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

The Fort Worth Daily Live Stock Reporter.

Entered June 15, at Fort Worth, Texas, as Second-class Matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

L. VII. NORTH FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1903. No. 248

Worth Market.

ts of Cattle Today, 900--Hogs 200.

LE MARKET STEADY

Good Cows in That Sold at Fair Prices.

STEADY TO STRONG

Hogs $4.92 1-2, or 22 1-2 Above Kansas City.

Receipts Today.

....	900
....	200

ficial Receipts Yesterday.

....	1,446
....	604
....	118
....	18

nge of the Market Today.

LE—Steers, top $2.80. Cows, , bulk $2.10@2.20.

—Top $4.92½.

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice fed	$3 50@3 75
n fed	3 15@3 50
	2 00@3 15
	1 25@2 00
oice heavy fed	2 15@2 50
n butcher	1 90@2 15
thin	1 75@1 90
	1 00@1 75
ags and oxen	1 50@3 00
Good to fancy veals	3 00@4 25
to fair	1 50@3 00

light Saturday run of cattle today. Twenty cars arrived of 2 head, with enough driven in total receipts for the day close 00, against 380 last Saturday, for the corresponding Saturday h).

BEEF STEERS.

eer supply today was composed loads of good quality feeders, few yearlings. There was noth- he supply packers could use, and was done principally among buyers and speculators on a basis with yesterday.

est sold at $2.80 for 51 averaging ds, with a few sales from $2.00@

sentative sales:

	Ave.	Price.
Steers.		
....	934	2 80

BUTCHER STOCK.

the largest portion of today's were cows, the supply was small. quality of offerings was from me- good, and seemed to just suit the

rs were bidding freely on a steady nd it was on this basis the bulk ings sold.

g was active and by noon the were cleared. One load of smooth averaging 890 pounds sold at with several loads averaging 790 pounds at $2.20, and bulk of m $1.75@2.10.

sold active and steady, with sales within a range of $1.75@2.00.

Cows.

....	890	2 30
....	850	2 25
....	788	2 20
....	782	2 20
....	814	2 20
....	820	2 10
....	945	1 60
....	670	1 25

CALVES.

few calves arrived, which sold y on a steady basis with yester- h good to choice going from $3.00 and common to fair kinds from 3.00.

....	410	2 25
....	370	2 25

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

orted	$4 65@4 90
Packers	4 55@4 75
	4 55@4 70
pigs	4 50@5 50
d roughs	3 00@4 00

small supply of hogs arrived to- wo loads with a few wagon hogs tal receipts for the day close 00, against 601 for the closing day last week, and 79 for the corresponding day last month.

The quality was about on an average with yesterday's run, and with a good demand from all sources salesmen were forced to pay strong prices over yesterday.

The top today was $4.92½ for 78 head averaging 218 pounds, which sold to Swift & Co., and which is 22½c over tops at Kansas City.

Representative sales:

Territory Hogs.

No.	Shrink.	Average.	Price.
15		130	4 50
14		67	4 50
2		325	4 50
1		230	4 67½
1		190	3 75
29		225	4 85
78		218	4 92½
Pigs.			
55		109	4 67½

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 REPORT.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	500	7,000	500
St. Louis	900	3,000	1,200
St. Joseph	100	7,500	

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 12.—The Drovers' Telegram reports today:

CATTLE — Receipts 500. Market steady.

HOGS — Receipts 7,000. Market 5 to 10 lower. Top $4.70; bulk $4.60@4.65.

SHEEP—Receipts 500. Steady.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 12.—The National Live Stock Reporter says:

CATTLE—Receipts 900. Mostly Texas. Market 10 lower. Natives slow.

HOGS — Receipts 3,000. Market strong. Top $4.75; bulk $4.60@4.70.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,200. Dull.

St. Joseph.

Special to The Reporter.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 12.—The Stock Yards Daily Journal reports:

CATTLE — Receipts 100. Market steady.

HOGS — Receipts 7,500. Market steady to shade lower. Top $4.65; bulk $4.55@4.60.

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.

... D. L., Stamford	59
L. J. Stokes, Sweetwater	29
R. M. Hughes, Sweetwater	29
C. A. Goldsmith, Midland	378
Tisdale Bros., Brady	131
O. Cain, Brady	88
G. R. White, Brady	76
W. M. Montgomery, Comanche	52
Hogs.	
McDonald & Petree, Okarche	87
J. Taylor, [illegible]	78
Horses.	
A. S., Waco	5

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET

Cattle.

Armour & Co.	519
Swift & Co.	207
E. C. Cantrell	37
Saunders	1[illegible]
J. P. French & Son	9[illegible]
All others	[illegible]
Calves.	
Swift & Co.	10[illegible]
Armour & Co.	8[illegible]
Hogs.	
Armour & Co.	22[illegible]
Swift & Co.	140
Bland & W.	17[illegible]
W. C. English	7[illegible]
J. Gibson	1[illegible]

Between Friends.

Miss Searleaf—I suppose folks consider me in the old maid class, but, just the same, I'm single from choice.

Miss Budington—Indeed, from whose choice.

Invention of Decimal Fractions.

Decimal fractions were invented by a German, Johann Mueller of Nuremberg, in the year 1464.

GENERAL NOTES.

The will of the late Hyde Jennings was filed in the probate court at Fort Worth on Friday, but was taken, under order of the court, to the attorneys filing it. It is understood that the estate will amount to something like $500,000.

Sam Moodie, who is well known as an old-time resident of Fort Worth, is now in Fort Worth, his business being to buy a large lot of bois d' are posts for a cattle company that is fencing a tract of land in Chihuahua, Mex. He has bought about 15,000 posts, most of which were obtained in Fannin and Collin counties. Mr. Moodie now lives at El Paso.

The lack of interest among the citizens of Fort Worth in regard to the payment of poll taxes has led to the board of trade taking up the matter. A meeting was held yesterday, at which it was shown that unless something was done to get the people to pay their poll taxes, half or more of the voters would be disfranchised. A committee was appointed to bring the matter before the citizens and urge them to pay up. This committee is composed of Paul Waples, J. H. Armstrong, Stuart Harrison, J. L. Cooper, Joe Vera, L. P. Robertson, W. S. Essex, A. S. Goetz, J. E. Westland, H. W. Sellars, L. Gernsbacher, E. L. Hawes, W. McVeigh, E. G. Ball, J. W. Spencer.

FORGOT THE TAILOR'S NAME.

Unfortunate Experience of Youth in New York.

"It is not very often that tailors collect cash for clothes they are unable to deliver," said an up-town merchant, "but a singular instance of that sort came under my observation last week. A young man from the West was in here wanting to know whether he had left $50 on deposit for clothes. He seemed very much disappointed when I told him he had not.

"It appeared from his story that he wanted about $300 worth of clothes in a hurry—two or three business suits, dress clothes, and some trousers. He saw some patterns that he liked in a shop window, was measured, and complied with the request for $50 on deposit without a word. He got a receipt for it, of course, and then went down town to see some fellows he knew from the West. They gave him a rousing good time all day, and took him to the theater at night.

"When he looked for that receipt in the morning he couldn't find it. Then he started from the hotel, thinking it would be an easy thing to find the tailor from whom he ordered the clothes. But he couldn't remember the name of the firm, nor was he sure he could recognize the shop unless the same goods were in the window. The chances are ten to one they would not be, or, at least, not arranged in the same manner. About all that youth knew was that the shop was on one of the cross streets somewhere between Forty-second and Twenty-third, but he didn't remember whether it was East or West. He trotted around for two or three hours telling other tailors the same story he told us, but he hadn't found his clothes when we bade him good-bye. That is the funniest case of forgetfulness I have run across in my experience in this business."—New York Times.

TALES OF PRECIOUS STONES.

Diamonds Were Not Known to Us Until the Discovery of India.

Not until India was discovered were diamonds known to the Western world. The Indians called rock crystal an "unripe diamond," and up to the eighteenth century India was supposed to be the only country where that precious stone could be found. Yet as far back as 500 B. C. a "didactic history" of precious stones was written, and in Pliny's time the supply must have been plentiful, as he wrote: "We drink out of a mass of gems and our drinking vessels are formed of emeralds."

It is difficult to determine whence all the gems came, as discoverers took care to leave no records. The nations which traded in them were afraid of their whereabouts being known, and even the most ancient merchants would not disclose any definite locale.

"Diamen" was the name given to a youth who was turned into the hardest and most brilliant of substance to preserve him from "the ills that flesh is heir to." Amethyst was a beautiful nymph beloved by Bacchus, but saved from him by Diana, who changed Amethyst into a gem, whereupon Bacchus turned the gem into wine color and endowed the wearer with the gift of preservation from intoxication.

The pearl was thought to be a dewdrop the shell had opened to receive. Amber was said to be honey melted by the sun, dropped into the sea and congealed.

New Wireless Telegraph.

The main feature of the wireless telegraph system of John Stone of Boston is a tuning device between the Hertzian wave generator and the transmitting antennae on the one hand, and between the receiving antennae and the receiving circuit on the other hand, whereby all waves generated except those of the desired frequency are suppressed at the sending station, and at the receiving station only waves are permitted to pass the receiver.

WEEK'S MARKET REVIEW

HOGS CLOSE THE WEEK HIGHER, CATTLE ABOUT STEADY.

Receipts Show an Increase of Cattle, and Hogs About the Same—The Week by Days.

The closing of the week finds steers and good cows about steady but slow. Feeders are strong. Calves are steady, with good demand. Hogs are 10 to 15 higher.

Receipts of cattle are slightly above last week, but hogs show a falling off in numbers.

Sheep have been in such scant supply as to cut but little figure.

The week opened with the usual heavy run on Monday, and a steady market. Tuesday's receipts were heavy, with a loss of 10 cents on cows, except the best. There was a lower market for steers on Wednesday, the loss in some cases being as much as 10 cents. Cows were a shade lower. The rest of the week there was no material change.

Hogs scored a loss of 10 cents on Monday, and this was further lowered a nickel on Tuesday. The next day 5 cents of this loss was recovered, there was a further advance on Thursday, and the upward movement was emphasized by a gain of 10 cents yesterday.

Receipts for the week by days:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,532	775	249
Tuesday	4,331	209	——
Wednesday	1,740	446	——
Thursday	1,862	1,006	14
Friday	1,446	604	118
Saturday	900	200	——

Receipts for the week, as compared with last week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week	14,811	3,240	381
Last week	13,299	3,292	5,664

Showing an increase of 1,512 cattle, and a decrease of 52 hogs and 5,283 sheep. As explained last week, the big figures were caused by the unloading of 4,881 sheep in transit.

Receipts for the month to date are 23,305 cattle, 5,594 hogs and 5,813 sheep.

For the year the total receipts are, cattle 423,720, hogs 146,830, sheep 125,808.

CATTLE.

Monday.

Receipts 4,532. Steers, top $3. Cows, top $2.30, bulk $1.75@2.15.

One of the most noticeable features on the market today was the small supply of steers. There are usually in such a large run a few well finished cattle and a good showing of feeder steers, but today both were lacking, and on the early market only two loads of medium light fed cattle were to be had, with a few light thin common feeders here and there.

There was a good demand from both packers and feeder buyers, and both were out in full force looking for cattle, and the few offerings were sold early with sales generally on a steady basis.

The supply of cows today was large, mostly of common to medium quality. The market was a little slow getting started but there was a good demand, and while buyers were bidding generally steady, salesmen were holding cattle higher, but as the supply was fully large enough for all, buyers took their time, and finally when cattle started to the scales trading was active and generally on a steady basis.

Tuesday.

Receipts 4,331. Steers, top $3.70, bulk $2.50@3.35. Cows and heifers, top $2.50, bulk $1.50@2.25. Calves, top $4.

The steer market today was supplied with several loads of pretty well finished cattle, with a fair showing of feeder steers.

There was a fair demand from both local packers and feeder buyers, and while trading was not brisk, sales were generally on a steady basis.

The supply of butcher stock today was liberal, the quality of which was from common to good.

Buyers took largely of the supply yesterday, and while there was no very urgent demand, they were riding around buying freely, with the most desirable cows and heifers going steady with yesterday, but on the common thin and mixed loads sales were generally 10 lower than yesterday.

Wednesday.

Receipts 1,740. Steers, top $3.55, bulk $2.50@3.50. Cows, top $2.15, bulk $1.65 @2.00. Calves, top $4, bulk $2.50@3.25.

The market was well supplied with fed steers, the greater part of which were well finished.

The market in a general way was slow and steady with yesterday's decline. The worst cases were no more than 10c lower than the opening.

On butcher grades the trade was very slow, especially on the light thin kind, on which some salesmen were quoting the market a shade easier from yesterday, or 10 to 15c lower for the week.

On the good flesh cows and heifers, while trading was slow there was no change in quotations from yesterday.

There was a fairly active demand for bulls, and all offerings sold freely at strong prices. One choice heavy fat bull, the best that has been on the market for weeks, sold today at $2.35, with the bulk of sales from $1.75@2.00.

Thursday.

Receipts 1,862. Steers, top $3.10, bulk $2.45@2.85. Cows, top $2.15, bulk $1.25 @2.10. Calves, top $4, bulk $2.50@2.85.

There was not much demand from packers, and on killing steers trading was dull and quiet, with prices about the same as yesterday.

There was a very good demand for good quality feeders, and all of this kind sold active and strong, with the common thin steers selling slow but about steady.

The cow market was liberally supplied. Everybody seemed to have cows, the quality of which was mostly common.

The market was slow getting a start, and packers were bidding generally on a steady basis, and while the general market was slow, there was a seasonable clearance, with prices about the same as yesterday.

The calf market was moderately supplied, the bulk of which were of the common to medium kind. Packers seemed to have plenty on hand, having taken freely of the large supply so far this week, and with a slack demand trading was slow, but about steady with yesterday.

Friday.

Receipts 1,446. Steers, top $3.15, bulk $2.50@3.07½. Cows, top $2.25, bulk $1.65 @2.20. Calves, top $4.25.

The steer market was supplied with about three or four loads of partly fed cattle, with a few odds and ends of the light thin kind. There was a good demand from feeder buyers and the supply mostly went to them on a steady basis with yesterday.

The supply of butcher stock was liberal, the quality of which was very common. There was a fairly good demand from both packers and outside butchers, and trading was fairly active and steady with yesterday. A few cows sold between $2.00@2.15, but the bulk of sales landed from $1.50@2.00.

HOGS.

Monday.

Receipts 775. Top $4.70, bulk $4.65@ 4.67½.

The market was slow opening, as local packers were bidding generally on a 10 to 15 lower basis.

The demand was good, however, both from local packers and outside butchers, but while they wanted hogs badly they would not take them on other than a 5 to 10c lower basis compared with Saturday's close.

Tuesday.

Receipts 209. Top $4.65.

The market opened with local packers acting very indifferent and bidding generally 5 to 10 lower, but finally when hogs started to the scales some salesmen were calling their hogs steady, while others were calling their sales 5 lower.

The top today was $4.65 for those averaging 184 pounds, with the bulk of sales from $4.55@4.60.

Wednesday.

Receipts 446. Top $4.70, bulk $4.60@ 4.65.

The market opened slow with buyers endeavoring to force a decline, but salesmen held on, as it was plainly to be seen the packers needed hogs, and the first to go to the scales were from steady to strong compared with yesterday.

The market continued to improve, and closing sales were quoted 5 higher than the opening.

Thursday.

Receipts 1,006. Top $4.75, bulk $4.65@ 4.70.

The market opened strong and business was snappy from the start, and by 9 o'clock the feeling strengthened to a 5 higher basis, compared with yesterday's close.

The early supply was cleaned up in a short time, and those that came stringing in throughout the morning were bought up as fast as yarded.

Friday.

Receipts 604. Top $4.90, bulk $4.75@ 4.85.

The market opened with early sales strong to 5 higher, but conditions seemed to improve, and shortly after the opening hogs were selling 10 and in some cases 15 higher than yesterday.

The top today was $4.90 for several loads averaging around 200 pounds, with the bulk of sales from $4.70@4.80.

Odd Method of Revenge.

An Ohio man has taken a strange revenge on a man who recently thrashed him. Whenever he meets the man he kneels down and prays for him.

STREETS BADLY OBSTRUCTED.

Almost Closed to Travel by Action of Rival Street Car Companies.

Main street in North Fort Worth, between Exchange avenue and Twenty-third street, is practically closed to travel, as a result of the contest of rival street-car companies to control it. A few weeks ago the council of North Fort Worth granted to Sam Rosen a franchise to put down tracks from Twenty-fifth street along Main street to Exchange avenue. Soon afterward a property owner on Main street had Rosen enjoined from putting down tracks. While he was tied up, pending the decision of his case, the Northern Texas Traction company laid a switch at the intersection of Main street and Twenty-fifth street, covering the street and shutting out any other track. Thursday night Rosen had a track laid along Main from Twenty-fifth to Twenty-third street, alongside the Traction Company's track. The street is very narrow there with a bluff on one side and a gully on the other, and the two tracks take it up so completely that wagons can get through only by driving over the car tracks. While the fight is going on for possession of the street by the two car companies, the public, which owns the street, is getting the worst of it.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

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

Special to The Reporter.

New York, Dec. 12.—Following is a summary of the bank statement for the week:

Reserve on all deposits, inc	$1,772,675
Reserve on deposits other than United States, increase	1,774,575
Loans, decrease	1,108,500
Specie, increase	722,000
Legal tenders, increase	1,039,500
Deposits, decrease	44,700
Circulation, increase	59,200

GRANT GILLETT'S AFFAIRS.

Report that He Has Made a Proposition to Settle Debts.

The sensational episode of Grant Gillett's plunging, his failure, and his flight to Mexico, is well remembered. A report comes out of Kansas City that he had [illegible]

"I have offered my Kansas City representative, who is one of my largest creditors, security which he or a committee of my creditors is to hold until my affairs are settled up. If I am not in any way molested or harassed, my creditors will receive what is due them at an early date."

ABOUT THE STOCK YARDS

W. H. Montgomery of Comanche, I. T., had in today 51 steers averaging 934 lbs, which sold at $2.80.

Jeff Taylor of Choctaw, O. T., had in today 78 hogs averaging 218 pounds, which topped the market at $4.92½.

Oscar Cain of Brady, Tex., had in today three loads of good cows. Twenty-eight head averaging 890 sold at $2.30, with 51 averaging 785 at $2.20.

YOUNG MAN, 25 desires position. Over 8 years office experience, good correspondent. Excellent references, moderate salary. Address R. A. W., care Reporter.

For Sale or Trade.

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 890.

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

FURNITURE—When buying, selling or exchanging, C. Nix Furniture Co., 302-304 Houston St., Fort Worth.

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

SPECIAL STOCK SALE—At Marlin, Texas, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 15 and 16. Mules of all grades and saddle and driving horses will be in this sale. A splendid opportunity for securing stock of any description. FANNIN & FOUNTAIN, Marlin.

BLICK TYPEWRITER.

Half the price asked by others. Write for catalogue to W. T. Russell, Dallas, Texas.

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 2884.

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

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

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12 1903

Notice to Agents.

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

Triumph.

Not he who rides through conquered city's gate,
At head of blazoned hosts, and to the sound
Of victors' trumpets, in full pomp and state
Of war, the utmost pitch has dreamed or found
To which the thrill of triumph can be wound;

Not he who by a nation's vast acclaim
Is sudden sought and singled out alone,
And while the people madly shout his name,
Without a conscious purpose of his own,
Is swung and lifted to the nation's throne;

But he who has all single-handed stood,
With foes invisible on every side,
And, unsuspected of the multitude,
The force of fate itself has dared, defied
And conquered silently—
Ah, that soul knows
In what white heat the blood of triumph glows!

Not a Flattering Portrait.

Thomas B. Reed's portrait was painted by Sargent during the last year of his service in congress. When it was brought to him he looked at it critically. He noted the protruding lips, the faithful reproduction of his florid complexion, of his flabby cheeks, of his ponderous neck. His eyes narrowed between the lids and there came a cold glint in them. Then, pursing his lips as was his wont, he is said to have remarked: "I hope that my dearest enemy is satisfied now."

To Prevent Frost on Glass.

As an excellent remedy against the freezing of shop windows, the Pharmaceutische Zeitung recommends the application of a mixture consisting of fifty-five grams of glycerin dissolved in one liter of 62 per cent alcohol, containing, to improve the odor, some oil of amber. As soon as the mixture clarifies, it is rubbed over the inner surface of the glass. This treatment, it is claimed, not only prevents the formation of frost, but also stops sweating.

Too Many Similar Names.

Denmark is more bothered by the prevalence of a few common names ending in "sen" than English-speaking nations are with Smiths, Joneses and Robinsons. In Copenhagen 210,000 individuals, or forty-two percent of the population, have names ending in the patronymic sen. About fifty thousand of them are Hansens. This condition has been pronounced "a national plague," and a pamphlet was issued recently giving sixteen hundred genuine Danish names not now in use and available for those who may wish to give up their Hansen or Petersen. To facilitate matters further, the former charge of five dollars for changing one's name has been reduced to one dollar.

Neptune Measured Again.

A German astronomer, Herr Wirtz of Strasburg, has made between December, 1902, and March, 1903, fresh measurements of Neptune, the most remote member of the solar system. He computes that the diameter of the planet is about 31,400 miles, about four times that of the earth, but that its density is to that of our globe as 1.54 to 5.53. In other words, while the earth is five and a half times as heavy as a sphere of water of the same dimensions, Neptune is only one and a half times the density of water. The lightest of the planets is Saturn, which would float like a ball of cork in an ocean big enough to hold it.—London Telegraph.

Her Objection.

"Don't you think you are taking the wrong stand when you say you do not wish your son to marry, Mrs. Willoughby?" asked an intimate friend. "Don't you know it is natural and best for a young man to marry, and that he will not think any less of his mother because he has a wife?" "Oh, it isn't that," protested Mrs. Willoughby. "I don't mind his marrying on general principles; but I don't want to be called 'the old Mrs. Willoughby.'"

Remarkable Telescope.

With a 13-inch parabolic reflector of only 20 inches focus Professor Schaeberle has obtained with less than five minutes' exposure images of stars which are apparently too faint to be seen in the great 36-inch telescope of the Lick Observatory. The little instrument also reveals, with a similarly short exposure, all the stars that the large Crossley reflector of three feet diameter is able to picture with an exposure of two hours.

THE ODD CORNER

Just a Passenger.

This world it keep a-spinnin'
As fas' as it can go;
We wonders whah it's rushin' to,
But no one seems to know.
De sun he is de headlight,
A-blazin' out so fine;
De stahs dey is de signal lamps
A-gleamin' 'long de line.

I ain't axin' questions
'Bout how de train is run;
I's simply gwinter stick until
My little journey's done.
It ain't no use to worry,
Whatever may betide—
I's only jes' a passenger,
An' mighty glad to ride.
—Washington Star.

Works Both Ways.

Loving couples for miles around are rushing to San Pedro, Cal., to get married in the court presided over by Judge Henry C. Downing. An innovation established by the judge's pretty and vivacious wife is the cause. Not only is every bride who is married by Judge Downing entitled to a kiss from his honor, but every bridegroom gets kissed by Mrs. Downing. Both parties to the wedding compact, therefore, get their money's worth, and Judge Downing's matrimonial business is booming.

Mrs. Downing's kissing of the bridegrooms is not primarily a business scheme, however. It is just an example of woman's penchant for getting even. Mrs. Downing was married to the judge three years ago, and for a long time she bore with equanimity his habit of imprinting a salute upon the lips of the "horrid women" he embarked upon the seas of matrimony. At last she couldn't stand it any longer, so she said he would have to quit. The judge shrugged his shoulders and said:

"Duty is duty, my dear, and the brides have got to be kissed."

"Oh, very well," pouted Mrs. Downing. "You go right on kissing all the brides and I—I will kiss all the bridegrooms."

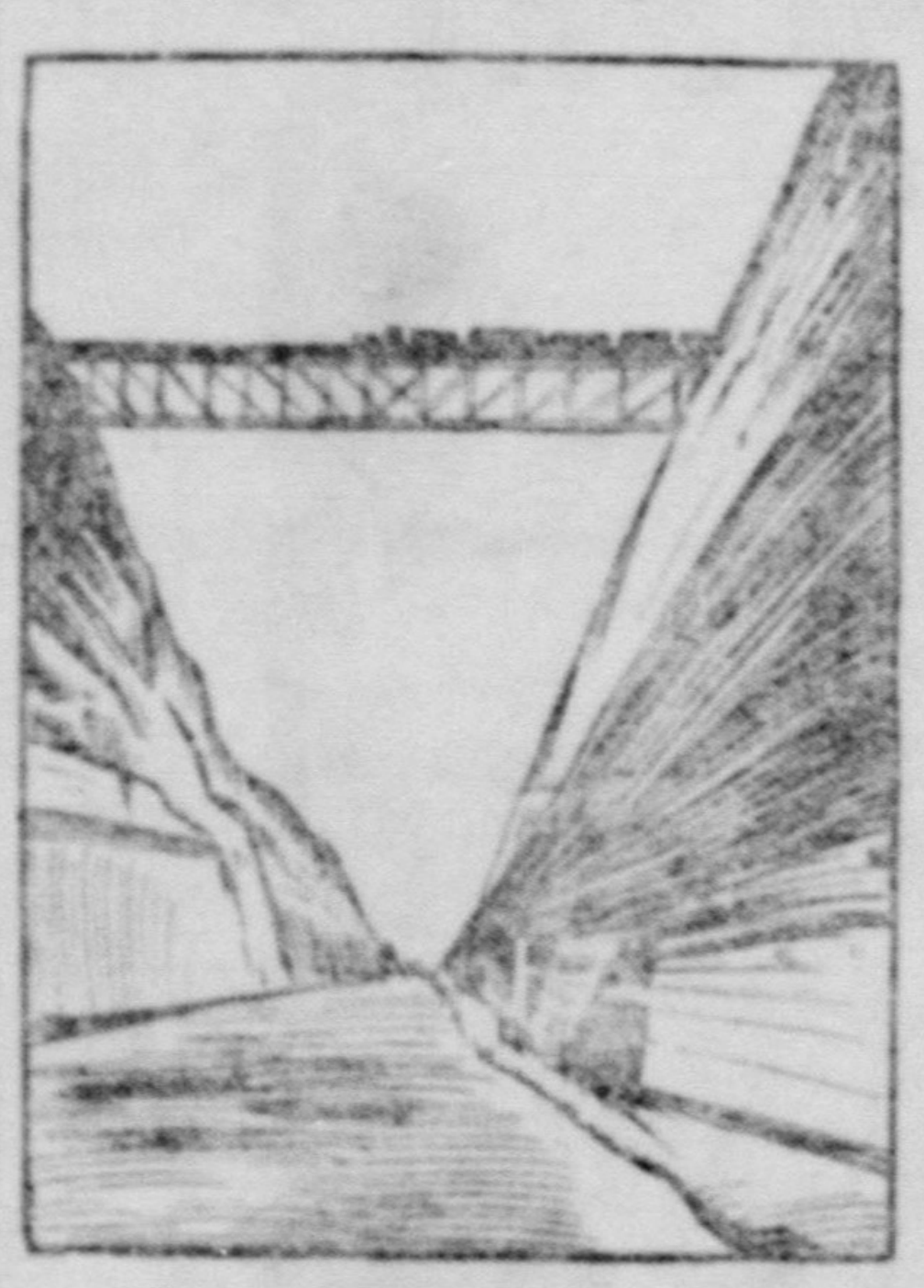
"You are talking like a goose," smilingly retorted the judge.

"That may be," said his pretty wife, "but what is sauce for the gander is sauce for the goose."

And so it was. Since she made her threat Mrs. Downing has taken pains to be present whenever her husband performs a wedding ceremony, and the bridegroom invariably gets a kiss from her while the judge performs a like office for the bride. This custom began six months ago and Mrs. Downing says that up to date she has kissed forty-seven strange men. The judge takes it philosophically and smilingly refers to his steadily growing bank account.

A New Canal.

Few enterprises which have been started in Europe within the last quarter of a century are of greater commercial importance than the new Corinthian Canal, a picture of which accompanies this story.



When the project was first proposed many skeptics jeered at it, asserting that it would cost an enormous sum of money and that some of the difficulties in the way would prove practically insurmountable. A syndicate was nevertheless formed and the work was begun. The task of cutting a waterway proved much harder than was expected, but in time all obstacles were removed and the canal was constructed. To the merchants and traders of southern Europe the canal is bound to prove of immense service, since by passing through it their vessels can reach in a few hours points which it formerly took them several days to reach. All the maritime countries of Europe have cordially welcomed the canal and therefore there is every reason to believe that the money and labor spent on it will bear good fruit.—New York Herald.

Dominica's Boiling Lake.

Mr. Sterns-Fadelle of Dominica has just published a little book giving some interesting information recently obtained about a curious natural phenomenon in Dominica, one of the lesser Antilles.

This island is only 291 square miles in area. It was colonized by the Spaniards in the seventeenth century and peopled later by French emigrants, who controlled the island until the eighteenth century, and its resources have since been exploited by English and French, and yet its natural curiosity in the northern part of the island had never been seen or heard of until 28 years ago.

This can be explained only by the fact that the neighborhood of the boiling lake of Dominica is difficult of access. The lake was discovered by an Englishman, Dr. Nichols, who organized an expedition to explore the unknown part of the island.

One day his little party were clambering up a mountain. They suddenly came upon evidences of sulphur, and a moment later stood looking down into a crater which was filled with boiling water.

Stifling vapors rose from the agitated surface, rumblings of thunder came from the subterranean regions, and near the center of the little lake, where the water was most violently disturbed, the furious boiling lifted the surface 10 or 12 feet above the general level. The lake was fed by several small brooks that poured from the heights above the crater.

Mr. Sterns-Fadelle says that the lake is still boiling. It has been found to be at an altitude of 2,490 meters above sea level.

When it is filled with water it is about 200 feet long and less than 100 feet wide. Its depth is unknown. An attempt to touch bottom was made 30 feet from the water edge, where, at a depth of 195 feet, no bottom was reported.

The water is not always in movement. At certain times the surface is calm and glistens brilliantly under the rays of the sun.

At other times it is violently agitated and boils away, exactly like a big tea kettle. But, instead of the singing that accompanies the ebullitions in the kettle, the boiling fluid in this cauldron is accompanied by the gruffest and most unpleasant detonations. Little waves roll up on the narrow shelf or sandy beach, which is covered with a scum of sulphur.

The boiling lake is the center of the present volcanic activity of Grande Sourriere, or Diabolin, a mountain covering an area of about five square miles. The lake is one of the last vestiges of volcanic energy left to the big mountain, which within the historical period has had no great outbursts.—New York Sun.

Chopin and His Funeral March.

The story of how Chopin composed his wonderful "Funeral March" is related by M. Ziem, the celebrated painter, who still lives on the heights of Montmartre, Paris, and despite his great age is clear in his recollection of the facts that occurred over half a century ago. Ziem was the friend and comrade of Chopin, and it was in the former's studio that a Bohemian repast was given, with Ludre, De Polignac, the musician; Ricard, the painter; Chevandier de Valdrome, and Chopin, as gay and festive spirits around the table. There was an old rickety piano in the corner, all the panels having been taken out for pictures, as Ziem was poor, and had to economize. Behind a curtain was a skeleton, and this gave an idea to Ziem, who brought the skeleton out, covered it with drapery, and began to agitate it with realistic effect. De Polignac then took the skeleton to the piano, and sat with it as though to make it play. It was at this moment that Chopin, who had been rather quiet, was seized with sudden inspiration. Uttering an ejaculation, he rushed forward to the piano, pushed aside De Polignac, and to the stupefaction and awe of his friends, improvised the world-famous "Funeral March." "We were all extremely touched," added Ziem, "and dead silence reigned. We thought no more of laughter, and saluted with respect and admiration the composer's new creation."—Paris Correspondence of London Daily Chronicle.

Hottest Place on Earth.

Between India and Africa lies the hottest place on earth. The Aval Islands cover a fairly extensive area of the Persian Gulf, lying off the southwest coast of Persia, and it is the largest of them which enjoys the doubtful distinction of leading all perspiring competitors in the matter of heat. The mean temperature of Bahrein for the entire year is 99 degrees. July, August and September are unendurable save for the natives. Night after night, as midnight comes, the thermometer shows 100. By seven in the morning it is 107 or 108, and by three in the afternoon 140. It is stated by veracious travelers that 75,000 Arabs inhabit the Aval group, fully 25,000 living on Bahrein, in which connection Sir Henry Layard adds: "It would seem that man can accustom himself to anything." The following are the temperatures at some of the hottest places in different countries: Hyderabad, 103 deg.; Lahore, 107 deg.; El Paso, 118 deg.; Mosul, 117 deg.; Agra, 117 deg.; Death Valley, 122 deg.; Algeria, 127 deg.; Fort Yuma, 128 deg.; Jacobobad, 122 deg.; Bahrein, 140 deg.

Work of the Human Heart.

Some one with an aptitude for statistics has been doing a little calculating on the subject of the human heart and its activities. The normal heart, it appears, beats about seventy-five times in a minute; so that an hour's record would be something like 4,320 beats. Supposing that a man lived to be fifty, his heart would have beaten 1,892,160,000 times. If a son of this man, more robust than his father, should fill out the scriptural allotment of threescore years and ten, his heart beats would number 2,649,024,000. It is easy to understand, after such a computation, why this hard-working servant of the human body so frequently wears out.

Botanical Expedition.

The botanical expedition sent to Venezuela in June by Harvard university has returned with more than 1,500 specimens of mosses, lichens, flowers and fungi, secured on the island of Margarita, forty miles off the mainland.

A MADE OVER BARN

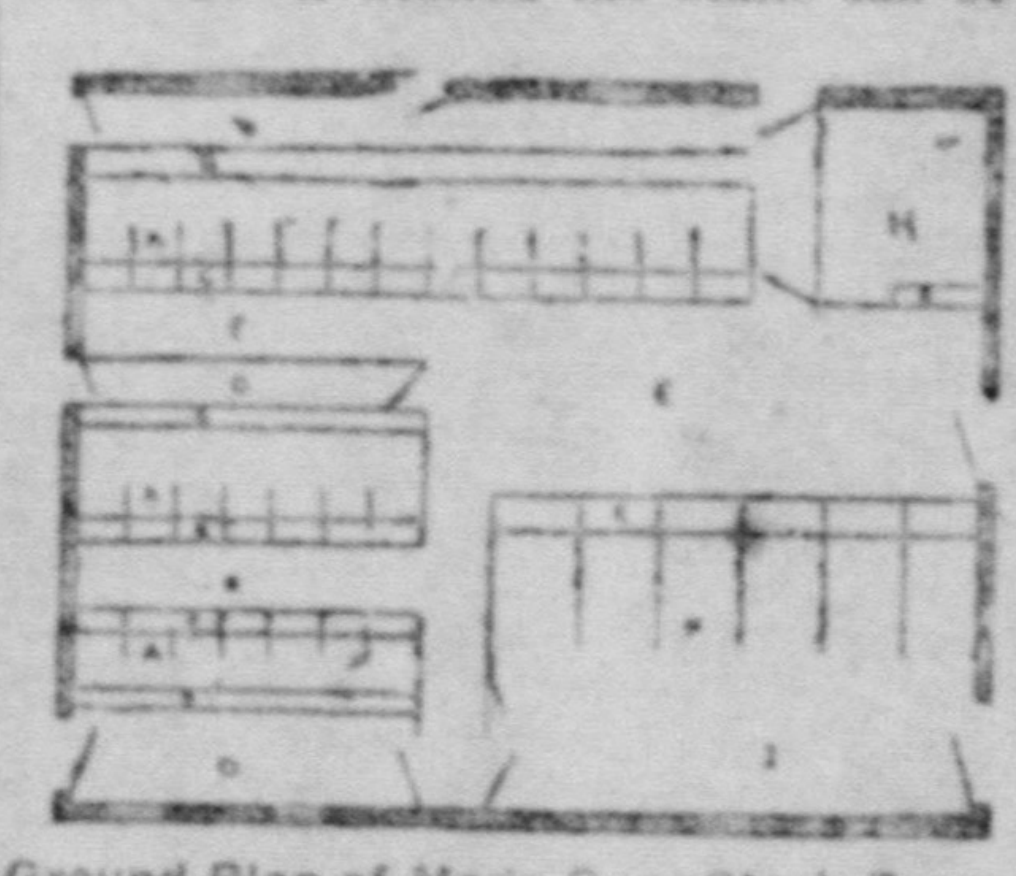
INEXPENSIVE WAY TO RENOVATE STRUCTURE.

Some Simple Alterations Which Render It Unnecessary to Tear Down and Rebuild—Room for Many Head of Cattle.

E. M. B.—I have an old barn, 30x56 feet, which I wish to build over and enlarge so that I may have room enough to store winter feed for them. I have nearly enough lumber and timber on the farm so that it need not cost excessively. How would you advise me to go about this undertaking? Please publish a plan for the basement.

Answer—There are two ways that I have seen barns made wider without taking them down. I have built basements for barns that were originally only thirty feet wide; they were sawed into two parts plumb from the peak down and each side moved back fourteen or sixteen feet and purline posts put in with girths between them. The rafters were continued to the peak. But a better way is to raise the barn up and build the walls out fourteen feet on one side and put up a frame work on it, joining it to the old barn, the posts of the new frame to be the same height as the posts in the old barn. The posts of the old barn are used for the purline posts and the opposite purline post can be put in between the beams. If a hip roof is put on a barn 44x56 feet, with a basement for stock, it will be large enough for the average farmer with 100 acres of land. Unless one knows how many bents there are in a barn, and their distance apart, it is hard to draw a plan for a basement for stock, for fear the posts in the basement might interfere with the stalls or gutters.

I think the plan shown would be a convenient one. The manure is taken out as desired. In this plan the manure would be at the north end of the barn and the straw stack at the east side. But if desired the stalls can be made to run crosswise of the basement and all the manure taken out on the same side that the straw stack stands. To make it fifty-six feet long, add a couple of feet to the horse stable and two feet to the passage behind the cattle and a feed alley along the south end. I might say I have built a good many basements, barns and stables, and 90 per cent of them had their rows of stalls running crosswise. The stalls are single ones, but can be made into double ones if desired.—N. E. A., in Montreal Herald.



Ground Plan of Made Over Stock Barn.

Concrete Curb for a Well.

P. C. A.—Could cement tiles twenty-four inches in diameter and twenty-four inches long be used for curbing up a well forty feet deep? How thick should the tiles be to stand the pressure, and what proportions of cement and gravel should be used in their construction?

Answer—Tile two feet by twenty-four inches and four inches thick would be of sufficient size to curb the well, providing the ground is not quicksand or liable to cave, if such is the case the tile should be six inches thick at the bottom of the well and near the top four inches would be sufficient. One barrel of Portland cement would make about three tiles four inches thick, making the concrete one of Portland cement to three of gravel (not sand). The gravel should be screened and have no stones larger than half an inch in diameter. Have the concrete well rammed when put into the molds.

Preserving Meat for Poultry.

Sub.—I have a healthy horse in good condition which was injured, and has to be destroyed; how can I preserve his flesh for feeding to poultry?

Answer.—As only an inexpensive method of preservation may be used profitably, the use of ice and borax is suggested. Where the weather is cold enough to freeze, the carcass may be cut up and kept in a frozen state until wanted. Where the temperature does not reach the freezing point and ice can be purchased reasonably, we would recommend boiling the carcass in pieces, then, after cooling, dust it with powdered borax and pack in ice. The cooking will sterilize the flesh, and the borax will preserve the outside, aided by the low temperature. The borax could be washed off before the meat is fed. What advice have readers to offer on this subject?

Polishing Hardwood Floor.

After being well scraped, so as to obtain a good, clean, smooth surface, the floor is given a coat of thin size, and this is allowed to dry for twenty-four hours. After this the floor is gone over with a solution of beeswax in spirits of turpentine, the proportions being about one pound of wax to two quarts of turpentine. In preparing this the wax is shredded, placed along with the turpentine in a stone bottle, and kept in a warm place with frequent shaking. When the beeswax mixture has soaked well in, the floor is polished with a rather hard brush until a good surface is obtained. Special brushes, adapted to polishing waxed floors, are sold at paint stores.

THE PRODUCTION OF COLOR.

Manner of Production Remains a Mystery to Scientists.

In what way colors are produced is a mystery still. The varied hues of the unrivaled American beauty are formed from the black soil. Endless are the colors produced from coal tar. But how no scientist can say. Why it is that in the zenith we have, in fine weather, a deep, rich blue is perhaps not generally known. There is always above us a haze, however fine. This haze is the aggregate of the finest combination of moisture on dust particles. And water is blue; even when distilled blue is its inherent color. Accordingly the deep blue color in the upper heavens is caused by the light through depth of fine haze. If there was no haze above us the sky would be black—that is, we would be looking into the blackness of limitless space.

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.

Do Not Spare the Rod.

A mother who knows the value of education sent this letter to the teacher in whose school her boy was being instructed: "Deer Teecher: You rite ta ma an sa ef ah shued skare ef yu vip Olaf. Ah hereby giv yu eh lagal reit ta lik hem eny teem ets all rite. Ha ba yust lake has fadder on eh haf to larn ba a cloob. Pond nolege in hem. I wante heem ta gat her an don't pa ana tenshun ta what heem fader sa. El take kar heem al reit all reit. Urs truly."

One Advantage.

"I must admit, Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "that when a lot of women get together they talk about nothing in particular."

"Of course they do," was the rather crusty rejoinder.

"But there's one advantage in that. So long as they are talking about nothing in particular they aren't getting any of those dreadfully expensive tips on the races."

DO YOU

Expect to spend the Christmas Holidays at the Old Home? The low rates and excellent service via Cotton Belt Route offer you an opportunity you may never have again, and which you cannot afford to overlook.

On December 19-20-21 and 26, 1903, you can procure round trip tickets to Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, the Old States; also to to points in Arkansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and other states at One Fare plus $2.00. These tickets will be good for return within thirty days from date of sale, giving ample time for a leisurely and delightful visit to scenes of other days.

If you contemplate going, don't wait until the last minute, but write now and tell us your destination. We will take pleasure in advising you fully of the exact cost of the trip, our through car service, the schedule, both going and returning. Then when you buy your ticket, provided it reads via Cotton Belt Route you will know when you board the train just what hour you should reach your destination, and what time you will reach home, returning. Let us hear from you. Address A. S. Wagner, T. P. A., Waco; D. M. Morgan, T. P. A., Fort Worth, or John F. Lehane, G. F. & P. A., Tyler.

Bibles for Boers.

It is reported that in view of the looting of Boer Bibles that took place during the late war the Bible Society is to make a free distribution of 5,000 Dutch Bibles bound in leather.

The Lost Tribes of Israel.

The ten tribes of Israel were lost 721 B. C., when carried captive by Shalmaneser, King of Assyria. Their fate has been a matter of all sorts of speculation.

AN INVITATION

To take advantage of the very low rate made by the M., K. & T. Railway to the North and Southeast for the Holidays.

Tickets will be sold on December 19, 20, 21 and 26, at rate of one fare plus two dollars for the round trip.

Tickets will be good returning thirty days from date of sale.

If you are contemplating making a holiday trip you should see one of "Katy's" agents, or write a letter to "Katy," Dallas, Texas, and learn of the many inducements offered the holiday traveler.

FT. WORTH RAILWAY SCHE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & TEXAS

"Rock Island Route.

Depart
8 30 am Omaha and Mo. River
9 00 pm Kan. City, Chicago, Denver, Colo. Springs and Pueblo Fast Express

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL.

Depart
8 50 am Houston & Gal. Mail & Ex.
7 45 pm Houston & Gal. Mail & Ex.
1 55 pm Corsicana Mixed.

Frisco System.

RED RIVER, TEXAS & SOUTHERN

Depart North
11 15 am K C & St L Mail and Ex
5 30 am Mixed

FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE RY.

Depart South
3 15 pm Mail and Express
9 30 pm mixed

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RY.

Depart
9 45 am Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo Mail and Ex
11 10 pm Colorado Express
6 00 pm Accommodation

***GULF, COLORADO AND SANTA FE.**

Depart North
7 50 am Kan. C. & Chicago Ex. & Mail
8 30 pm Kan. C. & Chicago Fast Ex.
Depart South
8 05 am Houston & Gal. Mail & Ex.
9 10 pm Houston & San Antonio & Galveston Mail & Express.

***MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS.**

Depart North
8 35 am "Katy Flyer"
11 45 am Kan. City, St. Louis & Chicago Mail & Ex.
9 00 pm Kan. City, St. Louis & Chicago, Fast Express.
Depart South
8 15 pm Houston and Gal. and San Antonio, "Katy Flyer"
8 30 am Houston Mail & Ex
6 00 pm Houston Mail & Ex

COTTON BELT ROUTE.

Depart
10 30 am St. Louis & Memp. Ex
12 30 pm St. L. Limited, via Dallas
9 30 pm Dallas, Memp. & St Louis

TEXAS AND PACIFIC

Depart East — Main Line via Marshall.
7 45 am St. Louis Cannon Ball
8 00 am St. Louis Mail & Ex.
9 25 am Dallas Local
10 35 am Dallas & Weath'ford Local
12 20 pm Dallas Local
1 55 pm Dallas Local
6 00 pm Willis Point Local
7 45 pm St. Louis Mail & Ex
9 30 pm Dallas Local
Depart West — Main Line West.
8 20 pm Colorado Mail & Express.
3 00 pm Weatherford Local
9 45 am El Paso Express
Transcontinental Division via Sherman
Depart
8 30 am Texarkana & St. Louis

INTERNATIONAL & GT. NORTHERN

Depart
6 05 am Houston & San Antonio Ex
3 20 pm " "

—T. & P. Passenger Station, Front St. of Main.
—Fort Worth Union Station, Cor. Jones streets.
—Daily.
*Leaves and arrives at Rio Grande Jct.

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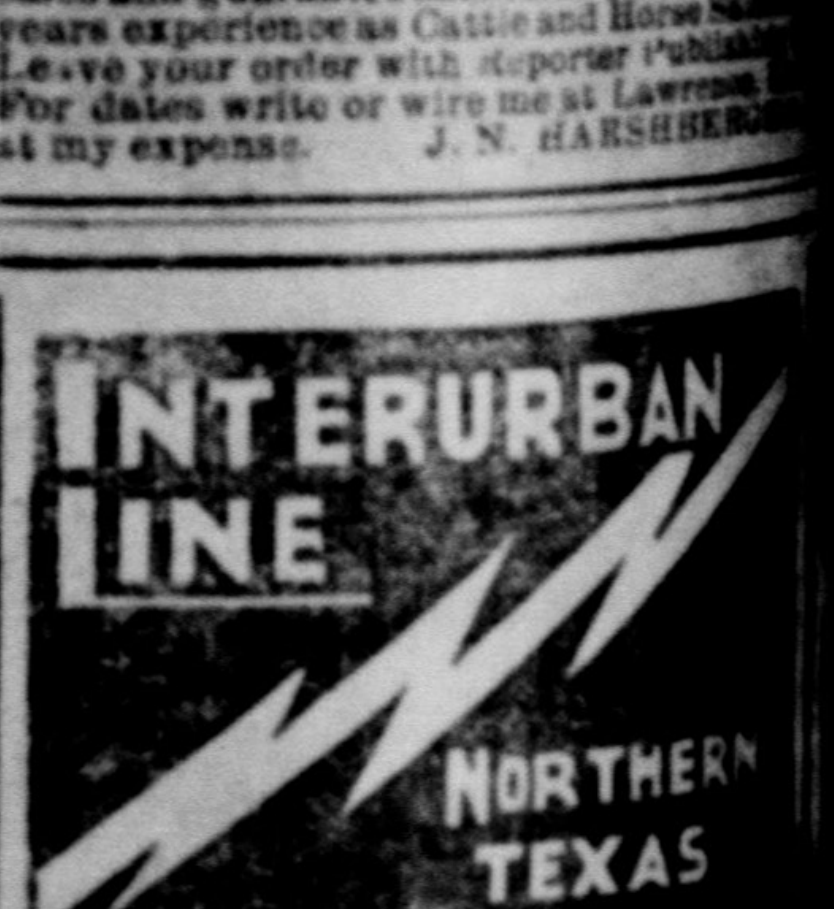

RUNS 40 TRAINS DAILY
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FORT WORTH AND DALLAS.
Cars leave from the business centers of both cities every hour, and on the hour from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m. Cars pass by Union Depot, Fort Worth, and Santa Fe and Cotton Belt depots, Dallas.
DALLAS FT. WORTH

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house and billiard room open
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k Yards Club
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s due west of Live Stock
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can reach.
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December 19, 20, 21, and 26, 1903
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WA, MINNESOTA, NEBRASKA
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LORADO SPRINGS, PUEBLO
COL., AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS
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to Arkansas, Illinois,
Kansas, Minnesota,
ri and Nebraska, including
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TY and CHICAGO
—At Rate of—
E FARE
00 for the Round Trip
t for Return 30 Days
Tickets on Sale
MBER 19, 20, 21, 26.
gh Cars to Memphis,
and Kansas City
r information, write to
W. A. TULEY, J. P. A.
Fort Worth, Texas.

RATES TO THE EAST.

stmas time approaches, the
e preparing to handle large
those going back to their old
e East, and the Southern Pa-
ace on sale December 19, 20,
a rate of one fare plus $2 to
s and points in Mississippi,
Florida, Georgia, North and
nas, Tennessee and Kentucky.
good for return in thirty
Christmas turkeys will be
any Texans visiting their old
Southern Pacific agents
d to supply all information.
ANDERSON, G. P. & T. A.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION.

No. 25691.

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

You are hereby commanded to make publication of this citation in some newspaper published in said county, for eight consecutive weeks previous to the second Monday in February, 1904, the return day thereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and unknown heirs of Jas. M. Robinson and H. P. Carver, whose residence is unknown, and all parties owning, having or claiming any interest in the land herein mentioned, to be and appear before the said District court of the Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas, at the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house in the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, on the second Monday, the 8th day of February, 1904, then and there to answer the first amended petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of December, 1903, in said above numbered cause, wherein the State of Texas is plaintiff and the hereinbefore named parties defendants, and in which the plaintiff alleges that there are now delinquent and unpaid to the State of Texas and county of Tarrant, State taxes amounting to $18.70, county taxes amounting to $23.60, fees allowed by law amounting to $38.25, including a penalty amounting to 10 per cent of said taxes for the year, including and since the year 1897, for which the said taxes are delinquent, together with 6 per cent interest on said taxes from the first day of January next succeeding the years for which any taxes are delinquent, and that the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs are delinquent, unpaid and due to the plaintiff, and that the amount thereof is a charge against and a lien on said land in Tarrant county, Texas, described as follows: Ninety acres of J. M. Robinson survey abs 1337, tract No. 2, in Tarrant county, Texas, for taxes for the years 1885 to 1893 inclusive, and 1895 to 1902 inclusive.

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

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

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

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

KNEW HIM BY REPUTATION.

Why Archdeacon Was Asked What He Would Have to Drink.

Archdeacon Sinclair told the "Semi-Teetotal Pledge association" of the diary of a Scotch shepherd, which read: "Sunday—Up in the morning at 6—a dram (whisky). Went out to see the sheep—a dram. Came home to breakfast—a dram. Looked round the house—a dram. Washed and dressed for church—a dram. Took a brandy before going to kirk, lest I should smell of whisky in the house of the Lord!" The name of the association was responsible for the archdeacon's own experience. He was once lunching alone in the house of a friend confined to his room by an accident. The housekeeper brought up a tray of good things, and asked the archdeacon what he would have to drink, for, she said, "I've 'erd you're not a temperate gentleman."

Holiday Rates of the Rock Island System

The Rock Island System announces that it will sell holiday tickets to points in the Southeast and also to Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska and Colorado at rate of one fare plus two dollars for the round trip on December 19, 20, 21 and 26, limited 30 days. This rate is an extremely low one and gives opportunity for all to spend Christmas and New Years at the old home. The 26th was made a date of sale to accommodate those who will be compelled to remain at their work until the Christmas rush is over.

The Rock Island has one route to Memphis via the Katy to South McAlester, one each via Paris and Denison in connection with the Frisco, one via Ardmore via the Santa Fe and Choctaw and one via El Reno and the Choctaw.

To the north it has its own rails to all the states mentioned, and runs through sleepers and chair cars to Kansas City and Chicago daily, connecting at gateways with diverging lines.

Local holiday tickets will be sold December 23, 24, 25, 26 and 31, and January 1, limit January 4, at rate of one and one-third fare for distances of one hundred miles, and a fare plus ten per cent beyond.

Full information regarding rates, routes, schedules, etc., can be secured by writing Mr. W. H. Firth, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.

Encouraging Celibacy.

Dean Pigou writes in his recent book of anecdotes: "What stories bishops could tell of answers given by candidates for ordination! I have this on good authority: A candidate was asked what there was in the Bible to encourage celibacy. His reply was: 'Their priests were slain with the sword and there were no widows to make lamentation.' But, my lord, it is right to add that there is another rendering: 'The priests were slain with the sword and their widows made no lamentation.'"

Low Rates for Christmas Holidays.

The Texas & Pacific Railway company as heretofore, affords the people of Texas and Louisiana an opportunity to visit the old home during the Christmas holidays at cheap rates. For full information, ask any ticket agent or write E. P. Turner, General Passenger Agent, Dallas Texas.

BOYS
AND
GIRLS

The Happy Life.

How happy is he born and taught
That serveth not another's will;
Whose armor is his honest thought,
And simple truth his utmost skill;

Whose passions not his master are,
Whose soul is still prepared for death,
Untied unto the worldly care
Of public fame, or private breath;

Who envies none that chance doth raise,
Or vice; who never understood
How deepest wounds are given by praise,
Nor rules of state, but rules of good;

Who hath his life from rumors freed,
Whose conscience is his strong retreat;
Whose state can neither flatterers feed,
Nor ruin make oppressors great;

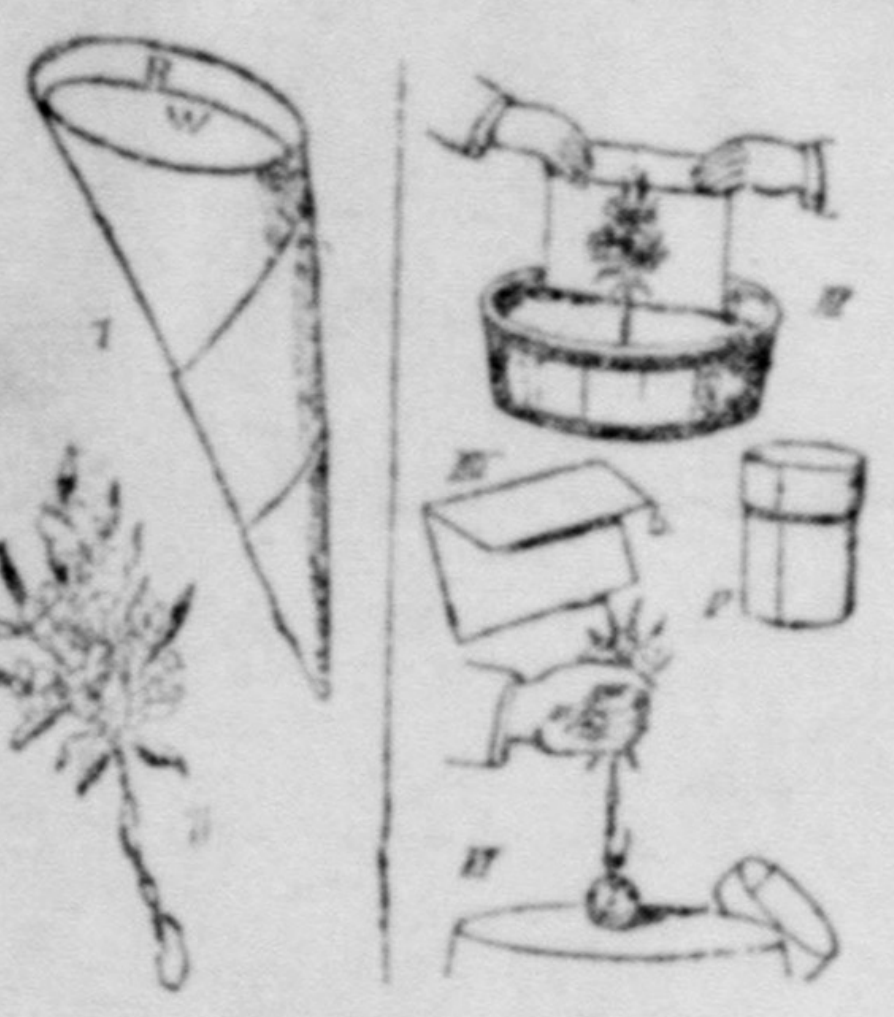
Who God doth late and early pray,
More of his grace than gifts to lend,
And entertains the harmless day
With a religious book or friend.

This man is freed from servile bands
Of hope to rise, or fear to fall;
Lord of himself, though not of lands,
And having nothing, yet hath all.
—Sir Henry Wotton (1568-1627).

A Good Watch Trick.

Will some one be kind enough to let me have a watch? Thank you! I take this sheet of paper (a page of a newspaper) and make a cornucopia, in which I place the watch. But how is this? The watch has disappeared. I unroll the sheet of paper, and nothing can be seen of the timepiece. Fortunately I possess a sprig of the Australian watch tree, which I insert in a flower pot; to give it a chance to root, I will cover it up with a simple cover made of paper. So. Before long your watch will be found clinging to the root of this little sprig. There! I return the watch with many thanks. It will be found quite intact.

This above splendid trick can be done with very little preparation. The newspaper used for the cornucopia is not a plain sheet of paper, but a sort of bag, made by pasting half a sheet of newspaper to the sheet, leaving the top open. When the cornucopia is being made, begin at the corner of the top of the bag, and the double sheet of paper will give you a division (see W in Fig I) which can be pressed to one side or the other. The performer slips the watch into the pocket, R, and the watch has disappeared when the sheet of paper is unfolded. But how can we get the watch to cling to the flower?



Fill a flower pot loosely with dry earth, not quite to the rim, and make a hole in the center. Any sprig is fitted with a hook made of wire (see Fig. II), and stuck into the ground close to the center hole. Taking up the sheet of newspaper, with the watch in the pocket, the performer turns it in such a way that the opening of the bag is toward the flower pot, the watch slides into the hole in the center, indicated by the arrow in Fig. III. The performer folds the sheet of paper as shown in Fig. IV. and sticks A and B together. (See Fig. V.) This cover is laid aside and the watch tree sprig is planted in the flower pot; at the same time the ring of the watch is hooked to the little sprig. Then the plant is covered with the paper cover, which is removed immediately; the sprig is pulled out of the ground with the watch hanging to it.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Game for Little Folks.

The company is divided in two parties, and as many prizes may be offered as desired.

One party stays in the room, or any given place on the lawn, and the other party is out of sight and sound. Then party No. 1 decides upon one or several places to which the others are to hop, and decides also in how many hops the desired places are to be reached. These decisions are set down on paper to prevent future misunderstanding. Then party No. 2 is called.

Those on this side may look about, choose points and hop toward them in as many or as few hops as they think may be desired. It adds to the fun to have the nearer places take more hops than places at a distance. The prizes go to those who go to the right places with the nearest correct number of hops.

After party No. 2 has a trial party No. 1 has its turn.

Points noticeable to all should be chosen and no impossible number of hops required.

A Queer Fly.

New Zealand boasts of a fly that feeds on spiders.

This fly is black and wasp-like, and, like the wasp, lives in a nest of clay built in a crevice, preferably in the upper folds of heavy window curtains. This is one of the great annoyances of the tidy housekeeper in New Zealand. Try as she will, it is almost impossible for her to keep these flies from setting up homes at the tops of her curtains.

These nests of clay are made up of a series of separate cells, usually from five to eight in number. When the nest is built the fly goes after spiders.

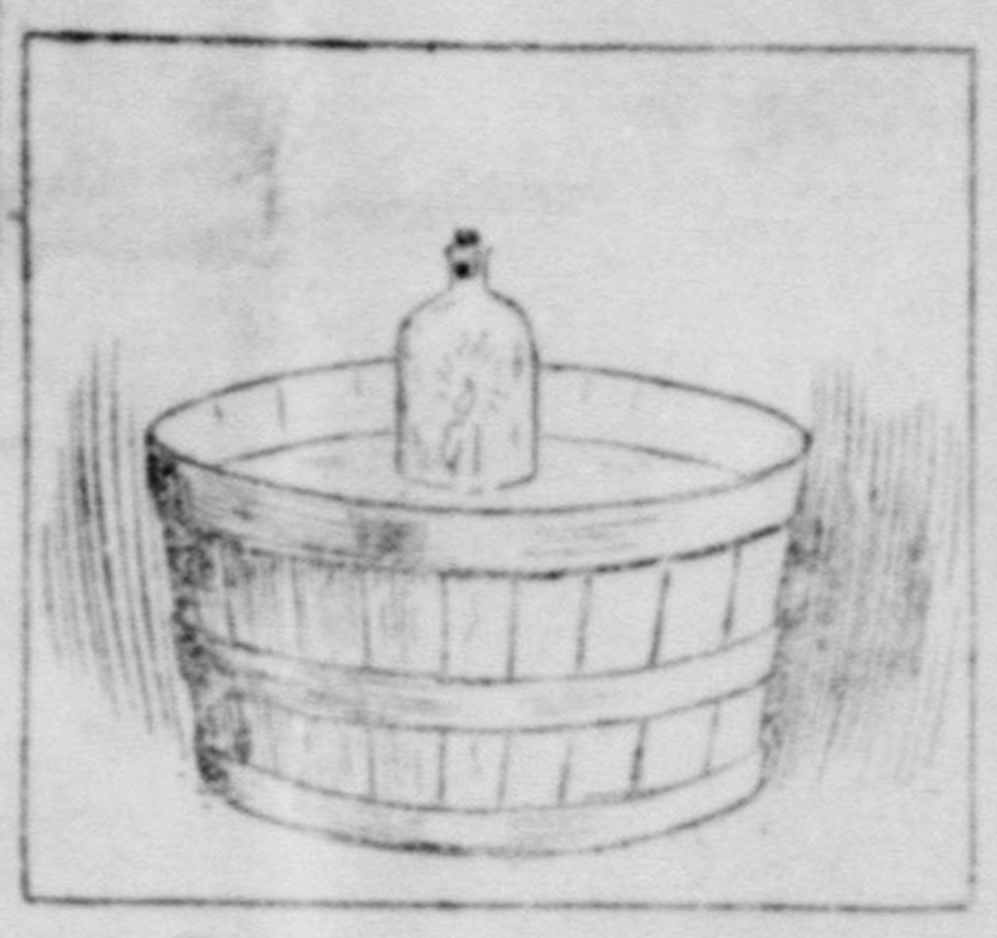
It has no trouble in conquering the spinners of silky webs. They succumb more easily than do the American flies which are so unfortunate as to get tangled in a spider's weaving.

The fly carries the spiders to its home and imprisons each one in a cell. Here the fly lays a single egg, and when the grub hatches out it eats the spider that has been provided for it. When its food is all gone the mother fly goes out and catches another spider, and she keeps this up until the young fly is old enough to catch spiders for itself.

Light Burning Beneath Water.

If you should say to a party of friends that you can make a candle burn under water, they would be likely to scoff at the idea of such a thing. But if you will follow the directions here given, you can do it, and without the least trouble or fear of failure.

Get a straight quart bottle, not a tapering one, and have a glazier cut off the bottom for you. That is the first step in preparing for the feat.



The Flame Under Water.

You will need two corks, one to fit the mouth of the bottle, and the other a flat cork that will float evenly in the water.

Now get a pail of water—say, half-full—put the flat cork on the surface, and on it place a short piece of candle or a small taper, lighted. Having put the other cork in the bottle tightly so that no air can get in at the mouth, place the bottle over the candle and press it down until the level of the water in the bottle is below that of the water in the pail.

The floating cork, bearing the candle, is thus carried apparently beneath the water, but the candle continues to burn because the air in the bottle keeps it alive. After letting it remain thus submerged for a moment raise the bottle gently and the light will come up still burning. If you let it stay too long, the light will go out for it will soon consume all the air in the bottle.

The use of a cut-off bottle is suggested, because that will contain enough air to support the flame of the candle for some little time. The experiment may be made on a smaller scale with a glass tumbler, but in that case the light should be quite small, for the larger the light the more rapidly will it consume the oxygen in the air.

Conundrums.

What letter gives courage to the aged? B makes the old bold.

What will make merchandise of those who are no longer young? The old are sold by s.

What will make aged persons mildew? M makes the old mold.

What will cause old people to double up? F makes the old fold.

By what letter are the aged informed? The old are told by t.

What keeps aged persons from letting go? H, because it makes the old hold.

Why is a man carrying a basket of loaves on his head sure to be ill-mannered? Because he is under bread (underbred).

What is the difference between a fault we have barely succeeded in conquering and an immigrant who is landing? One is just overcome and the other is just come over.—Youth's Companion.

What is the name of the boy who can be set at liberty by a letter? Fred will be freed by e.

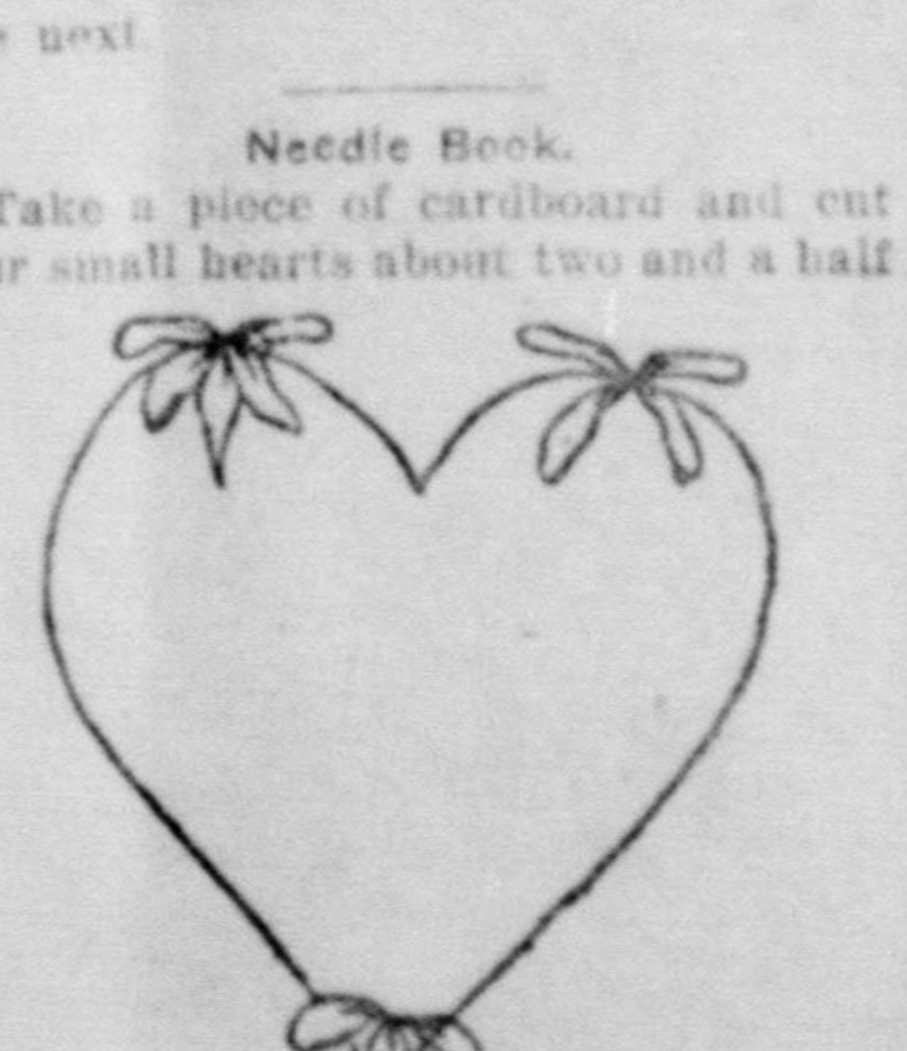
What letter will make a boy eager? A will make Ernest earnest.

Bachelor's Kitchen.

This game can be played by any number of persons, who sit in a row, all except one, who goes from player to player, asking each what he will give to the bachelor's kitchen. When all have answered the leader asks each all sorts of questions. The one questioned must give as his answer the name of the article he agreed to contribute. If he gives any other answer, or laughs, he must pay a forfeit. When the questioner has succeeded in making any one laugh, or is satisfied that he cannot do so, he goes on to the next.

Needle Book.

Take a piece of cardboard and cut four small hearts about two and a half inches long and two inches wide. Then cover one side of each with silk and join two of the parts together so as to make one.



Then cut four hearts the same size out of white felt. Then join all together with baby ribbon.

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good thirty days for return.

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To the North we commend you to our Through Sleepers and Chair Cars to Kansas City and Chicago. We will sell through tickets and check baggage to destination.

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Let us quote you the rate and figure the best route for you to travel.

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G. P. A., C. R. I. & G. Ry.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

A BOOM
does not, ultimately, bring about the best results to a community
THE PANHANDLE
is NOT on a boom, but is enjoying the most rapid growth of any section of Texas
WHY?
Because only recently have the public at large realized the opportunities which this northwest section of Texas offers. The large ranches are being divided into
SMALL STOCK FARMS.
Wheat, Corn, Cotton, Melons and all kinds of feed stuffs are being raised in abundance, surpassing the expectations of the most sanguine. A country abounding in such resources (tried and proven), together with the
LOW PRICE
of lands, cannot help enjoying a most rapid growth, and that is what is happening in the Panhandle.
"THE DENVER ROAD"
has on sale daily a low rate home-seekers ticket, which allows you stop-overs at nearly all points; thus giving you chance to investigate the various sections of the Panhandle.
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General Passenger Agent, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
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ONE FARE PLUS $2 TO THE OLD STATES
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DECEMBER 19, 20, 21, 26
LIMIT 30 DAYS
Low rates to Texas and Louisiana Points will also be made. Past experience has proved to you that you get the best service if you go by The Cotton Belt. :: :: :: :: :: :: ::
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Chas. Maloney, Haslet, Tex.
Morton Bros., Saginaw, Tex.
T. B. White, Watauga, Tex.
J. T. Day, Rhome, Tex.
R. H. Brown, Chico, Tex.
Harrington Bros., Estelle, Tex.
Geo. Craig, Graham, Tex.
Col. P. B Hunt, Dallas, Tex
J. C. Washington, Marietta, I. T

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W. H. Myers, Blue Grove, Tex.
W. M. Hovenkamp, Keller, Tex., and others

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NEXT WEEK AT GREENWALL'S.

Greenwall's opera house will have five attractions next week, the week starting on Tuesday, matinee and night, with that old favorite, that very funny comedy "Peck's Bad Boy," Wednesday, matinee and night, return of the 11th annual tour of Jacob Litt's incomparable company in the most popular American play ever written, "In Old Kentucky," written by C. T. Dazey, with the famous pickaninny brass band. Thursday, matinee and night, Chase, Clarke and Kennington's magnificent scenic and electric production of Marie Corelli's most popular story, "Thelma, A Norwegian Princess." Friday night the sensational melodrama "A Gambler's Daughter," and Saturday matinee and night, an operatic colored comedy company in a spectacular extravaganza in three acts, "The Smart Set." A great cast of colored fun makers.

"PECK'S BAD BOY."

There are but few persons who are unacquainted with "Peck's Bad Boy." Those who have not seen him personally have no doubt read the book. As presented at Greenwall's opera house Tuesday matinee at 3:30, and night, Dec. 15th there will be many improvements, new jokes and original pranks. It is a [illegible] comedy that has no equal as a producer of fun and fun only.

"IN OLD KENTUCKY."

Rarely has the American stage had such an emphatic and lasting dramatic success as "In Old Kentucky," which has now reached its eleventh season and bids fair to remain an established institution with playgoers for another decade. With a complete new $20,000 production prepared during the summer for the season of 1903-4, and a company of unusual excellence, it will again be presented in this city at Greenwall's opera house, Wednesday, matinee and night, Dec. 16. In this delightful romance of Southern life the public has evidently found just what it wants. Its voice of approval sweeps all before it. Its overwhelming enthusiasm drowns completely the voice of the captious critic. Action, incident, action is the rule of three by which "In Old Kentucky" was built. The plot is neither complex nor involved. But the incidents—how they multiply! The heroine swings across a chasm and rescues the hero from a dynamite bomb after he has fought a duel with the villain. There is music and dancing by an aggregation of real pickaninnies, barn burning, horse racing, a lynching party and the culmination of a mountaineer's feud. There is excitement and heart interest, real pathos and splendid comedy. What more could be desired in a play for the masses

Judge a man by his garments is like buying a mine that has not even been prospected.

GENERAL MARKET REPORT

Country Produce.

PRICES TO SELLERS

OULTRY—Hens, per dozen	$3.00 to $3.5
Fryers, per dozen	$2.50 to $3.2
URKEYS—per lb	7c to 8
UCKS—Per dozen	2.5
GGS—Per dozen	18c to 20
UTTER—Per pound, yellow	15c to 20

Grain and Hay.

PRICES PAID TO FARMERS

AY—Johnson Grass, ton	$9.00 to 10.0
Prairie Texas, ton	$9.00 to 10.0
Prairie Territory ton	$9.00 to 10.0
Alfalfa	15.0
BRAN—Per cwt	.85
ORN CHOPS—	1.1
ORN SHELLED—Per bushel	.5
ATS—Per bushel	.4
HEAT—No 2	.8
No 1	.7

Vegetables.

ABBAGE—Per pound	2
URNIPS—Per bushel	50c to 60
WEET POTATOES—Per bushel	50c to 75
IMA BEANS—bushel	$1.4

Seeds.

SELLING PRICE.

LFALFA—100 pounds	$15.5
ILLET—Prime, 100 pounds	1.0
Fancy German	1.1
Pearl or Catall	12.5
AFFIR CORN—Per bushel	.6
WARF ESSEX RAPE—100 pounds	6.0
ANE—Early Amber	1.3
Orange	1.3
Red Top	1.5
URNIPS—Purple top, 100 lbs	22.5
Rutabaga	20.5
ATS—Tenn. Winter Turf, bushel	7

Hides.

PRICES PAID SHIPPERS

eavy Dry Bull	12½
eavy Dry Fallen	11½
ights	9½
ry Salt	10½
reen	5½

Provisions.

FROM THE STORE

ACON—Standard	11½
Extra	10½c
Dry Salt Standard	10½c
Dry Salt Bellies	11½c
Bacon Bellies	13½c
AMS—Medium	15c
Large	14c
ARD—Leaf, in tierces	11c
50-pound cans	11c
10-pound cans	12c
Compound, tierces	8c
5-pound cans	10c

Sugar and Molasses.

SELLING PRICES AT STORES.

UGAR—Granulated, pound	5½
Cut loaf and powdered, pound	7c
Yellow	4½c to 5
OLASSES—Sorghum, gallon	.40
Reboiled molasses	.55
Table syrup, gallon	.55
Louisiana Ribbon Cane	.60

Staple Groceries.

SELLING PRICES

OFFEE—Roasted, pound	13½
ICE—Fancy, full grain	8½c
Choice	8c
Prime	6c
LOUR—High Patent	$2.10
Fancy Patent	2.00
Third, or Straights	1.90
SALT—No 1 [illegible]	2.50

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GREENWALL'S OPERA HOUSE

Tuesday, matinee and night, Dec. 15th
The people's show at people's prices,
"Peck's Bad Boy"
Matinee Prices—Lower floor, 30c; balcony, adults 20c, children 10c.
Night Prices—10c, 20c, 30c, 50c.

Wednesday, matinee and night, Dec. 16th
11th annual tour of Jacob Litts' incomparable company in the most popular American play ever written
"IN OLD KENTUCKY"
Written by C. T. Dazey.
Pickaninny Band Parade at 12 o'clock

Thursday, matinee and night, Dec. 17.
Magnificent scenic and electric production, Marie Corelli's most popular story
"THELMA."
Matinee Prices—Adults 50c, children 25c.
Night Prices—25c, 50c, 75c.
Seats on sale for above attractions.

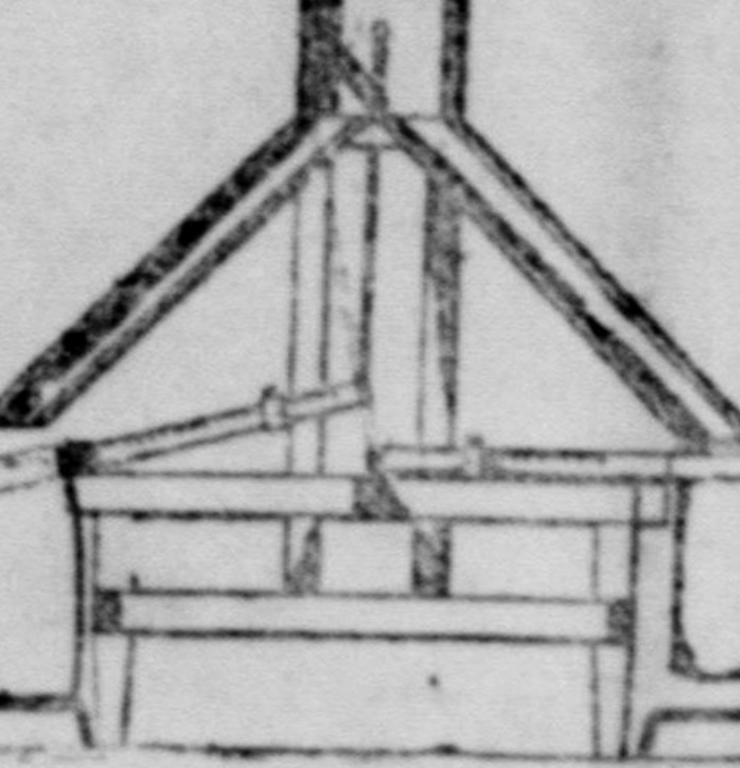
NOTES ON SCIENCE

SOME RECENT INVENTIONS OF MERIT.

New Grain Handling Machine—Novel Fruit Picker Useful for the Apple Grower—Edison's Plan for Separating Gold from Gravel.

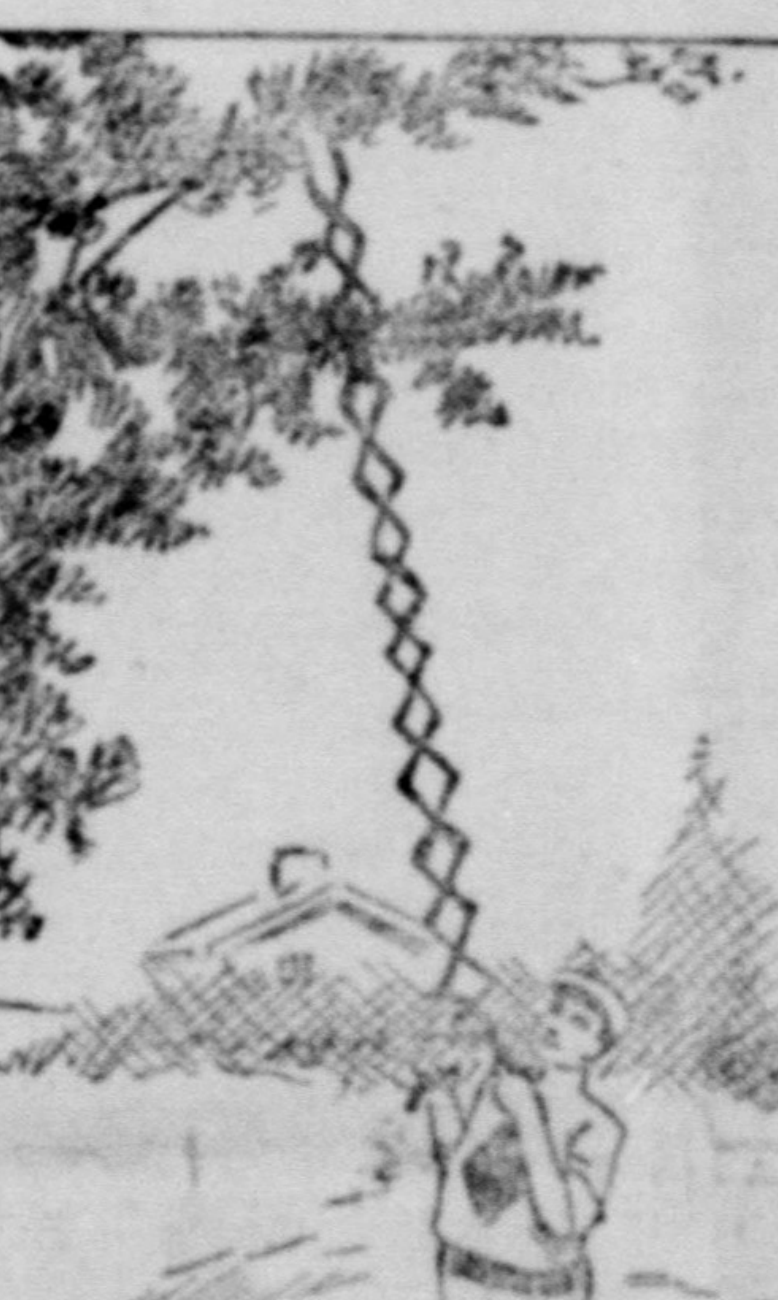
Grain Handling Machine.

To the western farmer of only a few years ago the immense acreage of wheat, oats and other grain now planted annually would seem as wonderful as it does to the eastern resident on a visit to the west for the first time, were it not that he has been gradually working up to this enormous scale of farming. The agriculturist now not only has his seed drills to put the grain into the earth, after he has plowed it with his steam plows, but he can also garner the grain with his rapidly working reapers and binders and take it direct to the huge thresher, which stands in the open field, for no barn would begin to hold the immense number of sheaves which are taken from single plots of ground, and the grain must be threshed out where there is room to build a small hill of the straw. But if the farm machinery has improved, the farm help has not, and good men are as scarce now as in the past, so every automatic device is necessary to lighten the labor and save time for the workers. Therefore, the farmer will appreciate the merits of this extremely simple arrangement, designed to weigh and sack his grain automatically. The apparatus consists of two tilting beams, with sliding weights and bag holders at the outer ends. In the center of the grain chute is a gate, which directs the flow of the grain first to one side and then to the other, changing the instant there is enough grain in the bag to tilt the beam and throw the gate to deflect the stream down the opposite tube. By the time the second bag is filled the first has been replaced with an empty one.



A Novel Fruit Picker.

The raising of apples for export and home consumption has grown to be an important industry in some parts of the country where this fruit thrives well, and many farmers add considerably to their income by the shipment of quantities of carefully picked apples to the large cities, for sale on the fancy fruit stands. Some orchardists shake the trees, utilizing a canvas sheet suspended beneath the branches to catch the falling apples and roll them into the barrels. Others still use different forms of pickers, suspended on long poles, some with flexible tubes, through which the apples fall as soon as they are severed from the limb, while others have receptacles to contain a small quantity of fruit, necessitating the lowering of the picker at frequent intervals and the removal of its contents. While the arrangement shown in the illustration belongs to this latter class, still it has in use, in that it is necessary to walk to the opposite end of the pole to get at the fruit. The support of this picker consists of a pair of lazy tongs, which are opened and closed by the hands of the operator. When extended at full length this arrangement is projected into the tree, and detaches the fruit after the manner of the other pickers, but when the receiver is full the operator has only to shut the support and the apples are brought directly within his reach.



Operated By Lazy Tongs.

Gold From Desert Land.

Deposits of gold in the gravel of the Southwestern states, which can not be worked in the usual way on account of the absence of water, will be made available, it is claimed, by the separator of Thomas A. Edison. This device is not new; it was tried three years ago in New Mexico, but did not pay because the deposit was not sufficiently rich. The discovery of richer "desert" deposits, together with improvements in the machine will, it is said, insure its successful use. The device is simple, its action depending merely on a powerful air blast to blow away the lighter sand from the heavy gold particles as they fall together through the air.

GREAT POWER OF MAGNETS.

Force Is Applied to Many Useful Purposes in Three Days.

One of the practical uses of a magnet, but to those immediately concerned a highly important use, is that in which it is sometimes employed to withdraw small pieces of iron from such out of the way places as the human eye. Another use of the tractive force of magnetism on a much larger scale was that to which it was put by Edison in his magnetic ore separator, in which the ore, previously crushed to a fine powder, is dropped down a chute past the poles of powerful electro-magnets, in passing which the iron particles of the ore are deflected to one side, while the nonmagnetic stone dust continues undeflected down the chute. Still another instance of the employment of magnetism in a small way is that in which a magnetized tack hammer is used in the manufacture of strawberry baskets on a large scale in conjunction with a mechanical device which presents the tacks, one at a time and head up, to the operative, thereby greatly facilitating his work.

It is a far cry from lifting a tack by means of magnetism to the lifting of massive iron and steel plates weighing four, six and twelve tons by this same force, which is now being done every workday in a number of large steel works. Electro-magnetism, of course, is utilized, the form of the magnet being usually rectangular for this work and presenting a flat surface to the plates lifted. The magnets are suspended by chains from cranes and pick up the plates by simple contact and without the loss of time consequent to the adjustment of chains and hooks in the older method. It is also found that the metal plates can be lifted by the magnets while still so hot that it would be impossible for the men to handle them.—Cassier's Magazine.

ANOTHER BLOW AT COMFORT.

Physicians Denounce Habit of Sitting With Crossed Legs.

Here is another comfortable old habit tabooed. Physical culturists will say that the practice of sitting with the legs or even the feet crossed is a bad one, and has more to do with cold feet than most persons imagine. It has this result principally through impeding the circulation of the blood in the leg that is crossed over the other. The femoral veins are cramped with the consequence that the blood is dammed back into the feet and above the knee, inducing as well as cold feet a varicose condition of the veins of the calves. Another reason why the habit should be discouraged is the fact that on general physiological principles it is healthier to sit squarely with both feet resting upon the floor, whereas with the legs crossed the weight of the body is thrown almost wholly to one side or the other.

A MANLESS ISLAND COLONY.

Greek Women Who Live an Entirely Independent Life.

On a small island in the Greek archipelago there is a colony which is composed entirely of women. It is a sort of religious order, which considers it a disgrace for one of its members to even look at a man. So when a fisherman approaches the island, the women pull the gray cowls of their cassocks over their heads and turn their backs. Provisions are never imported, as the women raise their own products, being strict vegetarians. Only the matron, who is annually elected head of the colony, is ever allowed to leave the island. The others remain on the island all their lives, taking their turn at tilling the soil, washing, housekeeping and fishing.

Jamie Was Droll.

A wag named Jamie Graham, whose visits to the barber were few and far between, was met by a doctor who loved a joke, and frequently exchanged hits with the wag. On this particular day the wind was high, and Jamie's tangled locks were flying in the wind. "Man, Jamie," said the doctor, as the pair met, "I wonder ye don't get your hair cut. I wadna gang wi' hair like that for the world." "Ye'll never get the chance, doctor," replied Jamie, "for your heid canna grow as muckle as wad mak' a keepsake for yer sweetheart." "Weel, weel," said the doctor, "it's an auld saying, ye ken, that them wha maun be weel clad canna aye be weel fed." "Ah, but ye mind me o' anither saying," replied Jamie. "It's nae use puttin' thatches on an empty barn."—Scottish American.

Homesickness in the Navy.

The medical officers of the navy who have been making a study of neurasthenia, which has disabled so many officers, ascribe it to the conditions of the life in the navy now imposing upon officers long tours of duty on remote stations, where the opportunities for diversion are not many and where homesickness and discontent, combined with the uncertainty of detachment, have produced this distress of mind and body.

Civilization and Hearing.

It is a curious fact that the higher the civilization of a race the slower the action of the senses. Actual experiments have shown that, whereas the ear of the white man responds to a sound in 147-thousandths of a second that of a negro responds in 130-thousandths and that of a Red Indian in 116-thousandths.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

Account of the holidays, the M., K. & T. of Texas will sell round trip tickets at very low rates, between all points within the state of Texas, and from all points in Texas to all points in Louisiana and the Indian and Oklahoma Territories, within a distance of two hundred miles from selling station.

Tickets on sale Dec. 23, 24, 25, 26 and 31, 1903, and Jan. 1, 1904. Limit to return January 4, 1904.

See "Katy's" agents, or write a letter to "Katy," Dallas, Texas.

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TERMS STRICTLY CASH.
1114 HOUSTON STREET, Fort Worth, Texas.

GREAT WEALTH IN TIMBER.

Where the Heart of the Lumber Belt of the Country Is Located.

In the United States the heart of the lumber belt has moved westward. At the beginning of the last century almost the entire wood supply came from the then untouched forests of the Penobscot river region of Maine. As the woodsmen cut deep into the heart of the wood the industry was forced to find other fields from which to draw its supply, and the virgin forests of the South and of the states bordering on the Great Lakes were cut into.

Although these regions are by no means depleted to-day, the Pacific coast is rapidly becoming the heart of the lumber trade. And what wonder, for in the three states of California, Oregon and Washington there is at least one-third of the entire supply of standing timber in the United States. In figures it amounts to more than 600,000,000,000 feet of uncut wood.

The forest reserves and national parks set apart by the United States government within the limits of these three states aggregate an area of 32,428 square miles, or more than 22 per cent of the total wooded area of the states. In the state of Oregon alone, where a careful examination has been made, the national census officials have estimated the standing timber on these reservations at 55,000,000,000 feet, or one-fourth of the state's total supply.—Review of Reviews.

CLOSING WORDS SPOILED ALL.

In a Glowing Eulogy of the Church His Ideas Got Jumbled.

A young minister, recently ordained, jumbled his ideas a bit the other Sunday. Fresh from the seminary and his study of church history, his mind was well charged with the greatness of the institution with whose progress he had become affiliated. His sermon was, therefore, on "The Church." He told of her achievements, of her heroes and martyrs, and, warming to the subject, became eloquent. His rather remarkable peroration was sadly spoiled by his closing sentence, of which the following is the verbatim:

"Such, my friends, is the church! Noble, grand, steadfast, holding that which is good, stimulating, encouraging, fostering, teaching. Such is the church! With one foot firmly established on a rock, the other pointing to the skies."—Boston Traveler.

MAKE NEW CLIMBING

Himalayan Peaks Ascended by turous Mountaineers.

Mountaineering records cently been broken in two in the Hunza Nagar peaks of alayas, on the northwest fr India, says the Chicago New four years past Mr. and Mrs. Workman have been carry climbing operations in tho with the aid of Swiss guides, an 12 last Dr. Workman and two climbed an unnamed peak nea Chogo Loongma glacier to a he 23,394 feet. They did not quite the top, but this is higher tha previous world's record, which summit of Aconcagua, in the 23,083 feet. Mount Everest, bo the highest peak in the world, mains unconquered. On the sam Mrs. Bullock Workman reach height of 22,568 feet, which the previous record for women by herself— by 1,568 feet. Mrs. man is mild-looking and middle with gray hair and a by no mea letic figure.

THE FAMILY HOSE MEND

Office Boy Performed His Mi He Understood It.

The law firm of Sproull, Har Sproull is composed of three bachelors, one of whom devo spare time to gardening. Whil ering his roses one evening th burst. Unwilling that his should suffer from lack of wa directed his office boy the fol morning to go out and buy him ily hose mender.

Later in the day he found desk a queer-shaped package he had removed the wrapp looked at the contents surprised

Calling the office boy, he in

"What is this you have broug Fred?"

"Why, sir," responded the bo is the family hose mender."

"I see," said the lawyer smil

And that night he presented mother with a new darning egg.

Singers of To-Day.

Oh! singer of to-day, this glorious
Is all for you and me—what
give
To us, and ask of fate—what
power
In brain and hand, what glorious
to live
Among our fellows, and to war
What quickening of the pulse
aspire,
To claim our right, and risk earth
to win,
To conquer self and force it
the fire!
Give us this force, dear God, and
more
Give us a deepening love of
fellow-men;
Give us new insight—courage to
With all the tenderness of
The lowliest heart that beats in
kind,
Its glory and its soul to
—Wm.