RUSTLERS BROKEN.

All but 20 of an Organization of 219 Are Dead or Captured.

Secretary Martin of the National Live Stock association has received reports from Private Detective Wilkie, who has been on the trail of the members of the notorious "Circle society" of cattle thieves, that the organization is now practically extinct. Of the 219 members, all but twenty have been captured. These twenty are wanted badly by the officers, as they are still dangerous, owing to the oath of the society to kill any traitor.

The society has been said to have its agents from Canada to Arizona. It is estimated that the gang has stolen 7,000 horses and 10,000 cattle during the past few years, valued at more than half a million dollars. Three years ago Detective Wilkie was put on the case. The detective comes from Pittsburg, but loves the cattle business and the way of the outlaws.

For more than a year he lived in Lyman county, South Dakota, the headquarters of the gang. It was there that he collected his evidence, and one by one the gang was arrested. Wilkie gives the full names of 113 members of the gang. The rest are known as "Cow Jim" and other fitting names. Fifteen members of the gang have confessed, and eleven have been found guilty. The trials of other members will be hurried with all due speed.

VLADIVOSTOCK VISITED

By Five Japanese Battleships and a Couple of Cruisers,

WHO DO SOME FIRING

Russians Say Enemy Shot at Long Range and Did No Property Damage but Killed Four Sailors and a Woman.

Vladevostock, March 7.—A fleet of five Japanese battleships and two cruisers appeared off this place at 1:25 o'clock Sunday afternoon and bombarded the town and shore batteries for fifty-five minutes. The fleet approached from the direction of Askold Islands, at the east entrance to Usuri bay, and about thirty-two miles southeast of Vladevostock. Entering Usuri bay the enemy formed a line of battle, but did not approach to a closer range than a mile and one-third. They directed their fire against the shore batteries and the town, but no damage resulted, as most of their 200 lydite shells failed to burst.

The Russian batteries, commanded by Generals Sxeronetz and Artamonoff, did not reply awaiting a closer approach of the enemy. The Japanese fire ceased at 2.20 p. m., and the enemy retired in the direction of Askold Island. Simultaneously two torpedo boat destroyers appeared near Askold Island and two more near Cape Maidel. The Japanese ships were covered with ice.

The attack resulted in no loss to the Russians, but cost the enemy 200,000 roubles, $100,000, in ammunition. Most of the projectiles were six and twelve-inch shells. The population of Vladevostock was warned Sunday morning of the presence on the horizon of a hostile fleet at the prospect of attack during the day, but it remained tranquill.

FIVE KILLED.

This Is Believed the Loss Sustained at Vladivostock.

St. Petersburg, March 7.—Official dispatches received here concerning the bombardment of Vladivostock by a Japanese fleet Sunday afternoon do not mention any Russian losses, but private advices say that five were killed, four sailors and the wife of an engineer. It is apparent that the Japanese were afraid to risk exposing their ships to the plunging fire of the land batteries, and it is considered probable here that the attack was really for the purpose of drawing the fire of the Russian forts, compelling the Russians to disclose the position and calibre of their guns, and also for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Russian squadron is in port.

JAPS ADVANCING.

Twenty-Five Hundred of Them Are Going Toward Musan.

St. Petersburg, March 7.—Advices from Vladivostock say that 2500 Japanese troops who landed at Piaksin Bay, on the east coast of northern Korea, are advancing toward Musan, 218 miles from Gensan, with the intention of ultimately reaching Hun Chun, on the left bank of the Tumen river, about 200 miles west of Vladivostock, and threatening the Russian flank. In order to checkmate this move, the Russian outpost, 1500 strong, which recently crossed the Tumen, it advancing to occupy Koyroyong, on the Tumen river, a walled city commanding the trails along which the Japanese must pass.

FORCED TO HALT.

Avalanche and Other Obstacles Prevent Japanese Advancing.

St. Petersburg, March 7.—Cossack scouts report that a Japanese column from Piaskin bay, on arriving in the snow-blocked defile of the mountains separating Korea from Manchuria, was forced to halt owing to avalanches and other obstacles. The scouts say that one-third of the strength of this column is invalided. It is now supposed that the column is returning for the purpose of seeking an easier route.

Why It Was Done.

Paris, March 7.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says, concerning the bombardment of Vladivostock, that the opinion of competent men is that the Japanese wished to find out whether or not the Russian squadron was in the port of Vladivostock to the belief that should it prove to be absent it would be necessary for the vessels to return and defend the place.

Fortifying Antung.

Tokio, March 7.—The Russians are briskly fortifying Antung, which, it is believed, will make a base for resistance. Scouts near Anju are being withdrawn near Kasan. It is denied here that the French government, in behalf of the holders of concession has made any objection to Japanese completing the Seoul-Wiju railroad.

Disguised as Tartars.

London, March 7.—The Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs, under reserve, a story to the effect that a party of Japanese, disguished as Tartars, were arrested by a guard of the Siberian railroad bridge at Syzran, on the Volga river, having packages of dynamite in their possession.

Thirty Said Shot.

London, March 7.—The correspondent of the Standard at Tien Tsin gives a rumor that thirty Russian sailors were caught in an attempt to escape from Port Arthur, and that they were shot the same day

FIRST ATTACK.

Writer Denies Officers of the Russian Fleet Were Ashore.

St. Petersburg, March 7.—A letter from an officer of the Russian cruiser Pallada has been received here describing the first attack upon Port Arthur. The writer denies the story that officers of the Russian fleet were ashore and confirms the statement that the Japanese made use of false lights. He asserts that at 11 o'clock at night the practice drill to repel a torpedo boat attack was executed, and that toward midnight four Russian torpedo boats, which simulated the enemy, headed back toward Dalny, from which place they had come. Crews of the fleet retired, only the watch remaining on decks. Ships were in the outer harbor and the captain of the Pallada, which vessel occupied an advance position, descended from the bridge for a last look before going below, when he perceived lights advancing. Ship lights were white above red, being those of Russian warships when they enter the harbor. The captain of the Pallada supposed the approaching vessels were Russian torpedo boats retiring from Dalny, and suspicions were only aroused when upon drawing nearer they covered and uncovered their lights at irregular intervals. The signal tower signaled the lights were not understood. At this moment the Pallada's captain, through the thick night, made out the outlines of the torpedo boat destroyers' smokestacks in pairs amidships. As the stacks of the Russian destroyers are in line fore and aft the crews of the Russian ships were instantly called to quarters. In less than three minutes the Pallada's men were at their posts, orders were given for guns to be charged with grape and a fierce fire opened on the on-coming Japanese. The battleships Czarevitch and Retvizan, which were in the first line, a short distance astern of the Pallada, also opened fire almost immediately. A terrific explosion occurred under the hull of the Pallada, raising a torrent of water, which submerged the cruiser's deck, but did not stop her firing or maneuvering, which now, however, was complicated by measures taken to close the breach amidships, below the water line, caused by the explosion of a torpedo. Soon afterward two other torpedoes exploded almost simultaneously, one under the bow of the Retvizan and one under the stern of the Czarevitch. This double explosion ended the attack, the Japanese vessels retiring at full speed.

IMMENSE REFINERY.

Pipe Line Will Be Nearly Two Hundred Miles In Length.

Kansas City, March 7.—The Standard Oil company is, it is said, to build the largest oil refinery in the world at Kansas City and pipe oil from Kansas. The refinery, it is said, is to be erected in what is known as the Sugar Creek valley of the Missouri river, ten miles south of the business center of Kansas City, where 120 acres of land have already been purchased. The pipe line that will carry the oil will be nearly 200 miles long, from Needsha, Kan.

TEXAS SOLDIER KILLED.

Bascom Nelson Loses His Life by an Accident In Philippines.

Waco, March 7.—A telegram from the war department to Rev. John Nelson, the well known Methodist clergyman, states that Buscom Nelson, a soldier-boy brother, was accidentally killed in the Philippines. The news was received at Washington by cable and the telegram promptly sent to Texas. The young man resided at Rogers, Bell county, with his parents.

H. Beckley, a prominent real estate dealer, was thrown from his buggy in a runaway and his right leg broken.

ARSON ALLEGED.

Police Look For Schoolboy In Conecnection With Fort Worth Fire.

Fort Worth, March 7.—Officers have been looking for a small boy in connection with the destruction by fire of the Fifth ward school building and the Missouri Avenue Methodist church, the burning of which structures entailed a loss of nearly $50,000. The boy had been flogged by his teacher and it is alleged that he told a playmate he intended burning the building out of revenge.

Flatonia Gets Kaolin Plant.

Flatonia, Tex., March 7.—The kaolin plant that Colonel S. C. Grimshaw and associates intend establishing in Texas will be located at Flatonia. It will employ 150 people and cost not less than $100,000.

Dropped Dead at Depot.

Fort Worth, March 7.—John Sheridan, aged fifty years, a native of Ireland, dropped dead while waiting for a train at the Texas and Pacific passenger station. He was unknown here.

Odell Does Not Want It.

New York, March 7.—Stating that he was suffering from a severe cold and sore throat, Governor Odell abandoned his proposed trip to Washington to consult President Roosevelt and returned to Albany, at the same time putting himself out of line for chairmanship of the national Republican committee. He declared that politics had no attraction for him and that he would not accept it if tendered him "on a silver platter."

Samuel A. Groff Sentenced.

Washington, March 7.—Justice Pritchard overruled the motion of Samuel A. Groff, one of the recently convicted defendants in the postoffice trial, and sentenced him to two years in the Moundville penitentiary and to pay a fine of $10,000, the sentence to begin on his arrival at the penitentiary. Groff immediately furnished bond for $20,000 pending appeal.

Appeal of Dreyfus Granted.

Paris, March 7.—Criminal branch of court of cassation has granted the appeal of Alfred Dreyfus for revision of his trial at Rennes.

Northern Mexico Development company, capital stock $1,000,000, was organized at El Paso.

By a dynamite explosion near Latrobe, Pa., one man was killed and twenty-nine injured.

A fifty gallon illicit whisky still was captured in Polk county, Tennnessee, and two arrests made.

A theatrical agent named Leon Wellen, died at New York from supposed effect of knockout drops.

At Elizabeth, N. J., James J. Shipple, on trial for bigamy, said he had been married "about forty-seven times."

The wife of Judge W. M. Edwards of Dallas is dead. Four of her sons and her two brothers were her pallbearers.

An earthquake shock lasting about eight seconds was felt at Sevierville, Tenn., twenty-seven miles south of Knoxville.

In the Colombian presidential election Valeris is said to have eleven majority over Reyes. Official result will be made known July 1.

WOMAN AS A WARRIOR

Madame Pouzh, an Aristocrat, Wants to Enlist In

A COSSACK REGIMENT

Naval Expert Predicts That Japanese Will Find Korea a Mouse Trap and Not One-Hundredth Part Will Escape.

St. Petersburg, March 7.—The continued dearth of war news from the front does not cause surprise here, as Russians are proceeding deliberately with plans for serious land operations which are not expected for some weeks. However, minor collisions in north Korea may occur at any time.

The report of Major General Pflug that the smokestacks of a Japanese cruiser sunk near Chemulpo has been seen confirms the theory entertained from the first of the Japanese following their traditional policy of concealing losses. The disappearance of the Japanese fleet from Port Arthur after its failures is creating merriment here, one paper remarking that it "has donned an invisible cap, straddled the carpet and may land next in the ice in front of St. Petersburg."

The Gazette attributes the less unfriendly attitude of the United States and Great Britain toward Russia to the fact that they are commercial nations and realize the war will cost a tremendous lot of money and Japan will not have the walkover anticipated.

Madame Pouzh of Riga, who desires to be enrolled in a Cossack regiment, is here urging her petition. She is thirty-three years of age, reared under the patronage of the late czar Alexander III., is a fine horsewoman, a good shot and handles rifle revolver and sword equally well, often taking part in cavalry maneuvers of the Vyazenski regiment. Madame Pouzh has also qualified as a Red Cross nurse, but she says there are enough women nurses and she wants to show that a woman can fight. If her petition is rejected she will go at her own expense and serve as "a daughter of the regiment."

A naval expert, writing to the Novosti, predicts that Korea will prove a mouse trap to the Japanese and adds that "not one-hundredth part of the yellow Napoleons will get out alive." The weather at Port Arthur during the last few days has been much warmer, indicating the approach of spring.

Many fast locomotives are being sent from European Russia to Siberia.

CORDIAL REPLY.

Emperor of Korea Likes Tone of the Message of the Mikado.

Tokio, March 9.—The emperor of Korea has sent the mikado a cordial reply to his personal message assuring the former that the war with Russia was declared solely with a view of securing permanent peace, and expressing the sincere wish that the protocol recently concluded between Japan and Korea will increase the intimacy of those two countries. The Korean ruler appears determined to maintain friendly relations with Japan.

The British minister at Seoul is pressing the Korean governmer to define the extent of the district included in opening the port of Wiju, on the Yalu river, to the commerce of the world.

Side With Russia.

Chicago, March 7.—Speakers at two meetings of Irishmen in Chicago in celebration of Robert Emmet's birthday anniversary expressed hope for the success of Russia. One meeting was presided over by John F. Finerty, national president of the United Irish Societies. One of the speakers at the other meeting was Judge Ryan of St. Louis.

Joins Red Cross.

Berlin, March 7.—Princess Alice of Bourbon, the divorced wife of Prince Frederick of Schoenberg-Waldenburg, has joined the Russian Red Cross society and started for camps in the far east.

FLOOD AT HARRISBURG.

Susquehanna River Does Damage at Pennsylvania Capital.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 7.—At 9 o'clock Saturday the Susquehanna river registered twenty-three feet above low water mark and was still rising. There was no change in conditions between this city and Columbia. At Middletown the lowlands are submerged and the electric light plant ruined. The town was without lights Friday night and many families were compelled to leave their homes. A large district of South Harrisburg is inundated. Traffic is still demoralized on the Philadelphia division of the Pennsylvania owing to the tracks being covered by water in and below Steelton. The plants of the Pennsylvania Steel company, Central Iron and Steel company and other industrial establishments had to close down.

Poolrooms Driven Out.

Louisville, March 7.—The court of appeals at Frankfort overruled petitions for a rehearing in the cases of the Louisville poolrooms and the Western Union Telegraph company. This decisions drives all poolrooms out of Louisville, and for the first time in many years no bets will be placed within the city limits.

Heart Lifted From Body.

Philadelphia, March 7.—Thomas Emerson, a colored man who was stabbed in the heart Monday by his sweetheart, has been the subject of an unusual operation. His heart was lifted out of the body and six stitches were taken to close the big gash made by the negress' knife. The organ was replaced and Emerson is recovering.

A Queer Blunder.

In the war of 1812 the British war office in London was at considerable pains to make plans for supplying fresh water to the ships upon Lake Erie, supposing the water of the lake to be salt.

Wells and Graves.

It is against Italian law to sink a well within 300 feet of a cemetery. In Austria and France a well is not permitted within 600 feet of a graveyard.

CHURCH BURNS.

Priest and Two Women Suffocated and Two Other rPiests Hurt.

New York, March 7.—One priest and two servants were killed and two other priests severely injured at a fire which destroyed St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church and adjoining rectory in Long Island City Saturday. Those killed were Rev. Father Ernest and Mary and Marguerite Brady, domestics. Those injured are Rev. Joseph Kearney, face and hands and left leg bruised, and Rev. Father Hennigan, shock and contusions. The money loss by the fire is estimated at $25,000.

The fire started in an unknown manner in the church, having a good start before it was discovered and spread rapidly. It soon extended to the rectory adjoining. The inmates of the rectory were all asleep at the time, and it is supposed that Father Ernest and the two women were overcome by smoke and unable to make any attempt to escape. The bodies of all three were so badly burned as to be scarcely recognizable. The dead priest was twenty-seven years old. Father Hennegan and Father Kearney saved themselves by jumping from windows. Father Hennegan, who is suffering severely with a shock and contusions, is pastor of the church.

COST OF BEEF.

South Dakota Congressman Desires This Looked Into.

Washington, March 7.—The house Friday had under consideration the Indian appropriation bill, the reading of which was for the purpose of amendment. During the general debate of the bill Mr. Martin, a Republican, of South Dakota addressed the house on his resolution directing the secretary of commerce and labor to investigate the causes of the differences which exist between the cost of live and dressed beef. He prefaced his statements with a high tribute to Attorney General Knox, and by saying he was not one who went into hysteria on hearing the word "trust." But while this was true, he believed that a monopoly exists in one of the big food products, which should be investigated by the department of commerce and labor.

Mr. Robinson of Indiana closed general debate on the bill. He charged that a monopoly of the coal business existed in Indian Territory, and that 600,000 people in that territory had no redress. He urged that the matter should be investigated by the department of commerce and labor.

AGAIN GUARDED.

Strike Sympathizers Stone a Non-Union Truck Driver.

Kansas City, March 7.—Police again Saturday guarded the non-union men who had taken the places of striking truck and transfer drivers. The first show of violence was when a crowd of strike sympathizers stoned a non-union driver. Two arrests were made. The others escaped. Employers are importing men from other cities and have manned 230 out of 340 wagons.

Noted Prussian Dying.

Hanover, Prussia, March 7.—Field Mrshal Count von Waldersee is dying. Doctors declared his case to be hopeless.

BASEBALL.

At Fort Worth.

Nearly 2500 persons saw the first game Sunday between one team of Chicago Americans and Fort Worth club at North Texas league. Score: Chicago, 13; Fort Worth, 4.

At Dallas.

A large crowd saw Chicago Americans and local team Sunday play first game of 1904. Visitors won, 10 to 4.

Sympathy For Ireland.

Washington, March 7.—Sympathy for the people of Ireland and a declaration of hope that they will soon be free formed the basis of addresses made by the speakers at the celebration Sunday night of the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet by the United Irish Societies of the District of Columbia. Among those who made speeches were representatives Kohoe of Kentucky, Devenor of West Virginia, and Wiley of Alabama, and Delegate Rodney of New Mexico.

Library Opens.

Lake Charles, La., March 7.—The Carnegie library is now open to the public. Andrew Carnegie gave $10,000 for the building, the North American Land and Lumber company gave the ground, the city donated $1000 a year for maintenance and the citizens raised $5000 for the initiative purchase of books. The library opened with about 2000 volumes on the shelves.

Three More Bodies.

New York, March 7.—Three more bodies were recovered Sunday from the wreck of the Darlington hotel, making the total number of fatalities twenty.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Clark hotel at Italy, Tex., just completed, cost $30,000.

H. Pope, sixty-five years old, died suddenly at McKinney, Tex.

At Medford, Okla., Miss Annie Aikens died after eating tinned salmon.

City council of Waco has made a ten-year contract with Waco Gas company.

During February there were 113 births in Hunt county, Texas, sixty-two of them boys.

While rendering lard near Italy, Tex., the clothes of Mrs. Travis Windhom caught fire and she was severely burned.

Nearly $100 worth of pistols and knives were stolen from the Lowe-Carter Hardware company of Weatherford, Tex.

In a panic at Ford's opera house, Baltimore, caused by a man setting his overcoat on fire with a cigar, many people were knocked down, but none seriously injured.

"Lord" Barrington was found guilty of murder in the first degree for killing James P. McCann at St. Louis, with death penalty.

Six men were drowned and four others hurt by a bridge falling into a creek near Cleveland, O. Two locomotives attempted to cross the structure at the same time, and it fell.

The American National Bank

"of"

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WM. J. NEWBY, President.

The First Riding Lesson.

The pupil of a good riding master is usually disappointed at not being allowed to do more in the first lesson. He expects to mount the horse at once, start off with a trot and wind up with a canter. He is a little annoyed upon finding that the first lesson consists almost wholly of oral instruction and a great part of it on foot at that. If the master is conscientious he will not permit the anxiety to be off and doing to interfere with a proper understanding of the A B C of the art. Should the beginner apply at one of the big riding academies in New York for instruction the first lesson will begin with the leading by a groom of a horse, bridled and saddled, into the center of the ring. The riding master and the pupil take their stand close by, and the former begins to explain painstakingly the various parts of the saddle and bridle and their purposes. Before anything further is attempted the pupil must be able to answer simple questions in regard to the pommel and the cantle, the curb and the snaffle, and to know the uses of the two bits.

Omar Khayyam's Translator.

To FitzGerald, careless, disorderly, unconventional, who had for so long followed his own sweet will, punctilious etiquette and fastidious neatness in attire were above all things hateful. He once said to a friend: "I couldn't be bothered with all those whims—dressing for this and dressing for that. I couldn't put up with it."

He and a friend were dining at a hotel, and among the good things set before them was a noble fruit pie. But they had eaten so heartily of the first course that when it came to the pie's turn they were beaten. FitzGerald looked troubled. "Mrs. So-and-so (the hostess), who knows my partiality for fruit," said he, "will take it as a slight if we leave the pie untouched." So without more ado he cut out a good sliced wedge with a fair allowance of fruit and dropped it into his hat, which he covered with his yellow silk handkerchief, and rang the bell for the bill.—Wright's "Life of FitzGerald."

Pedicuring an Elephant.

The tools for trimming elephants' feet are a carpenter's drawknife and a rasp for the soles and a horseshoer's knife and sandpaper for the toe nails. The operator places a beer keg or a strong box behind one huge hind foot, lightly prods the thick ankle with his elephant hook and commands the beast to "Hold up!" Up comes the mighty foot, slowly and heavily, but obediently as the velvety paw of a kitten. The foot is rested on the box or the keg, where it remains while the expert works on it much as a horseshoer pares the hoof of a horse. Great slivers of the horny sole are sliced off until it is cut nearly to proper thickness, when the rasp is used to smooth off. Similarly the toe nails are treated with the knife and the sandpaper, while the big patient stands with swinging trunk and an occasional wag of an ear, too full of satisfaction for utterance. When the trimming of the forefoot comes, the great beast is allowed to lie down on its side and the feet are propped up and treated.—McClure's.

A Bird That Is Feared.

The elster (Pica caudata) is a bird that is respected and feared throughout south Germany. It belongs to the raven tribe and is about the size of a dove, with black and white feathers and long, pointed tail. It builds its nest in orchards, and its life is said to be short. If it is seen three times in succession on the same house top in a village it is a sure sign of death in that house. If it flies and gives its peculiar cry when a sick person is sure to die, but if it does not scream the patient will recover. It is better for the absent son if the bird does not come near. No one could be hired to bother the birds for fear they might seek revenge, and if by chance one of them should die it is a sign of bad luck to the owner of the property where it lies dead. The bird is a valuable insect destroyer and in this way probably more than compensates for the fear it occasions among the farmers.

Animals Become Insane.

Insanity in the human subject is supposed by some to have no analogue among the lower animals. Yet many facts, according to Dr. Snellson, will indicate the permanent loss of self control. Cattle driven from the country to a crowded town will often throw themselves into a frenzy. Horses have gone mad on the battlefield. At Balaklava an Arabian horse turned upon its attendant, threw him down and, kneeling on him, attacked him like an infuriated dog. An instance is told of a docile horse suddenly going mad on a hot day. Everything that came in its way it seized in its teeth and shook as a terrier does a rat. A dentist of authority even goes so far as to prove by what appears to be indisputable evidence that cats, dogs and monkeys have been observed to have delusions very similar to those of insane people.—London Globe.

Dividing the Sexes.

While worshiping in a little place-of-ease a few miles from Ruthin on the Wrexham road, the sexes are so strictly divided that they cannot even see one another. The building is at right angle, in one arm of which the men sit and the women in the other. It was built and endowed by a misogynist of the Stuart period who objected to having his devotions disturbed by the sight of the hated sex, sympathizing with male posterity, stipulated expressly for this division in his deed of endowment.—London Standard.

The man that makes character makes foes.—Young.

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Cotton Seed Meal and Cracked Cake

Are guaranteed and are well known to be of standard high grade quality and of highest feeding value : : : Ask for prices delivered any shipping point in Texas, the Territories or elsewhere : : :

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King's Improved Early Cotton Seed

Direct shipment from North Carolina.
Ask for delivered prices car lots and less.
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HUMPHREYS, GODWIN & COMPANY

HOUSTON, TEXAS

AD FINANCIAL WORKER.

rated in Cattle, and Fared Worse Than Gillette.

go Live Stock World: Gifford of Pocahontas, Ia., is temporut of the live stock business. xpects to spend a short time at ell known retreat for those who ng financially—Joliet, Ill.

y is a budding genius in a ry sense, and had he betaken with his talents to Wall street, such ability is recognized and ed, he might still be mingling e surging throng.

several years Manly was known that section of Iowa in which d and at Chicago by the magnif his operations. He rented with a free hand and fed cattle . Because he failed to do so ly was the root of his trouble. e cattle values were on a steep rade last year Manly is reputed dropped money by the hatful, reputation and credit were both d his family enjoyed an excelme.

quently when he notified his firm, October 12 last, that he needed $10,000 to finish 327 head of cattle owned by him in sundry feed lots, the money was in his pocket as soon as he could affix his signature to the necessary collateral. Having done business with him satisfactorily for a long period, the credit man of the firm reposed a superlative degree of confidence in him.

A month later one of its representatives dropped in on Manly and merely as a matter of form asked to see the color of the cattle covered by the mortgage.

Next day the pair visited half a dozen farms in the environs of Pocahontas. With a wave of the hand Manly designated sundry bovine herds as the stock the Chicago man was interested in, explaining that he was operating the farms on shares. Returning to town the Chicagoan did a little investigating on his own account to discover that he had been hoaxed. He went over the route again and then interviewed Manly.

"What are you trying to do to me?" he asked. "I've got an owner for every bunch of cattle you showed me yesterday."

"I was only kidding," was the explanation. "Come out to my place and I'll show you my cattle."

The Chicagoan complied. Reaching the Manly homestead the financier went up stairs. He did not return and the Chicago man followed. A strong smell of choloroform aroused his suspicion, and, forcing an entrance to Manly's bedroom he found him unconscious.

But fate had decreed that the chloroform route was not to furnish an avenue of escape from trouble for this Iowa financial genius. He was snatched from the coroner's clutches by prompt medical effort, requisitioned by the governor of Illinois, tried in the Cook county criminal court, and, after a stubborn defense, convicted.

The Name Lily.

The name of the lily comes from the Celtic word "li," signifying white, this flower having always been regarded as an emblem of purity.

How the Romans Ate.

The Romans took their meals lying upon very low couches, and it was not until about the time of Charlemagne that a stand was used, around which guests were seated on cushions, while the table made its appearance in the middle ages, and with it came benches with backs.

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Shapely and flexible.
A RELIEF to both feet and mind.
The patent or plain kid, velour or box calf.
Colors, black or tan.
Oak tan sole, Goodyear welt.

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Ranch King" Brand Saddles

MADE IN TEXAS,

Are the Best and Cheapest.

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

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

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

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

90 Saddle, built on s Bulge Fork Tree. 7.50. Freight prepaid

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DALLAS, TEXAS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

bby Harness Company

When you come to the Convention don't fail to come and examine our line. We carry a complete line of stock saddles, side saddles, all styles of harness, hand made bits, spurs and quirts, Navajo saddle blankets, linen, cotton and manila lariats and everything in the saddlery line at a moderate price.

J. A. CLARY, Manager

ouston Street Fort Worth

SMALL HORSES IN WAR.

They Are Fast Superseding Large and Cumbersome Animals.

Japan is said to have let a contract for 5000 small horses, which are presumably to be used as cavalry mounts in the war with Russia. As the Jap is a small man it is not surprising that he should be content with a smaller charger than the warrior of great avoirdupois might deem necessary, but a glance backward to the trouble in South Africa, and a glimpse across the sea to old England, will reveal conditions that indicate that the comparative lightness of the Mikado's troopers is not the only reason why the small horse is preferred to field work.

The Boers were immeasurably superior to the British in the fighting where mounted men took part, yet the Boers are large men, and their horses were all small, little more than ponies in fact. They were for the most part the product of the half-wild Basuti ponies crossed with thoroughbreds brought from England. Few of them were more than 14.2, and many of them were under 14 hands. But they carried the doughty Dutchmen over more ground than the heavier British horses could cover, and thrived on rations that a large horse would have found barely a taste.

The use of the small horse by the Boers was not altogether a matter of choice. The far-seeing Dutch of the Transvaal realized years before the last war began that the battle of Majuba Hill would have to be fought over, and that cavalry, or rather mounted infantry, would play an important part in the result. To provide mounts for their respective soldiers was imperative.

With this end in view agents of the Boer government were sent to England and purchased hundreds of second rate race horses which were sent to Africa, and bred to the native ponies. The progeny was small in size, but tough as whipcord, as tireless as a mule, and with the digestive apparatus of a goat. Those half-bred ponies could carry a 200-pound man all day and pick up a living on the wayside.

The British officers recognized the wisdom of the Boers and now the British government is breeding thoroughbreds to the native ponies of the British Isles. The produce it is expected will be a small horse admirably adapted for light cavalry. It would appear that the day of the old cumbersome war horse has passed. The soldier of today carries 50 pounds less of accoutrements than he of a quarter of a century back, and there are no longer any of those fierce charges where the weight of the steed had as much to do with the result as the prowess of the rider.

Not the least of the advantages of the small horse in modern warfare is the ease with which his rider can mount and dismount. There is very little actual fighting done on horseback in this time of long range small arms, the plan being for the soldier to dismount before firing. The small horse eats less than the large animal, and is usually hardier and more adaptable to changes of climate.

THE FARM LABOR QUESTION.

One of the serious questions which those engaged in agricultural pursuits are facing today is that of procuring the help needed to properly carry on their business. A scarcity of labor in the rural districts has been apparent during the past few years and was especially pronounced last season. This condition of affairs is not only true of the corn belt but of most parts of the stock country lying to the north and west. The question is one which involves the interests of thousands of farm and ranch owners and darkens the aspect of the future to such an extent that several cases have been reported of men who have been in the business for years giving it up in disgust.

A shortage of help when it is needed is very aggravating to one engaged in crop raising and is apt to cut a big figure on the ledger when it is balanced at the end of the year. The loss which accrues from an inadequate force on the farm has never been more clearly brought to light than it was during the year 1903. Farmers who were fully equipped with hands got to work early in the spring and had most of their corn planted when the long rainy season came on and as a rule these farmers cribbed quantities of corn which netted them at least a fair profit for the acres devoted to the purpose. Others who were handicapped got to work late, had to wait weeks for favorable weather for planting and as a result many snapped their corn and sold it at from 15 to 20 cents per 100 pounds. A day in the field early in the cultivating season means two a little later and more as the period of forced neglect increases. Every farmer knows what a loss of time means when grain is ripe or when hay is on the ground and unless he is sure of his men as such times draws near he has good ground for anxiety.

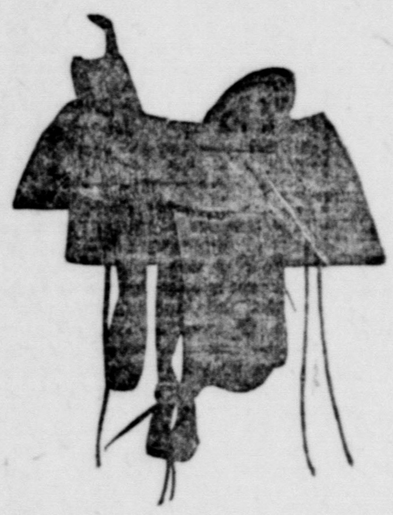
The first thing that comes to mind in regard to the situation is the reason for the existing condition of affairs. The causes are numerous and vary in effect in different localities. There is one, however, that is general and may be regarded as of significance in its bearing on the subject in question. It is the growing disinclination of farmers' sons to lead the life which their fathers have chosen. Too many young men are leaving the farms and taking up their abode in towns and cities. The folly of such a course seems to be apparent to everybody but themselves. They are leaving a practically sure thing for one chance in thousands of carving their names in the hall of fame or becoming factors in the world of finances. As a result, the cities are full of men barely making a living who have had the opportunity of becoming prosperous business men in the country. A large percentage of the young men leaving the farm today are simply declining the position of employer and a life of independence to become an employe and answer the beck and call of another for just enough to supply them with the necessities of life from day to day.

This tendency of the younger generation to forsake the rural home for a more active life seems to be distinctly an American characteristic. It would surprise the average person to learn how much of our farm land is owned by men who may be classed as foreigners. It is hard to find a district the population of which is not featured by its German, Swedish, Norweigan or Bohemian element. They are our most successful farmers because they are inclined to be clannish and stick together. Their sons and daughters do not seem to have that disease which only metropolitan surroundings will cure and they are comparatively independent of the outside help, the lack of which is making the lives of so many a burden. Some day the American people will learn what these foreigenrs have learned in their own countries, and then it will be too late. History will repeat itself and the children of many of those who are leaving the farm will be working for the foreigenrs who came armed with experience which had taught them that the land owner is the man who is independent and who is looked up to more and more as the world ages and its population increases—Omaha Journal-Stockman.

FARM BOYS.

"The farm is a good place on which to raise a boy—good place to develop him physically, to teach him morality and decency of conduct, to educate him on broad lines," writes J. S. Trigg in the Springfield Journal. "But it could not be expected that these boys would all, or even a respectable minority of them, remain on the farm; neither would it be best that they should. There is an urgent demand for them elsewhere. In a physical sense, where are the nervy, pushing, aggressive citizens of the future to come from if not from the farm? Where are the bank, the great corporation and the big commercial concern to obtain men of the requisite energy and ability to plan and conduct our great modern business enterprises if not from the farm? Where does the state most look for rugged and loyal defenders of its national honor? To the farm boys. From where else shall the country secure that sterling worth, ability and integrity of character needed in our legislative and executive offices? It is as true as gospel that if it were not that a perennial crop of well-born, sound and healthy country children, reared in an atmosphere of morality and patriotism, is continually available as material for future American citizens, this country, great and grand as it is, would go straight to the devil inside of two generations."

Frazier's Famous Saddles



Are the Leaders.

They cost no more than the imitations and inferior goods. They are better, safer, and conceded

The Saddle of the Day.

Every Saddle is fully guaranteed against hurting or breaking.

There will be a fine display of these Saddles on exhibition at the DELAWARE HOTEL, Fort Worth, during the week of the coming Cattlemen's Convention.

R. T. FRAZIER, PUEBLO, COLORADO.

Saved from Blackleg by Bass' Medicated Salt.

Abdon Holt, Abilene, Texas, Ranch Callahan county, has lost heavily from blackleg for several years, though he has always used vaccine.

This year instead of vaccinating, he weaned 225 steer calves, placing them in a 160-acre pasture, giving them Bass Medicated Stock Salt. Jan. 1, one died, and Mr. Holt began mixing the salt with the feed, fearing all did not lick it; no loss since. On the same date he placed 125 heifer calves in a 2,000-acre pasture with other cattle; 7 of these have died with blackleg.

The loss has always been in the 160-acre pasture before this year.

Mac Merchant, J. E. Chandler, J. N. Fergusson of Abilene, and many others have had practically the same experience.

It costs nothing if it does not prevent blackleg, fever, etc., and makes cattle fatten faster, if mixed with feed.

MUGG & DRYDEN, Agents, Fort Worth.

100 pounds shipped on receipt of $2.50, freight prepaid.

BASS BROS. DRUG COMPANY, ABILENE, TEXAS.

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For Ropers and Riders at Haines' Park during Cattlemen's Convention, March 8th, 9th and 10. For information write or phone 351.

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GOLD RINGS, SILVER RINGS, PLATED RING

From $1.00 up to Several Thousand Dollars Each.

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Armour Herefords
IMMUNE TO TICK FEVER.

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

Address, CHARLES W. ARMOUR, Kansas City, Mo.

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Fifty jacks. Twenty-five old enough for service. We will show you more good black jacks than any firm in the state. Will make special prices on yearlings and two-year olds. Write for catalogue.

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Lexington, Ky.

Whether You Bring Your Wife

with you to the Convention or not, she certainly would appreciate one of those handsome Dinner Sets we are showing. We carry in stock

Genuine Haviland China,
German Decorated China,
English and American Porcelain.

All goods carefully packed and shipped (prepaid) to your nearest station. We will appreciate a visit from you.

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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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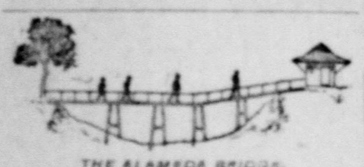

THE ALAMEDA BRIDGE.

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 patron of the

Alameda Bar

than all the waiters that have ever passed be neath 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.

STOCKMEN

You are invited to make your headquarters at the

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BAR, BARBERSHOP,
RESTAURANT
AND POOL ROOM.
ALSO, NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS

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TRANSIT HOUSE
EUROPEAN PLAN

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

A Japanese Mimic.

A jolly little story is told by a contributor to an English paper about a curious faculty the Japanese have of imitating animals. "I remember some years ago," she says, "being at a Christmas juvenile party when a nephew of the mikado was present. The young prince got himself up by means of a muff, a sable mantle and a boa for a tail to look like some extraordinary feline and then crawled into the room where the Felis domestica was enjoying the hearth rug before the fire. There was something so sinuous and lifelike in his movements that the wretched grimalkin almost flew up the chimney with terror."

The Retort Disdainful.

Ellen Terry, the famous English actress, in the kindness of her heart once took a girl out of the poorhouse to train as a servant. But she was altogether hopeless and was continually breaking plates, dishes and everything she laid hands on, until Miss Terry thought that in time she might break her, so she dismissed her. But, not wishing the girl to come to any harm, when she was going away she asked her what she was going to do for a living. "Oh," she said disdainfully, "if the wust come to the wust, I can go on the stage."

The Color Violet.

It is said that of all colors violet is the one most stimulating to the eye coats and that the electric light, and more especially that given out by the large lamps used in many public places, is rich in violet rays. It is claimed violet dresses and draperies are responsible for many eye "cases" and for not a few of the skin troubles about which the dermatologist is frequently consulted.

Look Up.

The troubles of people are unnecessarily multiplied by the fact that they are forever looking down instead of up, which is only another way of saying that they live on a low plane instead of on a high one; that they breathe the miasmatic airs of the swamps instead of the pure ozone of the hills, and so miss the real meaning of the true happiness of life.

What He Wanted.

"A tall bride is the best looking, don't you think?"

"Well," replied the titled Englishman who had caught on to a little American slang, "so far as I am personally concerned I certainly am not looking for one who is 'short.'"—Chicago Post.

A TELEPHONE SERVICE

is valuable according to the number of people a subscriber can reach.

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60,000 telephones in Texas are connected to the Fort Worth exchange of the
SOUTHWESTERN TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO.

The Crown Restaurant

Remodeled, made new. Open all night. The best just good enough for us. Our drip coffee UN X L'D

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Cor. 7th and Main (rear)

I'll be There

Right on the spot during the Stockmen's Convention. I will be in the Live Stock Exchange with samples of my Boots, ready to take your measure and order. Every stockman knows my boots.

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Chain of eight Colleges owned by Bankers, Merchants and others. Diploma from these schools means something. Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, etc. Superior instruction day and night. Positions secured. NO VACATION.

WALDERSEE NO MORE

Celebrated Military Man Surrenders to Great Conqueror.

HAD NOTED CAREER.

Figured Prominently in the Franco-Prussian War and in the Boxer Campaign Was Leader of the Allied Forces.

Hanover, March 7.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, one of the greatest soldiers the world has ever known, passed away Saturday night from inflammation of the intestines. In the death of the count Germany has lost one of the most noted military men she ever had. His reserved disposition precluded the possibility of warm friendship, yet he was always greeted with cheers by the populace. His physique was magnificent and in keeping with the mighty man of war he ever was.

Count von Waldersee was born in 1832. He entered the army when eighteen years old, and served with distinction in the Franco-Prussian war. In 1882 he became quartermaster general and acted as deputy on the general staff on behalf of the aged and beloved Von Moltke, whom he succeeded as chief of staff. In this capacity he went to China, where he was leader of the allied forces in the Boxer uprising against foreigners, and where he demonstated his wonderful strategic ability.

The count's widow was born in America, and before her first marriage was Miss Mary Esther Lea. Her first husband was Prince Frederick of Schlosswig-Holstein. He died six months after their marriage, leaving her $4,000,000. Two years later she married Count von Waldersee.

Funeral Held Wednesday.

Berlin, March 7.—The funeral of the late field marshal, Count von Waldersee, will be held at noon on Wednesday. Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria, all the members of the house of Hohenzollern and the sovereigns of all the German states, and also many eminent persons abroad have telegraphed condotences to Countess von Waldersee.

Negroes Diriven Out.

Guthrie, Okla., March 7.—It is reported here that the negroes and whites of Bokoshe, I. T., engaged in another fight Sunday night. The negroes were driven out of town and about twenty shots were fired.

Killed Wife and Suicided.

Gonzales, Tex., March 7.—Ottine Henderson Smith, a negro, killed his wife and then ended his own earthly career.

MINOR MATTERS.

Four Japanese spies are reported arrested at Kranstadt.

Dallas county tax collections for January were over $225,000.

In the earthquake shock at Lima, Peru, one man was killed.

William Epperson, a Kansas City pioneer pork packer, is dead.

Albert Anderson fell off tug Gertrude in Galveston bay and drowned.

An aged negro named John Rumage was cremated near Navasota, Tex.

A negro at El Paso named George Lender killed his wife and suicided.

Democratic state convention of New York will be held at Albany April 18.

Sixteen carloads of beef cattle were shipped from Marlin, Tex., to St. Louis.

Several Mexican cotton mills will shut down owing to high price of cotton.

Shreveport is to have a $75,000 furniture factory and a $10,000 summer theatre.

In the Democratic primaries at Houston A. L. Jackson was nominated for mayor.

Railroad line is to be at once constructed between Sour Lake and Batson, Tex.

Henry Atzenhafer, a brakeman, was fatally run over by a train at Rosenberg, Tex.

After suffering greatly Horace G. Marshall died at Sherman, Tex., of hydrophobia.

Women Sold by Auction.

An auction of unmarried ladies used to take place annually in Babylon. In every district they assembled on a certain day of every year all the virgins of marriageable age. The most remarkable was first put up, and the man who bid the largest sum of money gained possession of her. The second in personal appearance followed, and the bidders gratified themselves with handsome wives according to the depth of their purses. But, alas, it seems that there were in Babylon some ladies for whom no money was likely to be offered, yet these also were disposed of, so provident were the Babylonians. When all the beautiful virgins were sold, the crier ordered the most deformed to stand up, and after he had openly demanded who would marry her with a small sum she was at length adjudged to the man who would be satisfied with the least, and in this manner the money arising from the sale of the handsome served as a portion to those who were either of disagreeable looks or that had any other imperfection. This custom prevailed about 500 years before Christ.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Spencer and Beecher.

Herbert Spencer visited America in 1882 and on that occasion a banquet was given in New York in his honor. Henry Ward Beecher was one of the after dinner speakers.

"I am asked," said Mr. Beecher, "how I reconcile Spencer with theology. I don't.

"A man who has a baldheaded deacon watching everything he does or a gold spectacled lawyer—not a fat one" (looking at Mr. Bristow), "but a long, lean, lank one" (looking at Mr. Evarts) —"can't afford to talk Spencerism from the pulpit.

"It is to be borne in mind that when a man is driving a team of fractious horses that are just all he can manage anyhow he is not in a state of mind to discuss questions with his wife by his side, who is undertaking to bring up delicate domestic matters."

It had been said that Mr. Spencer had no sense of humor, but he joined heartily in the merriment which Mr. Beecher's speech provoked.

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

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

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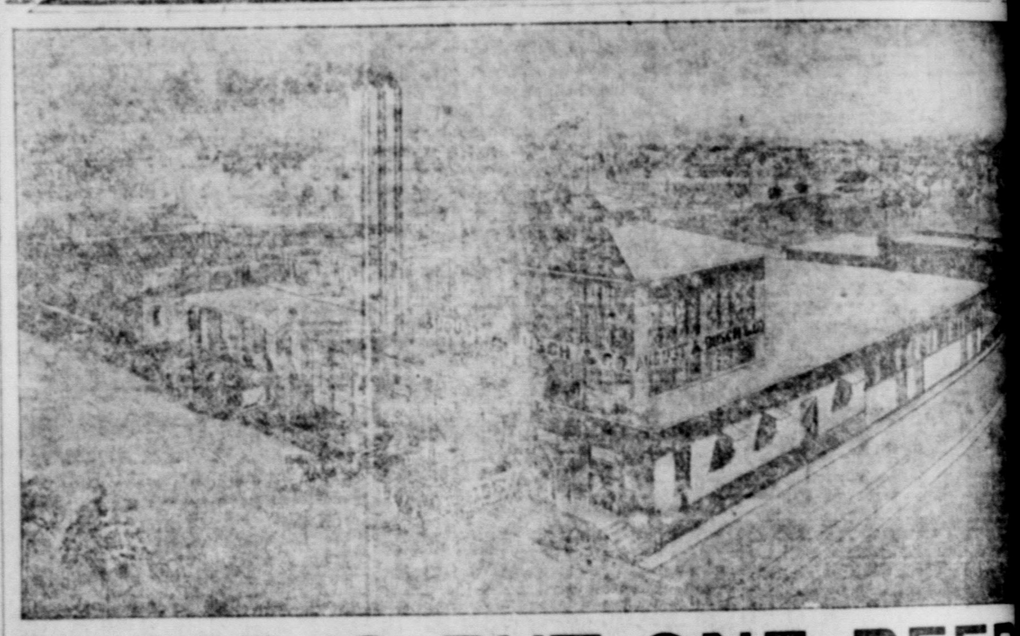

THERE IS BUT ONE BEER
THE BUDWEISER

Pitt's Fondness For Port.

The ruin of Pitt's health was attributed to his physicians, who made him take port in large quantities in his youth, so that he could not do without it later. Lord Grenville has seen him swallow a bottle of port in tumblerfuls before going to the house. His hands shook so much that when he helped himself to salt he was obliged to support the right hand with the left. Stothard, the painter, happened to be one evening at an inn on the Kept road when Pitt and Dundas put up there on their way to Walmer. Next morning the waiter said to Stothard: "How much wine do you suppose they drank last night? Seven bottles, sir!"—Rogers' "Table Talk."

New Year's In Japan.

Most of the people you meet on the Japanese New Year's day are carrying a squashed salmon with a piece of paper tied round its waist by a paper string which holds a little gold paper kite. That kite means that the thing is a present and has not to be paid for. Those who are not carrying crushed salmon or taking up the street in giving correct New Year's salutations are playing battledoor and shuttlecock.

Very Easy.

"Don't you wish you were as smart as Conan Doyle's detective?"

"My dear sir," replied the modern detective, "if they'd let me plan the crimes in the first place I could discover the facts in ways quite as extraordinary as those of any detective that an author ever put into a book."—Chicago Post.

After the Honeymoon.

"Anyhow, Jack, you cannot say that I ran after you at the time of our marriage."

"You never spoke a truer word, Maria, but neither does the mousetrap run after the mouse, yet it catches it all the same."

One Sense Keen.

Bob—Say, Bob, loan me $100, will you? Bob—Why, man, have you lost your senses? Rob—Nope; at least not my sense of touch.—Yale Record.

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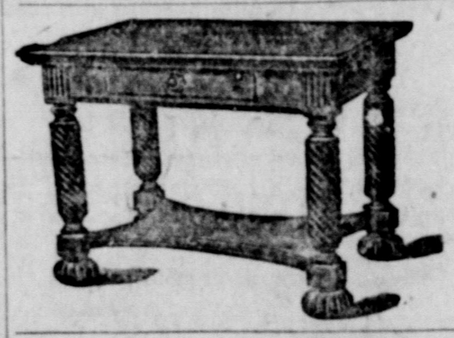

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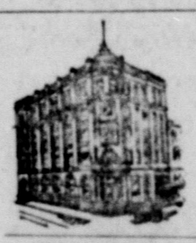

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