Cracked Cake!
Shipment any quantity, any time, to any point.
HUMPHREYS, GODWIN & CO.,
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

The Citizen

CottonSeedHulls
Shipment any quantity, any time, to any point.
HUMPHREYS, GODWIN & CO.,
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

VOL. XIII. NORTH FORT WORTH TEXAS, FRIDAY JANUARY 8 1904. $1.00 per Year NO. 32.

LIVESTOCK MARKET

Receipts Today 1,000 Cattle and 350 Hogs.

STEERS SLOW TO STEADY

Cows Slow—Bulls Strong to Active—Calves Steady.

HOGS SLOW TO 10 LOWER

The Decline Caused by Lower Northern Markets.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Today	1,000	350	140
Month ago	573	311	——
Year ago	1,214	541	——

Official Receipts Yesterday.

Cattle	1,699
Hogs	1,542
Sheep	112
Horses	73

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Steers—Choice fed	$3 50@3 85
Medium fed	3 00@3 50
Stockers and feeders	2 00@3 00
Yearlings	1 25@2 00
Cows—Choice heavy fed	2 25@3 00
Medium butcher	2 00@2 25
Light thin	1 75@2 00
Canners	1 00@1 75
Bulls, stags and oxen	1 50@3 00
Calves—Good to fancy veals	3 00@4 25
Common to fair	1 50@3 00

The usual light Friday run of cattle came in today. Twenty-four cars were in at the opening of the market, with about 700 cattle, with enough more reported to make total receipts about 1,000, against 291 last Friday, 573 for the same day last month, and 1,214 for the corresponding Friday one year ago.

BEEF STEERS.

The supply of steers was small. Only two or three loads of light thin to medium cattle arrived, on which trading was slow, but about steady with yesterday.

The best on the market sold at $3.30 for those averaging 1,004 lbs., with the bulk of sales from $2.50@3.00.

Representative sales:

No.	Ave.	Price.
28	936	3 35
15	1004	3 30
8	733	2 90

BUTCHER STOCK.

The supply of butcher stock was comparatively small, and the quality common to medium.

The demand did not seem to be very urgent today, and while the market was slow, values were about steady with yesterday.

The demand was extremely good for bulls, the supply of which was fairly liberal for such a small run, and trading was strong and active, the bulk of offerings going at a range of from $2.00@2.25.

Cows.

1	980	3 00
3	856	2 75
21	890	2 35
1	970	2 35
1	780	2 25
19	801	2 20
15	825	2 15
16	807	2 15
13	840	2 10
19	846	2 05
21	493	2 00
28	686	2 00
6	860	2 00
25	634	1 85
13	744	1 80
1	780	1 75
13	813	1 75
12	770	1 65
32	581	1 65
5	632	1 55
2	385	1 50
11	773	1 40
4	732	1 35

Heifers.

5	796	2 75
1	560	2 75
16	806	2 30
3	863	2 25
17	730	2 25

Bulls.

3	1162	2 35
1	840	2 15
1	1160	1 75
2	1000	1 50

CALVES.

Very few calves arrived, the quality of which was mostly medium. The demand was good and trading was active and steady. A few of the best on the market sold at $4, with the bulk of sales from $3.00@3.50.

2	185	4 25
1	180	4 00
3	153	4 00
1	100	4 00
1	110	3 75
2	185	3 50
3	266	2 75
2	270	2 50
25	340	2 00
1	300	2 00
2	280	2 00

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	$4 75@5 00
Mixed packers	4 70@4 95
Light	4 70@4 90
Choice pigs	4 50@4 90
Stags and roughs	3 50@4 00

Receipts of hogs today were light. Only two loads were shipped in from the Territory, with two loads from Texas points, which, including a few drive-ins, made total receipts close around 350, against 183 last Friday, 311 for the corresponding Friday last month, and 541 for the corresponding day last year.

The quality of hogs today was only medium, and though there was a good demand, messages came in from other points quoting lower markets, and bidding was lower. This caused some delay, but as salesmen saw nothing in sight, the small supply was weighed up on a steady to 5 lower basis compared with yesterday.

The best on the market sold at $4.90 for Territory hogs averaging 246 lbs., with another load averaging 211 at $4.87½, and light thin Texas hogs averaging around 185 lbs. at $4.50.

Choice sorted are quoted from $4.75@5.00, mixed packers $4.70@4.95, light grades $4.70@4.90, choice pigs $4.50@4.90, and boars, stags and roughs from $3.50@4.00.

Representative sales:

Territory Hogs.

No.	Shrink.	Average.	Price.
83	.....	211	4 87½
5	.....	116	4 87½
68	.....	246	4 90

Texas Hogs.

14	.....	122	4 00
19	.....	119	4 00
63	.....	189	4 50
66	.....	186	4 50

Wagon Hogs.

1	.....	300	4 80
3	.....	260	4 85

THE SHEEP TRADE

Today's Quotations.

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

One load of medium quality sheep arrived, and though they were not as fat or heavy as the demand calls for, the supply sold out to local packers at strong prices.

One hundred and forty averaging 69 lbs. sold at $3.

Representative sales:

Sheep.

No.	Ave.	Price
140	69	3 00

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle

R. L. Thompson, Quanah	33
J. W. Gholston, Quanah	31
J. E. Farr, Childress	73
W. E. Trammel, Ballinger	95
B. R. McConnell, Jacksboro	64
Cherryholmes & H., Chico	37
F. W. Hudson, Hico	80
L. C. Blanton, St. Joe	37
S. P. Stone., Itasca	28
L. C. Mims, Ennis	48
Fowler & Faulk, Calvert	54
Y. E. & Co., Mansfield	28
M. Davis, Seymour	57
W. N. & S. B. Burns, Blanket	35
J. W. Womack, Brownwood	27

Hogs.

W. T. & H., Easterly, Tex	162
Dunham & W., Mulhall, O. T.	88
D. B. Jones, Perry, O. T.	68

Sheep.

Holt & Moore, Walnut Springs	140

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET

Cattle.

Armour & Co.	554
Swift & Co.	401
T. Saunders	42
H. & D.	45
Deacon	36
All others	18

Calves.

Swift & Co.	80
Armour & Co.	56

Hogs.

Swift & Co.	621
Armour & Co.	531
Billups & Co.	76

Sheep.

Armour & Co.	159
Swift & Co.	90

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	$ 40@ 50
14 to 14½ hands, fat	65@ 75
14½ to 15 hands, fat	80@110
15 to 15½ hands, fat	115@130
15½ to 16 hands, fat with quality	135@150
16 to 16½ hands, extra, 1,200 to 1,500	155@165

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	35,000	8,000
Kansas City	3,000	7,000	1,000
St. Louis	1,500	7,500	1,500
St. Joseph	1,200	4,400	1,500
	9,700	53,900	12,000

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, Jan. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts 3,000. Market steady. Beeves $3.50@5.65, cows and heifers $2.00@4.50, stockers and feeders $2.25@4.25.

HOGS — Receipts 35,000. Market slow to 10 lower. Top $5.05, bulk $4.70@4.85. Good to choice heavy $4.85@5.05, mixed and butchers $4.60@4.95, rough heavy $4.60@4.95, light $4.60@4.80, pigs $4.00@4.50.

SHEEP — Receipts 8,000. Steady to easy. Bulk $3.00@4.50. Lambs $4.00@4.65.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City Stock Yards, Jan. 8.—CATTLE — Receipts 3,000. Market steady. Beeves $4.00@5.10, cows and heifers $1.75@4.00, stockers and feeders $2.50@4.00, Texas and Westerns $3.00@4.85.

HOGS—Receipts 7,000. Market steady. Top 4.87½, bulk $4.65@4.80. Good to choice $4.75@4.87½, mixed and butchers $4.60@4.80, rough heavy $4.70@4.75, lights $4.50@4.85, pigs $3.50@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,000. Steady.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stock Yards, Jan. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts 1,500, Texas 400. Texas steady. Steers $2.50@4.30, cows and heifers $2.10@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts 7,500. Market steady. Top $4.85. Butchers $4.65@4.95, packers $4.45@4.85, pigs and lights $4.40@4.80.

SHEEP — Receipts 1,500. Steady. Sheep $3.30@4.00, lambs $4.25@4.75.

St. Joseph.

Special to The Reporter.

South St. Joseph. Mo., Jan 8.—The Stock Yards Daily Journal reports:

CATTLE — Receipts 1,200. Market steady to strong. Top $4.80.

HOGS — Receipts 4,400. Market 5 lower. Top $4.85, bulk $4.60@4.70.

SHEEP — Receipts 1,500. Steady to strong. Western sheep $5.

NORTHERN COLONIES IN THE SOUTH

Six years ago, under the leadership of P. H. Fitzgerald of Indiana, about 7,000 persons, among whom veterans of the Union army predominated, moved to Georgia and founded a colony which, with some vicissitudes, has transformed a pine forest into a flourishing city in the midst of a prosperous farming country. It is one of the most notable results of the southward migration, which began about ten years ago, and with the revival of that movement upon broader and more perplexing lines Mr. Fitzgerald has undertaken to plant a similar colony in Georgia. This movement will be watched with a great deal of interest. One of the features of the Fitzgerald colony was its self containment. The colonists had a common tie, and while readily adapting themselves to the conditions of the new country, formed at once a community of their own. In that way were overcome the drawbacks which the individual settler sometimes has to meet. The Fitzgerald plan was especially interesting in that it overcame the objection of contact with the negro, which still prevails, though with diminishing influence. The negro was practically barred from the community. It is hoped that the second Fitzgerald movement will have the success it deserves and that it may be an incentive to the founding of many other colonies on similar lines. There is plenty of room in the South for them, and the newcomers will readily discover that the negro problem is just what they choose to make it.

MANSFIELD.

Dec. 29.—Miss Hattie Street left Thursday morning for a short visit with her mother at Sherman.

Mr. Albert Patterson, who was killed at Fort Worth last Wednesday, was buried here Thursday afternoon.

On Thursday of last week we had a gentle shower which made everybody happy in the prospect of another year.

Miss Virgie Colp entertained a host of her friends at the home of Dr. Stevens on Friday evening.

The work on the new church is progressing nicely. We hope to move in by the 15th of next month.

The Christmas exercises at the C. P. and M. E. churches were very entertaining, but on account of the rain they were not largely attended.

On the evening of the 25th quite a number of young people assembled at the hospitable home of Mrs. A. B. Pyles and enjoyed a delightful hour.

The program rendered at the academy last Wednesday was very entertaining as well as instructive.

Mr. I. T. Goodnight of Collingsworth county is visiting relatives here this week.

Mr. Roy Tims of Vashti is visiting friends and relatives at this place.

M. DASH.

GLENWOOD.

Jan. 6.—Since the passing of the holidays the people have settled down to the realities.

Ambrose Pharmacy had a close call late Saturday night by the explosion of a large kerosene lamp. Prompt action, however, prevented there being much damage done.

Mrs. Wm. Mimms, whose hame was recently destroyed by fire, had the misfortune to fall and break her ankle last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Smith of Willie street are entertaining a fine baby boy, whose advent during the holidays is considered by the family as an omen of greatness for the youngster's future.

Rev. J. D. Young preached Sunday at the Methodist church to a large and attentive audience. Subject, "Watchwords for the New Year."

Glenwood high school opened Monday, the 4th inst., with a full attendance.

Dr. A. A. Garrison has returned from an extended visit to friends in Louisiana.

Mrs. J. D. Young has returned after spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Little of Midlothian, Tex.

Mrs. A. A. Cornett has been very sick with pneumonia, but is reported convalescent.

Mr. W. T. Young returned to Austin Friday, where he will resume his law practice.

Jno Burton Bently has returned from New Mexico with his bride, and they are housekeeping at 920 Edwards street.

Miss Nora Corbett entertained a large number of young people at a surprise party New Years eve.

Mrs. Lee Harding entertained her Sunday school class with a supper, New Years eve.

Mr. Henry Rushing has severed his connection with Fakes & Co., and established himself in the grocery business on Vickery boulevard.

Several parties are contemplating the opening of a first-class meat market at an early day on the boulevard.

Mrs. Wm. A. Bedford and family of Fort Worth spent a pleasant time visiting Mrs. Phelps, Tuesday.

Mrs. Wm. Hargroves is quite sick at her residence on Holt street.

The Misses Sanderwhite entertained a watch party at the residence of Mrs. Trantham last Thursday evening.

KENNEBEC.

AZLE.

Dec. 30.—The present warm weather which we have onjoyed during the holidays makes our hearts and minds aglow with pleasure and happiness.

The young people of the community are certainly enjoying themselves, going to parties every night.

Messrs. Guy Fowler and Will Walker, who have been attending school at Mansfield, are spending the holidays at their homes near Azle.

Mr. W. N. McDonald's mother and brother, of the western country, are visiting at this place.

Mr. T. A. Keith is spending Christmas at Austin, and a bride is expected home with him.

Mr. T. J. Read and family have moved to Fort Worth. We wish them happiness and success in their new home.

On Dec. 19 the Azle community was saddened by the death of Grandma Godwin. Grandma was 76 years old. She has been living in this country for several years, and every one loved her.

Mr. and Mrs. Hub Grigsby attended the wedding of their cousin, Miss Bertha Snodgrass, at Fort Worth, last Sunday.

Mrs. Huster and Mrs. Fowler, who have been sick for quite a while, are convalescing.

After a vacation of a week and a half, school will begin again next Monday.

U. GUESS.

HANDLEY.

This week we went to Glenwood, Station A, Handley, Ederville and Arlington. We rambled over creeks, barbed wire fences, cotton fields, cottontail rabbits, rode on the "Ruben" and finally found where "L. Kase" is domiciled. We found Mrs. Kase at home. As we went into the yard one of the little Kases met us and says, "Papa is not at home."

We went in and informed Mrs. Kase who we were, told our business, and went our way to Arlington, and up the road we met L. Kase coming home. "This is L. Kase, is it?"

"Yes sir.'

"This is Jap."

"Glad to meet you," says he.

We were at stop 10, and the car was in sight, so we had to part. The readers of The Citizen may look out for L. Kase from Pantego in the future.

Do any of you know where Ederville is? Well, I didn't till I went there. It is about 2 miles north of Handley. It once was a watering resort for health. A large hotel and a well are all that you can see now. The healing properties of the water are said to be fine. With the proper advertisement the place might be made a place of some note.

Handley reminds us of North Fort Worth. It is on a boom. New houses are going up all over the woods. There is Handley and West Handley. Fort Worth will extend clear to Dallas before many moons

JAP ON THE RUN.

KENNEDALE.

J. L. Smith made a flying trip to Novice, Tex., last week to see his sister, Mrs. Z. L. Farmer.

C. W. Wilson is doing service on the jury this week.

Jo Wilson and J. D. Hudson, Jr., are back from Southeast Texas, where they went on a Christmas hunt.

C. W. Wilson is making an addition to his residence.

Mrs. Lucy Sargent has more land turned than any one else in the neighborhood.

S.

A PROLIFIC BROOD SOW.

Has Farrowed 117 Pigs in Four Years, With Nine Litters.

W. Anderson & Son, of Carlinville, Ill., are the owners of a Berkshire brood sow which has farrowed 117 pigs in nine consecutive litters in four years and eight months, two of the litters being fifteen each and one of seventeen. Prolific brood sows are nearly always good milkers. The hog was intended by nature to be a prolific animals and if any of our readers are complaining of too few in the litter, they should hold a session with themselves and ask what it is they have been doing to thwart the purpose of nature. In nine cases out of ten it will be either because of a bad choice of brood sows—chosen for good looks rather than fitness for pork production—or supplying the pig factory with a bad kind of raw material; in other words, feeding too much corn either directly or allowing them to gather their exclusive feed from following cattle. In general, if anything is wrong with a man's hogs, it will be found on examination that there is something wrong with himself or with his method of breeding and feeding.

ABOUT THE STOCK YARDS.

Dunham & Co., of Mulhall, O. T., marketed 83 hogs averaging 211 lbs., and 5 116-lb. pigs at $4.87½.

D. B. Jones of Perry, O. T., a regular shipper to this market, had in today 68 hogs averaging 246 lbs., which topped the market at $4.90.

W. T. Henderson of Easterly, Tex., had in two loads of common thin hogs, out of which 129 head averaging 188 lbs. sold at $4.50, and 33 pigs averaging 120 lbs. at $4.

WHOLESALE CHICKEN KILLING.

How the Work is Carried on by Swift & Co. in Chicago.

The packing house of Swift & Co. in Chicago has a capacity for killing and dressing about 10,000 chickens, 6,000 ducks or 5,000 turkeys a day and they have reduced it to a science. To follow a bird from the time it arrives there as part of a carload would be an affair of days, but we will give a hasty glance at the way they are handled. As the car runs alongside the building it stops opposite a chute in which is an endless belt with small cleats on it. As fast as a man can catch chicken, duck or turkey, he puts it on this belt which takes it to the second floor. There it is landed in a cage over large scales. As soon as this is full, they are weighed and distributed to feeding-pens where they are fed until thought fit for the market. We will leave our first bird here and follow another through the slaughter-room. A cage full is weighed and sent down to a small coop on the first floor. Here a man grasps it by the body, turns it on its back and fastens both its feet in a small prong on another endless chain. As it goes on, another man kills the chicken by a stab in the throat, and at the same time places a weighted tin can on its bill. This holds the bird firmly in an upright position, head downward, and the can catches the blood, which afterwards goes to the fertilizing department. Now it must run the gauntlet of about twenty men, white and colored, each one of whom takes off a certain part of the feathers. Then it passes through a cage in which there are eight men. Their duty is to pull the choicest feathers, which are left for them. They drop to the bottom of the cage, to be gathered up later on. There may be some feathers or pin-feathers left, and the last man takes the chicken off the prong and puts it on a hook where he takes these last feathers off, and then passes it to the inspector. If he is satisfied with its appearance, it is sent to the cold storage, and when thoroughly cold, it may be sent off at once or it may remain for weeks according to the market demands.

There are about 20,000 birds in the feeding quarters at the present time, and usually they kill chickens one day, ducks another, and turkeys still another, partly for convenience in handling the feathers, for it would not do to mix chicken and duck-feathers, the latter being much more valuable than the former. About eighty men are employed and the wages are from $1.50 to $2.50 for eight hours' work, according to smartness and experience. Some fowls are scalded before picking, and the endless chain carries them through scalding and cooling bath before they reach the pickers.

This business was begun by them about eight years ago and has grown to its present large proportions. They keep men on the road buying poultry all the time, and it is said they also encourage and asist the farmers to obtain thoroughbred stock to breed from or to grade up their flocks that they may have better poultry to sell. They also have a large poultry yard at St. Joseph, Mo. It is in this way that they and others are able to fill orders for carloads of poultry from England almost at a moment's notice, and to have such as will be sure to give satisfaction to the most fastidious customers of that country.

THE PHILIPPINE WATER BUFFALO.

Several Shipments Have Been Made to the United States.

Live Stock Tribune: During the past few months, a devastating disease has broken out among the water-buffaloes in the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, and in order to save the unique animal from being completely wiped out, several shipments have been made from these islands to the United States. As the Live Stock Tribune of July, 1901, contained an interesting article on these buffaloes and brought them prominently before the American people, we felt that the readers of our paper would be interested in this new move in water-buffalo history; whether they will be a success in your country, under your climatic conditions, remains to be seen, and we of the Islands shall watch this experiment with much interest. We certainly hope they will do as well, in the United States, as they have on the Islands. The common name of water-buffalo is derived from the fact that it inhabits marshy places. What is generally known as the buffalo in America is incorrectly named, American bison being the proper appellation. The animals usually pictured are natives of Asia and constitute a different subdivision of the genus bos. They are larger and less docile than common oxen. Because of their natural predilection for mud and water, the Chinese rice-growers of Hawaii find them adapted to their service in the rice swamps. In fact, this is the only available animal power they can get for plowing. A few of them are from South China and now they are scattered about the several rice plantations of the Islands.

The domesticated buffalo of Hawaii is characterized by its arched forehead, large horns compressed at the base, slightly triangular, and curved in the form of a half moon, and its thick hide, covered sparingly with coarse hairs, which become still more scanty with age. Although it has for ages been under the control of man, the tame buffalo shows little or no variation from the wild. The latter is found in large herds throughout India and the adjacent islands, eating the long, coarse grass which abounds in marshy tracts, and loving to roll itself in the mire or to plunge up to the ears in any pool or stream it may come upon. This fondness for moisture is equally marked in the tame variety, and is decidedly inconvenient, for, when harnessed to the plow, it yields to its instinct and lies down in the swamp.

IN THE COURTS.

Monday, Jan. 4.

In the county court cases were disposed of as follows: George Dowd, theft by false pretext, fined $1 and given one day in jail; Tide Westbrook, aggravated assault, fined $25; George Dowd, personating an officer, fined $25; Becinity Choros, theft, fined $25 and given thirty days in jail; George Wallace, open on Sunday, not guilty.

In the Forty-eighth District court the damage case of F. N. Grubb vs. the International and Great Northern Railway company is on trial.

Lia Rea had an examining trial before Justice Rowland on the charge of disposing of mortgaged property and was allowed $500 bail, in default of which she was committed to jail.

Two boys named Abrick and Bigerm were placed in the county jail on the charge of burglary.

New suits filed: Wiley Outland vs. Armour & Co., damages; Claud Outland, by next friend, vs. Armour & Co., damages; S. A. Shelton vs. the Northern Texas Traction company, damages.

Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Only one of the district courts of Tarrant county was in session.

The case of F. M. Grubb vs. the International Railway came to a conclusion in the Forty-eighth District court. The jury shortly returned a verdict for the defendant.

The county court was engaged all day in the consideration of the case of State vs. F. M. Trapp, slander. The case went to the jury late in the afternoon. Verdict of $100. Pleas of guilty were entered in the following cases: John Bruno, betting, $10. Ed Davis, aggravated assault, $25. Dave Harris, aggravated assault, $25.

Wednesday, Jan. 6.

In the Seventeenth District court J. M. Morehead is on trial charged with the murder of D. C. Caldwell near Handley on Oct. 12 last. The jury in the case is composed of Dan H. Kernaghan, C. C. Burgess, W. D. Trimble, W. T. Ferg, A. J. Day, J. O. A. Mann, Frank Sparrow, W. C. Logan, E. P. Lingenfelter, R. L. Shivers, R. J. Wilks and L. C. Burgess. Evidence is being heard in the case.

Ed Holland was found not guilty in the county court on the charge of threat to take human life. Steve Smith was fined $10 for betting. Eddie Coe, colored, was fined $1 for disturbing the peace.

The will of Mrs. M. V. Dukes was admitted to probate. The estate is valued at $20,000 and is located at Mansfield. A. J. Dukes is made executor.

New suits filed: Ex-parte A. C. Hardesty, to remove disabilities of minority; E. P. Olcott vs. John A. Weaver et al., trespass, change of venue from Foard county; William R. Booth vs. Calvin Smith et al., debt and foreclosure; William R. Booth vs. J. M. Donald, debt and foreclosure.

Oscar Stephenson was arrested and had an examining trial on the charge of burglarizing a Rock Island car. In default of a $750 bond he was placed in the county jail.

Thursday, Jan. 7.

The Morehead murder case is still on in the Seventeenth District court.

In the Forty-eighth District court the damage case of James M. Mallard vs. the Fort Worth Furniture company is on trial. A judgment for defendant was returned in the case of C. W. Neloms vs. the International and Great Northern Railway company.

New suits: May Ward vs. Sim Ward, divorce; Maggie Jones vs. Henry Jones, divorce.

BIRTHS.

Mr. and Mrs. Weatherford, Glenwood, girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Nichols, near stove foundry, girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham, White Settlement, girl.

AN EXCELLENT ANNUAL.

The National Live Stock Reporter of East St. Louis got out the handsomest and completest annual, on the first of January, of any of the live stock papers.

It is printed on a fine quality of paper, and is filled with instructive information relating to that market. A brief and pardonable review of its own career shows that the Reporter is growing, as it deserves to do.

Banking in Switzerland.

Thirty-six important banks in Switzerland have the right to issue bank notes. The notes are printed by the government. Two of the most prominent banks are the Cantonale Vaudoise at Lausanne and the Bank of Commerce at Geneva. Each has a capital of 12,000,000 francs ($2,316,000). One of the most important foreign banks in Switzerland is the Credit Lyonnais at Geneva, which keeps in its vaults immense values in gold and silver ware, titles, diamonds and jewels belonging to citizens of France.

Dentistry Among the Romans.

There is plentiful evidence of skilled dentistry among the Romans, for many of the Latin authors have references to false teeth. In the "Roman Laws of the Twelve Tables" there are distinct references to artificial teeth. The first part of No. 10 forbids useless expense at funerals in general, but an exception is permitted by No. 11, which allows that the gold fillings of false teeth or the gold with which they were bound should be buried or burned with the deceased.

Charge for Table Napkin.

On the continent of Europe the table napkin is charged to you, put down in cold pencil on the check brought by the waiter—two cents in our money, whatever it may happen to be in centimes or pfennigs.

Regulation for Track Walkers.

Track walkers for certain Massachusetts railroads are now required to wind a registering clock at certain points every hour and records are kept, to be examined weekly by the superintendent.

MAKING GOOD COUNTRY BUTTER.

The Art Seems to Have Been Lost, But It Can be Revived.

In market quotations there is a noticeable difference in the price of factory and of country butter, the last mentioned selling for from 5 to 10 cents less per lb. Such a difference ought not to exist, but unfortunately there is reason for it.

This was demonstrated when, about three years ago, the state purchasing agent, in order to satisfy a demand made upon him, attempted to substitute country butter for butterine in the state institutions, and in this way put thousands of dollars in the pockets of the tax payers, rather than pay to outside dealers. Even the lunatics rebelled, in fact oleomargerine was preferable to the so-called butter, of all shades, flavors and consistency, and he was compelled to abandon the patriotic attempt to encourage home industry.

While Texas butter-makers do not have all the appliances of modern butter-making, it is possible even by crude methods to make butter that is palatable and saleable. In the days of the wooden churn and dasher, with no ice, only cool water, the butter was yellow, rich and sweet, if absolute cleanliness was maintained.

Primarily, the cows must be butter producers and be fed judiciously. Oat and wheat fields are most excellent for winter pasture, and if not grazed upon too long the crop will not be injured.

It would seem superfluous to say that cleanliness from the start to finish is the essential; clean udders, clean pails and clean hands. The vessels may be clean, as that word is understood, but these ought to be chemically clean, and the nearest approach to that is boiling water and sunshine, washing first in cold water, then scalding and sunning.

The ripening of the cream is important, and that means at least thirty-six hours if weather conditions admit. In mixing the different milkings they should be of the same temperature.

Butter cannot be of good flavor unless clear of milk, and it should be worked at least twice. The salt draws out the water, and if the working is done properly there will remain no sour flakes to injure the flavor.

Much of the saleable value depends upon appearance. When ready to market, not before, it will pay to wrap it in pound packages with thin paper wrappings, and any other care that can make it attractive to the buyer.

Let it be understood that in butter, as in all commodities, it pays to have the best. Even now a farmer may sell all the year to regular customers at forty cents, while the careless and indifferent dairyman gets not half this price.

To the housewife we must look for good butter in small quantities, and when we remember the golden rolls that can come from her treasure house, we turn with disgust from the white, frothy, tasteless product that too often is labelled country butter.

CONDITIONS IN SOUTH TEXAS.

Good Grass in Some Places, but Others Are Bare.

Col. J. L. Pennington, live stock agent of the Frisco, is just in from a trip through South Texas. He says he found grass and water plentiful in some places, and in others lacking. Not much feeding is carried on. Most of the Southern Texas cattle will come to Fort Worth when ready for market.

As to hogs, Col. Pennington said some live stock raisers were paying more attention to them, in a small way, but in the aggregate the increase in hog production will be considerable.

FARMING ON SMALL ACREAGE.

East Has Learned Large Farms Are Not so Profitable as Small Ones.

Chicago Record-Herald: The farmers of the east have learned long ago that large farms, as a rule, are not so profitable as small ones. Increased population, the growth and spreading out of towns and villages, trenched upon broad acres, which became too valuable for farming purposes, and compelled their shrinkage. But the result was astonishing. Heavier, better and more profitable crops were raised.

Fifty acres produced as much as a hundred did before; twenty-five as much as fifty, and ten or fifteen as much as twenty-five. The labor expended on the larger quantity concentrated upon the smaller gave more satisfactory returns. Besides, the farmer's life was not one continuous round of drudgery; he had more leisure, more opportunities to be a social animal.

The great middle west has made the same discovery, and is profiting by it; the great further west is beginning to realize it, and is thinking about taking advantage of it.

There is no mystery connected with this increased productiveness of land, nothing scientific about it; it is simply more thorough tillage, higher and closer cultivation. Put a Chinaman at work on a city lot, 50 by 150 feet, and he will make from $150 to $300 out of the garden truck he raises on it. He digs and hoes and pulverizes the soil, manures and fertilizes it; then he does more digging and hoeing before he plants his seeds.

After that he is always at it, hoeing, weeding, watering and manuring. Perhaps, in addition to the crop, he will fatten a few pigs on the waste; nothing is lost. Although the Chinaman is a close, clean cultivator, his Japanese brother agriculturist is the quintessence of small farmers.

Imagine a buckwheat field in Japan. The buckwheat has been planted in rows, twenty-four to twenty-six inches apart—everything is planted in rows or drills in the Sunrise Kingdom. The spaces between the rows, when the buckwheat is in full flower, are filled with a hoe as deep as possible.

The earth is then raked up from the middle toward the buckwheat, leaving a furrow, in which is planted rape, or gray winter peas, and, after being carefully manured, the soil is drawn over the seed loosely. When the rape, or peas, are about two inches high the buckwheat is harvested, the soil it occupied hoed deep and furrowed to receive turnip seed and more manure.

So the work goes on continually, one crop after another, or rather one crop overlapping another all the year round, without cessation, but always manure, manure and deep hoeing.

The Japanese farmer does not know anything about rotation of crops, the preceding crop being a matter of indifference to him, the succeeding one being determined by his store of manure, the season of the year, or the requirements of the farm. If there is a sufficiency of manure, the rows between his plants are allowed to lie fallow until a sufficient quantity has been collected; it never occurs to his mind to plant without manuring.

By this close system of cultivation, and a constant succession of varied crops without regard to the character of their food, it is not difficult to conjecture that the soil is liable to become exhausted and barren, but such is not the case. On the contrary, it is well attested that fields have been so cultivated for hundreds of years without the slightest diminution in their fertility, the quantity and quality of the plants grown being invariably the same.

The secret of it is that the Oriental farmer invariably returns to the soil in manure and other ingredients exactly what he takes away from it in plants—the income and the expenditure of the soil are always kept evenly balanced; moreover, he never breaks up a plot of ground unless he possesses a stock of manure with which to fertilize it.

Although our population is not sufficiently a teeming one to make it necessary to economize every inch of ground as do the Orientals, yet there are many things of value to be learned from their system of culture so far as small farms are concerned. We want to raise twice or thrice as much on one acre as we can on two or three, for concentration of labor makes work easier and the profits greater, and it is dawning upon the minds of American farmers generally that this may be accomplished without much scientific training; indeed, many stumble upon it without knowing the reason for their success.

When we break up and till a plot of ground, we begin by extracting from it three or four harvests without bestowing a pound of manure, and we apply manure only when the soil is exhausted. But the Oriental regards a virgin soil as so much capital, which he has not the slightest intention of impairing, and from the very outset he takes care to establish a proper balance between crop and manure, expenditure and income, maintaining intact the productive power of the ground. This seems a simple and easy thing to do, but our habit of farming great tracts of land has made it unnecessary to observe this natural equilibrium between soil and its products.

When one spot of land is worn out, another tract of virgin soil was tilled, and so on, until manuring became an absolute necessity.

With a large acreage before him, the farmer finds it impossible to fertilize properly, and, therefore, his application of manure over the entire surface is an aggravation, so to speak, to plants which demand a sufficient quantity for their perfect growth. Hence has come about the so-called "scientific" methods of farming, which are nothing but the application of common sense based upon the same experience as that of the Orientals, which means less acreage and greater productiveness.

THE INDIANS IN POVERTY.

They Expected Government Money and Did Little Farming.

Muskogee, I. T., Jan. 1.—Mr. Schoenfelt, Indian agent, states that there has never been a winter since he has been in office that the Indians were so poverty stricken as at the present time. This is especially true in the Creek nation. Mr. Schoenfelt says that the only reason he can assign is that the Indians believed they would have plenty of money by realizing on their lands and the payment of the loyal Creek claim, and failed to put in as large crops as usual. This, coupled with the short crop this year, has reduced the supplies to the poverty line even this early in the winter. None of the Indians have realized on their lands, and the loyal Creek claim will not be paid until the hardest part of the winter is passed.

DROUTH-RESISTING WHEAT.

Secretary Wilson says of experiments, recently made with macaroni or Algerian wheat:

"Great progress has been made in proving that a large portion of the United States which has not sufficient rainfall to raise the ordinary crop plants can be used to great advantage in the growing of a peculiar kind of wheat. The land between the 100th and 120th principal meridians is thus affected and comprises one-third of the area of the United States. On this land as a result of our experiments year before last 10,000,000 bushels of wheat were harvested. Last year it was 25,000,000. In a few years the production will be 100,000,000 bushels."

HORSES AND MULES.

Market Stronger, With an Upward Tendency.

The demand for mules is increasing, and prices are advancing. Good cotton mules are now bringing strong prices, and there is a large business doing at the Fort Worth horse and mule market.

Buyers this week have been from New York, Louisiana, Arkansas and East Texas. They are after cotton mules chiefly, though there is some demand for good sized mules for sugar work. Two loads of sugar mules were sold to a New York company to be worked on their sugar plantation in Mexico.

A supply of 500 to 600 mules is kept on hand, and buyers never leave this market for lack of what they want, if they are willing to pay the price. Sales yesterday aggregated over $20,000, which was the biggest day's business yet done on this market.

BUGS DEVOUR A CHURCH.

Baltimore, Dec. 26.—A mortar-eating bug, something heretofore unheard of by naturalists, has been discovered in St. Augustine's church at Elkridge Landing, a suburb of this city.

The Rev. Francis P. Doory, pastor of the church, made the discovery that the brick work and marble facing back of the altar was falling to pieces and there was grave danger of the whole altar collapsing. He called workmen, who found that all the cement between the marble slabs and the mortar between the bricks supporting the slabs had been eaten away.

When the first slab was removed thousands of small white bugs fell to the floor. They were exceedingly lively, but hundreds of them were captured.

To demonstrate that the bugs actually ate mortar, all those captured were placed in a pail containing several pounds of dried mortar. In two days the plaster had disappeared down the throats of the insects.

The entire altar will have to be torn down and rebuilt.

CATTLE IN THE SOUTH

POSSIBILITIES OF WINTER FEEDING FOR GOOD PROFIT.

We Must have a Better Grade of Cattle and More Economic Methods in Their Handling.

E. R. Loyd, Professor of Animal Industry, Mississippi Agricultural College, writes:

The more I study the subject of agriculture from the standpoint of the southern farmer, the more thoroughly convinced I become that we need to introduce into our system of farming more live stock of a better quality. We have large areas of cheap land that is well adapted to grazing, but is not suitable for cotton farming. Our climate is not only sufficiently mild for out-door feeding in winter, but the warmth enables the soil to yield an almost perennial pasture.

The South is rich in every kind of feed the cattle with perhaps the exception of corn, and on our best lands this grain can be and has been produced for less than twenty cents per bushel. We have a great variety of native pasture grasses of high feeding value and quite a number of cultivated kinds with which to supplement the native ones.

The common winter crops, as oats, rye, barley, vetch, alfalfa and clover, are easily grown, thus filling the winter feeding period with a variety of green succulent food, which is so necessary to the best and most rapid development of young growing animals.

As a general rule, the lands in the South are very deficient in humus, which to a marked degree, lessens their productive power; we know that a proper system of crop rotation will correct this defect, but, apparently, a greater incentive is needed than the mere fact of improving the land, to induce farmers generally to grow restorative crops, above the small amount of hay needed to feed the milk cow and work horses, the growing of beef cattle would supply the needed incentive.

In the South there is a very limited market demand for any large surplus of peavine, soy bean or velvet bean hays, but beef cattle can be made to provide an unlimited home market for these coarse hays and pay a double value for every ton consumed—a fertilizer value and a meat value. The restorative crops also have a double value, a fertilizer and a feed value. Hence, I say the raising of beef cattle means to the southern farmer a better system of crop rotation, the growing of many leguminous plants and a cheap method of increasing the fertility of his soil.

In raising beef cattle the farmer is enabled to use the maximum amount of land with a minimum amount of labor. The reverse is true with the cotton farmer. On practically every farm in the South where cotton and corn are the principal crops, we find only from one-fourth to one-half the land cultivated; the remainder is idle capital. If the cotton farmer could get three dollars per acre rent from his entire farm, instead of for a small part of it, then cotton farming would be one of the most profitable lines of busines, but this will never become possible in a thinly populated country, where labor is scarce. At present our principal system of farming consists in renting the land to negro tenants for a part of the crop or for a money rent per acre.

Now, I suggest that each cotton planter rent at least a part of his farm to good beef cattle, and this can be done without decreasing the cotton acreage. Our experiments along this line and the data I have gotten from practical farmers, lead me to conclude that the beef steer will pay the highest rent and at the same time improve the land. The steer can profitably utilize the rough land on the farm that is not adapted to cotton culture. I offer the following data in support of my argument:

I visited a farm the other day of 260 acres. The owner paid for this farm $1080 and had rented 60 acres of the best land to a tenant for $80 or $1.33 per acre. He tried to rent the remaining 200 acres, which was thin upland, for $150, but could find no tenant willing to pay that amount. So he decided to pasture it.

On June 15, sixty good grade steers were put on this land and by October 1 had made an average gain of 180 pounds, which means that the 200 acres that could not be rented for $150 had produced 10,800 pounds of beef, which at three cents per pound is worth $324, or in less than four months the sters had paid $1.67 per acre rent and thrown in the manure.

Last winter the Mississippi experiment station put a bunch of small yearling steers in the feed lot and wintered them on Johnson grass hay without grain. The feeding period lasted 120 days; the calves ate an average of 1,440 pounds of hay, which a little more than maintained them. The hay was produced for $3 per ton, which made the winter feed per calf cost $2.16. The steers were weighed and turned to pasture March 26, and again weighed Oct. 1. For the 188 days of pasture they have made an average gain of 262 pounds or 1.39 pounds per day. The pasture contained 80 acres, including 25 acres of woodland, which made an average of 2 acres per animal. Suppose we figure the gain at three cents per pound, then in 188 days the steers had paid $8.93 per acre rent. We carried 40 animals on the pasture. I wish to say that the past summer was unusualy favorable for the best growth of grasses, the rain was abundant and well distributed.

I fully appreciate the fact that cotton growing will continue to be our principal line of farming, and it is not my purpose to attempt to persuade you that the Southern farmer should abandon the culture of cotton and devote his entire farm to raising cattle, but I do wish to emphasize the value of beef cattle as an adjunct to cotton farming. With beef cattle on the farm the millions of tons of corn stocks that rot in our fields and that represent from 35 per cent to 40 per cent of the feeding value of the corn crop, would be converted into beef and manure. The thousands of tons of oat and wheat straw, the large quantities of slightly damaged hay, the many tons of sorghum, peavine, soy bean and other hays too coarse for the market, would all be eaten by the cattle and help to enrich the farm and the farmer.

The question of producing feed to grow beef cattle is not a serious one in the South, as I will endeavor to prove. Last fall we planted one field in oats, which were cut for hay in the dough state. The land was then planted in sorghum; the sorghum yielded two cuttings. The yield of hay from this field was 6¼ tons per acre; including $3 per acre rent for the land, the hay cost $2.60 per ton in the rick. An adjoining field was planted in wheat, which was cut for hay, and the land sown in cow peas. The total yield of hay per acre was 3.85 tons; including $3 per acre rent, the hay cost $3 per ton in the rick.

What I have said so far was intended to show that beef cattle can be grown in the South at a handsome profit to the farmer. I have not claimed that the cattle can be fed and finished for the market with the same degree of profit to the feeder.

The growing of beef cattle and the process necessary to finish them for market are two different propositions. There is no doubt in my mind but that we can grow the cattle here as cheaply as they can be grown in any country, but it is a fact that a very small per cent of southern cattle go on the market fat. This is true, mainly, on account of the low grade of cattle that is raised in the South. A steer that is not good enough to bring more than $3 after having been fed from 100 to 150 days on high priced feed cannot make feeding a profitable business.

We must bear in mind that the cotton seed meal cannot profitably be classed as a home grown feed, since it is not under the direct control of the farmers, but is controlled by the oil mills. Cotton seed meal bears the same relation to the southern feeder that the wheat bran does to the Western feeder. Experience has taught us that if we are to feed cotton seed meal to cattle, at its present price, we must have better cattle, or there will be no profit and frequently an actual loss. If all the cotton seed meal that is produced in the South could be fed to well-bred live stock and the manure carefully saved and applied to the land, it would require no prophet to foretell the results. In a very few years the South would be one of the richest agricultural sections of the United States with a productive power of every acre doubled.

DELIVERY OF FINE HEREFORDS

Raised Above the Line, and Shipped to South Texas.

Dallas News: William Powell, the well known Hereford breeder of Channing, has been in the city for a few days, looking after the transfer of a shipment of his fine Herefords that have been sold to parties of this city. There were fifty-two head in the shipment, which were sold to the following parties: Twenty-seven to Capt. Charles Schreiner of Kerrville, twenty-five head to J. L. Chadwick of Cresson and five head to R. E. Nutt of Beeville, at prices ranging from $85 to $125 around. Mr. Powell says that he has found the demand for his kind of cattle better the past year than formerly, though the prices were not as good generally.

Mr. Powell reports cattle in good shape in his section of the country, and thinks they will go through the winter in good condition, as the cattlemen generally in that section are better prepared this year to meet the exigencies of the season than they were last. The grass, he says, is good, not being as short as it is down in this section of the state, and the water supply is abundant, as they depend almost entirely on deep wells for the supply.

He reports the calf crop in that section as very light. While some shipments of calves have been made, the majority of his neighbors have not done much shipping. "I have been through three seasons of depression," said Mr. Powell, "and each time has been followed by better prices, and I do not think there should be any cause for demoralization in the cattle business. There is no need of any one getting scared. Prices will be good this year. Not boom or fancy prices, but an appreciable advance that will make cattlemen easier, and the demand will be good. The presidential election coming on is against us, but times will be better. The financial stringency in Wall Street, caused by the expansion of the steel and copper trusts, has had an effect on financial matters with cattlemen, but the shortness of the calf crop and other conditions will have an appreciable bearing upon cattle prices. I think that things will right themselves, and that soon. The Japanese-Russian war, if it comes, will cause quite a demand for beef, some large orders having already been given. One million pounds of canned beef will require a large number of cows to fill."

WARM DRINKS FOR LIVE STOCK.

Water Heaters Introduced Into the Yellowstone Country.

Yellowstone Journal: Mike Wehinger left town today with a large galvanized iron tank which he will use for warming water for his stock during the winter. The tank is ten feet square and three feet deep and is fitted with a heating apparatus or fireplace in the center.

By adoption of this method of watering stock in the winter it is thought much better effects will be achieved than follows their being obliged to rustle icicles and snowballs, besides having an open tank to which cattle can resort for water even in the coldest weather. It is a well established fact that with other animals, as with man, the food is digested only when the stomach is warm.

As range conditions now go, in the winter time cattle are obliged to travel many miles for water and for days go without it until they reach an open water hole. In this condition they will drink an undue amount to slake their only natural and yet unnatural thirst and the result is they will load up with an unwholesome amount of ice-cold water which will make digestion impossible for a long time, with corresponding detriment to the weakening of the animal to which the matter of strength and endurance in winter time here is of prime importance.

PORK FROM KAFFIR CORN

Of the quality of pork made by Kaffir corn alone, and on a mixed diet of Kaffir corn and alfalfa, a bulletin of the Nebraska Experiment Station says:

We shipped fifty head of Kaffir corn fed hogs to Swift & Co., St. Joseph, Mo., for slaughter tests. Swift & Co. report that "the hogs showed good, firm flesh, with good distribution of lean and fat on the bellies; the hogs that were fed on Kaffir corn meal and alfalfa hay showing fat of a good, white color not common in corn fed hogs. The hogs fed while Kaffir corn alone varied considerably in weight, but were the most suitable for bacon hogs, and a few would have been suitable for English cuts, on account of the evenness of the fat and the good distribution of lean through the bellies."

We shipped 80 head of Kaffir corn-fed hogs to Armour & Co., Kansas City.

Armour & Co. reported as follows: "The hogs fed Kaffir corn alone, flesh irregular and rather soft; the hogs having Kaffir corn and alfalfa pasture, flesh firm, color of fat good; the hogs fed Kaffir corn and skim milk, flesh firm, fat white, good distribution of lean in the bellies; and hogs having Kaffir corn, skim-milk, and alfalfa pasture, flesh firm, nice white fat, good proportion of fat to lean."

Goldfrank, Frank & Co. will feed on their Indio ranch in Southwest Texas 3,500 head of steers. These are to be fed on corn and forage raised on the ranch.

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Semi-Annual Green Tag Clearing Sale
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Look for the Green Tags on Clothing, Shoes, Dress Goods, Staples, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings.
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BANISH THE SCRUB BULL.

Good Blood Must be Used to Produce Good Cattle.

The time has come when the scrub bull should be eliminated from the fields of lespedesa, gascon, bermuda and other grasses of the South. The war left no legacy of poverty as binding as that of the scrub bull. A thief can be thwarted in his designs, but the scrub bull steals with the owner's aid and despoils the hand that feeds him by siring calves that should be sold by the dozen instead of by the pound. If national legislation cost the South only a tithe of what the scrub bull does the Southern people would be ready for almost any move short of secession.

The ranges of the West, where twenty years ago the writer herded droves of Texas cattle, have passed into the hands of the "man with the hoe," and 1903 sees these semi-arid regions producing wheat in such abundance that cars cannot be supplied to move it or elevators to house it, and thousands of bushels were piled upon the ground by growers at the various railway stations awaiting transportation facilities. The passing of the ranges of the West from a free-grass proposition to a farming one has made a change necessary in the production of beef. Some brave but venturesome cattlemen have moved their herds to British North America, so near the pole that ice forty inches thick is not an uncommon winter experience; what the results of such a venture must be is appalling to predict.

The Southern states are the fields for future cattle production, and this will be brought about, not by increasing the number, but by increasing the weight, by eliminating the scrub bull as an ornament too expensive longer to enjoy, and by getting down to business by putting a registered Shorthorn bull in his place.

The Panhandle of Texas has won fame by the championship prizes carried off from the Chicago Fat Stock Show by yearlings and two-year-old steers bred in that section, but taken to the corn state when calves to be developed. The Southern states can win for themselves fame by not only breeding good cattle, but by feeding them to championship winners on the products of Southern soil. Grazed through the spring, summer and fall on the nutritious grasses that carpet every valley and ornament every slope or mountain-side, they can be fattened on cotton seed meal and hulls, thus converting into the highest priced meats these once neglected products of the Sunny South.

The cattle of commerce would bring 25 per cent. more if sired by registered Shorthorn bulls, but the cattle of the Southern states, if converted from "chili con carne" meat by the use of registered Shorthorn bulls, would bring 75 per cent more than they do today. Cows on the shortgrass ranges of the writer in the Panhandle of Texas often yield from six to seven gallons of milk per day. They are not milked for commercial use, but simply to save the udders, since no calf can consume so much milk until six weeks to two months old. This class of cows would for a period of six months furnish a generous supply of milk for both calf and family by the addition of a small grain ration on ordinary pasture, and the calf, if properly cared for, will make a 1250-pound beef at from eighteen to twenty months of age. The average Southern cow supplies so little milk that often it does not pay to fed even this small grain ration, and her calf is such an indifferent specimen of the bovine race that a tenderloin, porterhouse or sirloin steak could not be found in a whole herd of them. This is not the fault of the feed or the climate, but of the blood. The South needs improved blood injected into the cattle—blood that will give size, quality and finish; blood that will produce milk, butter and beef.

Cows brought to the short-grass ranges of the Panhandle of Texas from Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas have proven their value as mothers when crossed to a registered Shorthorn bull. If the Panhandle of Texas can produce such superior cattle with envioronments against them, where five months of dry winter feed is often followed by late springs, dry summers and falls disastrous from the short water supply, what should the Southern states be able to do where the grass is green ten months in the year, followed by short winters, with silver rivulets coursing through every valley and springing from every mountain side?

Environment makes the Southern states ideal for breeding. In Mexico and Arabia, where water is scarce and herbage short, nature demands a light body on long legs to meet the natural conditions. The Shorthorn is a product of different environment; a native of the grazing sections of England, where luxuriant grasses, with ample shade and water has, in response to nature, produced a heavy body on short legs. Environment makes the race-horse the breed for the Arabian deserts, with his light, flat bone, sinew and muscle, while the valley of the Clyde and the lowlands of Belgium are the home of the draft horse, with his ponderous foot and immense weight. Environment places a Southern breeder in possession, by nature, to reap the reward that those in the short-grass regions of the West must obtain by artificial means. The Southern breeder can accomplish greater results on grass alone than those of the semi-arid sections of the West with grass and grain combined.

It is to be hoped the Southern cattle owners will attend the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904, and carefully look over the cattle for which the American Shorthorn Breeders association will expend over $25,000 in prizes and in making milk and butter tests. This will be the greatest show the world has ever seen, and the lessons to be gained by the examination of the cattle that will be represented there should be turned to great profit by the Southern people. It will convince them of the value of registered bulls over the little, knotty-headed scrub bull that makes noise enough, but sires calves about the size of jack-rabbits. There is not a plantation in the South but what should have a number of good milk, butter and beef cattle. They have the feed and climate. All that is needed to make cattle one of the most profitable industries in the South is the improved blood as represented by the registered sire or dam. The quickest way to do this is to buy the females of the right breeding and then continue to cross them carefully with blood that will "nick" with that of the female. To build up the scrub stock is a slow process, and the age is too fast for this sort of work, but better the slow way than not at all. The writer contemplates inoculating, to immunize against the Southern states and holding a public sale. If this is carried out the cattle will be sold under a guarantee to live for one year, money refunded or cattle replaced at your option. If once a start is made in this direction the Southern states will soon find the value of good cattle and make themselves felt in the beef-producing markets not only of our country, but of Europe.

There are a dozen different communities in the South wher it has been demonstrated that Shorthorn cattle can be produced on a par with my old home, Winchester, Ky., in the heart of the bluegrass regions. But the war changed all this, and the cattle industry moved with the tides in the Northwestern states, but the time has come for this to change, and the ebb has already set in the direction of the New South. H. T. GROOM.

Groom, Texas.

The Religious Column

By Rev. J. R. Goode.

"There is a number of us creep
Into the world to eat and sleep;
And know no reason why we're born
But only to consume the corn,
Devour the cattle, flesh and fish,
And leave behind an empty dish.
And if our tombstone, when we die,
Be not taught to flatter and to lie,
There's nothing better can be said
Than that he's eat up all his bread,
Drunk up his drink and gone to bed."
—Selected.

Dr. Brown of the First Presbyterian church is conducting an afternoon Sunday school at Marine school house No. 1.

Bro. Bussey, the county missionary, held a meeting at New Hope last week. He recently closed a very successful revival meeting at Rendon.

Rev. F. O. Fannon, a missionary evangelist, delivered a lecture on "World Wide Missions," at the Third Christian church last Tuesday evening.

It was our privilege to attend a reunion of the membership of the Arlington Baptist church recently. That church, under the leadership of Bro. Jackson, has prospered greatly during the last year.

The First Baptist church at Marshall is arranging to reseat the church and put in a pipe organ. The improvements contemplated will cost $4,000. They are also building a mission chapel in North Marshall.

A Boston mother said to her little daughter: "If you had my faith, darling, you would have no toothache." The child replied: "Well, mother, if you had my toothache you wouldn't have any faith."—Boston Herald.

Life means growth; Christianity is life, hence the Christian should be constantly growing. Each year should be marked by decided advancement in Christian attainment. At the beginning of the new year it is well for us to look carefully to our condition and needs, and note where we are especially defective, and determine if possible in what we should make special growth.—Baptist Union.

Our life may be food to us or may, if we have it so, be poison, but one or the other it must be. Whichever and whatever it is, beyond all doubt it is eminently real. So, merely as the day and the night alternately follow one another, does every day when it yields to darkness, and every night when it passes into dawn, bear with it its own tale of the results which it has silently wrought upon each of us for evil or for good. The day of diligence, duty and devotion leaves it richer than it found us, richer sometimes, and even commonly, in our circumstances; richer always in ourselves.—Gladstone.

Dr. J. B. Cranfill, the genial editor of the Baptist Standard of Dallas, which, by the way, is one of the brightest and most appreciated of our exchanges, has fallen, unconsciously, it is to be hoped, into the perpetration of poetry. One recent effusion contains the following couplet:

"I'm afraid of the man with a hand like a snake,
For he gives me a chill when with him I shake."

If the doctor's uncompromising position on some questions were not so well understood, this might be mistaken for a clear case of the "morning after." But, "with all his faults, we love him still."

Every day we need to remind ourselves that the real joys of life are in the things that money cannot buy; that the rich and the poor are alike in the essential possibilities of their lives. There is a certain millionaire in Chicago who might be supposed to have everything he could desire; yet he coveted something possessed by his negro man-servant; you will not blame him either. He said to his man one day:

"Dick, what is it I see you reading so closely every little while?"

"It's a letter from my old mother, back in Georgy, suh."

"Read me some of it; you don't need to read it all to me."

And so the negro read portions of that letter. And now every little while the rich man asks, "Isn't it about time to get another letter from your mother?" And when it comes he listens eagerly to the words painfully and yet so lovingly written by that poor old ignorant negress down in Georgia.

IRRIGATION IN SOUTHWEST TEXAS.

San Antonio Stockman: Irrigation in southwest Texas has long since passed the experimental stage. Within the past five years thousands of acres have been put under irrigation in this southwestern country with the best possible results. The soil and water appear to be admirably adapted for the production of all kinds of field, garden and orchard crops. Alfalfa, the king of all forage crops, makes a wonderful growth in this section, the yield being from eight to ten tons per acre. In counties like Dimmit one-half the entire area can be irrigated, while the land upon which water can be profitably placed in many other counties in southwest Texas will run from 10 to 40 per cent of the entire area. Soon this part of the state will be referred to no more as a section where good crops are the exception and not the rule, but on the contrary it will be known as the portion of the state where crops never fail.

RIGHTEOUS INDIGNATION.

"Why, it is simply an outrage!" says an old-time shipper in the Denver Record Stockman, in speaking of the railroads cutting off the return passes of shippers. "Ten years ago we used to pay $50 for a standard car from Denver to the river and we made the run in from eighteen to twenty-two hours, and sometimes less than eighteen hours. Now it takes from twenty-four to forty hours to make the run, and they charge us $70 for the same car. We are expected to go along and take care of the stock, and I suppose they will next want to charge us full fare for riding on the stock train with the cattle."

BOLTED AND LOCKED.

Eleven Exits of the Iroquois Theatre Were In That Situation.

STARTLING STORIES.

Failure Is Admitted to Instruct Employes Relative to Fighting Fire, and Not Even Suitable Appliances Provided.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—By their own evidence before Justice Fulkerson, attorney for the fire department, who is conducting the investigation into the Iriquois theatre horror, the proprietors of the theatre showed that a worse condition of affairs existed than had heretofore been thought possible.

Will K. Davis, Harry J. Powers and Thomas J. Noonan, active managers of the Iroquois theatre, were examined by Mr. Fulkerson. All of them pleaded ignorance of any precautions taken to prevent loss of life at their theatre. They admitted failure to instruct employes in fighting fire, and even to provide suitable appliances for use against flames. Their statements were corroborated by the testimnoy of twenty employes of the theatre, none of whom had ever been told their duty in case of fire.

Noonan, who is the working manager of the theatre, under direction of Davis and Powers, admitted that eleven of the theatre exits were locked and bolted. Two of these exits, leading to the front of the theatre on the ground floor, were locked, three exits on the north side of the ground balcony were bolted. The greatest loss of life by fire was in the first and second balconies. Hundreds of people were suffocated through inability to get out, or were trampled to death trying to do so. Had these three exits in the balcony been available, according to Inspector Fulkerson, the loss of life must have been greatly diminished.

Noonan declared no person had been named by the theatre management to superintend the operation of the ventilators of the theatre in case of fire, and that in consequence the flames had been permitted to sweep the place instead of seeking a natural outlet through the stage roof.

From figures obtained, it was evident that almost one in three of the people who attended the matinee lost their lives, the percentage being a trifle over 31 per cent. The theatre seated 1606 people, and in addition to these, 236 had been admitted after all seats were sold, making a toetal of 1842 present in the theatre, of whom 591 were killed.

Manager Noonan declared that the two balconies, including seats and people standng, held 339 people. The total number of fatalities in the fire is to date 591, of whom three were killed on the first floor. This would make, according to Manager Noonan's statement, 58 deaths out of 889 people in the two balconies.

SAN DOMINGO AFFAIRS.

Commander Dillingham Says That Anarchy Prevails.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Under date of Puerto Plata, San Domingo, Jan. 5, the navy department has received a telegram from Commander Dillingham of the cruiser Detroit giving an account of a state of demoralization in that vicinity. The dispatch reads:

"In ths vicinity anarchy prevails, business is at a standstill. Puerto Plata is quiet at present. Jiminez authorities are collecting duties and dues. Jiminez at Santiago. Revolution is not one of principle, but of unfarness. Will not allow interruption of commerce. Went to Sosoua morning of Jan. 3; returned to Puerto Plata to see Cherokee out of port. Will coal here and return to Sosoua.

"Fight at Sosoua Dec. 20 between Morales and Jiminez troops took place in United Fruit company's property. Without notice, houses were looted, lives of United States citizens absolutely disregarded, women and children had to flee for safety, property destroyed. Have forbidden any fighting or any armd force of any party, with certain limits necessary to protect lives of United Staes citizens at Sosoua. Commanding officers in the filed near Sosoua have been instructed. Left one officer, sixteen marines, Colt automatic gun and steam launch at Sosoua to see my instructions carried out until my return. Am in signal communication with this force. Can control situation.

"Consuls here want guard. Do not think it necessary at present. Am all ready when necessary. British steamer Pallas here. Have joined British captain in note to military commander here, holding him responsible for any disorder, and telling him that we will take such prompt action as we see fit in case of disorder."

With a firm hand the Washington government from now on will protect American life and property in the island of San Domingo. It is said that the administration has not yet adopted any permanent policy for the conduct of affairs in San Domingo beyond that which it has always pursued of protecting Aamerican life and property. The statement is authorized that the conduct of Commander Dillingham, while following only general instructions, is entirely indorsed and approved by the government, and it is believed that his intelligent handling of the situation will have a large influence toward the restoration of order in the island.

House Did Little.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The only measure considered in the house Wednesday was a bill introduced by the delegate from Hawaii in the ratification of a Hawaiian legislature authorizing the manufacture and distribution of electric power and the island of Oahua, territory of Hawaii. Owing to the objections made to the bill in the form presented, it was recommitted to the committee on territories.

Population Increases.

Since the formation of the German empire its population has increased 17,000,000. On July 1, 1903, it was estimated at 58,549,000—on increase of 1.46 per cent in a year.

Good Old Tsi An.

Protests against Empress An's course may be withdrawn, now that it has been discovered that she is beheading journalists instead of editors.

OUR THIRD

Semi-Annual Green Tag Clearing Sale

STARTS

Saturday, January 9, 1904.

The greatest cut-price sale ever attempted. Every article in the house will bear a cut-price green tag. Don't miss it. Seasonable merchandise at remarkable low prices.

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Are consumed daily in these two cities.

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

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

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KEEPS MULES UP AND FEED BILLS DOWN

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Frank Southern's Saloon,

1315 Jennings Ave., Opposite Market Square.

He gives 32 ounces to the quart, standard or full measure, of the best and purest whisky in the market. High proof goods is the best, because it is more pure than the low proof whiskies. Some dealers "hollow" full measure and give you low proof goods. But the old Reliable Dealer, Frank Southern, will give you a jug, full measure, guaranteed to be high proof. Farmers' trade solicited and courteous treatment assured. Sole agent in this territory for Hill & Hill Whisky.

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There is one best;

and it is

a home product.

FORT WORTH BEER

HORSES STRAVING TO DEATH.

Neighbors Complain of Ranchman Who Does Not Feed.

Walla Walla, Jan. 1.—From 150 to 200 horses belonging to a hermit rancher named Matthews are reported to be starving to death in the Snake River hills, north of Pleasant View, Washington.

County Commissioner J. N. McCaw reported today he had seen horses that were mere skeletons staggering about on a barren, rocky quarter-section with a ten acre lane leading to the Snake River, their only source of water with nothing to eat along the way. Indignant ranchers of that district have offered to buy the animals, but Matthews is said to hold them at prohibitive figures. He is supposed to be somewhat demented.

"One man told me he had dragged three horses out of the road, where they had dropped down from starvation," said Mr. McCaw. "Feeling is high in that section."

Matthews is said to have allowed his horses to starve before. A complaint will probably be lodged on the charge of cruelty to animals.

BIG RAILROAD BUSINESS.

The extent of the railroad business in connection with the Fort Worth Stock Yards is shown by the figures given herewith:

During the year 1903 there were received at these yards 12,202 car loads of cattle, 1,817 cars of hogs, 602 cars of sheep, and 279 cars of horses and mules. The total is 14,900 cars.

This takes account of the hauling of stock to the yards. Thousands of cars loaded with the products of the packing-houses were hauled out, and hundreds of car-loads of material for the packing-houses and stock yards were brought in.

Altogether the Fort Worth Stock Yards makes a good deal of business for the railroads.

The Citizen

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NOTICE.

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The authorized agent of this paper are C. H Beard and J A. Parchman.

Make all checks or money orders payable to The Reporter Publishing Co.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1904

PROFITS IN TURKEYS.

The boast of Texas has been the amount of cotton produced here, but of late an enemy has invaded the cotton territory and the devastations of the boll weevil are reducing the totals so that there is a prospect of lowering the state's record in a degree that would be alarming if this great state were not resourceful.

It was a matter of surprise to us, and it may be to others, that this state is ranking second in the raising of turkeys. Verily their gobble is heard throughout the land, and one has only to stand at the freight depots of the different railways coming into Fort Worth, where these birds are received by carloads, to realize that the farmer may take courage. He can surely have meat on his table and dollars to jingle in his pocket as long as the turkeys strut in his barnyard.

What perhaps seems more to the purpose is that turkeys are great devourers of insects, nor are they at all epicurean in their selection, and while the man who turns a big flock of turkeys into his cotton field may not win the $50,000 prize for a boll weevil exterminator, there seems to be no question that he will by this means save a much larger portion of his crops. Then, too, the eater can be eaten and will furnish cheer for the farmer at table as well as in the gin.

The increased number of turkeys raised will no doubt cheapen the price, but when it is remembered that there is a sure market for them at the Fort Worth packing houses, and that the chicks do not require more than a few weeks care, no one ought to be deterred from raising all they can. The turkey is a good forager, begins early to shift for itself and is ready for the table at any time after four months. The rearing of these can be left to the women of the family, and a just man will see that the women of the family receive their full share of net returns.

All hail! to the turkey that ought to be our national bird rather than the eagle, a scavenger and depredator.

SELECTION OF GOOD SEEDS.

The distribution of seed by the general government through the representatives from the various states proved unsatisfactory in its practical results, partly because of inferior quality of seed, largely for want of adaptability of product to the sections where it was sent, and partly because the desire to help the farmer was thwarted by political aspirants who used the generosity of Uncle Sam to forward their personal ends. An effort was therefore made to abolish the custom, which did not meet with success.

The result of the agitation was beneficial, for it has led to a wiser and more careful selection of seeds, and we believe more just disbursement of the same.

Every farmer who studies his vocation intelligently, who becomes acquainted with the soil to be cultivated, its elements and requirements for a full development of fertility, who understands climatic conditions so as to plant that crop best adapted to existing conditions, knows the worthlessness of this knowledge unless supplemented by plants suited to the demands.

In order to attain success on the farm, the importance of good seed cannot be overestimated. A man may rise early, cultivate thoroughly, never eat the bread of idleness, give personal supervision to farm work, but when the harvest comes the ingathering will be disappointment unless the seed sown is sound and of superior quality.

The farmer himself can do much in the way of improving his crops by careful selection each year of the earliest and best matured seed. Experience has shown that by careful selection marked improvement in grade and yield have invariably followed.

The acquirement of new territory by the United States has brought into notice products before unknown in this country, some of which are likely to prove valuable as foods, and it is to be hoped that the Texas farmer will derive benefit from their introduction, the climate here being almost identical with some sections of the new countries, and our farmers alive to the necessity of diversifying the farm products.

PROSPERITY OF THE FARMER.

He is Making Money and is Not Afraid of a Panic.

The prosperity of the American farmer, is the theme of an interview that a New York newspaper prints, the author being Hon. James S. Wilson, secretary of agriculture. Among other things, Mr. Wilson said:

"To one familiar with the situation, it must appear that there will be no panic in this country now so long as the farmer of the United States is able to produce good and salable crops. The American farmer sustains the country and feeds a great portion of the world. He is virtually independent of any other class.

"Let me premise by giving a few figures from my annual report just issued. From 1880 to 1890 the average of exports of farm products was more than $703,000,000. In 1901 they were $952,000,000. In 1903 the surplus, which we did not need in this country and was sold abroad, amounted to $878,000,000.

"I will tell you that the farmers are independent of the banks, the money lenders or anybody else. They are prosperous. In the east anybody can see it for himself. They are getting good prices for their grain, hay, milk, butter, cheese, fruits and other produce. Think of the prices of eggs and poultry! Then they have the advantage over their western brethren in not having the long haul and heavy freight rates.

"The farmers of the west were never in such easy circumstances. Their crops have been good and the demand from abroad has been such as to keep the prices at a comfortable figure.

"There can be no hard times, such as Wall street predicts, so long as the crops do not fail. The American farmer is an optimist. In the west the banks are bursting with farmers' money. The farmer has luxuries such as one would not have dreamed of seeing in a farm house twenty years ago. The farmer often has a telephone in his house. His daughter has a piano, and goes to boarding school. The children have bicycles.

"I am told that there is between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000 of farmers' money in New York banks or on loan. From Iowa alone somewhere in the neighborhood of $60,000,000 has been sent to Canada to purchase grazing and farming lands."

THE MEN WHO RIDE ON PASSES.

This is good stuff from the Chicago Live Stock World:

"A railroad man recently remarked that about the only people who would be riding free after the new year would be the politicians.

"That a farmer or a stock shipper can send in a lot of stock, even up to a train load, without being able to get back home without buying a ticket, seems an outrage, when politicians and their families are allowed to ride free in all directions.

"What does it mean?

"Perhaps one thing it ought to mean is, that farmers and stockmen ought to take interest enough in politics to be able to dictate terms to the railroads."

Dictating terms to the railroads is good enough as far as it goes, but the dictation should not stop at that. It would be better for the state if farmers and stockmen were to turn their attention to dictating to the politicians.

Every man who holds an office in Texas has a pass over the railroads of the state. Legislators who make laws, judges who interpret them, county assessors who appraise the values of railroads, are favored with passes. We have heard of some such officials who have returned the passes sent them, but these are an exception.

Passes are given because of the good effect they will have in cultivating a kindly feeling toward the givers.

We need a law that will require the railroads to make regular reports giving the names of all persons to whom passes are issued, and the offices held by such persons. Publicity of that kind would have a blighting effect on many a political bud.

PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL.

Christmas Brings Grief to Victims of Many Tragedies.

Christmas celebration is responsible for the following accidents in Texas alone, which we have taken from our exchanges:

At Corsicana a boy named Hayes McDaniel, aged 9 years, was struck by a ball from a target rifle in the hands of a playmate, and is believed fatally hurt. Earl McDavitt was severely burned about the face and hands while acting the part of Santa Claus at a family gathering. The cotton with which he was covered caught fire, and before it could be extinguished he had suffered serious injury. A son of J. E. Scott, aged 6 years, was also severely powder-burned. A young son of E. N. Jones was badly powder-burned while celebrating with a toy cannon. The same boy was very seriously burned in much the same way two years ago. A boy named Harllee is also reported to have been shot in the hand with a toy pistol.

At Marlin Ben Duty had a hand shattered by a cannon cracker. The left side of his face and one eye was badly injured also.

At Kingsbury an anvil which was being fired on Christmas eve exploded and a piece of the flying steel penetrated J. E. Allen's thigh. His injury is of a serious nature.

At Aspermont Paul Reed was shot through the head in a saloon and died four hours later from the wound. Rush Mitchell surrendered to the sheriff and claimed the shooting was accidental; that he did not know the pistol was loaded.

Near Merkel Pit Jones, who was in the employ of the Texas and Pacific railroad at Escota, was accidentally shot while bird hunting and was killed.

At Boyce, east of Waxahachie, a young man named Lindsley, while exploding a giant firecracker, lost portions of several of his fingers and was badly burned about the face by a premature explosion.

At Kemp Lloyd Greenway, the 11-year-old son of William Greenway, died from the effects of a toy pistol wound.

Near Gatesville George Spencer was shot and killed, and Dick Bonlet was badly cut, but is still alive. Paul Grey and George Lewis were arrested.

G. O. Cate of Altoga, while out hunting, had his right arm so badly fractured by the explosion of a gun that it resulted in amputation above the elbow.

Near Grand Prairie D. M. Thomas' son, Lee, while out hunting shot off his right foot.

At Lufkin Bill Massingil, yard foreman for the Houston East and West Texas railway, was shot and instantly killed. J. S. Miles, agent for the Cotton Belt railway, was immediately arrested charged with the killing.

Pasture Burned in South Texas.

A dispatch from Corpus Christi says that about 4,000 acres of pasturage was destroyed by fire originating probably from cigarette sparks. Several thousand acres on the Kenedy, Driscoll, Eliff and Durst pastures are reported burned. The beef pasture of Cotton Wright at Banquette, containg 4,000 acres of extra good grass in which he was loose feeding 900 head of beeves on cotton seed meal, was entirely burned over, compelling the moving of his cattle. The carelessness of campers in not extinguishing fires caused it.

THE FIGURES FOR 1903.

A HEAVY INCREASE IN CATTLE AND DECREASE OF HOGS.

Comparison of Receipts at All the Markets for the Years 1903 and 1902—Effect on Prices.

Returns for 1903 from the great live stock markets are now in, enabling the student of this branch of our domestic economy to take a survey of the field. He finds that at the five principal markets of the North and at the one large packing market of the South, the runs of 1903 and 1902 showed the following comparison:

	1903.	1902.
Cattle	9,130,282	8,254,925
Hogs	14,640,071	15,524,435
Sheep	8,850,844	8,405,825

More cattle by 875,357 were marketed than in 1902, more sheep by 445,019, and fewer hogs by 884,364. The increase in the number of head of cattle marketed was largely offset by the lighter weight. The cattle sent to market in 1903 were not in as good condition as those of 1902, and they dressed so much less, on an average, that it is estimated the total weight of dressed beef was but little larger last year than the year before, notwithstanding the excess of 875,357 head. The marketing of cattle was not, therefore, so excessive as the figures indicated.

While receipts of hogs fell off 884,364, prices have steadily gone down since March. This is one of the anomalies of the market—diminishing receipts and falling prices.

Total receipts of all kinds of live stock are shown in the following tables, for 1903 and 1902:

Cattle.	1903.	1902.
Chicago	3,705,968	3,193,306
Kansas City	2,142,112	2,279,166
St. Louis	1,139,749	1,112,942
St. Joseph	624,979	526,514
Omaha	1,071,177	1,010,815
Fort Worth	446,297	132,182
	9,130,282	8,254,925
Hogs.		
Chicago	7,323,527	7,895,238
Kansas City	1,969,381	2,279,337
St. Louis	1,568,038	1,326,819
St. Joseph	1,700,564	1,696,542
Omaha	2,231,067	2,247,428
Fort Worth	150,494	79,071
	14,640,071	15,524,435
Sheep.		
Chicago	4,582,791	4,415,716
Kansas City	1,151,730	1,154,084
St. Louis	528,029	523,211
St. Joseph	599,189	560,653
Omaha	1,863,763	1,742,539
Fort Worth	125,342	9,622
	8,850,844	8,405,825

Receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at each of the markets, for 1903 and 1902:

Chicago—	1903.	1902.
Cattle	3,705,968	3,193,306
Hogs	7,323,527	7,895,238
Sheep	4,582,791	4,415,716
Kansas City—		
Cattle	2,142,112	2,279,166
Hogs	1,969,381	2,279,337
Sheep	1,151,730	1,154,084
St. Louis—		
Cattle	1,139,749	1,112,942
Hogs	1,568,038	1,326,819
Sheep	528,029	523,211
St. Joseph—		
Cattle	624,979	526,514
Hogs	1,700,564	1,696,542
Sheep	599,189	560,653
Omaha—		
Cattle	1,071,177	1,010,815
Hogs	2,231,067	2,247,428
Sheep	1,863,763	1,742,539
Fort Worth—		
Cattle	446,297	132,182
Hogs	150,494	79,071
Sheep	125,342	9,622

FARMERS' WIVES EMANCIPATED.

No More Will They be Slaves to the Churn.

Genuine country butter is getting to be a scarce article in many parts of the country, it is said. The development of the dairy industry, with its skimming stations, milk routes and the like, has induced many farmers to go out of the business of butter making. In fact in many districts the farmers not only do not make butter for market, but sell their milk or cream, and buy butter for their own use, as well as buttermilk and skim milk for their pigs and calves, says the Drovers' Telegram. While the passing of the real country butter with its delicious flavor and innocence of adulteration or coloring matter—rich golden in line in summer time, and white, but no less savory in winter—is to be regretted, still it is a consummation to be desired because it materially lightens the labors of the farmer's wife and daughters. Time was when the dairy was operated exclusively by the women of the farm. They milked the cows, skimmed the milk, watched the cream until it had properly soured, did the churning, worked the butter and then took it to market, exchanging it for the family supply of groceries, and occasionally had enough over to purchase a sunbonnet or a calico dress pattern or a piece of gingham for aprons. The work of the dairy was no small part of the heavy burden upon the shoulders of the women on the farm who, in addition, did all the housework, the washing, and the mending, cultivated the garden and put in their leisure time sewing carpet rags and "piecing" quilts. Gradually the male members of the family were coaxed into milking, but they always rebeled at working the churn-dasher and washing the milk crocks. Even the dogs shied at the churning business. On some farms there were mechanical arrangements by which dogs did the churning, but the canines soon learned when churning day was due, and made it a point to disappear the day previous and remain away until the churning was over.

The advent of the dairy corporation has metamorphosed the business of butter making, just as the big packing house has revolutionized the distribution of meat products. Formerly there were numerous little slaughter houses scattered over the country, one to each village at least, in which the local butchers slaughtered animals and prepared their own meat products, the process being attended with much labor of a disagreeable nature and much waste. Now, the big packing houses slaughter the animals, distribute the dressed meat or the preserved meat products, and utilize everything from the hoofs to the hair. Now the butcher may wear patent leather shoes and a nice, snow-white apron all day and spend his time in his store making himself solid with his customers and incidentally laying the blame for high prices on the packing companies. Previously it was between the farmer and the butcher when it came to prices. One or the other was to blame. Now the butcher may make a scape-goat of the packinghouse and the public, in default of means of getting at the truth, takes his word for it. In like manner the business of making butter has been taken out of the hands of the many farmers' wives and put into the hands of a few—comparatively speaking—creamery companies. The labor of the women on the farm is materially reduced. The men, for the most part, do the milking and haul the product to the skimming station, while the women are getting breakfast ready. The creameries pay on the basis of the amount of butter fat the milk contains, and in the long run the farmer gets more for his milk than he could get for it after he (or rather his wife) had made it into neat rolls all covered with beautiful floral designs. By operating on a large scale the creamery is able to manufacture butter with greater economy than the farmers' wives. The product may not be so appetizing, but as a rule it is pure and clean and commands a better price than the real country article on the market.

FALLING OFF IN CATTLE.

Receipts the Latter Part of December Almost Nothing.

What has become of the cattle? This is a question that was asked by everybody at the yards last week. Numerous answers were given, but few of them were in agreement.

About this time of year the run becomes lighter, because the fall grass cattle are shipped out. Generally the lightening up begins in November, and the December run shows a material decrease. Last year it held on a month later than usual, and November brought in the heaviest run of the year. There was no diminution the first three weeks in December, but with the opening of Christmas week there was a complete downfall. Receipts dropped from 14,991 for the week ending Dec. 19, to 3,699 for the week ending Dec. 26.

This was accounted for by the commission firms' having advised their customers not to ship during the holiday week, as trading would be slack. A big run was not looked for. But when the next week came it was expected to bring in a fair run. Instead of increasing over holiday week, there was a still further decline, and total receipts for the week ending Jan. 2 were only 3,097.

The current week starts off with a bigger run than Monday has brought in since Dec. 14, but it is far below the 5,682 cattle that were yarded on that day. We will get more cattle this week, but the number promises to be far short of the receipts of any week since the light runs in the summer.

"We will have no more big cattle runs until the grassers begin coming in the spring," said a salesman to The Reporter. "It looks like the supply is pretty well cleaned up for the present. I never saw receipts drop so suddenly and largely as they did the week of Christmas. It appears as if cattlemen had all planned to clean up their stuff with the year, and that they had done it thoroughly. There are a good many cattle yet to be marketed, but they don't seem to be crowding one another to get to the scales as they have been.

"If there is anything in supply regulating prices, we ought to have a rise in the market now. It's three months until the grassers begin to run, and the supply of fed cattle is not more than a third of what it usually is. Anybody ought to be able to figure on this proposition."

HANDLING CATTLE IN HAWAII.

Picturesque Way of Delivering Them to the Butcher.

Eben P. Low, a ranchman of Hawaii, who has been spending a week in Stamford investigating the feeding and ranching methods of the S. M. S. ranch, left last week to attend the National Live Stock association meeting at Portland, Ore., and thence to his home in Honolulu. Mr. Low is the only member of the National association with residence in the Pacific group.

From a remarkably fine set of pictures showing how cattle are handled in the islands, it is evident that Texas ranching is rather tame. The small island on which Honolulu is located furnishes the main market, while the ranches are on the larger islands. To load, six steers at a time are roped by the horns, made to swim to a small boat, when they are made fast and then towed out to the ship at anchor, a quarter of a mile off shore, swung into the air by their horns, and made fast on the deck. Everything is consigned direct to the slaughterer, who kills and makes returns on the dead weight, retaining the hide and all offal.

Prices have been very good, averaging about 10c, or from $50 to $55 on steers averaging 2 to 4 years, all fed upon the the abundant grasses; no grain.

Wire fence inclosures are used, but much of the country is too rough and wild cattle get into the hills, where they are roped and shot, but often run to the age of 10 or 12 years. Hunting them is great sport, but very dangerous. It was in this sport that Mr. Low lost his left hand, but in spite of which he can rope and tie down a steer in a way which has earned for him the reputation of being the most reckless rider in the islands and the nickname of "Rawhide Ben."

A most entertaining talker is Mr. Low, but when he tells how his cattle never have water he pulls out Prof. Stubbs' report, showing how part of the islands have no water, and cattle quench their thirst from the heavy dews, or, as he puts it, "eat their water."

MONOPOLY IN COTTON GROWING.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 24.—Continuing discussion by noted experts as to whether the limit of cotton production in the South has been reached or not, the Manufacturers' Record publishes this week a number of very important articles from noted experts, including Mr. Edward Atkinson of Boston.

Mr. Atkinson, in a very striking article, takes the ground that because of the benefit which the South would receive from active competition of other countries in cotton production, he regrets that there can practically be no competition with the South, and that this section will continue to hold its monoply of the world's cotton growing.

GOOD ADVICE TO FOLLOW.

St. Joseph Stock Yards Journal: Texas cattlemen are getting fearful that those of the Northwest will endeavor to buy their cattle low enough this spring to make up for the loss they sustained the past season. About the best thing for the Texas man to do is to grow more feed and prepare his cattle for the market himself.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK RATES.

Tariff Fixed for Shippers by the State Railway Commission.

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

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

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

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS

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

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

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

CHARGES FOR SELLING LIVE STOCK

Rates Fixed by the Live Stock Exchange for Handling Stock.

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

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

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

Charges for sheep are the same as for hogs.

Yardage Charges.

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

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

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

Officers of the Exchange.

Officers and directors of the Live Stock Exchange are:

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

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

Mongolia's Area.

Mongolia is more than three-fourths as large as Russia and nearly four times as large as Manchuria, while Mongolia and Manchuria together are more than half as large as the United States, exclusive of Alaska and outside possessions.

Church for Advertising.

In Taranaki, Australia, is a church labeled in large letters on its outside walls with the names and trades of a grocer, a draper, a painter, and a miller. These tradesmen built the church in return for the advertisement they obtain.

Mohammedans in India.

It is estimated that while there are 50,000,000 of Mohammedans in India and about 7,000,000 Buddhists, also a small number of Parsees, there are three-fourths of the total population who adhere to the Hindoo faith.

Few in Fear of Death.

Of the 200 people Dr. Ricman saw die, according to the figures that he kept, only two feared death. A third wanted it hastened, while the remainder were not moved, being willing to meet it whenever it came.

Best Coal for Navies.

The coal from the Glamorganshire field in South Wales is regarded as superior to all other steam coal by the navies of the world. Its rival from the United States is the Pocahontas coal from West Virgina.

Lives of Dogs and Cats.

The dog grows for two years and lives for ten or twelve. The cat grows only for about eighteen months and may also live for ten years, in very exceptional cases for twice as long.

BROTHER DICKEY'S PHILOSOPHY

Dey's des enough Foolishness in de worl' ter make Wisdom worth de waitin' on.

De worl' des ez you take it, dear brotherin'—but do don't try ter take all er it at one time!

It's all right en well fer charity ter begin at home, but de trouble is, she don't git out en take enough exercise.

Lots er folks tries ter satisfy dey conscience by saddlin' all dey sins on Satan; but Satan don't keer, kaze he know mighty well his time is a-comin'.—Atlanta Constitution.

FT. WORTH RAILWAY SCHEDULE

Rock Island System.

These trains at T. & P. Passenger Station, foot of Main street:

Depart.		Arrive.
8:30 am	Omaha and New River	7:15 pm
9:00 pm	Kansas City, Chicago, Denver, Col. Springs and Pueblo Fast Ex.	7:10 am
Depart East	Dallas Line	Arrive East
7:40 am	Mail and Express...	8:35 pm

Frisco System
Red River, Texas & Southern Ry.

Depart. North		Arrive. North
11:15 am	K.C.&St. L. Mail&Ex.	2:55 pm
5:30 am	..... Mixed	7:50 pm

Ft. W. & R. G. Ry.

Depart.		Arrive.
3:15 pm	Brownwood M. & Ex.	10:55 am
9:30 pm	..... Mixed	6:00 am

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.

Depart.		Arrive.
	Denver, Colo. Springs	
9:45 am	and Pueblo Mail & Ex	5:10 pm
8:40 pm	... Amarillo Ex.	7:25 pm

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

Depart. North		Arrive. North
8:35 am	... "Katy Flyer" ...	7:45 pm
	Kansas City, St. Louis	
11:45 am	& Chicago M. & Ex.	7:40 am
	Kansas City, St. Louis	
9:00 pm	& Chicago Fast Ex...	5:10 pm
Depart. South		Arrive. South
8:15 pm	Hou. & Gal, & San Antonio, "Katy Flyer"	8:10 am
8:30 am	.Houston Mail & Ex.	10:55 am
6:00 pm	.Houston & Mail Ex.	8:15 pm

Cotton Belt Route.

Depart.		Arrive.
10:30 am	St. Louis & Mem. Ex	5:05 pm
12:30 pm	St. Louis Lt. via Dallas	1:20 pm
9:30 pm	Dallas, Mem. & St.L..	6:50 am

Texas & Pacific Railway.

Depart. East		Arrive. East
7:45 am	St. Louis Cannon Ball	7:45 pm
8:00 am	St. Louis Mail & Ex.	4:45 pm
9:25 am	....Dallas Local.....	5:15 am
10:35 am	Dallas & Wea'fd Local	2:55 pm
12:30 pm	.... Dallas Local....	1:20 pm
1:55 pm	.... Dallas Local....	12:30 pm
6:00 pm	..Wills Point Local..	11:05 am
7:45 pm	.St. Louis Mail & Ex.	9:25 am
9:30 pm	.... Dallas Local....	6:50 am
Depart West	Main Line West.	Arrive West
8:20 pm	Colorado Mail & Ex..	7:00 am
3:00 pm	Weatherford Local..	10:30 am
9:45 am	..El Paso Express ..	7:00 pm
	Transcontinental Division via Sherman.	
Depart.		Arrive.
8:30 am	Texark. & St. Louis.	4:35 pm

International & Great Northern Ry.

Depart.		Arrive.
7:05 am	Houston & San An. Ex.	7:35 pm
3:20 pm	Austin " " "	12:05 pm

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry.

These trains at Union Station, Cor. 15th and Jones:

Depart. North		Arrive. North
7:50 am	K. C. & Chi. Ex.&Mail	9:00 pm
8:30 pm	K. C. & Chi. Fast Ex.	7:50 am
Depart. South		Arrive. South
8:00 am	Hou. & Gal. M. & Ex.	8:20 pm
9:10 pm	Hou. & San Antonio Gal. Mail & Ex.....	7:40 am

Houston & Texas Central Railroad.

Depart.		Arrive.
8:05 am	Hou. & Gal. Mail&Ex	8:50 pm
7:45 pm	Hou. & Gal. Mail&Ex	8:05 am
1:15 pm	.... Ennis Mixed	11:50 am

PROFESSIONAL.

W. B. BOOTH,
Attorney -- at -- Law.
PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS.
Cor. 2nd and Houston Sts.
Over Old FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLD'G.

TEMPEL & HARDY
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Dr. I. C. McCoy
Genito-Urinary and Rectal Specialist.
Office over Columbia Ft. Worth.

DOGS
FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS.

Of the best English strains in America; 40 years' experience in breeding these fine dogs for my own sport; I now offer them for sale. Send stamp for Catalogue
T. B. HUDSPETH,
Sibley, Jackson County, Missouri.

LAFE BURGER
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.
Wellington, Kansas
Five years of successful selling for some of the best breeders of the southwest. Posted on pedigrees, individual merit and values of all breeds. Write or wire before claiming date to Wellington, Kans.

INTERURBAN LINE
NORTHERN TEXAS TRACTION CO.
RUNS 40 TRAINS DAILY
Between
FORT WORTH AND DALLAS.
Cars leave from the business center of both cities every hour, and on the hour from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m. Cars pass by Union Depot, Fort Worth, and Santa Fe and Cotton Belt depots, Dallas
DALLAS FT. WORTH

GREAT ANNUAL STOCK REDUCING SALE

Each year, immediately after taking inventory, we have held a general clean-up and stock-reducing sale. We find that we have more goods to sell at a sacrifice this January than at any time in the past. In departments where stocks are too heavy the prices have been greatly reduced.

DOWN GO THE PRICES ON WINTER GOODS THROUGHOUT THE STORE

Considering the great advance in the price of cotton goods you will find this an unusual opportunity to save money on your early spring purchases.

N. B. Stripling
THE PRICE IS THE THING
Fort Worth, Texas

We have received our new Muslin Underwear and in addition to our stock reducing sale will display a complete line of these goods in the suit department.

Special for the Stock Reducing Sale

Hope bleach domestic, made by Lonsdale Company and only a shade lighter than the Green Ticket Lonsdale, special for this sale 7c

Gold Medal bleach domestic 36 inches wide and worth 10c, for our great stock reducing sale only, we will make the price on these goods 7c

Lonsdale fine bleached Cambric, the best quality, that is worth today 15c a yard, for the stock reducing sale and as a special, price 10c

Brown Domestic, 38 inches wide, Sea Island finish, this is extra good value at 6 1-2c a yard, stock reducing sale price, per yard, only 5c

Brown cotton Sheeting, 36 inches wide, that sells regularly at 7c a yard, we will have on special sale for one week, at per yard 5½c

Solid blue Calico, oil colors, regular selling price 5c a yard, for the stock reducing sale we offer this limit, 15 yards to a customer, at 2½c

Plain white Outing that was considered cheap at 7c, you will find on sale during this stock reducing event at, per yard 4c

Good standard 10c Cotton Batts, worth that money anywhere, we will sell during this sale at 5c; those that you have to pay others 15c for at 10c

Special Reductions on these Goods

For the stock reducing sale we offer fine white India Linon that is cheap at 12 1-2c a yard, at the very special price per yard 8⅓c

Fine French Ginghams, 34 inches wide, and that we sold formerly at 15c and 18c a yard, for the stock reducing sale per yard, only 10c

Black and colored Dress Goods that was formerly sold at 35c and 40c, reduced for the stock reducing sale to choice of both prices, per yard 25c

$1.50 Zibelines, Suitings, etc., our regular line of these will be sold at the greatly reduced price during this sale of, per yard 98c

36-inch black Taffeta Silk that we have never sold before for less than $1.00 a yard, during the stock reducing sale, special at 79c

50c Lining Taffetas, almost all the leading shades still in stock, for the stock reducing sale we offer this line at the special price 35c

19-inch all silk Peau de Soie, the kind that sells regularly at 75c a yard, as a special for the stock reducing sale we reduce the price to only 42c

Silk Crepe de Chine, the best quality made to sell at $1.00, all the most desirable evening shades, stock reducing sale price, per yard 75c

Every Item Here Reduced in Price

All our Silk Velvet that we have been selling at $1.00 a yard, reduced for this sale to the special low price of per yard 75c

38-inch all wool Etamines, black and colors, former price 59c, for the stock reducing sale you save 20c a yard, now only 39c

All Linen Damask in half bleached goods that is very desirable for general use, our regular 50c quality that every one considered a bargain, now 42c

Outing Flannel that sold in the fall at 8 1-3c a yard, light colors, only for the stock reducing sale, this will cost you only 5c

36-inch Flannelettes, the best quality that sold all season at 15c a yard, now offered during this stock reducing sale at only 10c

Cotton Blankets, full 10-4 size, worth 75c at a bargain price, as a special offer during this stock reducing sale, only 50c

White Wool Blankets, extra large size, during the fall season they were considered cheap at $3.50, for this sale we reduce them to only $2 75

Bed comforts that are medium size and worth 98c in the regular way, for this stock reducing sale we have made the price only 59c

Men's and Women's Shoes Reduced

Women's Shoes that we sold at $3.00 and $3.50 a pair, these are the fine goods that we have selected from our regular stock, now on sale at $2 00

Women's Shoes that we have always guaranteed solid and that sell at $2.00 a pair, reduced for this January sale to per pair $1 50

Men's Shoes of the best makes that we sell at $3.50 will be sold during this stock reducing sale at the special price, per pair $2 50

A lot of Men's shoes, both in the calf skin goods, for general wear, and kid goods, for dress wear, regularly worth $2 00 and $2 25 a pair, now $1 50

Misses' Shoes that we sold in the fall at $1.00, reduced to 75c, and those that were sold at 75c a pair, reduced to only 50c

Bargain Tables by the Dozen.

We have arranged bargain tables throughout the store where we are displaying all kinds of goods at reduced prices, look for the cards.

On table No. 20 you will find $5 00 Jackets for Women and Misses for $4 00

Black Capes that sold at $1.75, fur trimmed and a bargain at $1 25

On table No. 19 we have a lot of Jackets that sold at $6.50 now reduced to $5 00

$10.00 Jackets for Women that were bought late in the season now only $7 50

On table No. 18 you will find Women's fine silk lined Jackets reduced to $15 00

Women's Jackets that sold at $15.00, black and colors, fine goods, now $10 00

Bargains in the Clothing Room

Men's Suits that we sold at $7.50, reduced to only $5 00

Men's Suits that we sold at $10, reduced for this sale to $7 50

Men's odd Coats and Vests that are worth regular $6.00 reduced to $3 50

Men's Coats and Vests, worth $8 00 to $10, reduced to only $5 00

Men's Shirts in all sizes and kinds that were $1.00, where lots are small 75c

Men's shirts that sold at 75c reduced for this January sale to 50c

Men's 50c shirts in assorted styles reduced to close out to only 35c

Overcoats reduced in prices; in fact you will find that you can save money on all goods that you may need in our line. Come to us for your wants.

ARMOUR HEREFORDS
Immunized Against Texas Fever

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

CHARLES W. ARMOUR, Kansas City, Mo.

BREEDERS OF FINE STOCK

WHEN YOU ARE BUYING OR SELLING, WRITE THEM.

SHORTHORNS

CRESCENT HERD.
Registered Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock—both sexes for sale. Address CHAS. MALONEY, Haslet, Tex.

THOROUGHBRED BULLS FOR SALE.
I have 35 head of Thoroughbred Shorthorn, Iowa bred, inoculated at Columbia Mo., spring, now thoroughly immune from fever ready for service. If you want something write or come and see us. Ranch and office at Hoxie, Texas, seven miles from R. M. R. HOXIE.

LANDA CATTLE CO.
(HARRY LANDA, MGR.)
NEW BRAUNFELS, TEX.
Breeders of registered and high grade Short Red Polled and Polled Durham cattle. Head in registered herd. Young stock of sexes always on hand for sale. Ranch one from station. Correspondence solicited.

HEREFORDS

PURE BRED HEREFORD CATTLE.
Champion herd of the State, headed by Long-82340, Percival 102783, both Sweepstakes, and Beau Lamplight 102749, the Grand Champion Sweepstakes Bull. Largest herd of south of fever line, and of the best strain bred. Sale cattle of either sex kept at Sag-near Fort Worth. Come and see or write wants. Visitors welcome. B. C. RHOMES, Fort Worth, Tex.

RED POLLED

EXCELSIOR HERD RED POLLS.
largest herd in the State; cattle of both for sale. Write or call on M. J. & WALT, Center, Hale County, Texas.

RED POLLED CATTLE, BERKSHIRE HOGS and ANGORA GOATS BREEDER
W. R. CLIFTON, WACO, TEXAS.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

W. BUTTERFIELD, Mulvane, Kan., Breeder of pure blood Duroc-Jersey Pigs for sale.

CAMP CLARK RED POLLS.
Bulls and Heifers for Sale. For Catalogue and full information, write
J. H. JENNINGS, Prop.
Stindale, Texas.

HOGS AND GOATS

Spring Dale Herd of Poland Chinas.
Choice boars ready for service for $25, grandsons of my old herd boar Catcher 22371, the great St. Louis Fair winner. C. W. THOMAS, Pottsboro, Texas.

BROWN VIEW HERD.
Registered Poland-China Hogs. Herd headed by Perfect Sunshine No. 29127, a son of the great "Perfect I Know," and grandson on dam's side of "Ideal Sunshine." Sows in herd by "Perfect I Know," the $2,500 "Corrector," sire of the $1,000 "Corrected," and "Proud Perfection," sire of the herd that won more prizes in one season than the get of any other boar known to the breed.
JNO. E. BROWN.
Granbury, Texas.

For Sale or Trade.

FOR SALE—Small ranches, well improved. 1100 acres in Burnett county, 1100 acres in Jack county, 2500 acres in Montague county. H. H. Cobb, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR delivered prices on Cotton Seed Meal Cake and hulls, also rice bran, and corn, oats and hay, address.
BOAZ GRAIN & FEED CO.
Fort Worth, Texas.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN on farms and ranches by W. C. Belcher Land Mortgage Co., Board of Trade Bld., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Special sale on second hand sewing machines. Come now and get choice. T. X. L. Store, corner First and Houston.

HORSE WANTED—Sound strong horse for delivery wagon, not over 8 years old. Must be cheap for cash. Rosenthal Furniture Co., 612 Houston St.

WANTED—A few reliable persons in county near Fort Worth to raise Brown Leghorn chickens on the halves, I furnishing eggs from the leading prize winning strain of the South. Call or write W. J. Warriner, 1818 Washington St., Fort Worth.

FOR SALE — One six-year-old black horse, 16 hands, sound and gentle. Any old way. Mickle-Burgher Hwd. Co.

SHELLED AND EAR CORN 50c; clipped oats, 45c; rice bran, 60c; corn chops 1.05; baled corn shucks, 15c bale; red seed oats, 48c. Kolp's Elevator, North Fort Worth. Phone 800.

HARDWARE.

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

ALEDO.

Jan. 7.—Married, Dec. 22d, 1903, Mr. Martin Reynolds and Miss Lucy Fain. On Dec. 24th, 1903, Mr. Sam Gray and Miss Esther Glass.

Adolphus Moore of this place was married to Miss Rosa Willis at Keene, December 23.

Mrs. Mark Emmons and son visited relatives here last week. They left Tuesday for their new home at Chillicothe.

Miss Thena Stockton was the guest of Miss Susie Davis last week.

Misses Myrtle and Beulah Fawks returned to Fort Worth last Sunday.

Mesdames T. J. Overmier and A. Severance were in Fort Worth Tuesday.

Mesdames Philips and Billings of Quanah arrived Wednesday to visit their mother, Grandma Brown, who is quite ill with la grippe.

Misses Gussie Overmier and Nellie Roner left Monday for school at Fort Worth.

Mesdames Blann, Poole, Overmier, Perry and Markham were among those who entertained during the holidays.

Rev. Huckabee visited his son, Ed, at Weatherford, Wednesday.

The public road between Aledo and Weatherford has been graveled nearly all the way. Several miles in other directions have been graveled also, and travel is not so difficult as before.

Wheat is still alive, but a rain would help it. L.

BENBROOK.

Jan. 7.—The box supper at the M. E. church was quite a success. Every box was sold and they could have sold more. Success to the Ladies' Aid society of Benbrook.

Bro. Huckaby will hold his regular services here on Sunday, Jan. 10th.

We notice Dr. Laster of Aledo among his friends here this week.

Miss Minnie Smith has returned from a trip to Mexico, not benefited, as she is quite sick.

A party was given at Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Childers' during the holidays that was enjoyed very much by the young folks.

Mr. and Mrs. Wells and Miss Frankie Pierce have returned from their Christmas visit.

Miss Mollie Childers returned to her school at Mansfield.

Mr. Evan Hutcherson of Dallas is visiting at Mr. and Mrs. Henry Leak's.

During the last week there were several parties given. Among them were at Mr. and Mrs. James Allen's, Mr. and Mrs. E. Burke's, Mr. and Mrs. Leake's, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Williams'.

School is progressing finely since the few days of pleasure as holiday.

During the cold spell of few days past has been a regular hog killing time with all the farmers here.

Wheat is not doing as well as it should. No rain to amount to anything. Rain is badly needed here.

We are sorry to learn that Grandma Carpenter is still very feeble. Sunday is her 75th birthday, and for push and energy there is no comparison. We trust she will soon be out, bright and happy again.

Mr. W. R. Bradberry has a neat store. Everything looks clean and fresh, which speaks well for Mr. Bradberry.

Miss Mammie Morrow returned home from Dallas. S.

KELLER.

Jan. 5.—The old year has passed away, and the new has come and the farmers are busy getting ready for the new season. We had a very quiet and enjoyable Christmas.

Bro. Laurie filled his appointment at the Christian church Sunday, and Bro. Baldwin preached at the Union church Sunday night.

Miss Alsup returned Sunday from her home at Denton, to enter the school work for a new year.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis of Aledo visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, Christmas.

Mr. Mulledore have moved on a farm one and a half miles from here.

Miss Virginia Wallace spent a few days in Fort Worth, with her sister, Mrs. J. F. Hovenkamp, last week.

Dr. Hale was called over from Dallas to Mr. Charley Mosley, who is very sick.

Billy McCain from Fort Worth visited his parents, Uncle Doc McCain, this week.

Miss Maggie Mulleudore went over to Dallas to visit her sister, Mrs. Newton.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Wallace, a girl.

Miss Nelson of Dallas is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Boggs.

Miss Bessie Hysmith has returned home from Wilburton, I. T.

Mr. Joe Willis and Miss Lockhart spent last Sunday with Miss Edna Hovenkamp.

Mr. Philip Willis is on the sick list this week.

Mr. John Bourland, who spent Christmas with his parents, returned to Denton Sunday, where he is attending school.

Mr. Chas. Mays has returned to Austin, where he is attending school.

Mr. Jim Houston from Arlington is visiting the town this week.

Mrs. J. A. Hovenkamp expressed a coop of White Holland turkeys to Mrs. Lee Walker of Colorado City, on Christmas morning.

The death angel visited our town, and plucked from our midst Mr. James Ponder. He was a good Christian, and a good citizen, a devoted husband, and a kind and loving father. He leaves a wife and seven children to mourn his loss. Mr. Ponder had looked forward to the interest of his family, and was a member of the W. O. W. POLLY.

PANTEGO.

Jan. 6.—It is hardly necessary to state the cause of our absence so long. Will say, however, that upon being asked by the proper people to resume business at the same old stand we come forward with the spirit and the understanding.

Many changes have been made since last we wrote. Some have moved away and others moved in; some have married and gone forth to multiply and replenish the earth, and some have crossed the river into the great beyond.

Another thing worthy of mention is the fact that our farmers, who at our last writing were still tussling with hard times, are this day master of the situation. Good crops of corn, cotton and other stuff have been made and the price paid for cotton has been well pleasing in our sight.

One brother, who is exceedingly jubilant over the returns and the outlook for the future, sings this good song:

"Good times now upon us
And while the blessings roll
We are shouting hallelujah
From the bottom of our soul.

"Don't think that we are drinking
When you see us prance around;
It's all because King Cotton
Brings twelve cents per pound."

The Kases were not at home during Christmas, but friends inform us that everything passed off quietly. Of course in some cases a little bug-juice was used for the stomach's sake, but no fatalities were reported.

Dr. McNeill left for Alabama several days ago, and it is reported that he has taken unto himself a wife.

The Kases spent Christmas at Commerce and Ladonia, among the widow's kinfolks. The trip was altogether delightful and nothing marred the pleasantness of it until we returned home, when it was discovered that thieves had broken into our house and taken things to the tune of twenty-five dollars worth. We here give a list of the missing articles: One shotgun, one clock, two blankets, one quilt, one coat, one dress, two pairs of shoes, two hats, coffee, meat, razor, matches, clothes-brush, towels and several other little articles.

Next day after our return a man came by and asked to be given a snack of bread and butter. From the fullness of our heart we answered in terms that put that gentleman to flight in less time than it takes to tell.

In our frail condition, we strive to keep bread and butter and some other necessaries of life for the good woman and babies, but for our hard earnings to be sought and taken by subjects worthy to buzzards, makes us chew the rag and pass resolutions to cut six-bits. Some friends gave us to keep a vicious dog about the place, but all the dogs we have owned in the last seven years did no more than get on their tails before the kitchen door, and expend their eyes only when feed was thrown to the carcass, at which time they exhibited much like and usually succeeded in drawing the tail feathers from a few old hens in the scramble for dessert. No, we shall not rely on canines for protection, but the missing gun has been replaced with a long range double-action stem-winding breech-loading blunderbuss, and the first thief who makes a starlight tour around these premises will be saturated with fire and brimstone in less time than it takes to tell. Thieves have been operating in this vicinity for years, and the time is ripe for action on the part of our people. L. KASE.

WATAUGA.

Jan. 6.—There was no school Monday, on account of Miss Maggie Weller, teacher, not getting back on schedule time from her trip west, where she had gone to visit her parents during the holidays.

Mrs. Penney, who has been having such a severe time with erysipelas on her hand, is slowly recovering.

Mr. Penney has been hauling wheat to market for over two weeks.

Mr. Potts and family spent New Years day with Mr. and Mrs. Maxey.

Mr. and Mrs. James are the proud parents of a new daughter.

Miss Effie Maxey is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Morrow, at Cresson, Tex.

The party given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hammock was a success. All reported a jolly time.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shribs have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Speck, for the past two weeks. They took the train for home Saturday morning. Her sister, Miss Ola, and brother, Web Speck and wife, accompanied them home. We learn that Mr. Web is thinking of locating in the Territory.

It seems as if some of the girls have already taken advantage of leap-year. Boys, look out for those girls.

Some more lamps are badly needed for the church at this place. It is not giving the preacher a fair chance when his audience has to sit in darkness.

The social given by Mr. and Mrs. McCray (our new neighbors) Monday night, was quite a success. All seemed to enjoy themselves. But too soon the time sped by and the guests departed for their homes, to dream of the pleasant time and excellent music rendered by their two daughters.

Who said that Watauga's enterprise was dead? Not much. I do think we have some very enterprising men in this little town and community. Hurrah for Watauga! May she continue to grow and prosper, as is said of old, "like the lily planted by the waters side," until her influence may be felt abroad as well as at home. Don't forget to patronize home industry. S. SHELLY.

The city council of Fort Worth has agreed to pay Dr. A. C. Walker $1,000 in settlement of his claim against the city for damages received through the city's negligence. Dr. Walker was driving at night and his buggy ran into an open ditch, throwing him out and breaking both wrists.

SICK PEOPLE

You Can be Permanently Cured by New York Specialists.

Remarkable cures made daily. Most scientific and successful specialists in the state. Over 500 people under treatment and well pleased, many already cured. Many who have become discouraged, have rapidly improved to such an extent that there is no doubt as to recovery.

The New York Doctors are graduates of the best colleges in the world, and have their diplomas for the inspection of all. They offer as reference the banks and business people with whom they have done business, and the thousands of cured people all over the South and West. FOR A FEW DAYS THEIR GENEROUS OFFER OF FREE TREATMENT for 3 months is still open. They charge you about the actual cost for medicines, etc., to handle your case.

Consultation Free.

Out of town patients should write for our home treatment.

If you have any Eye Troubles, consult them—GRANULATED LIDS and all DISEASES OF EYE treated by their successful methods.

Are you DEAF? Do your EARS DISCHARGE?

Have you ringing or sounds in ears? NEW YORK DOCTORS treat all EAR TROUBLES with greatest success.

If you have any CATARRH of HEAD or any trouble or obstruction in NOSE, call and be examined.

All THROAT troubles, whether produced from Catarrh or otherwise, treated and cured, if curable.

CATARRH, the most common and dreaded of all diseases, can be cured by scientific treatment. NEW YORK DOCTORS' original treatment will cure you; never mind how many have failed. It is an absurd idea, suggested by so many, that Catarrh is incurable. Come to us and let us prove to you the truth.

ALL BRONCHIAL TROUBLES treated successfully; chronic coughs, difficult breathing cured promptly.

ASTHMA cured in 90 per cent of cases. Try our treatment and be convinced.

LUNG TROUBLES treated by NEW YORK DOCTORS' special treatment, and the most discouraged can be saved the consumptive's grave if they will only take treatment before their cases have advanced too far. THE NEW YORK DOCTORS' TREATMENT WILL CURE YOUR LUNG TROUBLES, for it reaches the cause of the disease. EVERYONE afflicted with Weak LUNGS, plan to call at once for a thorough examination and a quick, positive cure.

HEART TROUBLES, not organic, treated. If you have a rapid pulse, or palpitation, or pain around heart, start treatment before it is too late.

LIVER TROUBLES corrected promptly and cured forever.

STOMACH TROUBLES, in most obstinate forms, CURED.

ENLARGED SPLEEN CURED.

ALL BOWEL TROUBLES treated successfully.

CONSTIPATION AND ULCERS cured.

KIDNEY DISEASES cured in cases not too far advanced.

BLADDER TROUBLES yield to our treatment quickly.

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO and SCIATICA cured promptly.

All forms of HEADACHE and NEURALGIA cured.

NERVOUS DISEASES of all forms treated successfully where there are no spinal cord or brain lesions.

ECZEMA and SKIN DISEASES treated with positive success.

GOITRE treated by the latest method.

EPILEPSY and HYSTERIA treated and many cases cured.

TAPE WORM removed in three hours.

TUMORS treated with success.

MORPHINE, OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured forever.

HEMORRHOIDS (Piles) FISTULA, FISSURE and RECTAL ULCERS cured by NEW YORK DOCTORS' methods. No cutting or detention from routine duties of life.

OLD CHRONIC ULCERS cured.

BLOOD DISEASES cured forever, without mercury or potash.

VARICOSE VEINS cured.

RUPTURE CURED in short time without use of knife. Call and read testimonials.

CANCERS cured in cases not too far advanced. No cutting or burning plasters. If you have a cancer, have it attended to at once.

ALL DISEASES OF WOMEN treated in most scientific and successful manner, and no woman can afford to suffer when relief is at her very door.

DISEASES OF MEN given careful and most successful attention. Let every afflicted man consult NEW YORK DOCTORS.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

OFFICE 613 MAIN STREET
Fort Worth, Tex.

"CUPID" IN COURT.

Delegate From Hawaii Is Charged With Disorderly Conduct.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Joneh Kalanialole (Prince Cupid) the Hawaiian delegate in congress, appeared in police court Tuesday on the charge of disorderly conduct for which he was arrested Monday night, and his case was continued until Thursday. He had an altercation with a man named Charles Clarke over a personal matter, and when the police interfered, stated that he stood on his rights as a member of congress, and was immune from arrest. He and Clarke were taken into custody, and were advised at the police station to leave collateral or send for his friend, he declined on the ground that he was not subject to arrest. He spent the night in a cell, and was drawn in the "black maria" to court, where he was given the usual prison fare of coffee and sandwiches. Efforts were again made to have him send for friends and arrange the matter, but he insisted on a trial, and the case was continued.

NEUTRAL ZONE.

It Is Said to Be one of the Desires of the Russians.

Paris, Jan. 7.—It has developed that the greatest defference between Russia and Japan arises from the proposal made by Russia that a neutral zone should be established extending from Ping Yang in Korea on the south to the Russian frontier on the north.

The Russian government has expressed a willingness to recognize the preponderating influence of Japan in the remainder of Korea and the two powers are agreed respecting the principle of the intregity of China and Korea.

Japan, however, saw no reason why the proposed neutral zone should be established, holding that the entire peninsula should be subject to her preponderating influence. The attitude of Russia is believed to be due to the fact that if Japan controls Korea she will thereby be able to more easily menace Port Arthus as well as Vladivostock.

ENGINEERS EN ROUTE.

Have Sailed For Japan By Way of the Pacific Coast.

London, Jan. 7.—The party of marine engineers from the Clyde district engaged by the Japanese government to proceed immediately to Japan, presumably for service on board the transports, have sailed for Japan. They embarked at Liverpool on board the British steamer Lake Erie, bound for St. Johns, N. B., whence they will be transported by rail to the Pacific coast. Another draft of Scotch engineers left Govan quietly for Japan a week ago. The summons they received were so urgent the men left without having provided themselves with outfits.

A detachment of 120 British naval pensioners and naval reserve men and ten British officers started for Genoa, Italy to assist navigation to the far east.

The Japanese warships Kasaga and Nimsin were formerly the Mooreno and Rivadavia of the Argentina navy. The railroad station is crowded with sightseers, who manifest great enthusiasm. There were repeated cheers for the "gallant little Japanese."

WHY THEY LANDED.

Circumstances Leading Up to It Being Done are Given.

Paris, Jan. 6.—A dispatch received by the French foreign office from Seoul gives the circumstances leading up to the landing of American marines in Korea. It says: "The Korean army is seriously disaffected. It has not been paid and is threatening to engage in an outbreak at any moment, although no actual disturbance occurred this time. As a precaution the American minister asked for marine guards, which landed.

"Two British warships, two Russian and one American are in the harbor of Chemulpo. Naval officers say they will remain at Chemulpo until the crisis is over. Korean authorities admit they can not answer for loyalty or discipline of the troops, but Americans are the only ones thus far considering the landing of marines necessary."

RUSSIAN RESPONSE.

It Is Believed to Have Been Transmitted to Japan.

Tokio, Jan. 7.—It is believed the Russian response has been handed the government but delivery has been zealously guarded and the nature of the reply remains undisclosed. Minister of Foreign Affairs Komaru called upon Baron de Rosen, Russian minister to Japan, with whom he remained an hour. Then he visited Premier Kaisura, where an extended conference was held. There is every indication now that further negotiations will take place, although it is expected Japan will refuse to transfer discussion of affairs to St. Petersburg if this is proposed.

FIRE CHIEF KILLED.

Three Firemen Were Badly Injured by Collapse of Wall.

London, Ont., Jan. 7.—Chief Rae of the fire department was killed and three firemen badly injured by the collapse of a burning wall at a fire. Sterling Bros.' wholesale shoe factory and warehouse burned. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Many Have Lost Jobs.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—The closing of the theatres by order of the mayor is causing a daily loss of thousands of dollars to the hotel and restaurant keepers in the downtown district. It has als othrown a great many restaurant employes out of work, and in many places it was stated that more help would be laid off if the theaters remained closed. Restaurants which have catered to the theare trade in the past now find that they are operating at a loss.

FEEDING FOR THE MARKET.

The abundant corn crop of Williamson county supplemented with other forage is giving an impetus to the industry of feeding live stock for the market. Howard Bland and J. W. Womack recently bought 450 stock hogs, they also received six car loads of mixed cattle from Llano. All of these will be fed and fattened from Williamson county's abundant supply of corn. J. E. Tucker has bought and received from Fort Worth 100 head of mixed cattle which with the 150 head he already has on feed at Taylor will be fattened for the spring market.

A STORY ABOUT CRANES.

South Americans Train Them as Watch Dogs For Their Poultry.

The natives of Venezuela and adjoining countries on the north side of the river Amazon often avail themselves of the services of the native crane to care for their poultry, and also use it in the place of a collie or shepherd dog to guard and herd their domestic animals. This remarkable bird, which the Indians call yakamik, and the ornithologists, Psophia crepitans, is found in a wild state in great forests that lie between the northern coasts of South America and the Amazon and British Guiana. The birds never leave the forests unless shot or captured.

They traveled about in flocks of from 150 to 200, in search of the berries, fruits and insects upon which they subsist. Their usual gate is a slow and stately march, but they enliven themselves from time to time by leaping up in the air, executing eccentric and fancy waltzes and striking the most absurd and preposterous attitudes. If pursued they endeavor to save themselves by running, for their flight is so weak, according to Schomburg, that when they attempt to fly over a body of water of any considerable width they are often compelled to drop upon it and save themselves by swimming.

When alarmed they utter the peculiar cry which has obtained for them the name of trumpeters. The sound is something like that produced by a person endeavoring to shout the syllables "tow, tow, tow, tow, tow," with his mouth shut, or the doleful noise made by children on New Years day with their trumpets. The yakamiks usually deposit their eggs in a hollow in the ground, often at the foot of a tree.

A nest generally contains ten eggs of a pale green color. The young birds follow their mothers as soon as they are hatched, but do not lose their pretty down covering until several weeks old. The yakamiks are very easily tamed and prove valuable servants to the Indians, who domesticate them, and as they are courageous and will protect animals intrusted to their care at every risk of themselves, even dogs are obliged to yield to their authority.

They may be trusted with the care of a flock of sheep or domestic fowls, and every morning will drive the ducks and poultry to their feeding places, and carefully collecting any stragglers, bring them safely home at night. A yakamik soon learns to know and obey the voice of his master, follows him when permitted wherever he goes and appears delighted at receiving his caresses. It pines at his absence and welcomes his return, and is extremely jealous of any rival. Should any animal attack its master, the yakamik in utmost fury attacks it with wings and beak, driving it away.

It presents itsself regularly during meals, from which it chases all domestic animals, and even the negroes who wait on the table, if it is not well acquainted with them, and only asks for a share of the eatables after it has driven away all who might aspire to a favorable notice from the family.

ORIGIN OF THE SHETLAND PONY.

It is Buried Somewhere in the Dense Mists of Antiquity.

If you care to go so far back you may find the origin of the Shetland pony in the mists of antiquity. It seems to be lost there. Various tales have come down to us of the Spanish galleons wrecked on the shores of the isles, cargoed in part with the lithe-limbed horses of Andalusia. The crossing of this castaway blood upon the native stock is said to have given the Shetland pony much of his endurance, speed and beauty. Whatever portion of fact there was in this tradition is buried along with the pieces of eight and other plunder that constituted the lading of the old Spanish navigators' ships.

With so little that is known to build upon it seems useless to speculate on the origin of the pony under consideration. He is there, and has been there for as many years as the memory of man runneth. It is interesting to note, though, that the American museum of natural history has charted the ancestry of the horse back to the time when it was no larger than a cat, with four complete toes on each forefoot and three on each hind foot. The hoofs of the horse today are but the middle claws, the superfluous ones having disappeared in evolution. The text matter of a pamphlet issued by the museum says in part: "In the series of ancestors of the horse we can trace every step in the evolution of those marked peculiarities of teeth and feet which distinguish the modern horse from an ancestor which so little suggests the horse that when the remains were first found, forty years ago, no relationship whatever was expected."

This is backed up by a picture, the original of which is mounted in the museum, showing a restoration of the oldest known ancestor of the modern horse. It was only 16 inches high and had four toes on each foot, a sort of watch charm replica of the mythical Llianian ponies exploited by a prominent monthly magazine last year; animals barely reaching to the knees of men and horses, apparently standing beside them, and alleged to have been discovered on the island of Llananai, of the coast of Hayti.

In just what epoch the progeny of the original sixteen-incher mentioned by the museum of natural history reached the Shetland size does not appear. It is a matter of record only that after attaining his size in the Shetland islands he maintained it. Heredity may be responsible for it. Environment is also contributory. In appearance the Shetland shows a rather short head, small muzzle, and with refinment in every line. The eyes are set wide apart, are large and fawn-like, quite prominent and full of intelligence. The ears are set well back, fine pointed, and carried forward. The mane and forelock are long and thick, the tail quite heavy and long. The back is short and strong, the chest very wide and indicative of great lung power. In size they range from 29 inches to 44 inches, which size seems to be most in demand. Summed up for points the Shetland pony is exactly what a study of his features and ancestry indicates—a sturdy and good-tempered companion for children, entirely safe for their use, and a strong and willing worker.

MILLIONS FROM RACING

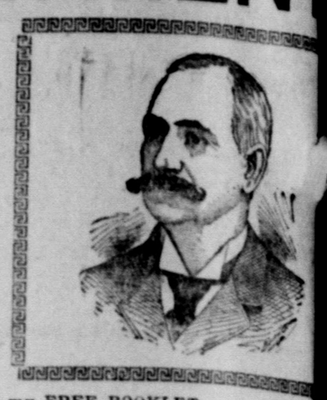
Yearly Income from the New York Tracks Alone, $4,000,000.

New York, Jan. 2.—It costs a large amount of money to race the thoroughbreds these days. When it was called the "sport of kings" it was well named.

An idea of the magnitude of this particular branch of outdoor recreation has reached may be judged from the fact that the eight racing associations in the state this year received in revenue $4,000,000. This vast sum does not represent a one-fourth part of the money expended during a racing season. Six times $4,000,000 is a low estimate of the money bet by the race track followers. Add to this sum $28,000,000 the cost of thoroughbreds, the salaries paid trainers and jockeys, transportation, feed bills, stabling, entrance money and other incidentals, and the total amount is easily $35,000,000, a sum that is close to the amount voted by congress in 1898 to wage war against the Spanish kingdom.

OXYGEN TREATMENT

With Dr. Filloon's Oxybon,



A new scientific treatment that cures all manner of disease with the Oxygen from the air that everywhere surrounds you, by causing the body to absorb it. The most successful cure that the skilled hand of science has yet discovered. The Oxybon floods the patient's system with a copious stream of Oxygen, causing an intensity of circulation of the blood and destroying all disease germs and feeding the body with this life-giving fluid which destroys all poisons and making new and pure blood, creating new life and energy. Oxybon utilizes one of the great elements of nature—Oxygen—and operates upon the body to put disease right back out of the body at the same door it entered, and does the work with rapidity. Life is too short and too precious to remain sick nowadays under old methods. The possessor of Oxybon will be able to demonstrate absolute freedom and mastery over every disease, whether of the Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Nervous System, Nervous Prostration, Rheumatism, Catarrh of Head, Throat or Stomach, Blood Poison, Blood Diseases, Bright Disease and Diabetes, Pneumonia, Constipation, Ulcers, Tumors, Gall Stone, Locomotor Ataxia, Lumbago, Jaundice, Dropsy, Appendicitis, Female Diseases in all forms, Weakened Energy, etc., etc.

If you value your own health and that of your dear ones, call or write, and get my FREE BOOKLET, and investigate the greatest of all healing methods, that the fertile brain of man has yet devised.

Listen and Hear What Others Have to Say.

J. N. Jarugan, 220 Greenwood street, Dallas, says: "Oxybon cured me of Paralysis in three weeks, and my side had been helpless for over six months."

Mrs. C. T. Lewis, 115 Sidney St., Dallas, says: "Oxybon has done good work in my son's case with Asthma and Lung trouble."

Rev. J. M. Stevenson of Valley Springs, Texas, writes: "The Oxybon has worked wonders in our family in no small way."

L. W. Jones of Greenville, Texas, writes: "I feel very grateful to you for your wonderful Oxybon, which has cured me of consumption after doctors and myself thought my days on this earth were few."

Mrs. W. H. Smith of Garnett, Kas., writes: "The Oxybon has astonished and perplexed the most skeptical in this vicinity, where there are now more than two dozen of the instruments in use, and I have known them to perform almost miraculous cures."

Miss L. C. Stevenson of Valley Spr Texas, writes: "I would not give Oxybon for all the medicine in the S of Texas. I have been an invalid four years, and the Oxybon cured m 3 weeks."

Dr. W. R. Reeves of Des Mo Iowa, writes: "Oxybon infused into human system, as administered by Filloon's Oxybon, is destined to rev tionize the art of healing and prove t the coming treatment of the age."

THE OXYBON is an instrument sold and rented for self home treatment, every sick person should call or write for my descriptive FREE Booklet, as it prove a message of hope and health to you and your dear ones.

DR. G. WALTER FILLOON
915 Slaughter Building, Dallas, Texas.

LIQUOR AND LONG LIFE.

Abstainer Has Decidedly the Best of It In the Long Run.

Chicago Record-Herald: Once upon a time—to be exact, in 1840—an Englishman, who was known as a crank because he was a teetotaler, applied for a life insurance policy from a London company. He thought that because of his abstinence from liquor he ought to be given a reduced premium rate. Instead, the company attempted to charge him an extra premium. It regarded him as a poor risk because he did not take a little wine for his stomach's sake.

The outcome was that the Englishman in his wrath founded a new life insurance company—The United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution. This company offered special advantages to teetotalers, and while it also insured moderate drinkers it kept the two classes of policy holders sharply separate from one another.

The officials of the company have steadily insisted that their experience justified the statement that the teetotalers had better chances for long life than the moderate drinkers, but many life insurance experts have doubted the truth of the assertion. Now, however, the actuary of the company has made an exhaustive study of the facts, with results so convincing that even unfriendly experts cannot gainsay them.

The cases he examined were those of "whole-life" assurers, the number being 29,000 abstainers and 32,000 non-abstainers. For non-abstainers the "expectation of life" is shown to be practically identical with that at corresponding ages, as shown by the latest mortality tables based on the combined experience of the British life companies. For the abstainers, however, there is shown an expectation that is substantially 10 per cent better throughout the working years of life.

For instance, at 30 the non-abstainer's expectation is 35 years and the abstainer's 38.8. At 40 years of age these figures become 27 and 30. At 50 they are 20 and 22 respectively.

The assured, both abstainers and non-abstainers, come from what the company calls the "lower middle classes." This is shown by the fact that their policies average practically the same size, about $1,300 now, and about $1,000 in the earlier years of the company's history.

Considering the large number of cases examined, and the care that has been taken to eliminate all confusing or doubtful factors, the results of the investigation may be regarded as thoroughly reliable. They certainly give the drinking man, who values his life, much reason for reflection.

THE RURAL TROLLEY LINE.

One of the Mediums for Bringing the Country Into Town.

Kansas Farmer: When rural telephones became practicable they became common. When rural free delivery routes were suggested they became at once popular. When rural trolley lines have been built, they become at once profitable. So far as present information goes, there never has been constructed in the West a suburban or rural trolley line which was not profitable to its promoters and immensely valuable to its patrons. We have in mind as an illustration a rural trolley line which passes near the home of the best-known breeders of Kansas and one of the prominent members of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association. In spite of the fact that a large and important railroad line also passes near him, he uses the trolley line to ship out the products of his breeding farm and to ship in coal, feed and other bulky supplies. The modern trolley is as safe, though not quite so rapid, as the modern railroad train, while its short lines and small intervals between trains render it exceedingly convenient for its rural patrons and profitable for the merchants and business men of the town connected by it. Like most other modern business enterprises the building of these lines may be largely in the hands of promoters who seek large initial profits as well as later returns from its operation. There is no good reason, however, why these enterprises should not be conducted as mutual associations, thereby saving much of the cost of construction and returning profits to the pockets of the home investors. Few people in the West would feel willing to do without the rural mail delivery or to abolish the rural telephone, and those who have become accustomed to the rural trolleys have the many advantages of country or suburban life with rapid and easy access to the near-by town for business purposes. Like the telephone and the mail route, the rural trolley has come to stay and the time is short until it will find its way into neighborhoods where the steam can never reach.

A Phenomenal Bank Record

The following is a condensed statement of the condition of THE TEXAS NATIONAL BANK of Dallas, Texas, at the close of its first day's business, January 2, 1904.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts	$ 6,337.21	Capital Stock Paid in	$155,541.[illegible]
United States Bonds	52,750.00	Deposits	421,318.[illegible]
Furniture and Fixtures	425.25		$576,859.93
Due from Banks	266,680.99		
Exch. for Clearing House	176,165.96		
Cash in Vault	74,500.52		
	$576,859.93		

I certify the above statement is correct.

J. W. BLAKE,
Vice-President and Cashier.

Referring to the above, we desire to thank our friends for the interest shown and very generous support which they have given our bank on opening day and we shall always endeavor to make it both agreeable and profitable for them to do business with us. We want your account and extend to all a cordial invitation to call.

W. C. PADGITT, President.

JOBBER'S PRICE LIST.

ARMOUR & COMPANY,

Fort Worth, Texas, January 8, 1904.

QUOTATIONS SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES.

Open Orders Entered at Market Price Day Received.

FRESH MEATS.

	per lb.
Dressed Hogs, heads on, 75 to 100 lbs, leaf lard in	7
Dressed Hogs 100 to 150 lbs, heads off, leaf lard out	7
Pork Loins	10
Pork Butts	9
Spareribs	9
Shoulders, skin on	8½
Shoulders, skin off	8
Pork Tenderloins	17
Back Bones	4
Pig Tails	5
Pig Ears	3½
Pig Snouts	4½
Pigs Feet, Cleaned	5
Hog Brains	5
Chitterlings	4
Hog Plucks, each	5
Raw Leaf Lard	9
Fresh Fat Backs	8½
Pork Trimmings	9
Hog Heads, cleaned, tongues out	4½
Hog Heads, cleaned, tongue in	6

Dressed Beef.

Steers	6 to 7
Cows and Heifers	4 to 5½
Hind Quarters 2½c over carcasses.	
Fore Quarters 1½c under carcasses.	
Beef Livers, each	20
Beef Hearts, per pound	2
Beef Tongues, per pound	10
Beef Brains, per set	8
Ox Tails, per doz	30
Sweet Breads, per pound	20
Fresh Tripe, uncooked, per pound	2½
Cooked Tripe, per pound	8
Calf Livers, each	15

Mutton and Veal.

	per lb
Dressed Sheep	8½
Dressed Lambs	10
Dressed Veal, skin on	6½

Sausage.

	per lb
Fresh Pork, link	8½
Bologna, large, round or straight	6
Frankfurts	8½
Liver Sausage	7
Blood Sausage	7
Head Cheese	7
Tongue Sausage	9½
Ham Sausage	11½
Berliner Sausage	10½
New England Cooked Ham	13

PROVISIONS.

Smoked Meats.

Canvassed—Sugar Cured—Sacked.

Helmet Hams, 12-15 average
Helmet Hams, 14-lb average
Helmet Hams, 16-lb average
Helmet Hams, 18 to 20-lb average
Helmet Skinned or Block Hams
Armour Picnic or California Hams
Shoulders N. Y. Cut
Helmet Breakfast Bacon, 8 to 10 av., vac
Helmet Breakfast Bacon, 10 to 12 av., vac
Helmet Breakfast Bacon, narrow
Dried Beef Hams, sets
Dried Beef Insides
Dried Beef Knuckles
Dried Beef Outsides

Armour's Special Cure.

Gold Band Hams, 10 to 12 average
Gold Band Hams, 14-lb average
Gold Band Hams, 16-lb average
Gold Band Hams, Skinned for slicing
Gold Band Breakfast Bacon
Gold Band Dried Beef
Gold Band Smoked Beef Tongues

Smoked Meats.

Dry Salt Cured—Sacked.

Bacon, Extra Short Clears
Bacon, Short Clears
Bacon, Clear Bellies, 14 to 18 average
English Bacon Bellies, square cut
Bacon Clear Bellies 18 to 25 average
Bacon Shoulders
Bacon Fat Backs
Bacon Loin Backs
Bacon Plates

Dry Salt Meats.

Sacked

Dry Salt, Extra Short Clears
Dry Salt, Short Clears
Dry Salt, Clear Bellies, 14 to 18 avg
Dry Salt, Clear Bellies, 18 to 25 avg
Dry Salt, English Bellies, square cut
Dry Salt Shoulders
Dry Salt Fat Backs
Dry Salt Loin Backs
Dry Salt Plates

LARD.

In tierces averaging about 340 pounds.
White Label Pure Leaf Lard 8
Peerless Lard Compound 6½
Regular advances for smaller packages as follows: (In tin pails.)
5-pound cans, 20 to case ..... ½c over tierce
5-pound pails, 12 to case ..... ½c over
10-pound pails, 6 to case ..... ½c over
20-pound pails, 4 to case ..... ½c over
50-pound pails, 1 or 2 to case ..... ½c over

FOR ONE DOLLAR A MONTH
The FORT WORTH PANITORIUM
Presses four suits and shines your shoes every day.
Steam Cleaning and Dyeing
Ladies' Work a Specialty
Clothes called for and delivered. Phone
D. B. KEITH, Prop. 111 W. Sixth

TRAINS COLLIDE ON ROCK ISLAND.

Together Headon Near Topeka, Kan.

TWENTY PEOPLE WERE KILLED.

DISCOUNT AS VIEWED BY REPORTER THERE.

Reporter of the Staff of the Topeka State Journal, a Passenger, In an Interesting Manner Relates the Affair.

Kansas City, Jan. 7.—The Rock Island California and Mexico express, which left Chicago Monday night at 10 for the west, collided hereon Tuesday after 1 o'clock Wednesday morning at Willard, Kan., fourteen miles west of Topeka, with a cattle train. The whole train was demolished. Twenty persons were killed and every one on the train injured. The train that left Topeka for the scene arrived to that city at 7:30 with the dead and injured.

The train, which left Kansas City at 10 o'clock Tuesday night, was twenty minutes late at the time of accident running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The train carried many people bound for Oklahoma, who had taken advantage of homesteaders' excursion rates that closed Tuesday. It contained a through sleeper and a car for San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The wreck was one of the most serious that has happened on the Rock Island system for years between Kansas City and Topeka. The Rock Island uses the tracks of the Union Pacific and as there are no general offices of the road in this city, details of the wreck were obtained with difficulty. Several reporters who boarded the train as it left Topeka were put off the train shortly after it started. The first details of the collision came from persons on the wrecked train after they had been returned to Topeka. Occurring as it did at a small station with few facilities for caring for the dead and injured. The train was composed of a combination baggage and mail car, the regular baggage car, smoker, tourist sleeper and standard sleeper.

REPORTER ON SCENE.

Topeka Newspaper Man Gives Graphic Account of Accident.

(Copyrighted Jan. 6, 1904, by Topeka State Journal.)

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 7.—H. C. Parsons, reporter on the Topeka State Journal, who was on the wrecked Rock Island train, arrived in Topeka at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, after driving over from the scene of the collision. Parsons escaped with slight injuries. He says at least twenty persons were instantly killed, while several others were fatally and a large number slightly injured. Two cars filled with passengers were demolished, both locomotives were wrecked and four car loads of stock were strewn in pieces and dozens of dead animals strewn over the right of way.

Mr. Parsons said: "Both trains were running at the rate of from twenty to thirty miles per hour and when the trains met they were welded together by the terrific impact. The engineer and fireman of freight escaped without injury by jumping. The fireman on the passenger train was seriously injured, but the engineer escaped. It was in the rear car of the passenger train, the tourist coach having been preceded by the smoker and baggage car, that the most loss of life occurred.

The smoker, which was occupied by two or three men, overturned and rolled through the car behind it, which was crowded with passengers, some standing in aisles. The first warning to passengers in this car was the automatic setting of air brakes. The lights went out, leaving all in darkness. A moment later a mass of splintered wood and iron was crowding upon us. No one was thrown out of their seats by the blow. Most of those in the second end car were instantly killed. Those in the rear end coach, however, succeeded in escaping. In the front end of the car victims were crushed down between seats by the smoker. When this was finally possible, only three persons were persons taken out. Three were rescued—a man, small girl and an aged woman, who were moaning and begging to be taken out. One man, badly injured internally, was removed through a door within five minutes after the collision, but died before the rescuers could lay him down. A woman died two hours later while trying to give her name.

Minnie Martin, a girl eleven years old, was pinned down between two seats by a heavy stove resting on one foot. Her cries attracted rescuers and men, women of them, bleeding from wounds in the face and arms, worked heavily to get her out. It took two hours steady work to relieve her.

A dozen or more Topeka physicians were at the scene on the relief train from Topeka as soon as a brakeman could run to Willard to notify headquarters. The physicians went to work caring for the injured and made no attempt for the time being to remove the dead and disfigured bodies from the wreck.

Later daylight the work of removing the bodies began. Some were so badly crushed that they were unrecognizable. Through a hole chopped in the side of the car the bdoy of a gray-haired, heavy set man and that of a woman with long yellow hair was visible.

Not a wheel of the entire passenger train seemed to be off the track. The freight train fared differently. Four cars immediately behind the engine were crushed into kindling. Dead and crippled cattle littered the right of way. Many, many, which escaped from the wreck uninjured, ran about, adding to the confusion.

Subscribe for The Citizen.

LIST OF DEAD.

Some of the Bodies Have Not Yet Been Identified by Anybody.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 7.—Following is the list of dead as far as known: James Griffin, Claremont, Mo.; C. A. Wright, Kansas City; W. S. Martin, De Kalk, Ill.; Gail Fuller, Blockton, Ia.; E. E. Myers, Buffalo, N. Y.; Fay Fuller, girl seven years old; E. Rankin; Mrs. Henry Kaiser and child, Germany.

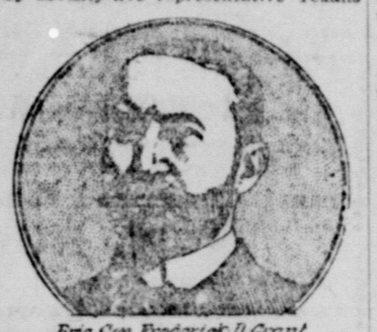
Unidentified dead: Woman about twenty-five years old; girl, about one year; woman, twenty-five years, baggage checked to Tyrone, Okla.; woman, middle-aged, baggage checked to same place; girl, sixteen years old; child, eight years; child, nine years; boy twelve years; boy, thirteen years, brown and white checked suit; gril, thirteen years, brown dress; woman, forty years old; girl thirteen years, brown dress; weighed 155 pounds; woman, forty-five years old, plain band rind on left hand, blue and white checked waist; man, fifty years old.

BANQUET TO GRANT.

Hope Expressed That Some Day He Would Head Republican Ticket.

San Antonio, Jan. 7.—The Business Men's club has tendered a farewell banquet to General Frederick Grant, who goes to Chicago to assume command of the department of the lakes.

In the course of the banquet the hope was expressed that he would some day pass from military to civil life to head a Republican ticket for president, a wish in which he good naturedly acquiesced. The banquet was attended by seventy-five representative Texans



Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant

and as many army officers. Federal Senator Adolfo Heberwish of Mexico was among the speakers. A glowing tribute to Japan and the Japanese army by Capt. H. E. Ely, Twenty-sixth Infantry, was voriferously applauded by the military officers in attendance. Captain Ely who fought by the side of Japanese soldiers in the boxer campaign said that Japan was a military power of great strength and that Russia "will have no walk-over in case of war with the Jananese empire."

Plea of Intervention Filed.

Austin, Jan. 7.—In receivership case of S. J. Vonkoenneritz vs. Beaumont Confederated Oil and Pipe Line company, Jame Bute and T. W. House of Houston and J. M. Guffey of Philadelphia, filed a plea of intervention, alleging that they own a majority of the stock of the company and ask that the receivership be dissolved.

Aged Confederate Passes Away.

Austin, Jan. 7.—Dr. J. A. Michard, a captain in the Confederate army from Virginia during the civil war, died at the Confederate home, aged seventy-two years. He came here two years ago from Mexia.

MRS. HAMMERSLEY DIES.

Grand Niece of Author of "I Would Not Live Alway."

New York, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Margaret Hamersley, widow of James Hooker Hamersley, is dead at her home in Fifth avenue. She was a member of a prominent North Carolina family and grand niece of William Augustus Muhlenberg the famous Protestant Episcopal minister and writer. It is possible her death may again involve the Hamersley millions in litigation, owing to the conditions of the trust which cut off, owing to religious differences, the child of the present Lady Beresford, widow of Louis Hamersley.

New Trial For Knapp.

Hamilton, O., Jan. 7.—Alfred A. Knapp, self-confessed murderer of five persons, now in the penitentiary at Columbus awaiting execution for murder of his wife, was granted a new trial by Judge Swing. The principal ground on which the new trial was granted by the court was the alleged error in allowing Knapp written confession of five murders to be read to the jury.

May Wheat Jumped.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Under excited bidding by shorts, who were frightened by a reported clash between Russian and Japanese troops, depressing of consols and pessimism of continental bourses, May wheat jumped 2 3-8 to 2 1-2 at opening Wednesday.

Overwhelming Mistake.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—"The overwhelming mistake of the Iroquois theater disaster was in the condition of the skylights and ventilators above the stage," said the fire inspector.

Went Down Many Points.

New Orleans, Jan. 7.—Heavy liquidation, induced by unfavorable Liverpool cables and disquieting war rumors, caused a decline of from 2 to 33 points in the cotton market Wednesday morning.

Information Guarded.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Long and careful consideration was given to the situation in the far east Tuesday by the president and his cabinet. This government has been keeping in close touch with the progress of events in the orient through diplomatic channels, but the information received is most carefully guarded.

Nonsense About Sneezing.

"When a man sneezes heartily, he may know himself to be healthy. No person in poor health even sneezes," says the eminent doctor Sir Jonathan Hutchinson. This statement will be challenged by those familiar with the plague, who know that hearty sneezing is its first symptom. Every one knows that a series of sneezes comes in the first stages of catching cold, and that the hay fever victim sneezes to his great discomfort.

CARELESSNESS CAUSE.

Engineer and Conductor Made Terrible Mistake.

SEVENTEEN ARE DEAD

Dr. Bell of New York City, Himself a Cripple, Took Charge of Relief Work Pending Arrival of Other Physicians.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 7.—Seventeen persons were killed and thirty-seven injured in the Rock Island passenger wreck at Willard. Most of the injured are in hospitals in Topeka. The doctors announce that all will recover with the exception of Mrs. M. A. Hill of Greensberg, Kan.

Carelessness of trainmen caused the wreck. Instructed to meet a special freight train at Willard, the engineer and conductor of the ill-fated passenger, noting that a freight train stood on the side track at Willard, rushed through, thinking that the cars they had seen were the ones which they had been instructedto pass.

Upon seeingt at Willard a freight train on the siding, Engineer Benjamin threw open the throttle and under the impetus of ful lsteam the passenger train leaped into the darkness and crashed along at a rate which the passengers declare to have been fully sixty-five miles an hour.

General Superintendent Gruber of the Rock Island makes this statement to the Associated Press: "The engineer of the passenger train had orders to wait at Willard for the special stock train. He passed on, mistaking a freight train on the siding at that station for the stock train. This caused the wreck. Nobody else is to blame, so far as our information goes."

The hero of the wreck was a Dr. Bell of New York City, a young physician, himself crippled, walking on crutches. Dr. Bell, although slightly hurt as a result of the collision, was the first man to leave the Pullman sleeper which was not damaged. Struggling heroically forward on his crutches, he immediately assumed charge of the rescue work. First he ordered the chair and sleeper cleared. Then, after directing the removal of the injured to these cars, he alleviated the pain of the injured as much as possible without medicine or instruments, bandaged broken legs, and arms with strips torn at his direction by others from sheet s and pillowslips, administered whiskey at hand to deaden the injuries until the relief train arrived and saved the life of a fireman by tying an artery, with the aid of a penknife and piece of string.

After working until nearly exhausted, Dr. Bell only gave way when the physicians arrived from Topeka with medicine and instruments. He steadfastly refused to disclose his name and it was only learned from his fellow passengers. Dr. Bell was on his way to El Paso, Tex., for his health.

MINOR MATTERS.

President Palma of Cuba vetoed the lottery bill.

Chief Winfrey of the Dallas police force has resigned.

Colima volcano in Mexico is again in active eruption.

S. M. McAshan, a leading business man at Houston, is dead.

Because his brother died, Louis Norte of near Pyrmont, Mo., suicided.

Agnew & Garvin's gin at Pauls Valley, I. T., valued at $12,000, burned.

The damage to the state capitol by fire at Des Moines, Ia., is over $300,000.

Hot Springs, Ark., gets conditional racing dates from the Western Jockey club.

Official reports show World's fair main buildings are practically completed.

Tamr Bizly has sold out in Minnesota and will make the Indian Territory his home.

During 1903 Baylor university, at Waco, received $70,000 towards endowment fund.

Minister Powell has notified San Domingo authorities that he will protect Americans.

The Orpheum Circuit company has paid $30,000 for a lot at Dallas, and will erect an opera house.

Guffey well No. 1 at Batson's Prairie, Tex., is said to have an output of 4000 barrels per day.

German warship Gazelle, Fulke and Panther will arrive at Galveston between the 25th and 30th.

Union printers in the San Angelo, Tex., Standard have struck. Proprietors refused to sign scale.

At Harrisburg, Ill., Horace Grey, a negro, fractured the skull of Ross Setens, white, with a skate.

A Burlington passenger train crashed through a bridge near Deadwood, S. D. Nine persons were injured.

One schoolhouse in Mobile, Ala., has 800 pupils and no fire escapes. All buildings will be equipped there.

A Chicago man has closed a deal by which a colony to raise rice will be located in Wharton county, Texas.

George P. Moorehead, a wealthy merchant of South Bend, Ind., died within half an hour after being married.

Kansas City man who was forced to leave home said the cockroaches forced him to vacate, they were so numerous.

Christmas day the late Frederick Pabst, the Milwaukee brewre, gave his family nearly $6,000,000. He was worth about $10,000,000.

Colonel Hart Gibson, a former noted Kentucky horse breeder, died at St. Paul, Minn. He was a brother of the late Senator Gibson of Louisiana.

While the Democratic caucus of the Kentucky legislature was trying to nominate a state librarian and prison commissioner a turbulent affair resulted.

Will Try to Forget Tragedy.

The sisters of the late queen of Servia are about to purchase a villa on Lake Zurich and expect to make themselves comfortable.

Toy Pistol Legislation.

In Philadelphia the dealers who have sold toy pistols have been summoned to appear in court. An act of the assembly makes it a misdemeanor to sell toy pistols to children under fourteen.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Horrible Fate of an Unfortunate Lady Near Arthur City.

Paris, Tex., Jan. 7.—Mrs. B. Lambert, the wife of a farmer of the Pee Dee neighborhood, five miles east of Arthur City, was horribly burned to death. Her husband was away from home at the time, and the children were out in the road playing. When they returned to the house they found her charred body lying in the fireplace, with all the clothing burned off and brains oozing from a hole burned in the skull. The flesh of the body was blazing when discovered.

The unfortunate woman was subject to epileptic attacks and is supposed to have fallen into the fire while suffering from one of them.

Indian Dance In Progress.

El Paso, Jan. 7.—The annual war dance of the remnant of the tribe of Ysleta Pueblo Indians is in progress at Ysleta, Tex., twelve miles east of this city, and many people have gone from here to witness the ceremonial of the ancient tribe.

Land Patents Signed.

Austin, Jan. 7.—The governor has signed thirty-seven patents to land in various parts of the state, comprising some 15,084 acres in all.

JOURNAL'S COMMENT.

Says Interests of Russia and Japan Can Be Amicably Settled.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 7.—A dispatch from Port Arthur says the Russo-Japanese crisis is commented on by Viceroy Alexieff's organ, Novoe Kraige, as follows:

No threats can make Russia abandon her legitimate rights in Manchuria or in Korea. The interests of Russia and Japan can be reconciled without violating that country's (Korea) sovereignty. The outcome of negotiations depends on the number of ironclads at Port Arthur and troops in Manchuria. Russia does not fear war, but she does not desire it; therefore, she is seeking to render it impossible.

Russian Guard Landed.

Seoul, Jan. 7.—A Russian legation guard of thirty has been landed at Chemulpo, but the Japanese railway has refused to transport it to Seoul.

LONGSTREET BURIED.

Hundreds of Prominent Georgians Attended the Funeral.

Gainesville, Ga., Jan. 7.—The funeral of General James Longstreet was held here Wednesday afternoon, the rites of the Catholic church being conducted over the remains by Bishop Keiley of Savannah, assisted by Father Schadowell of Albany. Special trains brought hundreds of prominent citizens from all parts of the state to pay their tribute to the dead. The escort to the grave included sate and city officers, various organizations of Confederates, Daughters of the Confederacy and military companies.

THRICE SENTENCED.

Tom Queenan, Who Killed His Wife, to Die Feb. 12.

Oklahoma City, Jan. 7.—For the third time since his arrest, Tom Queenan was sentenced by Judge Burwell to be hanged at noon on Feb. 12.

Four years ago Queenan, after having spent the night at the gambling houses, went to his room and shot his wife in the back while she was preparing the morning meal, causing instant death.

Simpson Jailed.

Chickasha, I. T., Jan. 7.—Jasper Simpson, for whose arrest and conviction a reward of $600 was offered, has been landed in jail here. He is charged with the killing of Deputy Marshals L. S. Hill and J. B. Grady at Jenson, I. T., July 17, 1898. He is charged with shooting the two officers while they were attempting to arrest his son.

Fatal For Two Miners.

Guthrie, Okla., Jan. 7.—Reports from McCurtain, I. T., state that two miners were killed there by a dust explosion in the Fort Smith and Western Railway mine No. 2. The front of the mine caved in and work is suspended for thirty days.

Broke His Neck.

Shawnee, Okla., Jan. 7.—Near here Tom Chandler, a Santa Fe employe, fell from a train, breaking his neck.

No Action Taken.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Alleged irregularities in the postoffice department constituted the only theme in the senate Wednesday. The question came up on a motion first made by Mr. Lodge and afterwards by Mr. Penrose to refer the Carmack resolution looking to a senatorial investigation of the postoffice department to the committee on postoffices and postroads. The Democratic senators resisted the motion, and contended that the country would not be satisfied with an investigation of a department made by the department itself.

Played in "East Lynne"

New York, Jan. 7.—Sarah Cecelia Earl, well known on the stage a quarter of a century ago, is dead at her home here, after a long illness. Her greatest success was in "East Lynne."

Robbed of Large Sum.

St. Louis, Jan. 7.—Charles F. Hazelton of Kansas City was held up on Academy avenue by a lone highwayman and forced to deliver over a pocketbook containing $1000. Hazelton was then struck in the face and prostrated.

Fearful Loss of Life.

Sydney, N. S. W., Jan. 7.—Forty-three persons have been killed by the explosion of the boilers on the British cruiser Walaroo one shift of twenty-eight stokers is included.

Silent Japanese Soldiers.

Japanese soldiers fight noiselessly. They have no bands, no drums beat reveille or tattoo, and in action they utter no cheers.

Frangipani's Valuable Discovery.

Count Mauritius Frangipani was the discoverer of the process of combining with odoriferous substances and thereby presented us with a hundred aromatic flavors, toilet waters and cosmetics.

Don't Miss the Greatest Cut-Price Sale of the Season.

OUR

Semi-Annual Green Tag Clearing Sale

WHICH STARTS

Saturday, January 9th,

And lasts for 12 days. Everything in the house will bear a cut price.

Look for the Green Tags on Clothing, Shoes, Dress Goods, Staples, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings.

This Sale Means Money Saved for You.

KNIGHT DRY GOODS COMPANY,

311-313 Houston Street, Fort Worth.

A BOOM

does not, ultimately, bring about the best results to a community

THE PANHANDLE

is NOT on a boom, but is enjoying the most rapid growth of any section of Texas

WHY?

Because only recently have the public at large realized the opportunities which this northwest section of Texas offers. The large ranches are being divided into

SMALL STOCK FARMS.

Wheat, Corn, Cotton, Melons and all kinds of feed stuffs are being raised in abundance, surpassing the expectations of the most sanguine. A country abounding in such resources (tried and proven), together with the

LOW PRICE

of lands, cannot help enjoying a most rapid growth, and that is what is happening in the Panhandle.

"THE DENVER ROAD"

has on sale daily low rate home-seekers tickets, which allows you stopovers at nearly all points; thus giving you chance to investigate the various sections of the Panhandle.

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

Stockmen Eat Drink and Sleep

I have comfortable furnished rooms always ready. Eating house and billiard room open day and night.

FIRST-CLASS BAR and treatment. Bottle or jug shipped to order. When you are on the market with stock stop with me.

Stock Yards Club

T. M. THANNISCH, PROP.

COR. MAIN & EXCHANGE AVE

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASS'N.

At Portland, Oregon, January 12th to 15th, 1904.

Agents are authorize to sell round trip tickets to Portland, Ore., as follows:

Rate: One lowest normal first-class one way fare.

Routes—The above rate applies for tickets going via Huntington or Billings, returning same route, or going via Huntington, returning via Billings, or vice versa.

Going via Huntington or Billings, returning via Shasta route or O. R. & N. company steamers to San Francisco and direct routes from there at rate of $13.50 higher. Final limit January 31, 1904. Transit limit—Going transit limit January 12, 1904, going passage to begin on date of sale. Returning transit to begin on date of execution. Joint agent at destination will execute tickets by attaching validation certificate thereto. Stopovers will be allowed within final limit at and west of Colorado common points, by depositing tickets with ticket agent at stop-over point.

Form of ticket: Regular iron-clad descriptive form of ticket will be required, and all coupons and contract must be endorsed "N. L. S. A."

Tickets must not be sold through California on the going journey.

Destination—Tickets must be sold only to Portland, and will be executed only at destination.

Joint Agent—Tickets must be executed for return passage at Portland by joint agency to be conducted in the name of James Charlton, and contract of tickets must be endorsed. "Fee of 50c to be paid for execution at Portland."

Baggage—Baggage must be checked to Portland only on going journey.

A. A. GLISSON,
General Passenger Agent.

LARGE PARTY OF ONE.

Chicago Live Stock World: Billy Bolton, editor of the Live Stock Inspector, of Woodward, O. T., is of gigantic girth, and in general physical make-up is elephantine except in height.

"Billy" is quite a public functionary also, and this circumstance requires him to travel a great deal. Sometimes he is at his wits end to make things come his way, but they generally come.

One day his train was late and he wanted to catch a connection at Harper, Kan., so he dropped off at a way-station and wired the conductor of the H. & S. to wait for a large party on the Santa Fe. Arriving at Harper the conductor was impatiently waiting as "Billy" waddled over to the train. "Where is the large party," demanded the conductor? "Large party? Ain't I large enough?"

The Texas Railway and Industrial Journal for January 1 is a number of special excellence. It is filled with matter, descriptive and illustrative, relating to the Fort Worth stock yards, the Denver City railroad, and the Panhandle country. This edition is the work of Mrs. E. E. Overall, who has bravely taken up the work of keeping the Railway and Industrial Journal on the high plane established for it by its former editor, Capt. Overall.

TRANSIT HOUSE

EUROPEAN PLAN

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

HOTEL WORTH

FORT WORTH, TEX.

Interuban and Stock Yards Car Convenient.

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

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BETWEEN

FT. WORTH AND SAN ANGELO

SCHEDULE OF SLEEPER

Lv. FORT WORTH	9:10 p.m.
Lv. TEMPLE	3:00 a.m.
Ar. SAN ANGELO	12:45 p.m.
Lv. SAN ANGELO	3:30 p.m.
Ar. TEMPLE	1:30 a.m.
Ar. FORT WORTH	7:20 a.m.

SLEEPING CAR RATE

BETWEEN FORT WORTH AND SAN ANGELO $1 25

BETWEEN TEMPLE AND SAN ANGELO $1 00

W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A.

GALVESTON, TEXAS

THE PARKER-LOWE DRY GOODS CO.
THE BUSY STORE.
SEVENTH AND HOUSTON STS.

Our SNOW WHITE SALE

UNDERMUSLINS, EMBROIDERIES, ETC., ETC.

THIS MOMENTOUS EVENT starts tomorrow, overshadowing everything extant by the sublimity of display and unequaled assortments. We have by careful and painstaking efforts brought together for your approval the most charming and the daintiest of Snowy White Undermuslins, Embroideries, Linens, Dress Goods, Curtains, etc., that is possible to obtain from the world's best sanitary manufactories. These goods were purchased previous to the first advance in cotton, which will afford every woman a golden opportunity in the art of economy. Qualities are higher, assortments larger and prices much lower than ever before, making this sale of greater importance to our Southern women than any of a like nature ever held. Special preparations have been made to handle the large mail order business that will accrue and we can faithfully guarantee entire satisfaction to any person ordering through this department. Samples of piece goods mailed on request.

$1 75 For Drawers of Fine French Nainsook with deep ruffles, having two rows of Calais Val. Lace insertion and hemstitching between. The edging is of the most beautiful Val Lace.

$1 75 For Nainsook Drawers, having four rows of baby tucks, deep full ruffle of beautiful hand embroidery. Very dainty patterns in all the 1904 style effects.

$1 50 For Drawers with beautiful blind embroidered ruffles, having three rows of baby tucks above the ruffles; rare and handsome patterns, including all the new models.

$1 25 For Drawers with wide ruffle of Torchon Lace and insertion in the most exquisite patterns.

$2 50 For Corset Covers of handsomest designs; cut very full and wide with cluster of baby tucks in back; the front trimmed with Mechlin lace and insertion, beading and baby ribbon.

$1 75 For Corset Covers with six rows of Val. lace insertion down the front, edging of lace around top and sleeves, the fullness gathered at the top with wash baby ribbons. Fancy tucked back.

$1 50 For Corset Covers, trimmed with open patterns of Torchon lace and insertion, beading and baby ribbon.

$1 25 For Corset Covers in an entirely new style circular effect, tucked in back and blind embroidered edge, full blouse.

$9 25 For Petticoats with deep flounce tucked and Val. lace insertion, dust ruffle trimmed with Val. lace edges. The most exquiste patterns of French needle work.

$9 25 For Petticoats in newest designs; flounce set on with insertion and trimmed in point lace effects. These are rare models.

$7 50 For Petticoats having the knee flounce with clusters of baby tucks, wide ruffle of Swiss embroidery and embroidered bust ruffle. The very newest designs and effects.

$6 50 For Petticoats with full flounce made of tucked stripes and Val. lace insertion, tucked ruffle on bottom edged with Val. lace.

$7 50 For Gowns with yoke of Swiss and Irish point lace insertion, neck and sleeve ruffles of Irish point embroidery, wash ribbon run through, dainty beading, tucked back.

$6 50 For Gowns with empire yoke of Swiss embroidery and insertions; ruffle around neck and sleeves finished in beading and wash ribbon.

$4 50 For Gowns, empire style, empire yoke of Mechlin lace and insertion; two rows of Mechlin lace insertion around neck and sleeves.

$2 25 For Gowns with circular yoke of blind and open embroidery, tucked bottom ruffle and full sleeves, beading and wash ribbon trimming.

Special—Drawers with full ruffle and baby tucks above the hemstitched hems 25c

Special—Corset Covers, French pattern, good fitting, made plenty full 10c

Special—Long Cambric patterns with pretty tucked full ruffle 50c

Special — Children's Drawers of good domestic, with liberal hem and clusters of baby tucks 10c

Annual Sale of Snowy White Embroideries

5 Cent Table.
Exceptionally Good Values are to be found on this table, all under priced for the Snow White Sale. Narrow Nainsook edges suitable for infants clothing. Cambric and Nainsook insertions; also Cambric and Nainsook edges for women's underwear. Your choice of any of these 5c

10 Cent Table.
The qualities to be found in this selection are unequaled for the price. The widths range from three to eight inches on a large variety of Cambric Edges: Exquisite designs of blind or open work Cambric insertions and children's Nainsook match sets are on this table at 10c

15 Cent Table.
The superiority of the grades on this table will make the purchases exceedingly profitable to the buyers. Beautiful Nainsook Edges with insertions to match, Cambric insertions of open patterns. Also, Cambric flouncings in all widths up to 14 inches. Choice of any of these dependable goods only 15c

25 Cent Table.
Here are to be found the higher qualities and we are convinced that the collection cut-classes any similar assortments we ever had. Great care was taken in the selection of these beautiful Nainsook and Cambric Edges and Insertions in both blind and open-work. Widths range from 4 to 12 inches. Choice 25c

White Domestics in the Basement.

The Snow White Sale of Domestics, etc., having become so popular, it is now looked forward to with the keenest interest as one of the year's greatest money saving events. In this branch of our store the housewife is offered the opportunity to save on her purchases of Domestics used in making up her summer underclothing.

Forty Inch Lawn 10c per yard

Masonville Mills, Hope Domestic, Violet Cambric 7½c — Lonsdale Domestic, Forty Inch Lawn, Cameo Cambric

Palma Mills 6 1-4c per yard.

CITY AND COUNTY.

Rev. Frank Fannon is carrying on a revival at the Christian Tabernacle, and arousing a great deal of interest, with a number of conversions.

A barn on the farm of Major J. M. Handley, near the town of Handley, was burned last Sunday. Loss on the building and its contents of feed is $1,200, with no insurance.

The court of criminal appeals having reversed the conviction of Jeff Vann for the murder of Policeman Grimes in Fort Worth, application has been made for his release on habeas corpus.

Wm. J. Haas, a grocer doing business at the corner of Oleander and Leuda Sts., in Fort Worth, filed a deed of assignment Wednesday, naming T. A. Comson as assignee. Liabilities $940.33, assets $493.50.

The county tax collector will keep his office open until 9 o'clock every night from now until the 12th to accommodate those wishing to pay their poll tax. He will have an extra number of clerks to assist him.

The weather bureau at Fort Worth reports the following conditions of December weather: Highest temperature, 71 deg., on the 27th; lowest, 22 deg., on the 15th. Practically no rain fell, the precipitation being .03 inches.

Dave Gay, who was shot by Eunice Ferrell, while trying to break into her room in a Main street lodging house, in Fort Worth, died yesterday. Mrs. Ferrell, who had been released on $500 bond, was re-arrested and her bond increased to $1,000.

The Democratic executive committee of Fort Worth met last night to arrange for holding the city primary election on the 12th. Presiding officers and places of holding the election were selected. The voting places will be kept open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Oswald Wilson of Fort Worth, statistician of the Department of Agriculture, has just returned from the East and says: "The tide of immigration is setting in toward Texas now greater than ever before. The people of the East are talking Texas wherever you go. We have just seen the beginning of the great flood of immigration that is going to overflow this state. The Texas immigration bureau is preparing to give the people of the North and East information in the most available form."

S. M. Middleton, postmaster, merchant and general hustler at Avondale, was a caller at The Citizen office this week. Mr. Middleton says the country around Avondale is in good condition, but wheat is needing rain. No serious damage to the crop has been suffered yet, but unless it gets water soon it will be cut short.

When B. F. Gearhart comes on the market with hogs from his farm at Celina, he proves that Texas can raise as good hogs as any state. His hogs always bring top prices. He sold 90 head today of 160 pounds average at $5. There was a load of 298-pound Territory hogs that brought the same price. Texas can raise the hogs, if the right kind of men are doing the work.

J. S. Daley was in from Grapevine, driving in 1 cow and 4 yearlings. The cow weighed 620 and sold at $1.85, and the yearlings averaged 400 and sold at $2.25, making a total of $47.45, for the bunch. Mr. Daley says this transaction has convinced him that the Fort Worth market is a good thing for the local farmers, who can always find a ready sale for their surplus stock. His cow and calves sold for more than he expected, and a great deal more than he was offered at home.

Ranchmen who are seeking in Fort Worth hands for early spring work, complain that it is difficult to get good men. The difficulty is met with in other lines of business. Railroads cannot get as many as they want of unskilled laborers, and farmers in some places are not putting in as large crops as they would like to cultivate because they cannot get reliable farm hands. Too many men want to crowd into towns and become clerks, on salaries that will barely keep them up, when they could get good pay and board and lodging thrown in, on the farms or ranches.

A special stockholders' meeting of the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railway Company was held at the general offices in Fort Worth, last Tuesday, for the purpose of authorizing the execution of three divisional mortgages and to authorize an application to the Texas Railroad Commission for authority to issue bonds on the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railway Company and its rolling stock. The first mortgage covers the old Chicago, Rock Island and Mexico, the second the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Texas and the third the old Chicago, Rock Island and Texas and the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf and the rolling stock.

A man named W. F. O'Hanlon was beating his way north on a Santa Fe freight last Tuesday, and at Saginaw, just beyond North Fort Worth, he was caught under some railroad ties on the car, and badly crushed. He was brought back to Fort Worth, and there the old controversy between the city and county physicians as to who should look after him broke out, and he was left lying on a cot at the depot until the railroad company from whom he was stealing a ride, sent him to its hospital. The city physician refused to attend him because he was hurt outside of the city, and the county physician would not act because the man was then in the city.

Up to yesterday the total number of poll-taxes paid in Tarrant county, including Fort Worth, was 5,257. The wards and voting precincts are reported as having made these payments: First ward 435, Second 333, Third 448, Fourth 209, Fifth 299, Sixth 220, Seventh 179, Eighth 126, Ninth 341, Glenwood 78, Manchester Mills 35, Handley 53, Forrest Hill 27, Prairie Chapel 13, Brooklyn Heights 16, Arlington Heights 11, Marine 250, Saginaw 15, Riverside 40, Whites Settlement 28, Benbrook 31, Leonards Store 12, Crowley 53, Oak Grove 27, Enon 56, Arlington 211, Johnson Station 66, Littles 37, Kennedale 68, Subletts 53, Webb 48, Britton 32, Mansfield 20, Rendon 53, Grapevine 198, Euless 82, Bedford 67, Bransford 86, Dove 53, Keller 109, Smithfield 75, Birdville 38, Haslet 13, Dido 36, Wayside 12, Azle 80, Montgomery 28.

Numerous witnesses were examined in the trial of J. M. Morehead for the killing of D. C. Caldwell, near Arlington, yesterday, and the evidence was very conflicting. Several witnesses for the state testified that Morehead had made threats against Caldwell, and that the latter was unarmed at the time he was shot. Amos Henshaw, who was in the wagon with Caldwell at the time of the killing, stated that as they drove by Morehead's place the latter came out with a gun and told Caldwell he was going to kill him. Caldwell threw up his hands and begged him not to shoot. Then Morehead fired and killed him. Witnesses for defense testified to hearing Caldwell threaten to kill Morehead. Morehead himself took the stand and told how Caldwell cursed him, and reached back in the wagon as if to get a gun, and he fired. He said he had borrowed the gun to shoot ducks, and accounted for the buckshot by saying he had loaded the shells with buckshot to be sure to get the ducks. Some of the witnesses for the defense gave very contradictory testimony.

EXPERIMENTS IN PORK.

Scientists Feed Eighty Cent Corn to Hogs at a Profit.

At a time like this when hogs are on a downward slide that seems to have no end, it is of peculiar interest to farmers to know just where the line of profit is passed in hog raising. Some experiments have been made at the University of Tennessee with the object of learning something about the cost of producing hogs under different conditions. The results are not broad enough to be final, but some things were learned that it might be well for all hog growers to know. Among them is the fact that seems to crop out from every feeding experiment that is made with hogs, namely, that there is no economy in fattening hogs on corn alone. The value of skim-milk as hog feed is one of the leading points which the Tennessee experiment attempted to bring out. Some of the conclusions are as follows:

Where the ration fed was corn meal it took 4.6 pounds to make 1 pound of gain in 1901, 2.8 pounds in 1902 and 7.1 pounds in 1903, or an average of 4.1 pounds for the three years.

Hogs fed in the ratio of one pound of grain to 3, 6, 9 and 12 pounds of skim-milk made the largest gains on from 9 to 12 pounds of skim-milk. The consumption of skim-milk reduced the consumption of concentrates considerably, though the cost of a pound of gain was lowest with a consumption of 1 pound of grain to 3 pounds of skim-milk. This shows that animals will often consume larger quantities of food than they can digest and assimilate with the greatest economy.

The largest gains were made by the groups receiving corn meal and wheat meal, mixed in the ration of 2 to 1, with skim milk. The ratio of grain to skim-milk was 1 to 9 and 1 to 12.

As the ratio between the skim milk and grain decreased the consumption of concentrates increased.

The experiment indicates that a bushel of corn produced 13.6 pounds of pork, which at 3 cents would give it a feeding value of 81 cents a bushel; at 5 cents, 68 cents a bushel; and at 7 cents, a feeding value of 95 cents. A farmer often sells his corn at 40 to 50 cents, when fat hogs would bring him 5 to 7 cents per pound, under the mistaken idea that he cannot afford to feed it. Corn has been purchased at 80 cents a bushel and fed at a profit at the station.

In the case of one group it was possible to secure 35 pounds of gain with a consumption of 416.5 pounds of skim milk. On the basis of the gain made from corn meal and water 416.5 pounds of skim milk made 21.4 pounds of gain when fed with corn meal. This would give it a feeding value of 31 cents when pork sells at 5 cents, and 36 cents when pork sells at 7 cents.

The manure from animals constitutes a part of the legitimate profits from any feeding experiment, as it takes the place of purchased commercial fertilizers, which are not so satisfactory. When 75 per cent of the fertilizer value of the food stuffs consumed was credited to the animal, the average cost of a pound of gain for all groups was 3.7 cents; when no allowence was made for the manure, 4 cents. There is no reason why at least 75 per cent of the manurial constituents of the food stuffs should not be returned to the soil under proper management, which according to these figures would reduce the cost of a pound of gain by 1.3 cent.

The highest gross cost of a pound of gain was on fed corn meal alone, 5.8 cents. The cost of a pound of gain was close in all instances and in no case was excessive.

These experiments clearly demonstrate the importance of skim milk as an adjunct of food for hogs. The best ratio is one pound of grain to 3 to 8 pounds of skim milk.

GENERAL NOTES.

By a vote of 1,218 to 340 Kaufman county has adopted a stock law, restraining stock from running at large.

Grant Gillett, the ex-cattle plunger, who agreed to meet his creditors at Kansas City on the first of January and settle his debts, failed to keep his appointment.

WHISKY, POISON AND PHYSIC.

Proof That There Is No Rule or Secret of Long Life.

All very old men cast about for an excuse or apology for being so long in the world. But recently one died at age of 123, and his excuse was that he had smoked and drunk liquor all his life. Another, passing away at 104, had never touched either tobacco or whisky. Some of the hardest drinkers I know cannot bear the taste of whisky or brandy before breakfast. Others must have a dram the moment they get out of bed—if they do not have a bottle under the pillow. There is no rule or secret of long life. "What's one man's poison, signor, is another's meat or drink." The French are not short-lived, yet they are fond of gravies and sauces. To some men poison is physic.—New York Press.

Few In Fear of Death.

Of the 200 people Dr. Ricman saw die, according to the figures that he kept, only two feared death. A third wanted it hastened, while the remainder were not moved, being willing to meet it whenever it came.

Best Coal for Navies.

The coal from the Glamorganshire field in South Wales is regarded as superior to all other steam coal by the navies of the world. Its rival from the United States is the Pocahontas coal from West Virgina.

Lives of Dogs and Cats.

The dog grows for two years and lives for ten or twelve. The cat grows only for about eighteen months and may also live for ten years, in very exceptional cases for twice as long.

HORSE AND MULE MEN, ATTENTION!

Our next sale of horses and mules will be held

On January 12, 13 and 14, 1904,

At which time we will have on hand a large assortment of horses and mules, broken and unbroken, together with a liberal supply of good drivers.

Shippers, Consign Us Your Stock.
Buyers, Come and Buy.

Fort Worth Horse & Mule Co.

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

Cracked Cotton Seed Cake, Meal and Hulls

Write or wire for delivered prices. FORT WORTH GRAIN AND COMMISSION CO. 212 Wheat Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

FRIEDMAN
THE LICENSED AND BONDED
PAWNBROKER,
912 Main Street, Fort Worth, Tex.
Loans money on all articles of value, and handles a fine line of TAILOR-MADE CLOTHING.
OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL. ENTRANCE ON MAIN AND NINTH STS.

200-ACRE BLACK WAXEY LEVEL FARM

2 1-2 Miles of Packeries and Stock Yards.

No Johnson grass or waste land. Artesian well and other No. 1 improvements. Per acre, $45.00.

If interested in this or cheaper farm property, see or address,

J. W. BUCHANAN,
806 Main Street. Fort Worth, Texas.

F. C. BOERNER,

THE LEADING JEWELER,

No. 607 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

Our and Holiday Goods are in. Quality as good as money can buy and prices such as none can compete with. Special attention to Mail Orders. Goods sents on memorandum for selection to responsible parties.

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We make the price and the goods.
FURNITURE, CARPETS, MANTELS AND STOVES.
Everything for your office or house on easy payments.
ELLISON FURNITURE AND CARPET CO.
704 and 706 Main St.
705 Houston St.

OUR THIRD
Semi-Annual Green Tag Clearing Sale
STARTS
Saturday, January 9, 1904.

The greatest cut-price sale ever attempted. Every article in the house will bear a cut-price green tag. Don't miss it. Seasonable merchandise at remarkable low prices.

Sale Lasts Twelve Days.

KNIGHT DRY GOODS COMPANY,
311-313 Houston Street, Fort Worth.

Ladd Furniture & Carpet Co.

Is the place to buy your FURNITURE, STOVES, ETC. Anything you need in keeping house we have it. Call and see us.
704-706 HOUSTON STREET.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of authority vested in me as substitute Trustee in a certain Deed of Trust, executed on the 23rd of September, 1902, by Thomas J. Williams and Lussie G. Williams, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door of Tarrant county, Texas, in the City of Fort Worth, Texas, on the first Tuesday in February, 1904, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lots Nos. Two (2) and Thirteen (13), in block No. One (1), of the Cunningham-Woodall addition to said City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas; said lots being part of the Rebecah Briggs survey in said county.

Said described real estate was, by the terms of said deed of trust, mortgaged as security for two certain promissory notes, for the sum of four hundred dollars each, executed on the 23rd day of September, 1902, by said Thomas J. Williams, in favor of W. T. Brooker, or order, bearing interest from date at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and providing for 10 per cent attorney's fees if placed in the hands of an attorney for collection, after default in the payment of same. Said deed of trust also, by its terms, creates a lien in favor of the owner of said two notes for any advances in money made as payment for insurance on the property thereon situated. Default having been made in the payment of said notes, according to their tenor, and the same having become due and payable under the terms thereof and having been assigned by the payee therein to J. N. Brooker, the present owner of said notes, and said Brooker having advanced and paid the sum of $8.25 for insurance against loss by fire on said property, said sum of money also become a lien on said real estate.

Said property will be sold, as herein above stated, at the time and place above stated, for cash, to the highest bidder, to satisfy the principal and interest of said two notes, as well as 10 per cent attorney's fees thereon accrued, and the sum of $8.25 above-stated.

Witness my hand this the 7th day of January, 1904.

W. P. McLEAN,
Substitute Trustee.