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

The Fort Worth Daily Live Stock Reporter.

VOL. VIII. NORTH FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1904 NO. 66

LIVESTOCK MARKET

GHT SATURDAY RECEIPTS OF HOGS—CATTLE RUN GOOD.

Few Light Steers on the Market, that sold Steady — Butcher Stuff Steady to Strong.

LY LIGHT WEIGHT HOGS AND PIGS ON THE MARKET.

ces Generally Steady With Yesterday, With an Early Clearance of the Pens.

Official Receipts Yesterday.

ttle	907
gs	1,012

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

eers—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
ws—Choice heavy fed	2 50@3 00
Medium butcher	2 15@2 50
Cutters	1 85@2 15
Canners	1 00@1 75
lls, stags and oxen	1 50@3 25
lves—Good to fancy veals	4 00@6 00
Common to fair	2 00@3 50

Receipts figured quite liberal for Saturday. Twenty-three cars were on the ard, but out of these 17 cars were eders consigned to Fort Worth feed s, leaving 6 cars on the market. Total receipts figured about 700 head, ainst 72 head last Saturday, 387 for e corresponding day last month, and 4 for the same day one year ago.

BEEF STEERS.

About all on the market in the steer e today were one or two loads of light edium fed steers.

The market on steers has been good all eek, and though the supply has been ite liberal, there was a good outlet for l offerings, and today the small sup- y sold early on a steady basis at a nge of from $3.00@3.15.

Representative sales:

No.	Ave.	Price.
13	898	3 15
26	799	3 15
1	740	3 05
28	785	3 05
2	850	2 50
1	560	2 00

BUTCHER STOCK.

Only a few loads of mixed butcher uff arrived, and a clearance was made rly on a steady to strong basis.

Packers are not getting all the good illing cows and heifers they want, and ll week it was a case of the first bidder etting the supply.

Bulls were few in number, with no hange in quotations, the big end of the upply going at a range of from $1.75@ 50.

Cows.		
10	504	2 85
2	745	2 50
4	940	2 25
1	790	2 25
1	1270	1 75
2	905	1 60
1	770	1 50
11	508	1 25
Heifers.		
31	550	2 50
Bulls.		
1	1460	2 25
2	1050	2 25
1	1300	2 25
1 stag	790	2 25
1	1120	2 00
7	1020	2 00
3	1048	1 75
1	560	1 50
1	670	1 50

CALVES.

The calf supply was small and no hange in trading from yesterday.

Vealers are selling at a range of from $4.00@6.00, with heavy calves from $2.00 @4.00.

16	242	2 50
20	418	2 25
1	350	1 75
13	234	1 55

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	$4 90@5 25
Mixed packers	4 75@4 90
Lights	4 65@4 75
Pigs	3 50@4 00
Stags and roughs	3 50@4 00

Receipts of hogs today were light. Only two loads were shipped in, which, figuring with a few wagon hogs, made total receipts about 200, against 180 for the closing day last week, 162 for the same day last month, and 184 for the corresponding day one year ago.

The bulk of today's offerings were pigs and lights, and though they were from Territory points, they were only medium quality.

There was no change in the trade from the close yesterday. The supply was about all that was wanted on the closing day of the week, and buyers were around early and cleaned the pens, with sales generally on a steady basis.

The best load on the market averaged 208 pounds and sold at $4.90, with the bulk of sales at a range of from $4.65@ 4.80, and pigs largely around $4.

Representative sales:

Hogs.

No.	Shrink.	Average.	Price.
1		225	4 00
12		131	4 00
11		134	4 10
7		161	4 50
77		155	4 65
91		191	4 70
59	80	198	4 75
7		250	4 80
1		200	4 80
1		220	4 80
56		208	4 90
Pigs.			
12		100	4 00
34		110	4 00

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	165@175

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.

Gunter & Jones, Benavides	468
D. C. Brant, Weatherford	46
A. F. Crowley, Cisco	30
G. F. Reynolds, Cisco	28
J. D. Sample, Cisco	29
T. Carlisle, Dublin	43
Geo. Simpson, McGregor	40
Hogs.	
Petree & McDonald, El Reno	79
C. H. Fernes, Custer City	111

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

Cattle.

Armour & Co.	289
Swift & Co.	226
Musgrave	39
Ehrman	14
Saunders	33
Lindsay	31
Callaway	13
Williams	25
W. J. Cox	100
Others	26
Calves.	
Swift & Co.	47
Armour & Co.	46
Hogs.	
Armour & Co.	573
Swift & Co.	493
J. Farmer	1

AROUND THE STOCK YARDS.

Geo. Simpson of McGregor marketed 31 heifers averaging 550 pounds at $2.50.

G. F. Reynolds had in from Cisco 26 steers averaging 799 pounds, which sold at $3.15.

A. F. Crowley was represented on the market today with 28 steers averaging 785 pounds, which sold at $3.05.

J. D. Sample of Stamford had in from Cisco a mixed load of fed steers, cows, bulls and heifers, which sold at satisfactory prices.

Among the receipts today were 468 feeder steers from Gunter & Jones, of Benavides, consigned to M. Sansom & Co., to be put on feed at Fort Worth.

McDonald & Petree of El Reno, O. T., regular shippers to this market, had in today one load of 79 hogs, including 56 averaging 208, which sold at $4.90, 11 averaging 134 at $4.10, and 12 averaging 100 at $4.00.

The following item is from the Chicago Drovers' Journal, showing the sale of some of the beef steers that were at the Fat Stock Show: The M. L. Kennard Fort Worth (Texas) show cattle which sold here late Monday at $5, averaging 1603 lbs., were killed yesterday and dressed out 61.4 per cent.

GOING TO SEE GRANT GILLETTE.

Representatives of His Creditors Expect to Make a Settlement.

San Antonio Express: C. A. Shaffer and B. F. Dethridge of Kansas City spent Wednesday in the city, but will leave this morning over the Southern Pacific. These gentlemen are en route to Parral, Mexico, and represent the creditors of Grant G. Gillette. Mr. Shaffer is one of the creditors and Mr. Dethridge is the attorney who has been looking after the interests of the unfortunates since the surprise of two or three years ago. "We are going down to confer with Mr. Gillette at his request, and feel assured that he is disposed to bring about a satisfactory settlement if within his power. He showed his good faith by accompanying his invitation with a remittance sufficiently large to cover the expenses of the trip of Mr. Dethridge and myself. His proposition was to defray the expenses of a committee selected by his creditors, and we were selected for that purpose. I do not care to discuss any of the details at present. We understood Mr. Gillette has some mining properties down there which give some promise of being remunerative, and we hope to be able to have something favorable to say to the creditors when we get back, and it is probable that they will get a "scoop" on the newspapers in securing a report of what was accomplished." This the Express representative construed to mean that they would be prepared for him should they chance to return this way. The local stockmen would have been glad to thresh the old straw over with them, but beyond wishing them a pleasant and profitable trip, there was nothing doing.

LAND TO TRADE.

Will trade 160 acres of farm land near the Stockyards, suitable for feed pens. Trade for good farm or ranch properties. Box 928 Fort Worth, Tex.

WEEK'S MARKET REVIEW

CATTLE SHOWED STRENGTH AND HOGS KEPT GOING DOWN.

Good Steers and Butcher Cows Close the Week Higher—Heavy Hogs 20 Lower—Lights 25 to 30 Lower.

A still further decline in hogs, and continued strength in cattle, mark the week. Receipts of hogs have been above the average, while the cattle run has been very light.

The week opened with an advance of 5 cents on steers, and the rest of the cattle market strong. Tuesday's market was strong, Wednesday and Thursday were steady, and higher on good quality cows. As a whole, the cattle market was strong to higher.

The closing finds good light steers and butcher cows strong to higher, and all others about steady.

It was otherwise at the hog pens. The week opened steady to active for good stuff. Tuesday was steady, with a nickel added to choice heavies. Wednesday there was a downfall, and common soft stuff closed 5 to 10 lower. Thursday 10 cents was taken off the heavies and 15 off lights and pigs. Another 5 to 10 fell off yesterday. The net result of the week's trading is a loss of 20 cents on heavies and 25 to 30 on lights, roughs, and pigs.

Receipts for the week, compared with the corresponding week in February in 1903:

	Cattle	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week	6,692	9,034	266
Last week	6,048	8,727	733
Same week 1903	3,562	2,875	810

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

	1904.	1903.
Cattle	86,324	43,370
Hogs	80,997	37,535
Sheep	10,049	2,492

CATTLE.

Monday.

Receipts 1,025. Steers, top $3.30, bulk $2.75@3.20. Cows, top $2.40, bulk $1.85 @2.25.

Only a few steers were marketed. The supply was limited to about two loads of fairly well finished cattle, with a few medium quality driven-in steers.

There was a good demand and all offerings found a good outlet on a 10c higher basis.

There were hardly enough cows in to make a market quotable. The bulk of offerings were common and mixed loads, and nothing choice arrived. There was a good demand, which offerings did not begin to fill, and all offerings found an active outlet on a strong to higher basis compared with the close of last week.

Tuesday.

Receipts 1,300. Steers, top $3.65, bulk $3.15@3.40. Cows, top $2.85, bulk $2.00 @2.25. Heifers, top $3.

The moderate run early contained only a few loads of light medium quality steers, but a late train pulled in with a liberal supply of from medium to good well finished grades.

There was a good demand and all offerings found an active outlet on a steady basis.

One choice fat steer held over from the show ring, averaging 1410 pounds, sold at $4.75, but the best car load lot, averaging 1136 pounds, brought $3.65, with the bulk of offerings at a range of from $3.15@3.40.

The market for good kinds of cows and heifers was in fine condition and prices were generally strong. Good to choice heavy cows are selling largely at a range of from $2.50@3.00, with the medium kind from $2.15@2.50, cutters $1.75@2.15.

The demand was not very strong for canners and sales were no better than steady at a range of from $1.00@1.75.

Wednesday.

Receipts 1,507. Steers, top $3.40, bulk $2.80@3.25. Cows, top $2.65, bulk $1.90 @2.25.

The supply today included a good many medium quality and weight cattle. About eight loads were shipped, and one large string was driven in from the feed lots, making a fairly good supply to buy from.

Buyers are not getting enough cattle, and today they were around bidding generally steady prices.

Trading was active and the supply was cleaned up in a short time, with sales for those that just suited showing up strong from yesterday. One hundred and five medium quality meal and hull fed steers, averaging 1040, sold at $3.40, with the bulk of the sales from $2.80@3.25.

Cows and heifers were not very plentiful, and, while the supply included several good loads of cows, the bulk of offerings were mixed and medium.

The trade had a good tone and all grades sold freely on a steady basis.

Thursday.

Receipts 1,253. Steers, top $3.65, bulk $2.80@3.50. Cows, top $2.70.

The supply of steers on the opening market was very small. Only a few cars were shipped in, of light and medium cattle, but a large string of well finished steers were driven in from Fort Worth feed lots, which made a fairly good number on sale.

When the trade opened all of the regular buyers were on hand, and with outside buyers here with plenty of orders, trading was active on a steady basis. One bunch of 47, averaging 1151 pounds, topped the market at $3.65, with 111 averaging 1041 at $3.50, and the light and medium steers at a range of from $2.80@ 3.25.

The supply of butcher stock was moderate, with an assortment of all grades.

Buyers are not getting all of the medium and well finished cows they want, and when the trade opened all buyers were looking for fat cows, and trading was strong and active. Some salesmen were willing to quote an advance of 10c, but most dealers were satisfied to call the market strong and let it go at that.

Friday.

Receipts 907. Steers, top $3.65, bulk $3.35@3.50. Cows, top $2.60, bulk $1.50 @2.00.

Receipts of steers were small. Only one or two loads of light thin arrived, but about 200 head of fairly well finished cattle were driven in from Fort Worth feed lots, and on all grades the demand was good and trading fairly active on a steady basis, with the bulk of sales at a range of $2.90@3.50.

Only a few loads of butcher stock came in, largely of common to medium quality.

The demand was in the good condition it has been all week, and everything above canners found a good outlet on a steady basis.

HOGS.

Monday.

Receipts 1,906. Top $5.30, bulk $5.00 @5.15.

The quality today was fairly good and of medium weight, with the supply about evenly divided between Texas and Territory hogs.

The opening market was a little slow getting started. Only one packer seemed anxious for hogs, but before many were sold all buyers got in line and trading was fairly active on a steady basis.

The top today was $5.30 for one load averaging around 215 pounds, but good quality heavy hogs would sell around $5.40@5.50.

Tuesday.

Receipts 1,756. Top $5.45, bulk $5.10 @5.30.

All early arrivals were from Texas points, of good quality and weight, with late trains bringing in a few good quality hogs from Territory points. Several loads of good sorted hogs were among arrivals, but the bulk were mixed, and while there was a liberal sprinkling of pigs, the heavy end was enough to make the total run average close around 220 pounds.

Most sales were on a steady to strong basis, but a few sales of the choice heavy sorted showed a 5c advance over yesterday's trading.

Wednesday.

Receipts 1,917. Top $5.35, bulk $4.75 @5.15.

Only one load of Territory hogs with fourteen loads from Texas points, were on the opening market, and while several loads of fairly good quality and medium weight hogs arrived, the bulk were common thin razorbacks.

Among later arrivals several more loads were from Territory points, which helped the quality some, but the weight was extremely light and the total run would not average more than 190 lbs.

The opening market found a good demand for the best quality heaviest hogs, and trading on these ruled steady with yesterday, but on the common soft hogs the trade was extremely weak, and most sales were generally on a 5 to 10c lower basis.

Thursday.

Receipts 2,243. Top $5.25, bulk $4.90 @5.00.

The supply today was mostly from Territory points, and while of good quality, the bulk were of light weight.

Reports from other points came in, quoting lower markets, and bidding on the opening market was generally 10 to 15c lower.

Everybody seemed to have hogs, and with several loads held over from yesterday, buyers cut loose early, with the heaviest of the supply selling 10 lower and with the light weights and pigs selling generally 15 lower and in some cases 20c lower than yesterday.

Friday.

Receipts 1,012. Top $5.05, bulk $4.75 @4.80.

The quality of hogs today was medium to good, with the bulk of the supply of light weight.

The early market was extremely weak and slow, and up to noon very few were sold. Buyers did not seem to want hogs at any price, as salesmen claimed they couldn't get a bid. Finally when hogs started sales were generally on a 5 to 10c lower basis.

SHEEP.

Tuesday.

One double-deck of 254 medium quality fat wethers arrived.

They were snapped up shortly after the opening of the market, as packers needed sheep badly, and sales showed a strong advance over the same sheep last week.

This is the market for all Texas sheep, and packers say they could easily use 1,000 each day.

One bunch on the market last week had a bid of $3.35, but the shipper, thinking the sheep were worth more, sent them on to Kansas City, where they sold at $2.50.

Buyers in discussing this sale today said that that was really all the sheep were worth to them, but they wanted sheep and were willing to pay more than they would ship out to any other market.

Today 233 shorn wethers, averaging 83 pounds, sold at $3.75, with a few rams at $2.50, and 11 head of 84 lb. culls at $3.00.

FEELING PRETTY WELL

TEXAS CATTLE BREEDERS SATISFIED WITH CONFERENCE.

They Will Have the Same Premiums at St. Louis World's Fair as Northern Breeders.

Mr. J. F. Hovenkamp is back from St. Louis, feeling pretty well satisfied with the outcome of the conference with President Francis, in regard to the admission of pure-bred quarantine cattle to the World's Fair.

"We got all we asked for," he said. "There is $10,000 for a range cattle exhibit from the Western states, and $10,000 for pure-bred cattle from below the line. The Herefords and Shorthorns each get $4,830 of this. Premiums will be the same on Southern cattle of each class as for those above the line. All are put on the same footing.

"Up to the time I left St. Louis no date had been fixed for the quarantine cattle exhibit. President Francis was willing to change the date of the Northern cattle exhibit from Sept. 12 to Nov. 1, our exhibit to follow that. The Shorthorn and Galloway breeders were willing, but the Hereford and Polled-Angus men objected, and that change was not made. I am looking for a message from Mr. Wortham notifying me of the date of our exhibit.

"According to the arrangements for other stock, it was impossible to give range and Southern cattle an earlier date than November. All classes of live stock are shown in the same barn, and as it is necessary to knock out the pens in order to let in the range cattle, that class must wait until the others have been shown. That is why they come last. Each class has 12 days, beginning with horses in August.

"I would like for you to say," Mr. Hovenkamp added, "that we all felt especially grateful to Messrs. T. J. Wornall of Liberty, Mo., and O. H. Sweigart of Champaign, Ill., for the good work done by them in our behalf."

PRICES FOR PRIZE STEERS.

Figures Show That They Sold Well, but Did They Make Money?

The Reporter has printed figures showing the selling price of the winning beef steers at the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show. Going into further details, we find the following prices brought by the heavier and higher priced animals.

The first premium car lot steers, 3s and over, were fed by F. H. McFarland at Aledo. They averaged 1596 pounds and brought $5.50. The average price for each steer was $87.78. With the premium of $150 added, this brought the price up to nearly $100 a head.

For single steers, 3 years and over, J. P. Daggett of Fort Worth took second prize. His steer weighed 1650 and sold at $5.25, or $86.62. With the premium of $15 added, it represented $101.62.

The steer exhibited by J. A. Kuykendall of Royse weighed 1730 pounds, and sold at $6.50, or $95.15, being the highest price paid for any beef steer sold.

These were fancy animals and they brought fancy prices. Whether the prices paid were profitable to the owners cannot be ascertained without a knowledge of the cost of feeding and handling. Exhibition stock is not generally profitable from a feeder's standpoint, for it is expensive to handle them.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	400	10,000	3,000
Kansas City	100	2,000	.....
St. Louis	100	1,000	600
	600	13,000	3,600

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, Mar. 19—CATTLE—Receipts 400. Nominal.

HOGS — Receipts 10,000. Market steady. Top $5.45, bulk $5.20@5.35.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000. Steady.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, Mar. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts 100. Nominal.

HOGS — Receipts 2,000. Market slow, steady. Top $5.25, bulk $5.00@ 5.20.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stock Yards, Mar. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts 100. No Texas. Steady.

HOGS — Receipts 1,000. Market steady. Tops $5.45. Butchers $5.20@ 5.45, packers $4.90@5.30, pigs and lights $4.60@5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts 600. Steady.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

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

New York, Mar. 19.—Following is a summary of the bank statement for the week:

Reserve on all deposits, dec.	$2,626,400
Reserve on deposits other than United States, decrease	2,388,075
Loans, increase	1,519,800
Specie, decrease	1,895,500
Legal tenders, decrease	794,800
Deposits, decrease	255,200
Circulation, decrease	1,048,800

LEAVE A FARM TO JESUS.

Moberly, Mo., Mar. 14. — A peculiar deed recently discovered conveys 120 acres of land near Darksville, Randolph county, to Jesus Christ.

The deep was made in 1850 by Johnson Wright and Elizabeth Jane Wright, his wife, and has never been contested. The descendants of the couple have held the property "in trust" and have thrived upon it.

The story is that, being very pious, this old couple wished to return to the Lord the material blessings which he had conferred on them in this life.

The deed recites that the property is deeded to "Jesus Christ, King of Righteousness, Fountain of Life."

DAILY WEATHER FORECAST.

Weather Bureau, Fort Worth, Mar. 19.—Local weather forecast: Showers tonight. Cooler. Sunday, clear.

NEW OAT TESTED IN THE WEST.

Kherson Variety Believed to be Suitable for Western Conditions.

From the Nebraska experiment station there has been recently published a report on tests by farmers in various parts of Nebraska of a new variety of oats that were imported by the station from Russia in 1897. These are called Kherson oats and they have given unusually good results, particularly in central and western Nebraska. The bulletin is prepared by T. L. Lyon, associate director and agriculturist. He says, in part:

"The climatic condition most favorable to the growth of oats does not usually obtain in the 'corn belt,' and it has been difficult to find a variety of oats well adapted to this region. It is a curious fact that although the great corn-producing states are the largest producers of oats, they are not states in which the yield per acre is high. An oat to produce well in Nebraska, and particularly in the central and western part, should be very early maturing and should not run to straw.

"In endeavoring to find an oat suited to this region the writer naturally turned to Russia, in portions of which the climate and soil are quite similar to those in Nebraska. An opportunity to secure seed from this source presented itself when in 1896 Professor F. W. Taylor, at that time superintendent of farmers' institutes in Nebraska, made a journey through Russia. Professor Taylor was commissioned to secure seed of certain grain while in Russia, and obtained among other cereals the oat to which we have given the name Kherson, and which has proved itself of such outstanding merit in tests at this station and among co-operative experimenters that it deserves special mention.

"The oat was obtained in the Kherson government, where the variety originated. A description of the soil and climate of that region from the pen of M. A. Calton, who has traveled extensively in Russia in the interests of the United States Department of Agriculture, will serve to explain why the oats are so well adapted to this region, where they are raised without irrigation.

"The plant is vigorous but not a rank grower. The straw is short and on the same land it stands shorter than any other oat tested at this station, although the 'sixty day,' another Russian variety lately imported by the United States Department of Agriculture, is nearly as short. The leaves are very broad and expose a large surface. The panicles are spreading—i. e., it is not a side oat. The berries are light yellow in color, small but numerous, and have a very thin hull. They usually weigh well per bushel, and in this respect as well as in yield per acre they have led all other varieties at this station.

"The Kherson oat is peculiarly suited to central and western Nebraska on account of its habits of growth. Although it usually yields well in eastern Nebraska, there are other varieties that in the river counties at least compare favorably with it. West of that the tests that have been made of it during the three years 1901, 1902 and 1903 indicate that it is earlier than any other variety, with the possible exception of the Texas red, which oat is not so salable on account of its color. It has steadily out-yielded the Texas red oat on the station farm. In the dry season of 1901 it showed remarkable drouth-resisting qualities.

"The samples of Kherson oats secured in Russia did not arrive in time to plant in 1897, and they were first sown in 1898. The plat of land sown to the crop that year was too small to permit of an estimate of the yield per acre. In 1899 the crop was badly damaged by chinchbugs, but yielded at the rate of thirty bushels per acre.

"In 1900 it was tested with some other oats imported from Russia, among which was the Swedish select, which, although of Swedish origin, had been raised for some time in Russia. It only yielded all of these varieties, giving at the rate of 52.6 bushels per acre on a little over two acres of land."

CATTLE RAISING AND FARMING.

Telling of conditions in Texas, R. B. Pyron of Sweetwater tells the Kansas City Drovers' Telegram: "I have not seen a dead animal all this winter, and I think that I am safe in saying that I never saw cattle go through a winter in better shape than they have this winter. While it is a little dry at the present time, all of the stock looks well and is doing well all over that part of the state. In Wheeler county we have branched off from the old time custom of handling cattle, and mix with stock raising farming, with the very best of results. On my ranch I have at the present time over 1,100 acres that I farm, and use for raising rough feed for my cattle. On this I raise kaffir corn and hay and last year raised over 2,000 tons of hay. So mild was the winter that I have fed but very little of it. Farmers and stockmen are coming in from the Northern states and settling up that country very fast, and that is what is causing us to cut up our ranches and sell off parts of them. In this way the whole country is gradually being transformed from a range country to a stock farming country. But few stockmen now use anything else but registered bulls, and this carload that I have bought from the big breeders around in the vicinity of Kansas City will be turned out on my ranch as soon as I can get them down there."

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

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1904

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BACK COPIES OF THE REPORTER.

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

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

Mommsen's "Roman History."

Some one has well said that but for the "Roman History" Mommsen would be a great man "taken on faith." That is probably true, but we have the "Roman History," perhaps the most remarkable piece of German literature written in the middle of the nineteenth century. It is a wonderful testimony to the power of humanity over humanity that the most human work which Mommsen wrote should be the most popular. The "Roman History" was the expression of the whole man, and if ever it should cease to have value as Roman history it will never cease to be of value as a spiritual document, as a picture of the hopes and ideals of Theodor Mommsen. By a happy chance when the book was brought into the world it appeared in the naked simplicity of its narrative without the swaddling clothes of footnotes and sources. The clear cut style showed forth to its best advantage. The world at large took its statements as faith. Scholars were at liberty to test them in other books of Mommsen himself or of other men.—Professor Jesse B. Carter in Atlantic.

The Sanitation of Ant Cities.

Insects are scrupulously clean in their personal toilet and often brush, comb and wash themselves, a service for which they are admirably provided with natural implements. This habit is transferred to communal affairs. The streets within the city bounds and the gates and external plaza and "country roads" leading into the foraging fields, as with agricultural ants, are kept free from filth and obstructions that might gather filth. The constant washings and combings of baby ants by the nurses would satisfy the most fastidious maternal taste. One may not say that sanitation is an exact emmetonian science, but it certainly is an art thoroughly practiced in every department of the formicary and brought to perfection as far as natural conditions will permit. Every insect citizen takes part in this service. All ants unite to keep their civic precincts clean.—H. C. McCook in Harper's Magazine.

A Beautiful Art.

Without disparagement of any of the other arts, to attain proficiency in which people make such long and valiant struggles, it may be truly said that the one art of smiling warms more hearts than all others together. Most children—in fact, all happy children—have an unconscious mastery of this beautiful art, but unfortunately they often lose it as they grow older. Children are the best judges of smiles in the world. "Her lips smile," said a child, speaking of a hard faced woman, "but she doesn't." A widening of the mouth in a vain endeavor to look pleasant is not a smile. It deceives nobody. A smile, to be worthy of the name, must come from the heart. It is the result of an honest willingness and readiness to be pleased with little as well as great things.

The Real Hero.

The man behind the gun of steel
Has earned his laurels well,
But the man behind the automobile
Is the man who gets the smell.
—Life.

Queer, Isn't It?

Well, people make just as much fun of you fondgeing your hair as they do for being bald.

Awakened.

Once I was rich, and all men came
Submissive to my call.
But in a moment's time a blame
Alarm clock spoiled it all.
—Philadelphia Press.

RUSSIAN WEDDINGS.

The Part the Bride's Brother Plays in the Ceremony.

In no country in the world, says the author of "Woolngs and Weddings In Many Climes," is the tie between brother and sister closer than it is in Russia. The brother is regarded as her guardian equally with the father and as her protector even more.

In many districts when the groom comes to claim his bride her brother places himself beside her and with a stout stave or a drawn sword prevents the groom's approach. The twain often engage in much poetical barter, in which the bride incites her brother to extort a goodly price for herself, her veil and her beauty.

Upon the wedding day the groom comes to her parents' house and claims his bride. Then there is a touching little bit of ceremony, one of those pretty human comedies which are called "empty shows and forms," but are written in warm, tender emotions.

The maiden kneels before her parents and asks them to pardon her for any and every offense toward them of which she may ever have been guilty. They lift her up and kiss her; then they together offer her bread and salt, which signifies that while they live they will not see her lack the necessaries of life.

When she leaves the house its door is left open to signify that she may return when she will; that her girlhood's home is still hers.

WILD LIFE OBSERVATION.

Most of Us See Either More or Less Than the Truth.

Good observers are probably about as rare as good poets. Accurate seeing, an eye that takes in the whole truth and nothing but the truth—how rare indeed it is! So few persons know or can tell exactly what they see; so few persons can draw a right inference from an observed fact; so few persons can keep from reading their own thoughts and preconceptions into what they see. Only a person with the scientific habit of mind can be trusted to report things as they are. Most of us in observing the wild life about us see more or see less of the truth. We see less when our minds are dull or preoccupied or blunted by want of interest. This is true of most country people. We see more when we read the lives of the wild creatures about us in the light of our human experience and impute to the birds and beasts human motives and methods. This is too often true of the eager city man or woman who sallies out into the country to study nature.

The tendency to sentimentalize nature has in our time largely taken the place of the old tendency to demonize and spiritize. It is anthropomorphism in another form, less fraught with evil to us, but equally in the way of a clear understanding of the life about us.—John Burroughs in Century.

Burns as a Musician.

A very large number of Burns' immortal songs were written to match music that was already popular. Speaking of such composition, he says himself. "To sough the tune over and over is the readiest way to catch the inspiration and raise the bard into that glorious enthusiasm so strongly characteristic of our Scotch poetry."

On another occasion he refused to write for an unfamiliar air, saying that until he was master of a tune he never could compose for it. A recent writer has shown that Burns was far more of a practical musician than is generally supposed. He was familiar with hundreds of Scottish national airs, and his letters to his publishers often contained precise instructions on purely musical details.

Names of Animals.

The names for the camel are various, but the oldest seems to be gamal, or the "beast with the hump," which has been thought to be a loan word from Semitic speech, but which has no true Semitic derivation. Another loan word is the name ab, or hab, for the elephant, which occurs in Tamil, in Sanskrit, in Egyptian and in Semitic speech, but which was probably invented in or near India. The names for the horse are all very various, agreeing only in their derivation from roots meaning "to run" or "to be speedy." The taming of the horse seems only to have occurred in a time of early civilization, long after the separation of the various Asiatic stocks.—Scottish Review.

The Mistress Was Forgiving.

A Boston man tells of a colored maid who came home about two hours later than she ought and burst out to her mistress:

"Oh, miseus, I's got 'ligion; I's got 'ligion!"

"Very well," said the mistress; "I'll forgive you this time, but don't let it happen again."—Boston Record.

An Oversight.

"Why does Mrs. Clubwoman look so sad?"

"The world's injustice to woman has just struck her forcibly again."

"How was that?"

"She happened to think that Martha Washington isn't called the 'mother of her country.'"—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Addendum.

Kwoter—He thinks he's still youthful. Well, you know the old saying, "There's no fool like an old fool."

Newitt—Yes, and when an old fool dyes his whiskers there's nobody fooled but the old fool.—Philadelphia Press.

He Knew the Distance.

Asked how far off he thought heaven was, the old colored brother replied, "Hit ain't no furder dan I kin fly ef I got faith enough ter git de wings en de devil don't set fire ter 'em on de way!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Dante Rossetti's Practical Joker.

One day Howell picked up a treasure in the form of a piece of old blue Nankin. He invited a party of friends to come and admire it, and Rossetti surreptitiously carried it home with him and invited the same party to come and view an equally fine piece of china in his own possession. But Howell had his revenge. Guessing what had happened, he found his way to Rossetti's hiding place, took away the china and put another dish in its place. When the party assembled Rossetti was challenged to produce the china.

He returned to the dining room with the package and began to carefully remove the wrappings. As the dish became uncovered a curious puzzled expression came over his face, and when it was entirely exposed to view he stood still in blank astonishment. For a few moments he was silent; then his pent up feelings burst out in a wild cry:

"Confound it! See what the spirits have done!"

Every one rose to look at the dish. A dish it was certainly, but what a dish! Instead of the beautiful piece of Nankin that was expected there was only an old delft thing, cracked, chipped and discolored through the numerous bakings it had undergone.

Seven Bells.

Everybody who knows anything about nautical matters understands the method of keeping time at sea—eight bells every four hours, an additional bell being struck for each half hour.

From 6 to 8 in the evening is the second dog watch, but on British ships seven bells (half past 7) of the second dog watch are never struck. All other ships, even the American, strike these bells.

During the Napoleonic wars there was a great mutiny in the British navy. The crews of the fleets lying at Spithead and the Nore agreed to rise simultaneously against their officers. The signal agreed upon was seven bells of the second dog watch. The mutiny actually began at the arranged time, but failed, the ringleaders being executed. Ever since then seven bells of the second dog watch has never been struck on British ships, naval or mercantile.

Immortelles.

The manufacture of immortelle wreaths in Paris occupies at least 1,500 persons. The immortelles are gathered about the beginning of October and come chiefly from the arid hills in the middle and south of France. They are brought to the markets in their natural condition, and the yellow blossoms are dyed green, red and white and woven into wreaths by special workmen in readiness for All Saints' and All Souls' days, when all good Parisians visit their relatives' graves. On these "fetes des morts" the gates of the cemeteries are beset with crowds of dealers in immortelle wreaths, wire crosses and bead crowns. At Pere la Chaise alone more than 200,000 persons are calculated to visit the cemetery, and the sale of immortelle wreaths varies from 20,000 to 25,000.—Golden Penny.

Oddly Marked Tombstone.

In an old graveyard in Maine the monument to the founder of a distinguished family is marked with the outline of a human leg. It is formed by black streaks in the granite running through the stone, for at the back there is another leg, but much smaller in dimensions. Nobody saw this blemish when the stone was set up. Not until years had passed did any one notice it. People concluded that the stonecutters, not wishing to go to the expense of quarrying out another block, so hid the leg with cement and stone dust that the actions of the storms of a dozen winters were necessary to expose the strangely formed disfigurement.

Soulanges Canal.

Soulanges canal, fourteen miles in length, is the largest waterway on the St. Lawrence system of canals and undoubtedly of vast importance to Canadian commerce. Many difficulties had to be overcome in its construction, not the least of which was to avoid upsetting the course of three rivers. This was accomplished by providing pipes, which allowed the rivers to pass under the canal. Needless to say, the canal is not a very deep one.

Life of Parliaments.

The Austrian parliament lives six years. The Italian, German, Prussian and Spanish live five years. The French, the Dutch, the Belgian, the Portuguese and the Roumanian live four years. The Danish and the Swiss live three years. The United States congress lives two years, and the Austro-Hungarian parliament only one year.

Knowledge Coming.

"He's had a fortune left to him suddenly. He has actually got more money now than he knows what to do with."

"Never mind. There are certain people who will be anxious to meet him now, and after that he'll know more."—Kennebec Journal.

He Got the Cake.

Hostess—You appear to be in deep thought, Tommy. Tommy—Yes'm. Mamma told me if you asked me to have some cake I was to say something, an' I've been here so long now I forgot what it was.—Philadelphia Press.

No Question About It.

Mrs. Benham—Well, if worst comes to worst I can keep the wolf away from the door by singing. Benham—You can if he has a correct ear for music.—Smart Set.

Two of Them.

Towne—I met that fellow De Bates today. Browne—Yes; so he just told me. Towne—Talk about a man who won't listen to reason— Browne—Don't! That's what he's just been talking about.—Philadelphia Press.

A Definition of Man.

Man, said Huxley, the scientist, is a mixture of "horse nervousness, ass stubbornness and camel malice, with an angel bobbing about unexpectedly like the apple in the posset."

Bald Horse.

The burgomaster of Molsheim, in Alsace, owns a horse which has shed its mane, its tail and all the rest of its hair. It has been treated with hair restorers, but obstinately remains bald.

For Brain Workers.

It is an excellent thing to take a walk the last thing at night if one is apt to be sleepless through too great activity of the brain.

MOUNTAINS IN JAPAN.

They Rival In Panorama the Scenery of Switzerland.

On every side of us, from our feet to the golden distance far away, the world stretched mountains, peak upon peak as thick as junks in a Chinese harbor and range beyond range inexhaustible. No sounds of mortal life came up inside the rock, while the river, gentian blue, wound silent in transparent pools below. The panorama in Japan on a splendid summer day is impossible to describe to an English reader who has not been in the east, for such a one will read between the lines the local color in which he was bred instead of the wholly different atmosphere that heightens the charm of the picture there, the brilliant luminous air which invests our eye with telescopic power and brings the whole landscape to our feet, while a soft suspicion of silky haze seems to float a halo round each foliage hidden hill. Switzerland, too, is a mountain world, but small compared with this, the entire content from Innsbruck to Geneva only one-fourth the length of this single island of Japan, a thousand miles of continuous romance. And the quality of the sunshine is what separates by a very wide gulf a summer's day in these latitudes from one in more northerly Europe.—Ernest Foxwell in Cornhill.

TOBACCO LEAVES.

The First Europeans Who Saw Them Used For Smoking.

The first Europeans who saw tobacco smoked were two men whom Columbus dispatched on an embassy immediately after the discovery of the island of Cuba. The names of these envoys, worthy of memory by the smoker, were Roderigo de Jerez and Luis de Torres, the latter a Christianized Jew of special proficiency in Arabic and Hebrew. Six days were allowed to these two worthies in which to accomplish their mission, but after penetrating inland for some twelve leagues and stopping at a village of a thousand inhabitants they rejoined Columbus on Nov. 6, 1492, and recounted the several wonders which had fallen under their notice.

It was on their way back to the Spanish caravels, accompanied by three natives, that they first saw smoking practiced. Several of the aborigines were making use of dried tobacco leaves, which they formed into a long roll, lighted and put in their mouths, swallowing and puffing out the smoke. These primitive and gigantic cigars the natives called tabacos, a name since transferred from its original application to the plant itself.

A MONKEY'S JOKE.

It Gave Him a Good Dinner, While It Startled the Cook.

I remember in a description of India or Ceylon some forty years ago a story of an Englishman who had a monkey. Looking out of his window one day, he saw his cook getting a fowl ready for boiling, while the monkey lay on the ground shamming death, and a party of crows stood at a little distance divided between the desire for the kitchen offal and the fear of the possibly shamming monkey. One crow more adventurous than the rest came within the magic distance and was instantly in the clutch of the monkey. At the same moment the cook, having finished trussing the fowl, put it into the pot and went away.

The monkey plucked his crow as he had just seen the cook pluck the fowl, took the fowl out of the pot, put the crow in and retired with his exchange. When the cook came back and saw the fowl left preparing for his master's luncheon turned black he was, as may be supposed, struck black with terror at this manifest intervention of the evil one.—London Spectator.

Shorthand Pioneer.

That the ancients were thoroughly conversant with shorthand is an undisputed fact. It subsequently became a lost art until revived or rediscovered toward the end of the sixteenth century. At this time there lived William Lawrence, who died in 1621 and was buried in the cloister of Westminster abbey. There the visitor may read his epitaph, which includes the following lines:

Shorthand he wrote; his flower in prime did fade,
And hasty death short hand of him hath made.

Tennyson and Browning.

As the world knows, Robert Browning and Tennyson were always the best of friends, and there was never a shade of rivalry on either side. A mutual friend once asked Browning whether he did not think that Tennyson's ballad of "The Revenge" owed its inspiration to his own ballad of "Herve Riel." "No," he answered; "Tennyson's inspiration is all his own."

Soft and Softer.

"How beautifully soft it is!" he murmured, laying his hand on her glorious white arm.

"How less beautiful, but, oh, so much softer!" she tenderly replied, laying her jeweled hand on the top of his venerable head.

A Mercenary Preference.

"She despised him because his parents were poor, but honest."

"No," said Miss Cayenne; "she didn't despise him, but she preferred a man whose parents were neither."—Washington Star.

Which Was Far Worse.

Williamson—Does your wife always have the last word? Henderson—Well, if she doesn't, old fellow, she looks it.—Smart Set.

It is better to swallow a lie than to utter it.

A Slow Photographer.

Irate Female—Look here! Do you mean to tell me that I have got such an ugly looking nose as that? Photographer—But my apparatus cannot lie, madam. Irate Female—Then, for goodness' sake, go and get one that can.

Just Help Himself.

He—If I tried to kiss you would you call for help? She—Would you need it?—Smart Set.

A CASE OF BLACKMAIL

[Original.]

Young Mrs. Varian while shopping left her bag, containing her purse and two letters—the one recently received, the other to be posted—on the counter. After awhile she came hurrying back. The salesman, a young man of very unprepossessing appearance, whose clothes had been renovated and cleaned to the point of respectability required by his employers, declared that he had not seen it, whereupon Mrs. Varian threatened to send to the office and have him searched.

"If you do you will bring suspicion on me and," he hesitated, then cast a piercing glance at the lady, "perhaps yourself."

Mrs. Varian paled. She remembered the letters.

"Madam," said the salesman, in a low tone, "when and where can I see you?"

She cast a withering glance at him, then gave her address, adding: "Tonight at 11. Come to the basement. How much shall I have ready?"

"Two thousand dollars."

The lady's heart sank within her, for she knew she could not raise such a sum. But she went away without further effort to regain her property or to reduce the amount of the blackmail.

About 5 o'clock that afternoon a flashily dressed man stopped at the counter and while examining some silks looked up at the salesman with a surprised expression and asked, "Are you George Perks?"

"I am."

"I'm Johnny Denico. I come from the same town as you."

Perks permitted Mr. Denico to claim acquaintance without protest, listening to what evidence he had as to his really being what he represented, listening without even a yes or no. When Denico concluded, "I'm alone in town; come and have a dinner with me," Perks saw something tangible. He hadn't had a good dinner for years, and as Denico was willing to pay for one he was perfectly willing to trust to his professions till it was over. Either the man had made a mistake or was trying to "do" him. After dinner he would break away.

At 6 o'clock Denico came back, the clerks swarmed out, and the two newly made friends were in the throng. Denico led the way to a restaurant, ordered a good dinner and while they were waiting for it concluded that it would be pleasanter to have a private room, which was secured. When Perks was well filled, Denico began to beat about the bush in a proposition he said he had to make, but at last came out plain:

"To tell the truth, George, this prosperity of mine is dependent upon a little game I'm playing. I've got a scheme for getting in people by a very ingenious advertisement, the real meaning of which is thinly concealed. Now I want a man"—

"That's your game, is it?" interrupted Perks. "I knew from the first by your looks that you were no acquaintance of mine and that you were either going to bunko me or wanted me to join you in some confidence game. Mr. Denico—If that's your name—you've given me a first rate dinner, and on that account I'll not put the police on your track, but I want to tell you that I'm an honest man, working for a first class concern, and can't be tempted."

Perks drained his glass and, rising, took his hat from a hook. Then turning he said: "Good evening, Mr. Denico. The next time you try to 'do' a man you'd better light on one that can't see through a millstone."

"Sit down," said Denico, with a sudden change of manner and tone.

Perks took fright at once and sprang for the door. Before he could open it he felt Denico's hand on his collar and the cold muzzle of a revolver pressed against his neck. Denico led him back to his seat and crammed him into it. Then he locked the door, put the key in his pocket and resumed his seat.

"I've failed to fool you as I hoped. I don't like my present method. It's dangerous, especially in this case. But I won't use that thing," putting the revolver in his pocket. "It's noisy. I'll try this." And he drew ten inches of polished steel from his breast pocket, the point of which made Perks shudder.

"This morning a lady left her bag at your counter. I don't believe you have dared leave it there. I made sure of you from the time you left the store, and I believe you have it on your person."

"I haven't," said Perks, trembling. "I rolled it up in a bundle of silk goods. The wrapper girl found it and sent it to the office."

"With everything in it?"

"Yes."

"You lie! Turn your pockets inside out."

Perks hesitated a moment, then, realizing that he was cornered, took two letters from his inside pocket and threw them on the table. Denico seized them eagerly, looked at the addresses, then smiled complacently. Stepping to the door, he unlocked it and held it open for Perks to pass out, helping him with a kick that nearly broke his spine.

The next morning he who had passed under the name of Denico stood with Mrs. Varian in her sitting room before an open log fire.

"There are our letters," he said. "Why all women who are indiscreet instead of a very few don't get caught I don't know. The way women carry their belongings would wreck a man every day of his life."

She seized the letters and threw them in the flame.

"That's the end of letter writing," she said. "Hereafter we'll talk what we have to say."

LESTER DILLON.

Museums of Security.

Museums of security exist in Amsterdam, Munich and Berlin for the exhibition of devices for the prevention of accident in the use of machinery.

They Freeze and Still Live.

Fish, flies and caterpillars, though frozen solid, retain life because their construction admits of frost expansion without disruption. A freezing temperature only results to them in torpor.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK RATES.

Tariff Fixed for Shippers by the State Railway Commission.

The following tables gives the rate on beef cattle, oxen, cows, calves, goats, hogs and sheep; also on cattle 1 year old and over, for distances from 10 miles to 750.

DISTANCE—Miles.		RATES No. 1	RATES No. 2
10 and less		6	[illegible]
15 and over	10	6½	[illegible]
20 and over	15	7	[illegible]
25 and over	20	7½	10
30 and over	25	8	10½
35 and over	30	8½	11
40 and over	35	9	11½
45 and over	40	9½	12
50 and over	45	10	12½
60 and over	50	10½	13
70 and over	60	11	13½
80 and over	70	11½	14
90 and over	80	12	15
100 and over	90	12½	16½
125 and over	100	13½	17½
150 and over	125	15	18½
175 and over	150	16½	20
200 and over	175	17½	21½
250 and over	200	18½	22½
300 and over	250	20	23½
350 and over	300	21½	25
400 and over	350	22½	26
450 and over	400	23½	27
500 and over	450	25	28
550 and over	500	26½	29
600 and over	550	27½	30
650 and over	600	28½	31
700 and over	650	30	32
750 and over	700	31½	33
over	750	32½	34

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

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS

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

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

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

CHARGES FOR SELLING LIVE STOCK

Rates Fixed by the Live Stock Exchange for Handling Stock.

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

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

Hogs, 10 cents per head; $8 for single deck car and $10 for double deck.

Charges for sheep are the same as for hogs.

Yardage Charges.

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

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

Prices charged for feed by the Stock Yards: Hay, 80c a bale; corn, $1 a bushel; oats, 50c a bushel; chops, $1.50 cwt.; bran, $1.30 cwt.; straw, 40c a bale.

Officers of the Exchange.

Officers and directors of the Live Stock Exchange are:

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

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

JINGLES AND JESTS.

Future Prospects.

What makes the Lenten maiden smile
Although sackcloth she wears?
Why does she gaze about as if
She had no Lenten cares?
Devout she is, without a doubt—
We cannot gainsay that.
She's figuring, to tell the truth,
Upon her Easter hat.
—Cincinnati Times-Star.

His Usual Position.

"What are you doing down there?" asked Quinso facetiously of Cawker, who was lying on the ground and doing something to the bottom of his automobile.

"Oh, this is where I spend most of my time now," replied Cawker.—Detroit Free Press.

At It Again.

Mrs. Caller—I'm surprised that you recognized me. It has been more than five years since we met.

Mrs. Naggsby—I had almost forgotten your face, but I remembered that dress you have on.—Brooklyn Life.

Far Better.

He did not ask for meat or drink,
But only space to write and think.
'Twould have been meeter (and more meet)
Had he instead, asked things to eat.
—Lippincott's Magazine.

Made For Him.

Towne—Senator Dullard seems to have acquired quite a reputation as a wit.

Browne—Yes; he was interviewed once by a bright reporter.—Philadelphia Press.

Graphically Described.

"What kind of a girl is she?"

"Well, she's the kind of a girl who will flirt desperately for six months and then want to be a sister to you."—Chicago Post.

The Reproof.

He gave her some kind of elixir
When she said to him, "I'm sixir."
But it tasted so bad
That the lady got mad
And said, "It's a very mean trixir."
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Drawback.

"Grigsby married a girl who can cook if she wants to."

"Lucky Grigsby."

"Oh, I dunno. She has never yet wanted to."

Men.

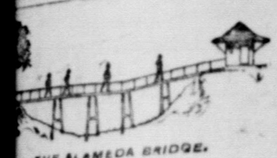
Some men are born to lead,
And some are born to serve,
While some are born to get
Along upon their nerve.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

As to Fooling.

You can come pretty near fooling all the people all the time if your subject is foolish enough.

00 Fly Horn Paint

DEHORNING safe any
heals the wound quickly, keeps
unds, cuts or sores free from fly in-
until healed, permits castrating
imals any time with safety. Used
000 head of cattle and no failures.
ll do all claimed for it. Indorsed
rominent stockmen. One quart is
ient for 100 cattle. Sold at leading
Yards and druggists at $1.25 per
$2 per quart, $3.50 per ½ gallon, $6
allon. If your druggist does not
it send order to the manufacturer
H. B. READ, Ogallala, Neb.
te him for descriptive circular and
monials.



THE ALAMEDA BRIDGE.

bove is a cut of the
ALAMEDA BRIDGE,
famous by the fact that there's been
Alameda Rye carried over it by patron

Alameda Bar

the waters that have ever passed be
it.
Bliss and Clouds of Joy are not all
you need to gladden the eye.
crossing the bridge you turn to the
left and ask the man for Alemeda
Rye.

FAMOUS KITTS BRIDGE,
Known by all stockmen to lead to
liquid bliss and clouds of joy. Is
gracefully and picturesquely spant
Marine at the
k Yards Exchange Saloon

TOCKMEN

You are invited to make
your headquarters at the
ockyards Club
R, BARBERSHOP,
RESTAURANT,
AND POOL ROOM.
NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS
T. M. THANNISCH.

Artistic Interiors.

Budd—I have been looking at artistic interiors today.

Mudd—House hunting or X ray nations?—Yonkers Statesman.

Lest We Forget.

constant stream of weighty news
n near and from afar
made us quite forget to "knock"
overcrowded car.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Her Face.

She seems to think her face is
tune.
—Yes, poor thing, and it's mostly
rfeit too.—Brooklyn Eagle.

ORTH RAILWAY SCHEDULE

Rock Island System.

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

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

Frisco System

River, Texas & Southern Ry.

	Arrive. North
m K.C.&St. L. Mail&Ex.	2:55 pm
m ..... Mixed	7:50 pm
Ft. W. & R. G. Ry.	Arrive.
m Brownwood M. & Ex.	10:55 am
m ..... Mixed	6:00 am

Worth & Denver City Railway.

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

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

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

Cotton Belt Route.

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

Texas & Pacific Railway.

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

ontinental Division via Sherman.

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

ational & Great Northern Ry.

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

d, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry.

trains at Union Station, Cor.
Jones:

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

on & Texas Central Railroad.

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

A CONVERSION

[Original.]

My wife is a religious woman and takes great interest in her church. A new minister was recently installed, and I was obliged to invite him to the house. My wife, being aware that I was prejudiced against the cloth, begged me to be careful as to my remarks. I only half promised.

I found the parson a very different sort of man from what I had supposed, an athlete, a fluent talker, and his intellectual endowments were vouched for by a peculiar looking, old fashioned watch key, the badge of the Phi Beta Kappa, an "honor" college society. I made up my mind I should like him if he would throw out from his theology those Bible stories which I have long considered myths. To find out about this I flung Jonah and the whale at him, but he dodged. Then I tried him on Lot's wife and the pillar of salt, and he ducked. At last I poked him with Daniel in the lions' den. This time he concluded to face the music.

"Yes," he said, "I believe all these stories, especially the first one you have mentioned, because I have been through a similar personal experience. When I left college my father sent me on a sea voyage. He wanted me to see something of the devil I was to fight, so he put me on a ship whose crew was about as fighting, swearing a set as I ever met. From the day we sailed the weather was stormy, and we passed from one gale into another till we struck a regular hurricane. The crew were blasphemously superstitious.

"So great was their prejudice against clergymen that they really got an idea I was the cause of all their troubles. When the storm was at the worst, I saw them coming aft and making straight for me. 'Parson,' said the spokesman, 'we're sorry to trouble you, but you're bringin' this here stress o' weather on us, and we're under the painful necessity o' lookin' out for ourselves and the ship.' Every man bore a hand. I was lifted over the gunwale and tossed into the sea. I hadn't been in the water a minute before I saw a shiny something moving toward me, and I knew it was a shark.

"Now that my story may not seem impossible, I'll put in here that I was while at college the right tackle of our university football team and an expert swimmer. Sharks are lumbering things, and it doesn't require much agility to get ahead of them. This one leisurely turned over on his side to take me in. I watched till he opened his jaws and had one on each side of me, when like a flash I made a quick turn, planted my foot on his lower row of teeth and braced both hands on his upper jaw. Then I had him wedged."

The minister paused, and I gave a gasp. He proceeded:

"The sailors were looking over the ship's side and saw the whole thing. Of course the shark was bound to drown with his jaws pried open, and it wasn't long before he was dead as a doornail. Then I threw myself on my back, gave a shove with my feet and sailed away from him. Sailors are quick to appreciate any getting the better of a shark, and nearly every man on the ship threw me a line. But I refused to come aboard until they had apologized for their rough treatment and had promised me that I should be permitted to hold service every day during the rest of the voyage. They promised, and I was pulled on deck. The captain offered me a stiff glass of grog, which I accepted, for I needed it. You see, the water was very cold, and the muscular effort had been considerable.

"That episode was the means of the conversion of the whole crew, from master to cabin boy. The weather moderated at once, and I held services every day, two hours morning and afternoon, with psalm singing in the evening. I found them singularly unbelieving, especially as to the miracles recorded in the Bible, and confined myself principally to their explanation. I converted the crew to a belief in every miracle in the gospel, though one burly fellow held out so long that I was obliged to give him a good thrashing before I could convince him.

"I have told you the story to show you that there is no accounting for how the divine purpose may be carried out. We do not know but that I was placed on that very ship, thrown overboard by the men and given the strength to save myself that the unholy crew might be converted."

"Parson," I said, "the manifestation is quite enough to convert a whole city, be it wicked as Nineveh, and I confess myself convinced. I am sure that you must have been given divine strength."

"No," said the parson. "My strength was only that vouchsafed me by Mother Nature."

"It was divine," I insisted.

"If you have gloves ready I will convince you that it was but natural."

Angered at his domineering tone—besides, I was very proud of my skill at boxing—I led the way to an upper room, where I kept my athletic paraphernalia. We each put on a pair of gloves; but, though I was in the best of practice, he soon hammered me into confusion, then knocked me down and sat on me.

"Do you believe?" he asked.

"I believe that you're as big a sparrer as liar. Let me up, and I promise you I'll be at your church every Sunday morning hereafter. I am convinced of every miracle in the Bible and any theological dogmas you may advance."

He permitted me to rise, and we shook hands and finished the evening over a toddy and a cigar. I have been a regular attendant at his church ever since, and he and I are bosom friends.

WILLIS BRISTOL GREENE.

Co-operative Playgoing.

There are in Birmingham and some other towns pantomime clubs the members of which by payment of a small sum a few weeks previously become entitled to a visit to London and a night at one of the pantomimes.

Snakeless Alaska.

Neither frogs nor snakes live in Alaska, but toads are frequently to be met with.

The Jewel I Found

[Original.]

When I was at an age to begin the world for myself, my sole desire was to get rich quick and spend my money all on myself. With this in view I went to Port Natal to hunt for diamonds. I hunted three years, with no success. Then it began to dawn on me that instead of winning a life of ease I had won not only a life of poverty, but one of exile.

One day when riding my bicycle along a newly made road my saddle slipped forward, and not having a wrench with which to tighten the nut I dismounted to find a stone to drive the saddle forward. While looking for a stone of the proper size my eye fell on one about as large as a small hen's egg, which my practiced eye at once took for a diamond. I hurried to my room with it, tested it and found it to be a diamond of the first water. In a twinkling all was changed. My dream was realized.

I had a small stone which I sold for enough to take me home and at once sailed for America. The first day out on the ocean I did nothing but dream of my good fortune. I would build me a country house on the seashore where I was born and sit all the long summer day on my piazza looking at the ocean. The second day I tired of dreaming and began to long for something to occupy me. On the third I felt bored. One morning I noticed a young girl sitting in a steamer chair. It was her first appearance on deck. At any rate I had not seen her before. I wished at once I could know and talk with her. It would relieve that bored feeling which had come upon me. Luckily I had made the acquaintance of one who knew her and secured an introduction. She had gone to South Africa to teach, but her health had become impaired, and she was going back to where she had started from, worse off than before.

I spent hours with her. I told her that I was sufficiently well off to do as I liked, and what I liked to do was nothing. She did not seem very enthusiastic over my plans for the future. Indeed she said that a man without an object was a cumberer of the ground. I could not but contrast myself with this girl, who in face of real discouragements was so much more ready to exert herself than I, with health, strength and man's advantages in fighting the world.

One night, or, rather, early morning, I was playing cards and drinking with some men in the smoking room. There was a dense fog on the water, and we should have slowed down, but instead of doing so kept up an average speed. Suddenly there was a clang at the engine bell, a stoppage of the machinery and a commotion on deck, then a crash forward, and we knew there had been a collision.

Amid a panic and a scramble for the boats I saw my girl friend. She was standing on an upper deck, looking down upon the turmoil with remarkable calmness. Some of the sailors had seized a boat—for all discipline had vanished—and were just cutting loose. It was the last of the boats, the others having gone. Tearing my diamond from my undershirt, in which it was sewed, I held it before the eyes of the man casting off.

"Do you see that? It's a diamond worth a big fortune. I'll give it to you if you'll take that girl up there with you."

He cast a glance at her and said quickly, "Her, not you; only room for one."

Dashing away, I seized her, carried her to the boat, put her in, gave the man my diamond, and she drifted away from me, her eyes fixed on mine in indescribable gratitude till she was lost to sight.

I was one of three men—the survivors of ten—who were picked up on a raft and taken to New York. The newspapers were full of the loss of our ship, the boat in which I had placed my girl friend having been picked up and brought into port a few days before. We of the raft and those in this boat were the only ones saved from the sunken steamer. I noted the address of the girl I had been the means of saving and went to see her.

All she knew was that I had induced a seaman to take her into the boat. That I had bribed him with a fortune she was ignorant. I did not tell her. She was full of gratitude, and I did not care to add to her sense of obligation by telling her that on her account I had put myself back where I was when I started for Port Natal.

We had both gone to the same land, I to acquire wealth to enable me to live in ease, she to make herself useful in a life of ceaseless labor. I had succeeded and given my success that she might not die; she had failed and returned to her home in disappointment. I was still on the threshold of life, with health and strength; she an invalid without the means of gaining a livelihood.

But I had received an all absorbing motive. My whole being was bent on expending my man's strength for this helpless girl. This I told her, and she accepted what I could hardly convince her was not a sacrifice.

That was many years ago. Every successive year I have resolved to tell her of the fortune I paid for her, and every year I have broken my resolution. Now I doubt if I shall ever tell her. It would, with her, destroy the equilibrium existing between us. She is content at knowing that she furnished the spur that made a man of me, gave me a modest house over my head and what I need for the wants of myself and my family. While the price I paid was not too much for such a reformation, I could never make her believe that there are not times when I long for my diamond and the ease it would have brought me.

HENRY S. SPICER.

Ink on the Carpet.

When the baby spills the bottle of ink over the new carpet, one of the best remedies for the evil is salt. Use it abundantly over the spot, then take a cloth and water and keep taking it up. It will be found a very excellent method.

Dirty Tibetans.

The people of Tibet rarely wash, finding it warmer to be dirty.

Sheriff's Sale—Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of sale issued on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1904, out of the District court of Tarrant county, Texas, Seventeenth Judicial District, in cause No. 23746, the State of Texas vs. Unknown owner and G. M. Forman and W. B. Gano, I did on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1904, levy upon the following described land as the property of the above named defendants, situated in Tarrant county, Texas, to-wit: Lots I and J of Schiller's addition (also known as McDonald's addition) to the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the years 1896 and 1901. And I will on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1904, the same being the first Tuesday in April, A. D. 1904, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and four o'clock in the afternoon, offer the said land for sale at public vendue for cash, at and in front of the court house door of Tarrant county, Texas, in the said City of Fort Worth. John T. Honea, Sheriff of Tarrant County, Texas. By Geo. W. Akers, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale—Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of sale issued on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1904, out of the District court of Tarrant county, Texas, Seventeenth Judicial District, in cause No. 23158, the State of Texas vs. J. H. Greathead. I did on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1904, levy upon the following described land as the property of the above named defendants, situated in Tarrant county, Texas, to-wit: Lots 5 to 40 exclusive, in block 134, Arlington Heights addition to the City of Fort Worth, Texas; also blocks 18 and 19 of Arlington Heights, second addition to said City of Fort Worth, in Tarrant county, Texas, for the year 1901. And I will on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1904, the same being the first Tuesday in April, A. D. 1904, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and four o'clock in the afternoon, offer the said land for sale at public vendue for cash, at and in front of the court house door of Tarrant county, Texas, in the said City of Fort Worth. Jno. T. Honea, Sheriff of Tarrant County, Texas. By Geo. W. Akers, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale—Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of sale issued on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1904, out of the District court of Tarrant county, Texas, Seventeenth Judicial District, in cause No. 23943, the State of Texas vs. Unknown owner and Lena Jane Graham. I did on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1904, levy upon the following described land as the property of the above named defendants, situated in Tarrant county, Texas, to-wit: Block No. 3, town of Azle, in Tarrant county, Texas, for the years 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901. And I will on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1904, the same being the first Tuesday in April, A. D. 1904, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and four o'clock in the afternoon, offer the said land for sale at public vendue for cash, at and in front of the court house door of Tarrant county, Texas, in the said City of Fort Worth. Jno. T. Honea, Sheriff of Tarrant County, Texas. By Geo. W. Akers, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale—Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of sale issued on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1904, out of the District court of Tarrant county, Texas, Seventeenth Judicial District, in cause No. 23194, the State of Texas vs. Unknown owner and Robert C. B. Rowe. I did on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1904, levy upon the following described land as the property of the above named defendants, situated in Tarrant county, Texas, to-wit: Lot 11, in block 17, Brooklyn Heights addition to the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the years 1891 to 1901, inclusive. And I will on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1904, the same being the first Tuesday in April, A. D., 1904, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and four o'clock in the afternoon, offer the said land for sale at public vendue for cash, at and in front of the court house door of Tarrant county, Texas, in the said City of Fort Worth. Jnd. T. Honea, Sheriff of Tarrant County, Texas. By Geo. W. Akers, Deputy Sheriff.

Look Out For 'Em.

Mrs. Newcome—Wasn't that a nice, genial gentleman we met on the train?

Mr. Newcome—I thought him only con-genial. — Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A Winner.

There was a young man of Devizes,
Whose cars were of different sizes.
The one that was small
Was no use at all,
But the other took several prizes.
—London Punch.

Bad For the Photograph.

"Did you have any luck with your club photograph?"

"No. That odious Mrs. Gabble never stopped talking." — Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Puzzling.

The war news jumps the open switch
And scares the heathen Jossky.
But I can't tell a fakeovitch
From a canardovsky.
—Detroit Free Press.

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A FAST CAR EVERY HOUR, EACH WAY

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

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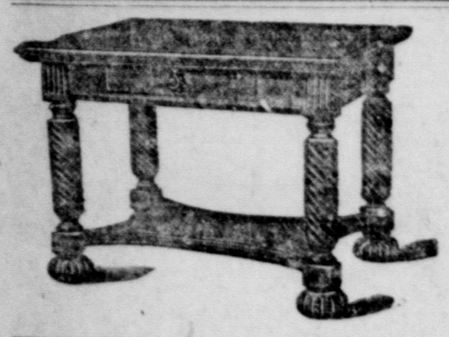

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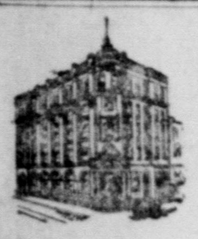

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Theater Audiences.

A theater audience is fickle and not infrequently cruel, but it must be won. Augustin Daly had several ways of testing it. One was to station men in his employ at convenient points where they could hear the comments and judge whether the play was making an impression. But a test upon which he depended more was to listen himself at the moment when the curtain went down upon an act. If he saw people turning to one another eagerly and making quick comments he knew that they were being moved, whether for praise or blame. But if the talk began slowly after the curtain fell he was perfectly sure that the play had excited no interest—a worse fate than blame.

It is a favorite way of players to pick out some one person in the audience—one with a sympathetic countenance—and to play to him or her, and to judge by success from the expression seen there. The trouble is that the people in the front rows are often the regulars, who feel little emotion and show less, and who may be still unmoved when the rest of the audience is in ecstasy. If they could know the distress and the woe they cause—well, then they would not be the regulars.—New York Mail.

The Strutting Woodcock.

One evening in November, many years ago, a country friend brought a live cock woodcock to my house in Byron, Ill. A spent shot had made his capture possible; in fact, one could not see that he was hurt in any way after a sharp, scrutinizing search under a powerful light on the kitchen table. All at once the beautiful creature slipped from my hand, and, assuming the air, mien and ways of a turkey gobbler in the mating season, proceeded to strut about on the table in the circle of powerful light. It was one of the strangest, wildest, most beautiful sights the writer ever beheld. After a solid hour's performance the little audience decided that no taxidermical touch should ever desecrate that beautiful feathered form, and the bird was gently slipped into the pocket of an old hunting coat, carried a mile out of town into the country and turned loose in the edge of a hundred acre cornfield, into which he quickly scuttled.—Forest and Stream.

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Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

Sheridan gave almost no promise in childhood of his future brilliancy. His mother pronounced "Richard Brinsley" to be "the dullest and most hopeless of her sons," and he was sent home from Dr. Whyte's academy with the reputation of being an impenetrable dunce, who wrote "think" for "thing." But he must have been able to think a thing or two even in those days, for at twenty-six he had written the "School For Scandal," of which Leigh Hunt observed, "It is a very concentration and crystallization of all that is sparkling, clear and compact in the materials of pure comedy." It should, however, be mentioned that a more judicious of the youthful Sheridan's preceptors, Samuel Parr, one of the masters at Harrow, detected the latent spark of his pupil's genius and aided it by judicious cultivation.

A "Friday" Ship.

A true story is told of a skeptical Massachusetts captain who, way back in the early years of the republic, determined to exhibit the fallacy of the Friday superstition. He contracted on a certain Friday for the building of a ship, and it was arranged that the keel of this vessel was laid on Friday, that she was launched on a Friday, named Friday, commenced loading on a Friday and hauled into the stream on the same day of the week. To add to the possibilities of disaster, a negro cook named Friday was engaged, and, thus fully freighted with the sinister name, the Friday sailed on a Friday, bound to a port in the West Indies. From that day to this no tidings of the ill conditioned craft have been received.

Feast of Fools.

The best authorities agree that the origin of the ancient custom of celebrating a feast of fools is unknown. Some identify it with the Roman feast of fools on March 31. But why did the Romans institute the feast of fools? In India March 31 is "the bull festival," when all manner of pranks are played upon the heedless. But, again, where did the Hindoos get it? The French call the April fool "un poisson d'Avril" (April fish). To the Scotch he is a "gawk" (a cuckoo).

Northern Japan.

Northern Japan has a Siberian climate. In winter the snow in many places lies ten feet deep, yet in summer there are lotus ponds everywhere.

PATRIOTISM OF ANTS.

The Insects Always Willing to Die For Their Commune.

Many times and in many ways the devotion of ants to their commune has been tested. The rule is well nigh invariable of instant and absolute self abnegation and surrender of personal ease and appetite, life and limb to the public welfare. The posting of sentinels at gateways is customary, and they are apt to know first the approach of danger. With heads and quivering antennæ protruded from the opening, these city watchmen not only dispatch within news of threatening peril, but rush out with utter abandon to face the foe. With ants patriotism is not "second nature;" it is instinctive, inborn, seemingly as strong in the callow antling as in the veteran brave.

It must be confessed, however, that it is rigidly exclusive. Racial catholicity is not an emmetorian virtue. Ants are without that elastic hospitality which embraces and assimilates all foreigners. Even the slave makers hold their domestic auxiliaries strictly distinct.

It may be due to overmastering patriotism that one fails to discover individual benevolence in ants. Friendships and personal affection in the limited and specialized sense familiar among domestic animals are as yet unknown. And thus it is with other social insects.—H. C. McCook in Harper's Magazine.

SALTS IN THE SEA.

The Four Varieties That Are Washed Out of the Earth.

Why should the sea be salt when the lakes and rivers are fresh? This is a question that comparatively few people stop to think about. They recognize the fact, but do not take the trouble to reason about it.

There are four salts in sea water—sodium chloride (common salt), magnesium, potassium and calcium. These are minerals and are washed out of the rocks of the earth by the streams and carried to the sea in a state of solution.

The water of the sea is being constantly evaporated, and it comes to the land as rain, snow, hail or sleet. But this evaporation leaves the salt in the sea, and as the streams are all the time carrying more salt there the quantity is constantly increasing, but so gradually that it is not noticed in the water.

It has been estimated that if all the salt were obtained out of the waters of the sea there would be enough to cover the continent of North America to a depth of half a mile.

In some parts of the world the salt used by the people is all obtained from sea water, but not where there are salt mines or salt springs, for the quality of that obtained from them is much superior to that yielded by sea water.

Roasting Cats as a Sacrifice.

The cat, says Mr. Mill in his "History of the Crusades," was a very important personage in the religious festivals of the times which he describes. At Aix, in Provence, on the festival of Corpus Christi, the finest tomcat in the canton, wrapped like a child in swaddling clothes, was exhibited in a magnificent shrine to public admiration. Every knee was bent, and every hand strewed flowers or poured incense, and grimalkin was treated in all respects as the god of the day.

But on the festival of St. John, June 24, poor Tom's fate was reversed. A number of cats were put into a wicker basket and thrown alive into the midst of a large fire kindled in the public square by the bishop and his clergy. Hymns and anthems were sung, and processions were made by the priests and people in honor of the sacrifice.

Dimensions of Noah's Ark.

"Within recent years," says the editor of the Syren and Shipping, "the general dimensions of the ark have been closely followed by cargo steamship builders for deep sea and the American great lakes service. According to the Bible, the ark was 480 feet long, 80 feet wide and 48 feet deep. Her tonnage was 11,413, and she had plenty of room for pairs of all the distinct species of animals that are classed by Buffon—244—and she could have accommodated a thousand persons and then have plenty of room for the storage of supplies. In the seventeenth century Peter Jansen, a Hollander, built a vessel of the exact proportions of the ark, and she was successful, as records of the times show, in making money for her owners. Noah, 'the father of naval architecture,' is held in profound respect by naval architects of today, who know how immeasurably the Phœnicians, Greeks and Romans and all other shipbuilders fell short of the excellence of the type of the ark as a commodious, safe and economical vessel."

Heels Half a Yard High.

The streets of the old city of Venice were often extremely thick in mud, in spite of the great sewers which dated from the tenth century. Even now the thoroughfares between the Piazza and Rialto are sometimes sufficiently bad. We are writing of the time when the population was nearly five times what it now is, and when Venetian trade was at its zenith. Well, to combat this mud the ladies took to high heeled shoes.

As the mud grew worse the heels became taller and taller until at length they were half a yard high and as difficult to control as a pair of stilts without handles. The consequence was that a lady in full dress, obliged to walk but a few yards, had to be supported on both sides. This was a task for the black pages or for the lovers, who had at that time become a very conventional part of Venetian society.

Some Misnamed Drugs.

Some misnomers of the drug store: Oil of vitrol is not an oil. Copperas is an iron salt and contains no copper. Salts of lemon has nothing to do with a lemon, but it is a salt of the extremely poisonous oxalic acid. Soda water contains no soda. Sulphuric ether contains no sulphur. Sugar of lead has nothing to do with lead, nor has cream of tartar anything to do with cream. Oxygen means the "acid generator," but hydrogen is really the essential element, and many acids contain oxygen. German silver contains no silver, and blacklead contains no lead. Berberine is usually made from hodrastis canadensis. Wormseed is unexpanded flower buds. Milk of lime has no milk. Quicksilver is purely mercury. Oil of origanum is made from thyme and not from origanum.

Genius in the Hat.

You seldom will find a brainy man with a round head. The head that contains lots of brains either is very long from front to back or else irregular. You can learn something of a man's mental ability by the hat he wears. If his head is so bumpy that it seems as if he never could get a hat to fit him he probably is a genius or an eccentric in some particular line. If his head is long from front to back he is a clear thinker and keen as a razor. So if your hat costs more money than your friend's hat does and you are harder to fit be consoled by considering that your brain is worth more.—Chicago Journal.

Antwerp Milk Woman.

There is no more picturesque figure in quaint old Antwerp than the milk women. For many years the milk of the city has been served to the houses by these women, whose customs and even costumes have remained unchanged. The milk women wear a simple dress, almost completely covered with a voluminous white apron. A quaint white headdress completes the uniform. Scores of these picturesque figures are to be seen throughout Antwerp in the morning hours. The milk is either carried in two large buckets, hung from a yoke running across the shoulders, or in little carts drawn by dogs.

Eating at Night.

Every living bird and beast strives its utmost to cram itself with food before retiring for the night, and this food is digested as the night progresses. The evening feed is the feed of the day with the brute creation, and yet doctors tell us to refrain from eating heartily at night and even advise us to retire to rest with a more or less empty stomach. Are we following nature when following this advice?—Country Gentleman.

How the Chinese Beat Time.

A Chinese child is considered a year old at its birth, and its age is reckoned not from its birthdays, but from its New Year's days. If it is fortunate enough to be born on Feb. 1, the day before the Chinese New Year's day, it is said to be two years old when it is two days old. It is one year old when born, and another year is added on its first New Year's day.

The Korean Wife.

In Korea the rooms of a wife or mother are the sanctuary of any man who breaks the law. Unless for treason or for one other crime he cannot be forced to leave those rooms, and so long as he remains under the protection of his wife's apartments he is secure from the officers of the law.

Bound to Be Comfortable.

An author who had been jailed for debt wrote to his wife: "Do me the favor to send me my Shakespeare, my nightgown and slippers, my pipe and all letters asking for autographs and containing stamps. I want to be comfortable and at peace with the world."—Atlanta Constitution.

Queer Anatomy.

Curious ideas about anatomy prevail in the press. It was stated the other day that a man was "shot in the ticket office." Another paper says a man was "shot in the suburbs." "He kissed her passionately upon her reappearance," "She whipped him upon his return," "He kissed her back," "Mr. Jones walked in upon her invitation," "She seated herself upon his entering," "We thought she sat down upon her being asked," "She fainted upon his departure."

Melody and Music.

Melody was the beginning and ever will be the essence of music through all ages. The Greeks based their melody on the tetrachord system, which they may have copied from the natural melody in human speech. Gregorian chants, Protestant hymn tunes, many national melodies and other musical themes are based on natural melody in human speech.

Pilgrims and Puritans.

The pilgrims were a body of English nonconformists who emigrated from Holland and settled Plymouth colony in 1620. The Puritans were a body of nonseparatist religious reformers from England who in 1629-30 founded and settled the Massachusetts Bay colony. The two bodies united in 1692 under the name of Massachusetts.

Deacon and Elder.

Morrison—What is the matter, Dumley? You look terribly mystified. Dumley—No wonder. I was talking with Jinkins just now. We were speaking of the Joneses, and he said that the elder was the younger and the deacon the elder. I can't get at the rights of the thing to save me.—Boston Transcript.

No Fool.

"A least I am not a fool," he said, "for you know 'a fool and his money are soon parted,' a fact which leads naturally to the inference that the fool must have money, and I never had any."—Chicago Post.

Charity.

It is simply wonderful the charity we would give and the sympathy we feel for suffering ones at a distance, but remain heedless of the wants of those who are our neighbors.—Concord Patriot.

Doctors In Italy.

In Italy the term "medico condotto" is applied to a doctor who is appointed to attend upon the sick poor of a commune. Such a doctor gets only $300 to $500 a year; but, as he is allowed to engage in private practice and gets a pension after twenty-five years' service, there is no lack of candidates for vacancies.

No Drug Stores In Japan.

In Japan there are no drug stores. The doctors dispense the medicines, and if the patients call on them they charge for the medicines only.

Saved from Blackleg by Bass' Medicated Salt.

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

This year instead of vaccinating, he weaned 225 steer calves, placing them in 160-acre pasture, giving them Bass Medicated Stock Salt. Jan. 1, one died, and Holt began mixing the salt with the feed, fearing all did not lick it; no loss. 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 had practically the same experience.

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

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

BASS BROS. DRUG COMPANY, ABILENE, TEXAS.

THINGS THEATRICAL.

Edith Crane of the "Sweet Bellairs" company is the wife of Tyrone Power.

Weber & Fields and Edgar Smith have parted company. The parting was pleasant, but Mr. Smith wishes to be a free lance.

Madge Lessing has signed a contract to become the leading woman of the New Coliseum, London, at the opening next September.

Beginning June 19 the Four Cohans will appear at the Century theater, St. Louis, for four weeks during the world's exposition.

Now it is announced that Mme. Wiehe is to come back to America next season and appear in an English comedy called "Nellie Rozier."

Wright Lorimer, who will produce his new romantic play, "The Shepherd King," at the New York theater April 4, has engaged Edward Mackay for the character of Jonathan.

Fay Templeton has signed a contract with Klaw & Erlanger and will appear at the head of a new company organizing for the summer season at the roof garden of the New Amsterdam theater, New York.

CHURCH AND CLERGY.

Like his predecessor, the present pope is a clever chess player.

Efforts are being made to collect sufficient funds to build a church in Stockholm to the memory of Emanuel Swedenborg.

Rev. B. F. Reeve, who has been preaching on Long Island for half a century, is about to retire from his pastoral labors and devote the rest of his life to farming.

The general clergy relief fund of the Protestant Episcopal church, which now amounts to $300,000, will eventually provide an annuity benefit for all retired Episcopal clergymen sixty-four years of age or over.

The bishop of London is forty-six years old. Although still young for an occupant of the episcopal bench, Dr. Ingram's consecration dates back to 1897, when he succeeded Dr. Browne, now bishop of Bristol, as suffragan bishop of Stepney.

LAW POINTS.

A person not appearing to a party to a negotiable note, either as payee or indorsee, who puts his name on the back of it in blank at its inception and before its negotiation, is presumed to be a joint and several promisor. (50 Atl. Rep. 48.)

Where a partnership contract provides that each partner shall be allowed to draw a certain sum per week, and for a division of the net profits at the end of the year, the salary of each partner is to be considered an item of expense of the business. (44 S. E. Rep. 715.)

Upon the trial of an indictment for murder, proof of the killing of a third person is held, in People vs. Molineux (N. Y.), 62 L. R. A. 193, not to be admissible. A very elaborate note to this case reviews all the other authorities on evidence of other crimes in criminal cases.

THE ROYAL BOX.

The shah of Persia knitted a pair of silk hose with his own hands and presented them to King Edward of England.

The king of Italy and his spouse are said to be fond of English poetry. Shakespeare, Byron and Shelley are the favorites of the Italian royalties.

The income of the emperor of Russia is $25,000 per day; the sultan of Turkey, $18,000; emperor of Austria, $5,000; German emperor, $8,000; king of Italy, $6,800; king of England, $6,500; king of Belgium, $6,500.

The Archduke Joseph of Austria, who is building a splendid palace at Budapest, has always shown great sympathy with the Hungarians, and, like the late empress of Austria, soon mastered their extremely difficult language.

TRAIN AND TRACK.

Fifteen railroads discharged 21,000 employees in the last three months.

The Midland and Great Western Railway company of Ireland employs female booking clerks at its terminus in Dublin, the Broadstone station.

The Mexican government, having acquired a preponderance of stock in the National, International and Interoceanic railways, is now practically the owner of these roads.

In 1878 nearly all (99.5 per cent) of the Russian railways belonged to private companies; in 1901 these companies owned only 33.5 per cent of them. In Germany private railway ownership decreased in the same period from 38 to 9 per cent.

HOME NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Some American trust magnates have organized a fund of £500,000 to defeat Mr. Roosevelt in the next election.—Lahore (India) Tribune.

Senator Hanna, one of the leaders of the Democratics in the United States of America, is dead. He was one of the candidates when President Roosevelt was elected.—Roman World.

The easiest way to outwit a liar is to tell the truth.

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THE WORTH is made in every new style, size and width and of very desirable leather.

Whether you want a high or low cut, in patent or tan, for fine dress or the heavier leather for stronger wear, we can fill your every need with

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Sources of Genius.

The proportion of distinguished men and women contributed from the families of the clergy can not be described as enormous. In number the clergy can seldom have given the butchers or bakers in their parishes yet out of 1,030 cases of genius two butchers and four bakers are definitely ascertained to have produced eminent children as against 139 sons. The eminent children of clergy outnumbered those of lawyers, doctors and army officers put together. On the other hand, such is the hereditarity of genius that the clerical profession produces more idiots than any other class. — From Havelock Ellis' "Study of British Genius."

Flowers and Twilight.

As twilight approaches a garden filled with brilliant flowers the pollinators will first lose their gorgeous color as the light diminishes, and the green grass and leaves will appear paler. The last flowers to part with their distinctive color, white flowers being put of the account, will be the white violet ones. This fact is useful to insects as, in order to avoid their enemies, visit wild flowers in the twilight.

No Mischief.

"Willie, are you and Ben in any mischief out there?"

"Oh, no," replied the boy, "We're right. We're jest playin' ball with some eggs the grocer left to us. How many times we can catch one before it breaks."—Chicago Post.

Dangerous.

"Some scientists," began Miss Smart, significantly, "consider kissing dangerous. Do you?"

"Well," replied Miss Smart, "I think it would be for you. My big brother is within call."—Exchange.

Failure is to be untrue to the best you know, and the best you know is to stay where you are and do what you can as well as you can.—Maltbie D. Babcock.

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

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