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

The Fort Worth Daily Live Stock Reporter.

VOL. VIII. NORTH FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1904 NO. 60

IVESTOCK MARKET

USUALLY LIGHT SATURDAY RUN OF CATTLE AND HOGS.

rket on Steers Closes the Week Strong. utcher Cows Steady—Good Prices aid for Fat Show Stock.

GS TODAY GENERALLY LIGHT AND OF POOR QUALITY.

mand was Good, and Market was Soon leared on a Steady Basis with Yesrday.

Official Receipts Yesterday.

tle	375
gs	753

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

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

One load of cattle was all that was in pens at the opening of the market, one more load arrived early, and with ew driven in total receipts run close ound 100, against 446 for the closing last week, 545 for the same day in bruary, and 243 for the corresponding one year ago.

BEEF STEERS.

No steers arrived in the receipts today d the little trading done was on show ers.

One load which was shown in the under year-old class averaging 946, went to ift & Co. at $3.50, with two steers ich took second and third premiums in two year and under three class, avging 1340 and 1310 lbs. going to Arour & Co. at $6.50 and $5.25.

The market on steers for the week sed strong, and with the small supply rketed during the past week, traders expecting a fairly liberal supply and better market.

Representative sales:

Steers.

	Ave.	Price
14	1340	6 50
1	1360	6 50
1	1310	5 25
1	1650	5 25
1	1220	4 50
5	940	4 50
1	1980	4 50
1	930	4 00
2	840	3 75
4	1204	3 50
5	913	3 50
1	950	3 25
3	792	2 60
1	550	2 25
1	570	2 25
1	410	2 00
5 yearlings	508	1 75
1 yearling	470	1 75

BUTCHER STOCK.

Two loads on the market were comsed of a few canner cows and the bulk mmon thin yearlings.

There was very few in the supply ckers could use, but there was a good quiry for cows and the bulk of busiss was done among speculators on a ady basis with yesterday.

Cows.

1	1450	4 00
4	558	1 50
5	540	1 40

Heifers.

1	470	1 75

Bulls.

1	1050	1 75

CALVES.

Only a few head of calves arrived of edium quality, and traders cleaned up e small supply on a steady basis with esterday.

Calves.

1	350	3 00
14	312	1 75
16	368	1 60

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	$5 00@5 40
ixed packers	4 90@5 20
ights	4 80@5 10
gs	3 50@4 30
tags and roughs	3 50@4 00

Only a light supply of hogs arrived toay. Two loads were shipped in, which, ith a few wagon hogs, made total reeipts for the day close around 200, ainst 665 for last Saturday, 731 for the orresponding day last month, and 209 r the corresponding day one year ago.

The quality was common and light eigs, but the supply met a good deand and sold out early on a steady basis with yesterday.

One bunch averaging around 200 lbs. old at $5, with the bulk of sales of pigs nd lights at from $4.25@4.75.

Good choice Oklahoma corn fed hogs veraging 200 lbs. and up will sell at a nge of from $5.15@5.40.

Representative sales:

Texas Hogs.

No.	Shrink.	Average.	Price.
8	.....	135	4 25
14	.....	134	4 25
15	.....	144	4 25
66	.....	132	4 75
60	.....	193	4 90
30	.....	200	5 00
1	.....	180	5 00

Texas Pigs.

44	106	3 50
6	125	4 25

THE SHEEP TRADE

Today's Quotations.

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

HORSES AND MULES

Horses.

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

Mules.

13½ to 14 hands, fat	$ 50@ 60
14 to 14½ hands, fat	75@ 85
14½ to 15 hands, fat	90@120
15 to 15½ hands, fat	125@140
15½ to 16 hands, fat with quality	145@160
16 to 16½ hands, extra, 1,200 to 1,500	164@175

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.

J. M. Glass, Omaha	37

Hogs.

G. P. Edge, Bryan	68
J. P. Johnson, Mt. Vernon	104

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

Cattle.

Swift & Co.	227
Armour & Co.	217
W. J. Cox	56
Saunders	25
Austin	12
Musgrave	41
Reeves	26
Others	31

Calves.

Armour & Co.	48
Swift & Co.	32

Hogs.

Swift & Co.	668
Armour & Co.	467
Wm. Austin	9
R. A. Autrey	2

Sheep.

Armour & Co.	51

ABOUT THE STOCK YARDS TODAY.

The cattle market makes a good record this week.

Hogs have come through the week with but little loss, which is a better record than was made last week.

G. P. Edge of Bryan had in today 68 head of hogs. Sixty averaging 193 sold at $4.90, and 8 pigs averaging 135 at $4.25.

J. P. Johnson of Mt. Vernon marketed 66 pigs, averaging 132, at $4.75, with 14 of 143 lbs. average at $4.25, and 44 averaging 106 at $3.50.

The Fat Stock Show had the effect of knocking out the cattle business at the yards. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday brought in only 1,400 head, against 3,413 for the same days last week.

J. R. Ingram was at the yards from the Indian Territory, and tells The Reporter that he has an abundance of fine pasture. Mr. Ingram wants 6,000 cattle to pasture, for $1.50 per head for the season. He has 20,000 acres that was not pastured last season, and there is an abundance of good grass and plenty of fresh water. This pasture is but half a mile from a railway station, and with such inducements it ought not to go unoccupied long.

Dr. C. Buchanan, Waynesboro, Tenn., is on a visit to his brother-in-law, Mr. Montague, of the stock yards. He was greatly impressed with the progress made at Fort Worth in the last four years. Dr. Buchanan was here in 1900, and attended the Cattle Raisers' convention then. He attended the convention this year and the Fat Stock Show, and was surprised at the splendid stock shown, which opened his eyes to the possibilities of Texas.

DALLAS COUNTY FARMERS.

Co-operative Association for Purposes of Experiments.

Dallas News: Co-operation was the keynote sounded at a recent meeting of a few of the Dallas county farmers held in the office of the Western Bank and Trust company, which resulted in the organization of the Farmers' Experimental association of Dallas county. H. O. Samuell was elected temporary chairman and J. H. Furneaux was chosen temporary secretary.

The purpose is to secure the organized co-operation of farmers in the experimental work the United States Department of Agriculture is conducting in Texas. This organization is doing all possible to emphasize the visit of W. J. Spilman, agrostologist for the Department of Agriculture, to Dallas.

A PRIZE HOG.

At the Nashville, Tenn., abattoir last week the largest hog in the history of the establishment was killed by the Palace Meat Market. Fourteen feet long was his length, and his weight was over 1,000 pounds gross and 750 net. The hog was but fourteen months old.

THE WAY HE SAW IT.

After a banquet the other night, at which a number of Philadelphia professional men had made speeches, Brown said to his neighbor: "Jones is quite a star as an after-dinner speaker, isn't he?"

"Star!" retorted the other, "he's a regular moon. He becomes brighter the fuller he gets."—Philadelphia Ledger.

WEEK'S MARKET REVIEW

HOGS STILL GO DOWN, BUT NOT SO RAPIDLY.

Cattle Close the Week Strong to Higher, Except on Canners—Receipts Lighter on All Classes for the Week.

It has been another bad week for hogs. The closing is 10 to 20 lower on Oklahoma heavies, and 15 to 25 lower on common light weight and soft hogs. On pigs the loss has been 20 to 30.

Cattle have fared better. The week closes strong to higher on everything except canners, which are about 25 lower.

Receipts for the week show a falling off in everything. The record for the week, compared with last week, is given below:

	Cattle	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week	6,076	8,747	733
Last week	6,740	9,613	948
Same week 1903	3,413	2,801	31

Receipts for the week by days:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,484	2,292	256
Tuesday	2,086	2,447	329
Wednesday	714	1,523	27
Thursday	317	1,532	121
Friday	375	753	...
Saturday	100	200	...

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

	1904.	1903.
Cattle	79,012	39,808
Hogs	71,983	24,720
Sheep	9,783	1,682

CATTLE.

Monday.

Receipts 2,484. Top steers $3.75. Cows, $3.00.

Receipts of steers today were fairly liberal, offerings of which were largely medium to well finished cattle.

There was a liberal run of cattle at all points today, and markets were generally lower, and while there was a good outlet for all offerings with an active trade, sales were generally on a 5 to 10c lower basis.

Receipts of butcher stock was liberal in proportion to the run with a good representation of all grades from canners to well finished cows and heifers.

The supply met a good demand, and all desirable good killing cows and heifers sold actively on a steady basis.

There was not much of a demand for canners and trading was weak and in cases 5 to 10c lower than the close of last week.

Tuesday.

Receipts 2,086. Top steers $3.45. Cows, $2.70.

The bulk of today's offerings were steers and largely of medium quality.

The market was slow and dull at the the late values of yesterday, which were weaker, and when the supply was finally closed out it was generally on a 10c lower basis compared with the close of last week.

Offerings of butcher stock were small and did not include many of good quality; in fact buyers said there was little else than trash on hand.

The general market was slow and dull, but there was a good demand for the small supply of good grade killing cows, all of which sold steady.

Canners are still being hammered by buyers and sales today show a loss of fully 10c for the week, or 25c compared with last Thursday.

Wednesday.

Receipts 714. Top steers $3.25. Cows, $2.25.

There were very few steers among offerings, most of which were light and medium.

The light run, with improved markets at other points, strengthened the trade here and the general market was active on a steady basis.

The selling of all medium to good cows and heifers was satisfactory today, and it did not take long to clean up the supply, with sales all along the line fully steady with yesterday. Canners showed no improvement and trading was slow.

Thursday.

Receipts 317. Top steers $3.35. Cows, $2.60.

The few offerings on the market were cleaned up in a short while, and traders spent the greater part of the day viewing and discussing the probable cost and average of the prize carload lots of show cattle, the sale of which will come off late today.

Very few cows arrived. About all on the market were driven in and of medium quality.

There was no noticeable change in the market, and trading was generally on a steady basis at a range of from $1.50@2.25.

Friday.

Receipts 375. Top steers $3.50. Cows, $2.65.

The supply of steers was small. Only one load of medium cattle arrived, which with several loads held over from yesterday met a good demand and sold out with sales strong to 10c higher compared with yesterday.

There was a slim supply of butcher stock, mostly of medium quality.

Buyers were badly in need of cattle to keep plants running, and jumped in and bought everything in sight, with sales generally on a 5 to 10c higher basis compared with yesterday.

HOGS.

Monday.

Receipts 2,292. Top $5.40, bulk $5.00@5.20.

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

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

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

Tuesday.

Receipts 2,447. Top $5.55, bulk $4.90@5.25.

The run today was composed of all classes, from common to good quality, and while there was a fairly heavy end there was a liberal sprinkling of pigs.

Buyers' messages came in reporting better markets at other points, and trading from the start was active with sales generally on a 5 to 10c higher basis.

The late market weakened and closed 10 to 20 lower than the opening, and on common and mixed about 5 to 10 lower than yesterday.

Wednesday.

Receipts 1,523. Top $5.70 (show), bulk $5.00@5.35.

The quality today, outside of about two loads, was very common and of light weight.

There was a good demand and trading was fairly active on a steady basis with yesterday.

About two loads on the market were good enough to land around $5.50, but these had both weight and quality. The bulk of sales were at a range of from $5.00@5.10.

Thursday.

Receipts 1,532. Top $5.50 (show), bulk $5.00@5.12½.

The quality was fairly good, but outside of two or three loads the supply was mixed, and with a liberal sprinkling of pigs.

Buyers' messages came in from other points quoting lower markets, and bidding on the opening market was 10c lower. The supply was a little slow moving, but finally there was a fairly good clearance on a 5 to 10c lower basis.

Friday.

Receipts 735. Top $5.10, bulk $4.00@4.85.

The quality today was very common and of light weight.

Buyers' messages came in quoting lower markets at other points, which weakened trading here and sales were from a steady to a 5 lower basis.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	12,000	200
Kansas City	100	2,000	500
St. Louis	100	3,000	...
St. Joseph	100	1,700	300
	500	18,700	1,000

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, Mar. 12—CATTLE—Receipts 200. Market nominal.

HOGS — Receipts 12,000. Market strong to a shade higher. Top $5.60, bulk $5.25@5.50.

SHEEP—Receipts 200. Steady.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, Mar. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts 100. Steady.

HOGS — Receipts 2,000. Market strong, 5 higher. Top $5.40, bulk $5.10@5.35.

SHEEP—Receipts 500. Steady.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stock Yards, Mar. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts 100. Steady.

HOGS — Receipts 3,000. Market strong, 5 higher. Top $5.55.

St. Joseph.

Special to The Reporter.

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

CATTLE—Receipts 100. Market nominal.

HOGS — Receipts 1,700. Market 15c higher. Top $5.42½, bulk $5.15@5.40.

SHEEP—Receipts 300. Steady.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

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

Special to The Reporter.

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

Reserve on all deposits, dec.	$ 6,275
Loans, decrease	2,519,400
Specie, decrease	57,300
Legal tenders, decrease	780,200
Deposits, decrease	3,324,900
Circulation, decrease	1,206,900

HIS APPREHENSION.

"What do you think will be the result of the war in Asia?"

And the man who had been slowly spelling out the proper names looked up from his paper and said:

"I don't know. Nervous prostration, probably."—Washington Evening Star.

DAILY WEATHER FORECAST.

Weather Bureau, Fort Worth, Mar. 12.—Local weather forecast:

Showers or thunder storms tonight or Sunday morning. Cooler.

THE ST. LOUIS MEETING.

Conference of Southern Cattle Raisers to Arrange for Exhibit.

The following letter comes from the live stock department of the St. Louis World's fair:

"President D. R. Francis of the World's Fair has had sent to officials of the various Cattle Breeders' associations and others interested notice that he has designated 2 p. m., Tuesday, March 15, as a date for conferring at his office with them as to the reasons for and feasibility of an exhibition of range cattle in car load lots, also halter-broke cattle from south of the United States quarantine line, under the auspices and direct management of representatives of those interests and following the regular exhibitions directed by the Department of Live Stock, which will close November 11. This is to ascertain directly from the stockmen and prospective exhibitors themselves the exact nature of their wishes."

It was to provide representation for Texas cattlemen at this meeting that a committee of three was appointed by the Cattle Raisers' convention in this city. This committee is composed of A. P. Bush of Colorado City, John M. Simpson of Dallas, and Dr. E. B. Frayser of Vinita, I. T.

SPECULATORS IN PASTURAGE.

Statement Denied That They Are Buying Up Osage Nation Leases.

An article was printed in the Dallas News this morning, containing statements attributed to Col. Zack Mulhall, that cattlemen have been "euchred out" of the pastures in the Osage nation by speculators. These speculators, as Col. Mulhall is represented as saying, have leased the pasture land and are holding it at a considerable advance in price. This is bad news to Texas cattlemen, many of whom have been using these pastures, and with lower prices for cattle they do not see how they can pay more for pasturage.

All of these statements are denied by Mr. Eugene Hayes of Elgin, Kan., who stated to a Reporter representative that they are incorrect and greatly exaggerated. Mr. Hayes is from the Kansas border, along the Osage nation, and is acquainted with conditions there. He said: "Pastures are now held at about the same price as last year. The charge is $2 to $2.50 per head for the season. The assertion that speculators have bought up the leases and are holding for an advance, is not true. The bids were not opened until the 8th of this month, and have not been approved by the Interior Department. There are only two or three men in there but have had pastures there before. I have had grass there for 5 years. In one of my pastures the grass cost me three times as much as it did last year, and I have made an advance of but 25 cents a head. I pastured Col. Eph Harrold's cattle last year at $2.25, and this year I charge $2.50. The grass in this country is the best in the world for fattening quarantine cattle, and Texas cattle can come in there without hindrance."

STRONG WORDS OF PRAISE.

From an Acknowledged Authority in the Fine Stock World.

Mr. Clem Graves, of Bunker Hill, Ind., who raised the $10,000 bull "Dale," acknowledged to be one of the best Hereford bulls ever raised, and who was the judge of the Hereford cattle at the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show which closed Thursday, was at the sale of Herefords. He said he had never been at a sale where the cattle were of a better class generally, or where they brought better prices. This, his first visit to Texas, was a revelation to him, he said. He had often heard there was a lot of good stuff in Texas, but he had no idea it was of the high class he saw in the display made here at this time.

He was asked by a Reporter representative on what he based his award to Tom Hoben, of Nocona, who was given first prize for the best bull bred and raised in Texas, and his reply was "general excellence." He said: "Pat is a good bull, his horns, hair, shape and quality generally in all respects are fully up to the standard that warrant the use of the term general excellence."

PANHANDLE CATTLE BEST.

Preferred for Feeding by Big Firm of Cattlemen in Kansas

Arthur Crocker of Crocker Bros., Bazar, Kan., was at Fort Worth during the convention. His firm is one of the largest feeders of cattle in the United States. They have 45,000 acres of Kansas prairie land, and it is a usual thing for them to run 8,000 head of cattle on their land at one time and the occasion has been when they had even more than that. Mr. Crocker says they have tried all kinds of cattle, but the best results have come to them from the Panhandle and Southern cattle. No cattle they get from anywhere equal the Panhandle cattle in the satisfactory results to them from the financial point of view, and to their customers from the beef point of view.

PASTURE FOR RENT—20,000 acres on Fort Smith & Western Railway one and a half miles from station, in the Creek nation, unoccupied last year. Plenty of water and grass. Write J. R. INGRAM, Okemah, I. T.

EFFECT OF A FIRE.

The Way Two Women Were Changed From Enemies to Friends.

"It is curious how a fire will make people forget the conventionalities," said an M street woman. "For two years I've lived where I live now, and I've never made the acquaintance of my next door neighbor. Indeed, what with the birds she keeps and my pet cat, we've gone beyond being mere strangers and have become almost open enemies.

"The night of the fire at the church near us I flew to the window at the first sound of the engines. I couldn't persuade my husband to put on his coat and go with me. So as fires have a perfectly irresistible fascination for me I dashed out alone. Almost the first person I saw was an intoxicated negro, and I simply reached out and took hold of a strange woman's arm. She was alone in the crowd, as I was, and we clung together for support for a half hour or so. We talked as if we'd known each other always, and it wasn't until I was going home that I really looked at the woman's face. It was my next door neighbor, and we both laughed when each recognized the other.

"We went off home like old cronies and had a cup of hot coffee together before we parted. I like her immensely, and I hope she likes me. We've been marketing together twice and once to the matinee. We're going to be chums, and if there hadn't been a fire in the neighborhood I suppose we'd have gone on forever detesting each other."—Washington Post.

ABILITY TO DRINK MILK.

It Is a Test of Perfect Digestion In Nearly All Cases.

Milk is known to be one of the few complete foods. It contains the bone, muscle and fat producing elements and sustains the heat of the body. The milk of different classes of animals (mammals) varies in composition to suit the different requirements, thus mare's milk is richer in sugar, but lacking in protein compared with cow's milk.

Another fact of interest connected with milk is found in the difficulty with which some persons digest plain milk. It is safe to say that should any organ, secretion or digestive juice fail to perform its free duty the milk consumed will not be properly digested. The reason for this is simple. Milk contains such a variety of compounds that all portions of the digestive system are called into activity for the digestion of these varied elements. The gastric juice attacks the cheesy matter; the pancreatic and intestinal juices digest the sugars and fats. This takes the milk through the stomach, the small intestines into the large intestine. The lower intestine digests wood fiber also. This alone of all the forms of food nutrients is not found in milk. Because of the facts above stated the ability to drink milk is a test of perfect digestion in nearly all cases.

An Eccentric Bishop.

Bishop Wilson of Calcutta had as housekeeper a venerable lady who remembered the duel between Sir Philip Francis and Warren Hastings on Aug. 17, 1780. On entering the cathedral on a Sunday morning, fully robed, lawn sleeves and all, and passing the pew where the old lady sat, he would pause and give her the "kiss of peace" before all the congregation, and this although he had met her at breakfast.

His sermons, too, were racy. Preaching against dishonesty, especially in horseflesh, as one of the great English failings in India, he went on, "Nor are we, servants of the altar, free from yielding to this temptation." Pointing to the occupant of the reading desk below him: "There is my dear and venerable brother, the archdeacon, down there. He is an instance of it. He once sold me a horse. It was unsound. 'I was a stranger, and he took me in.'"

How Eels Spawn.

Eels spawn like other fishes. For long, however, the most remarkable theories were held as to their birth. One of the old beliefs was that they sprang from mud. A rival theory held that young eels developed from fragments separated from their parents' bodies by the rubbing against rocks.

One old author not only declared that they came from May dew, but gave the following recipe for producing them: "Cut up two turfs covered with May dew and lay them one upon the other, the grassy sides inward, and then expose them to the heat of the sun. In a few hours there will spring from them an infinite quantity of eels."

Two Differently Translated Brethren.

The development of names under the influence of foreign environment is shown in the experience of a lawyer who was endeavoring to locate the heirs of a German family named Kline, who had been over here scarcely more than a generation. Two brothers were supposed to be the sole descendants, and he finally found one in San Francisco under the name of Little and the other in Boston known as Mr. Small.—Boston Record.

The Watchful One.

"Now, Thomas," said a certain bishop after taking his servant to task one morning, "who is it that sees all we do and hears all we say and knows all we think and who regards even me in my bishop's robes as but a vile worm of the dust?"

And Thomas replied, "The missus, sir."—London Globe.

One secret act of self denial, one sacrifice of inclination to duty, is worth all the mere good thoughts, warm feelings, passionate prayers, in which some people indulge themselves.—Detroit News-Tribune.

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

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

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1904

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REPORTER PUBLISHING CO.

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A Unique Tennessee County.

"The county of Franklin, in my state," said a Tennessee man, "has the unique distinction of being the only county that ever undertook to secede from the state to which it belonged. A great many people have doubtless forgotten that the people of Tennessee voted twice on the proposition to secede from the Union. At the first election in February there was an enormous majority—about 100,000—against disunion. A few months later, when the attack on Fort Sumter stirred the passions of men, another vote was had, and the earlier verdict was reversed by about the same decisive figures.

"But in Franklin county, where state rights and secession claimed the allegiance of the entire population, there was such intense disgust over the result of the first election that, led by the Hon. Pete Turney, afterward supreme court judge and twice governor, the citizens held a mass meeting and solemnly passed an ordinance of secession from Tennessee. Of course, when the state reconsidered in June, Franklin county was mollified and renewed its allegiance."—Washington Post.

Units of Measure.

The editor was taught by his governess that three barleycorns measured one inch, and at the mature age of six years he determined to test the accuracy of this statement. He had no difficulty in finding the barleycorns, but somehow no three grains that he picked up in the chickens' yard agreed with the formula. He never attempted the more scientific test which is thus described: "The length of a pendulum oscillating in a second in vacuo at sea level in the latitude of London is 39.13929 inches, and from the knowledge of this fact the standard of the inch, foot and yard can easily be obtained should the official standards at any time be lost or mislaid." When in 1834 the "standard" measure was destroyed by fire at the house of parliament an attempt was made to restore it by the pendulum test, but pendulums, like barleycorns, were found not to agree.—London Chronicle.

Did He Get Off?

The famous Liddell, who, with Scott, compiled Liddell and Scott's lexicon, was dean of Christchurch college, Oxford. It was whispered in regard to the lexicon that Liddell provided the money and Scott the brains. A young undergraduate was haled before the dean for some misdemeanor. "I hear, Mr. ——, that you have a pretty wit for impromptu verse," said the dean. "If you will write one on the lexicon I will let you off." The young man thought a moment and then said:

"There's a Lexicon written by Liddell and Scott;
Some of it's good, and some of it's not.
The part that is good was written by Scott,
The part that was written by Liddell is rot."

—London News.

The Silk Spinning Oyster.

A mollusk that might take an important place in textile industries if it existed in sufficient numbers is found in warm seas, especially on the coast of Sicily. It is the pinna, a genus of wing shelled bivalves, of which one species attains a length of two feet. To attach itself to the rocks it spins a cable of strong filaments, called collectively the byssus. These threads are wonderfully strong, silken in texture and have been woven into various delicate fabrics. A pair of gloves from this material may be seen in the British museum, and fine mummy cloths made from it by the ancients are still preserved.

Origin of the Polka.

The polka is of Bohemian origin. A peasant girl, servant to a citizen in Elbekosteletz, a town three hours distance from Prague, was on a Sunday dancing for her pastime, at the same time accompanying her steps with an air of her own fancy. The schoolmaster and organist, Joseph Neruda, having observed her movements, composed a suitable air. The dance was performed for the first time in public at Elbekosteletz, then at Prague, where it obtained the name of polka. At Paris it became very popular and finally found its way to London, New York and all the great towns on both sides of the Atlantic.

SIRES AND SONS.

George H. Noyes, a prominent Milwaukee lawyer, has been chosen president of the Wisconsin State Bar association.

Jonathan Tryon Hughes Edwards, sixth in line of direct descendants of Jonathan Edwards, died in New York the other day.

Colonel C. M. Wheldon, one of General B. F. Butler's staff during the civil war, is eighty-three years of age. He lives at Newton, Mass.

It is said that Harry Payne Whitney will preserve the Whitney racing stable intact and continue racing on the plan followed by his father.

Congressman Boutell, who represents one of the Chicago districts, has a mania for collecting epitaphs and is looking forward to the time when he can issue them in book form.

Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, who is sixty-six, still retains the enthusiasm of youth. He beats youngsters at tennis and in the season is among the best mounted riders in the Row.

Through the discovery of gold and copper ores of fabulous values former Congressman F. J. Somers of Milwaukee bids fair to become one of the most noted mining magnates of Colorado.

The Marquis de Castellane, father of Count Boni and father-in-law of Anna Gould, has finished a drama in five acts which will shortly be performed in Paris. It is a play of the Napoleonic period.

Taking their terms in house and senate together, Senators Frye and Hale of Maine have been each thirty-three years in congress, Mr. Frye continuously. Mr. Hale was out of the Forty-sixth congress.

Richard S. White, president of the New York Lumber Trade association, was recently presented by that organization with a handsome case of silver, containing over 800 pieces and including a loving cup.

CURIOUS CULLINGS.

Three sisters named Janauschek were married at Warsaw last January. A week ago all three secured divorces against their husbands.

As he did not show disapproval while a gypsy band was playing a revolutionary hymn in a cafe at Stuhl Weissenburg, Hungary, an army officer has been condemned to loss of rank.

Elmer Clow of Eastbrook, Me., found among his apples recently quite a curiosity. The apple has evidently grown over the blossom, leaving an opening in one side, from which protruded a petal as bright and fresh as upon the day it blossomed.

At Georgetown, Demerara, a Methodist minister saw alarm in the eyes of his congregation. He paused in his sermon to find a large tarantula on the ledge of the pulpit. Nobody dared to move until a courageous deacon crept up behind the deadly insect and killed it.

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL.

H. C. Henley, chief of the St. Louis fire prevention bureau, has been appointed a lecturer on insurance at Yale.

Switzerland is inaugurating a system of itinerant schoolteachers, who will visit and spend some time in the isolated outlying villages.

W. B. Powell, who died recently at Mount Vernon, N. Y., was for a number of years head of the district school system at Washington, preceding the present superintendent, A. T. Stuart.

A novel department—that of fitting girls to be wives—is one which the University of Wisconsin is about to add to its curriculum. The course is to include scientific and practical study and preparation of food, house sanitation, decoration and management and domestic physiology.

WAR WHOOPS.

The Hague temple of peace should hang out a "For Lease" sign.—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

While Russia is reading the minutes of the previous meeting Japan is tackling the unfinished business.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Korea is the Land of the Morning Calm, but its history is getting on toward a very exciting afternoon and evening.—Washington Star.

The way in which the Japs have been doing things to Russia is enough to make us wonder what would have happened if Russia had tackled some one her size.—Philadelphia Press.

TRAIN AND TRACK.

An oil propelled motor railroad coach is in course of construction for the Great Northern railroad of Great Britain.

Owing to the increase of traffic the Berlin city electric railway will now run on week days and Sundays, with intervals between the trains of only two and one-half minutes.

Only 4.19 per cent of the passengers on German railways travel first class. The second class passengers constitute 21.74 per cent; the third class, 48.25; fourth class, 23.98; military, 1.84.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore wishes it understood that, though a little battered, she is still in business.—Philadelphia Record.

There has been an error in natural history. The Baltimore oriole turns out to be a phenix.—New York Mail.

Notwithstanding the opposition to it that has developed in Baltimore, the skyscraper seems to have stood the baptism of fire quite as well as the smaller structures.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Charm Worked Too Well.

A story of witchcraft in east Africa was told at a meeting of the Folklore society by Robert Webb. A man applied to a witch doctor for a powerful charm to kill an enemy. He was given a parcel to bury in the path down which the victim was to walk. To test its efficacy the man buried it just outside the door of the witch doctor's hut. A female slave of the magician was the first to leave the hut still on mischief bent and she fell dead on the spot. The witch doctor sued his client for the value of the dead slave, and the case was tried before the native courts.—London Mail.

THE THEATER USHER.

An Incident That Raised Him In the Old Patron's Estimation.

"I have never been able to appreciate the insolent theater usher in the past," said the confirmed patron of the playhouses. "It is different now. I happened to be in a theater the other evening when a puff of smoke, which half the audience saw, made it 'touch and go' for a few seconds whether or not the always dreaded fire panic would follow. Enter at this point our old friend the callous usher. Down the aisle from the rear he strode with a disgusted look on his face.

"'Aw, sit down!' he said to the chairs. 'Aw, say, sit down! What's the use! There ain't any fire!'

"The bored flavor of the fellow's voice was the fear absorbent the audience needed. Had he yelled excitedly or moved his arms he might have precipitated a scramble. It was a hard faced usher's 'Aw, say, sit down!' that worked the wonder. Hereafter I shan't say things out loud when the pasteboard locator shows me into the wrong pair of seats and chases me and my wife out again five minutes later, for I've found at last that the theater usher has his uses."—New York Globe.

SUNDAY SPORTS.

They Used to Be Fostered In England by Royalty.

Both Richard II. and Henry IV. had acts passed ordering Sunday sports, particularly the useful practice of archery. Queen Elizabeth issued licenses to conductors of such festivities, which contained directions to public officers to overlook such games and to do their best to make them a success.

One such document authorized "John Seconton, a poor man fallen into decay and having four small children, to have and use some plays or games at or upon several Sundays within the county of Middlesex and to remain in one place not above three several Sundays—that is to say, the shooting with the broad arrow, the leaping for men, the wrestling, the throwing of the sledge, the pitching of the bar."

James I. in his "Book of Sports" encouraged Sunday games "after evening service," but "the meaner sort" were forbidden to engage in bowling. Stopped later by parliament, this was republished by order of Charles I. and finally suppressed by the long parliament.

HARD WATER.

It Is Produced by the Absorption of Carbonate of Lime.

Rain water as it descends from the clouds is practically free from mineral impurities, but so soon as it reaches the earth and begins to percolate through strata it is charged with various mineral and earthy matters. If the strata be chalk or limestone, the water, through the medium of carbonic acid gas which it contains, takes up the lime in solution and forms carbonate of lime, and it is the presence of this mineral in an excessive quantity in the water which gives to it the peculiar property of "hardness."

The degree of hardness varies and is determined principally by the proportion of lime and the length of time the water is in contact with it.

This hardness is called temporary, because it can be reduced by boiling, as is seen by the crust in a kettle or boiler, when the water deposits the lime it contains. There is also a permanent hardness caused by the presence of sulphates, chlorides and nitrates of earthy metals.

Two Old Word Forms.

Jail and gaol are now ear and eye forms respectively of one and the same word. In earlier days each had its own distinct pronunciation, as is attested by the family name Gayler. Gaol, our oldest sound form, owes its survival to the influence of the French geole, though the anomaly of "g" sounded soft before "a" has been vigorously protested against. So far as modern French is concerned, the difference in sound between English "ga" and French "ge" is a fatal objection to gaol. Instead of following the French in regard to orthoepy our ancestors ought to have rejected the jail and kept the venerable gaol sound form. The struggle for existence between the two word shapes is of old standing.—Notes and Queries.

The Four o'Clock.

The four o'clock, ornamental plant, a native of Peru, is so called because it blooms from about 4 p. m. until the next morning. It is regarded as a symbol of punctuality. The notion was undoubtedly suggested by the remarkable regularity with which during sunny weather its daily opening occurs. When the sun is shining and the plant is in a favorable position to receive the light the time of opening will not vary ten minutes.

A Hard Foul.

An Englishman was once persuaded to see a game of baseball, and during the play, when he happened to look away for a moment, a foul tip caught him on the ear and knocked him senseless. On coming to himself he asked faintly, "What was it?" "A foul—only a foul." "Good gracious!" he exclaimed. "I thought it was a mule!"

His Wheel.

"That's a pretty noisy passenger you've got in there," remarked the man who was smoking on the front platform. "Is he crazy or only drunk?"

"Neither one," said the motorman. "He's just got a flat wheel in his head."—Chicago Tribune.

What is experience? A poor little but constructed from the ruins of the palace of gold and marble called our illusions.

Sun and Moon.

The sun and moon appear to us to have approximately the same size, although the sun has a diameter of 866,779 miles, while that of the moon is only 2,163 miles. But the sun is 369 times as distant as the moon.

A SUFFICIENT TEST

[Original.]

Enoch Gradgrind and his sister Deborah, orphans, lived together. When Deborah was eighteen she declined to marry a man she loved rather than leave her brother to keep house alone. Enoch did not take the love fever till he was nearly forty. Then Miss Matilda Fairfield, ten years his junior, was the person with whom he was inoculated.

Deborah concealed her disappointment when her brother told her of his engagement. She had no acquaintance with the Fairfields, but it was to be expected that she would call on Matilda, and she did. That young lady returned the call just as soon as it would not appear that she was making unseemly haste. Enoch was at home and came down with his sister to welcome her. Miss Fairfield did not hear them coming, and when they entered she was making an eye measurement of the parlor with a view to an entirely different arrangement of the furniture when she should come into possession. Deborah had some such feeling as she would have experienced had she been supposed to be dead and an undertaker was measuring her for her coffin. However, she welcomed her expectant sister-in-law and after awhile excused herself on the plea of some special work that wouldn't wait and left the lovers together.

"Enoch," said Miss Fairfield, "this parlor is all wrong. I shall have the piano moved to the other corner and the bookcase put over there. That fireplace is as black as your hat with smoke. I shall shut it up and put in a gas log."

The fireplace was Enoch's delight. He loved on winter evenings to warm his shins before it and especially detested the modern sham substitutes. An alarm struck within him.

"Deborah and I have long loved that fireplace," he said. "I don't know what we shall do without it."

"We? It surely will not concern your sister."

"Why not?"

"You don't expect her to live with us, do you?"

"This is a pretty big house even for three."

Miss Fairfield's foot began to pat the carpet. Evidently there had been a misunderstanding.

"If you think any house is big enough for a wife and a sister-in-law your're mistaken."

"Any one could get on with Deborah."

"Do you suppose it would be practicable for me to come in here and manage it with the woman who has always been its manager to criticise everything I do?"

Enoch sat pondering awhile, then said he hadn't thought of that.

"You will think of it if I'm to be your wife, and provide for it. Either I'm to be untrammeled mistress of my own house or I don't want the house at all."

Enoch had been proceeding on the principle that she would marry him under the most adverse circumstances. He began to waken from his dream.

"I see," he said. "I'll—I'll think it over."

"Think it over? Think what over?"

"Why, about turning Deborah out."

"It isn't turning her out; it's the natural course of things."

"I haven't any doubt you're right, now I come to think of it. You see, I never intended to take a wife till I saw you and loved you for your amiability, your unselfishness and your good sense. This part of it is all new to me."

She went and sat down by him, taking his hand. He was a good fellow, and she was growing very fond of him. She had supposed that he knew sisters-in-law could not live together, and this sudden coming against the problem troubled her. She caressed him, but somehow there was no warmth in his returns. Finally she rose to leave. Enoch called his sister, and there was an adieu which, though on the surface did not appear to be constrained, was really without cordiality.

A week passed, and Deborah saw nothing of the woman who was to take her place. Enoch spent his evenings at home. His sister began to grow curious.

"You're not treating your ladylove just right, Enoch, I fear."

"I've broken it off."

"Broken it off?"

"Yes."

"How could you?"

"I have no desire to marry any woman who does not love me well enough to sacrifice for me. Indeed, she must love me better than all the world."

"Well?"

"I made a test with Matilda. I intended to make several tests, but she didn't stand the first. The day she returned your call she told me that when we were married she would shut up the fireplace in our sitting room and put in a gas log. When I went to see her the next day I told her that the fireplace must remain as it is. She flared up and told me that no man should dictate to her how the house should be run. I had intended if she stood that test to tell her that you should remain mistress. If she loved me well enough to assent to that I knew you would cheerfully give up your management that I might have so devoted a wife. But it wasn't necessary. The fireplace settled it, and I'm free to toast my shins as long as I live."

And stretching his legs out toward the genial warmth he lighted a cigar and puffed complacently.

This was Enoch Gradgrind's only affair of the heart. He never took the disease a second time.

F. A. MITCHEL.

Pewter Money.

Twelve hundred pewter pots were stolen from various London publicans last year. They were used to make counterfeit money.

The Delirious Patient.

If one has to feed a delirious person, tap on the lips two or three times, and they will automatically open. Fill the spoon and pass it in well over the tongue, so that it will go directly into the gullet.

A DIFFERENCE OF TEN YEARS

[Original.]

At nineteen I fell desperately in love. The object of my affection was Miss Winifred Stirling, aged twenty-nine. I was too young, too sensible of my inferiority, to make love to her. Indeed, there was little opportunity, for she had hosts of admirers among men who were of a suitable age for her.

While I had not the courage to thrust myself forward among so many suitors, I could not forbear telling my love, or, rather, writing it, for even had I plenty of opportunity I could not have spoken it. So without having expressed admiration or having so much as sent a handful of flowers I sat down and wrote a love letter ending with a proposition of marriage.

The mail in which a reply should have come did not bring it, nor the next, nor the next. A week passed before I gave it up. Then it occurred to me that the lady did not consider me of sufficient importance to warrant a reply. Two weeks after the writing of my epistle I went back to college for my second year.

Ten years passed. The lady of my love had been replaced by the ladies of my loves. I was not married and had no expectation of being married. My attentions to the fair sex had been like the two ends of a barometer, one end of which goes down as the other goes up. As I grew in age the girls I fancied were of more tender years. At twenty-nine I fancied maidens of nineteen.

One morning, hearing the postman's whistle, I went to the door, where he had been dropping the letters through a slit into a box inside, to get my mail. I dropped a package and on stooping to pick it up saw the white corner of a letter between the bottom of the box and the door. I pulled it out, and another followed. Prying the box away from the door, a dozen letters dropped to the floor. I picked them up and found them of various dates, running back for a number of years. On opening them I found one that startled me. It was signed "Winifred Stirling." It read:

Your letter was a great, but, I admit, a pleasant, surprise. I confess that I have admired for a long while one whom I have been used to consider the soul of honor and whose youthful enthusiasm contrasts with the worn emotions of older men. I would accept your proposal but for one reason—when you are my age, twenty-nine, I will be thirty-nine. Will you then love me as you do now? I leave it to you to decide. If you are sure you will, come and see me tomorrow evening. If not, let us drop the matter here.

Was ever test so put upon a man in the very nick of time? I saw it all. I had not called, and she had supposed I had come to a negative decision. I tried to picture how she would look at this advanced age. I could form no image except the one I remembered. I read again the words "one whom I have been used to consider the soul of honor." I had made a proposal. It was not the lady's fault that I had not received my reply. I was unmarried and fancy free. There was nothing for me to do but proceed as I would have proceeded ten years before or live in her contempt, as I had doubtless lived for the past ten years. My amour propre triumphed. I was the same individual, with the same sensitiveness. I learned Miss Stirling's address—she was still Miss Stirling—and wrote her the explanation of my long silence. She replied by inviting me to come and see her.

I found a woman attractive in what constitutes attractiveness in women of her age—that is, intelligence, tact, sympathy, indeed all traits except beauty. There was still enough of woman's witchery about her to lend a sparkle to her eye at my position, which seemed to amuse her immensely.

"We meet," she said, "just in time to fulfill the terms of my letter. Nothing could be more to the point. Look at me and tell me if at twenty-nine you can love a woman of thirty-nine."

"I can," I said, with my tongue, calling up what resolution I could to screen the falsehood.

"What a valiant liar!" she exclaimed, laughing. "You're splendid. Why did not fate put you ten years ahead of me instead of ten years behind?"

"Because fate wished to prove that there are certain men whose hearts, once fixed, never change," was my sturdy reply.

"Bravo!" she cried, clapping her hands. "You should have lived in the days of knight errantry. Be seated and tell me all about it. I would give worlds to have seen your face when you read my letter. Let me see; you are just entering upon that age when men first begin to delight in the 'buds.' Nineteen is the age for you now. Every few years you will drop a year till you get down to fifteen. There you will stop."

There had been something about Miss Stirling that had filled me with rapture, and the essential features of that something were with her yet. I began to wonder if, after all, it would be so hard to play the part of lover to this mature woman. I left her, but was not content till I saw her again. She became my best friend. Her judgment was better than mine, and I consulted her. Her savoir faire was excellent, and it smoothed and soothed me. She became my constant companion. I gave up society, at least the dancing part, and spent my leisure time with her. At last we married.

Yesterday I laid her in the grave. My heart is there with her. It will remain there till my earthly part is placed beside her.

F. A. MITCHEL.

Savages and Dreams.

Many savage races regard dreams as incidents which happen to the spirit when it is wandering from the body.

Cleaning Windows.

If your window glass is lacking in brilliancy clean it with liquid paste made of alcohol and whiting. A little of this mixture will remove specks and impart a high luster to the glass.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK RATES

Tariff Fixed for Shippers by the Railway Commission.

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

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

Column No. 1 is for shipment over 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 5c
Calves, per head 1c
Hogs, per head ..... [illegible]
Sheep, per head ..... [illegible]

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. Burgess, John Daggett.

The Spanish Wine Tester.

Speaking of the preparation of Spanish wines, an expert said:

"When the grapes are crushed and the juice has been extracted, it is placed in big 160 gallon butts and left to stand. For six years it is not even touched. Then a wine expert goes through the butts, testing them by smell. His nose is the only method used to determine the value and fineness of the wine.

"Now, it is a peculiar fact and one that has never been explained that from the same vintage, secured under the same circumstances, many different grades of wine will be secured. Some of it will be pale, some medium, some dark. Only about one-third of it will be of the best quality. It is the duty of the wine taster, by means of his nose alone, to determine what butts contain the pale wine, etc., and what butts contain the best. He is able to separate the various qualities. Then the wine is bottled, labeled and shipped to foreign consumers."

Delhi and Its History.

Shah Jehan in 1631 built the present city of Delhi, close to the old Delhi, and made it the royal residence. The Mohammedans still call it Shahjehanabad, the "city of the king of the world." Nadir Shah, the Persian usurper, captured it in 1780, massacred thousands of the inhabitants and bore away plunder to the value of nearly $[illegible]000,000, including the famous peacock throne and the great Kohinoor diamond, now in the possession of the British crown.

The British first came into control in 1803, when the Mahrattas were defeated near Delhi by Lord Lake. When the sepoy mutiny broke out in 1857 Shah Mohammed Bahadour, then [illegible] years old, took command of the city and until the English again triumphed enjoyed the imperial state to which he had long been a stranger.

Still Obscure.

"Josiah," asked Mrs. Chugwater, holding her finger on the place in the paper where she had been reading, "what does 'eke' mean?"

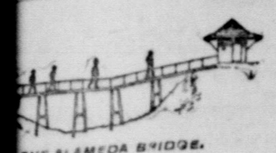
"It means 'also,' 'in addition,' 'likewise,'" responded Mr. Chugwater. "Can't you tell from the other words in the sentence?"

"No, and that doesn't seem to make it any plainer, either," she said, proceeding to read: "'The lower classes of Chinese also, in addition, likewise, eke out a miserable existence.' What's the sense of that, I'd like to know?"—Chicago Tribune.

Gratitude that is extravagant in words is usually economical in all other expression.

Fly Horn Paint

DEHORNING safe any
heals the wound quickly, keeps
ds, cuts or sores free from fly in-
until healed, permits castrating
ls any time with safety. Used
head of cattle and no failures.
do all claimed for it. Indorsed
iment stockmen. One quart is
for 100 cattle. Sold at leading
ards and druggists at $1.25 per
per quart, $3.50 per ½ gallon, $5
n. If your druggist does not
nd order to the manufacturer
H. B. READ, Ogallala, Neb.
him for descriptive circular and
ials.



THE ALAMEDA BRIDGE.

ve is a cut of the
LAMEDA BRIDGE,
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meda Rye carried over it by patron

Alameda Bar

he waters that have ever passed be

liss and Clouds of Joy are not all
u need to gladden the eye.
ssing the bridge you turn to the
t and ask the man for Alemeda
e.

AMOUS KITTS BRIDGE,
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uid bliss and clouds of joy. It
cefully and picturesquely spans
arine at the

Yards Exchange Saloon

alth Fads on the Brain.

all sorts of health fads on the
a disease in itself. It is a very
t disease too. With a few
ules to observe, a whole lot of
quirks to adjust to and a
of superstitious sanitary no-
ligently followed by day and
of by night, is a malady
egins as a mental derangement
s in a complete physical fizzle.
left for a spontaneous life, no
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space for rollicking disregard,
ing fixed, every minute dis-
, introspections without num-
prebodings, misgivings, hover-
ely about the mind, like flocks
n crows. Such a life is not
ving.—Medical Talk.

Wall Street Proverb.

l and his money," remarked
erver of events and things,
t on the opposite sides of the
—Yonkers Statesman.

Shifted.

y old weazel named Winch
poker was surely a cinch.
went broke on a bluff,
he plays blind man's buff,
es switching off on to flinch.
—Milwaukee Sentinel.

RTH RAILWAY SCHEDULE

Rock Island System.
trains at T. & P. Passenger Sta-
t of Main street:

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

Frisco System
River, Texas & Southern Ry.

	Arrive. North
K.C&St. L. Mail&Ex.	2:55 pm
..... Mixed	7:50 pm

Ft. W. & R. G. Ry.

	Arrive.
Brownwood M. & Ex.	10:55 am
..... Mixed	6:00 am

Worth & Denver City Railway.

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

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

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

Cotton Belt Route.

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

Texas & Pacific Railway.

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

Continental Division via Sherman.

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

National & Great Northern Ry.

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

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

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

ston & Texas Central Railroad.

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

TUBERCULOSIS IN HENS.

California Professor Says Disease Is Prevalent on Ranches.

Now that his experiments with diseased fowls in California have demonstrated the fact that tuberculosis is one of the most widely prevalent diseases in the poultry ranches of the state, Dr. Archibald R. Ward, veterinarian of the University of California agricultural department, is pursuing investigations to discover whether there is any relationship between this and bovine or human tuberculosis. Furthermore, the consideration of the possible significance of fowl tuberculosis has awakened the desire to know whether or not the deadly organisms are present in the egg. Both these points are vitally important, and the animal industries department, in conjunction with the recently established poultry experiment station, will make a careful study of the cases that are brought to their attention.

Dr. Ward, although just commenced on these investigations, has this to say on the second point: "It appears to be true that hens badly infected do not lay. In the thirty postmortems of tuberculosis hens that have come under the writer's observation but one hen contained an egg. The thorough cooking to which poultry is subjected renders rather remote the possible danger of human infection by ingestion. Careful observation to determine if newly hatched chicks suffer from tuberculosis will throw light on the question of tubercle bacilli in eggs."

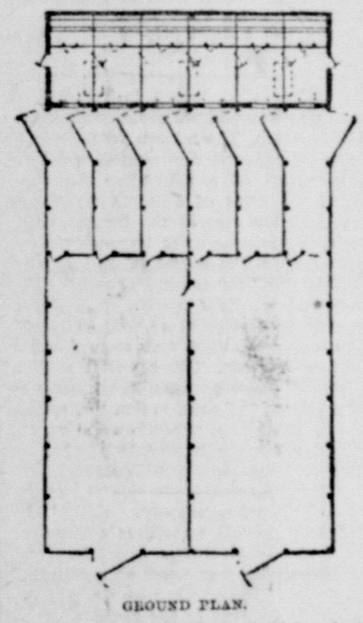
Owing to the fact that tuberculosis in fowls seldom kills a sufficient number of birds at one time to excite fear, its existence in a flock has come to be regarded as a matter of course and has attracted little attention from the owners. Under the conditions obtaining in the poultry industry in California Dr. Ward says all the individuals of an infected flock must be regarded as possible sources of danger to healthy birds. Taking advantage of the experience in the control of tuberculosis in cattle, he says that it will be easy to raise a flock of healthy chickens provided they are kept constantly from contact with diseased birds or from land recently contaminated by tuberculous fowls. Since the life of a fowl is so short, he predicts that such a procedure would result in the eradication of the disease in three or four years.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Pigeon Raising.

Profitable pigeon raising depends upon securing the right kind of stock, careful attention and proper management. Homing pigeons and Dragoons are regarded as the best breeds, while a cross between the two is also favorably mentioned. A large house is better and more economical than several small ones, but in no case should accommodate more than 200 pairs. Pigeons require feed twice a day, the best sorts being cracked corn, red wheat, Kaffir corn, millet, peas, hemp and rice. The importance of varying the diet is insisted upon, as well as plenty of pure water for drinking and bathing and attention to the sanitary condition of houses, nests and yards.

Double House and Yards.

Fowls should have outdoor exercise during the warmer months of the year. If they cannot be allowed their liberty they should have access to a large grass yard. If the house contains a number of pens of fowls it will be found most economical to arrange the yards side by side in front of it. The yards should be the same width as the inside pens of the house (eight feet



GROUND PLAN.

wide for the double house and ten feet for the single house) and twenty-five feet long. Then for every three pens of the house there should be another yard fifty feet long and either twenty-four or thirty feet wide. The fowls of the three pens should have access to the large yard at different times of the day or on different days.

When a number of yards are arranged side by side in front of the house there should be large gates in the fences near the house so that a horse and wagon can drive through the yards. Smaller gates are also required opening into the large yards and through which a wheelbarrow can pass.—Bulletin Canadian Department of Agriculture.

Body Lice.

To reach body lice on fowls it is necessary to handle each bird, applying a good insect powder through the feathers and close down to the skin. If this is done three times, about a week or ten days apart, the birds will thereafter keep themselves substantially free of body lice if supplied with a good dust bath. This is the method adopted on the large poultry plants.

How Eggs Absorb Odor.

Very few people realize how sensitive the egg is to bad odors, and many even think that the shell is a sufficient protection against any contamination from without. But the shell is porous, and the albumen, or white of the egg, quickly absorbs and holds the flavor of any bad odor to which it is exposed, as it also does any bad flavor in the food given.

As the hen seems to be almost devoid of the sense of taste, care should be taken to give her only well flavored food, and the feeding of partially decayed meat or fish, onions and other smelling food should never be allowed when hens are laying. But care also needs to be taken to have the nests clean and sweet and never to put the eggs where they will be tainted by codfish, kerosene or anything else.

If it is found necessary to use kerosene on the nests, do it at night that the odor may evaporate before the hens use them. But a better way is to get clean boxes from the grocer when the old ones get so that they need to be kerosened. Eggs packed in new pine boxes when sent to market often acquire a flavor of turpentine that certainly does not improve their taste.—Farmers' Monthly.

WHEN FOWLS HAVE COLDS.

A Quartet of Remedies Sent to Boyer—Take Your Choice.

M. K. Boyer, one of the editors of the American Poultry Journal, asked a number of poultrymen:

"What do you consider the simplest and most effective remedy for colds in fowls?" Following are a few of the answers received:

D. C. Adams & Son, New Haven, Conn.: "Coop the afflicted bird and drop two drops of coal oil above each nostril; then give a teaspoonful of epsom salts in a half pint of water. This proves a sure cure with us."

J. J. Stage, Spokane, Wash.: "I have cured several in three days' time that had badly swelled heads. One hen was so bad that she could not see to eat. I anointed the head and throat thoroughly with a standard liniment twice a day."

H. Fuller, Clarinda, Ia.: "I can safely say there is nothing on earth to equal onions as a remedy for colds in poultry. If you have a valuable bird put her in a moderate warm, dry pen, grease her head well with bacon fat and work some in the roof of the mouth. See that the opening there is clear of mucus. Feed balls of meal, with a good sound strong onion chopped in it. The bird will soon recover. Onions are a good preventive of colds. For the past twenty-five years I have used no other remedy, and I have bred and reared as large a number as any man I know of."

Nathan B. Hartford, Watertown, Mass.: "For colds in fowls I have used with very good results, where the illness is general or when not having opportunity to treat individuals, a small amount of pine tar placed upon a few shavings and an old iron dish. This I set on fire at night while the fowls were on the roost. I shut the doors and windows closely for ten to fifteen minutes and in most cases effected a cure. Be sure to get the pure pine and not coal tar for this purpose. Repeat once or twice if the fowls are badly affected. I have found an excellent remedy in more advanced cases and especially where there has been discharge from nostril, swollen eyes, etc., in the use of peroxide of hydrogen. I place the fowl under left arm and with the aid of an oil can inject into the nostril a few drops of this preparation, using care to wipe with a small piece of cloth any of the mucus which will soon appear on eye and nostril. After this repeat the dose and place the treated fowl in a pen away from others. This is also a quick relief for canker in the throat, but care must be taken not to allow too much to enter the windpipe, as the hydrogen causes the accumulation to foment and will strangle the fowl. Care must be taken also to cleanse the hands and burn the cloth used on sick birds to prevent the spread of this disease. Aconite or spongia used in the drinking water is also beneficial, but the first two are very effective and, I think, a sure cure for colds."

Onions For Gapes.

Onions are the best preventive of gapes, says an English poultryman. Gape worms will not live in chickens that smell of onions. In breeding chickens for market they should not be fed with onions after they are five or six weeks old, or the flesh will taste of them. I proved their value during last summer. The season was the wettest ever known in England. I never had more than a half dozen cases. On the same farm other years hundreds of chickens died. (One of the best roup cures on the British market today is nothing but onions chemically prepared.) Some, no doubt, will ask the quantity to feed. If 20 per cent of food is onions, your poultry will be all the better for it. All you have to guard against in feeding to hens is that too many will make the eggs taste. I could give hundreds of cases where I have saved thousands of pheasants with onions, and the same with turkeys.

The Goose Census In Germany.

Of all poultry in Germany the goose is perhaps the most popular, yet the number raised (about 4,000,000), according to statistics, has grown less every year since 1892. The decrease in 1902 as compared with 1892 was: Prussia, 87,511; Wurttemberg, 95,242; Baden, 8,880, and Saxony, 177,500, a total decrease of 364,133. On the other hand, the imports of geese into Germany were constantly increasing. Five-sixths of the imports are from Russia. The Russian geese are nearly all raised in the vicinity of the Black sea.

Iron as a Medicine.

Iron is a food to all anæmic persons and must not be regarded by them as a medicine only to be taken temporarily, for in most cases it is necessary to persevere in taking iron for a period varying from two months to five or six years.

The Only Way.

"My name is now on everybody's lips," remarked the proud freshman, as he passed around his monogram cigarettes.—Harvard Lampoon.

A Dyspeptic's Advice.

Here's something in your hat to paste
And think about. It's true
The better pies and hot cakes taste
The worse they are for you.
—Philadelphia Press.

The Limit.

Bilbson—Foggs is becoming autocratic.

Gibson—Worse; he's becoming automobilistic.—Judge.

Sheriff's Sale—Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of sale issued on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1904, out of the District court of Tarrant county Texas, Seventeenth Judicial District, in cause No. 23745, the State of Texas vs. Unknown owner and C. M. Forman and W. B. Cato, I did on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1904, levy upon the following described land as the property of the above named defendants, situated in Tarrant county, Texas, to-wit: Lots I and J of Schiller's addition (also known as McDonald's addition) to the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the years 1896 and 1901. And I will on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1904, the same being the first Tuesday in April, A. D. 1904, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and four o'clock in the afternoon, offer the said land for sale at public vendue for cash, at and in front of the court house door of Tarrant county, Texas, in the said City of Fort Worth. John T. Honea, Sheriff of Tarrant County, Texas. By Geo. W. Akers, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale—Real Estate.

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

Sheriff's Sale—Real Estate.

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

Sheriff's Sale—Real Estate.

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

Excusable Ignorance.

The bishop of Brisbane told of one of his bush clergy who on one of his tours up country asked the child of an English squatter what happened on Christmas day or why the day was observed. The child was unable to answer, and its mother hastened to the rescue. She told the clergyman that he really must excuse their ignorance, as no newspapers had come their way for a long time, and they had not heard the latest intelligence.—Church Eclectic.

The Foundation of All Fiction.

For all readers there comes a time when love, and plenty of it, is indispensable. And this is the one taste that lasts. Those penny novels, by the aid of which girls on the way to work give their mind a holiday, reading with pained, anxious expression, coming back to the world with a start when tickets are demanded, have but this one subject.—London Queen.

THE

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A FAST CAR EVERY HOUR, EACH WAY

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10,000 dozens of Eggs
3,000 head of Poultry
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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Lowest rates ever given, March 1 and 15, from all northern points to Texas. A good time to have your friends visit you. All **Rock Island Agents** are prepared to give details, or write us.

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

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LOW PRICE

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

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I have recently had inoculated against Tick Fever fifty-five of my best 11 to 18-months-old regist red Here.ord bulls and heifers, and now offer them for sale to the Southern cattlemen. Also have a carload of the finest non-immune young bulls ever raised on Meadow Park Farm, for sale this spring. Write for prices, description, etc.

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J. A. CLARY, Manager

900 Houston Street Fort Worth

Saved from Blackleg by Bass' Medicated Salt.

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

This year instead of vaccinating, he weaned 225 steer calves, placing them in a 160-acre pasture, giving them Bass Medicated Stock Salt. Jan. 1, one died, and Mr. Holt began mixing the salt with the feed, fearing all did not lick it; no loss since. On the same date he placed 125 heifer calves in a 5,000-acre pasture with other cattle; 7 of these have died with blackleg.

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

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

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

MUGG & DRYDEN, Agents, Fort Worth.

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

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Insects.

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T. B. HUDSPETH,

Shiloh, Jackson County, Missouri.

J. N. HARSHBERGER, Western Live Stock Auctioneer, will make your sales and guarantee satisfactory work. Twenty years experience as Cattle and Horse Salesman. Leave your order with Reporter Publishing Co. For dates write or wire me at Lawrence, Kan. as my expense. J. N. HARSHBERGER.

"A Bee in Your Bonnet."

Kelly in his "Scotch Proverbs" gives the phrase, "A bee in your bonnet," with a slight addition, "There is a bee in your bonnet case." The earliest reference to it seems to be in Robert Herrick's "Mad Maid's Song:"

Ah! woe is me! woe, woe is me,
Alack and well-a-day!
For pity, Sir, find out that Bee
Which bore my love away.
I'le seek him in your bonnet brave,
I'le seek him in your eyes;
Nay, now I think th'ave made his grave
I' the bed of strawberries.

In "Heywood's Duologue," 1546, we find, "Their partes full heavy, their heads be full of bees." The same symbol of confusion occurs in "Ralph Royster Doyster," 1560:

Whoso hath such bees as your master in his head
Hath need to have his spirits with musyke to be fed.

And in "Damon and Pithias," 1571. "But, Wyll, my master hath bees in his head."

Rebatvat of Indolence.

"It never pays to rustle much," said lazy Ezra Fox, a-sittin' round the corner on an empty cracker box. "I don't believe in stirrin' up a lot o' noise at all, fer often too much energy'll bring about a fall. Now, there's the flea; his energy just gits him scratched to death. The hen thet works too hard for worms is first to lose her breath. The pig thet fights the hardest fer the corn throwed in the sty is first to fatten, first to sell an' first of all to die. The horse thet tries to do it all soon works hiself to bones. The dog thet does the barkin' is the one thet gits the stones. No, sir, this workin' hard ain't right. I don't keer what they say. An hour er two of work's enough—say, ev'ry other day." An' then he tilted 'gainst the wall his empty cracker box an' soon was snorin' reglar like old lazy Ezra Fox.—Pilgrim.

The Chinese Diet.

"The food of the Chinese consists principally of rice and fish." That statement has appeared in nearly every school geography or history that has been published since the flood. "It's all folderol and flapdoodle," says a concessionnaire from the interior of the great empire. "The streams were fished out ages ago, and you seldom find fish in the interior. On the coast, yes, much fish is eaten, but the main food of the Chinese is pork and chickens. Mutton and beef are rare. Less rice is eaten than you would imagine, but there is an abundance of palatable vegetables, and you would find no difficulty in making out a good dinner."

Breeding Lions In Captivity.

For years back within the classic precincts of Phoenix park the authorities of the Dublin zoo have been breeding lions at a rate that has been touched by no other menagerie in the world. The climate of Ireland, which is so inimical to poisonous reptiles, seems to benefit the raging lion of the Nubian deserts to such a marvelous extent that he actually thrives better in the open air within smelling distance of the river Liffey than he is accustomed to do in his native Africa. For some mysterious reason these animals flourish and breed in the Dublin zoo.

She Was Not Consulted.

A girl forced by her parents into a disagreeable match with an old man, whom she detested, when the clergyman came to that part of the service where the bride is asked if she consents to take the bridegroom for her husband, said, with great simplicity:

"Oh, dear, no, sir, but you are the first person who has asked my opinion about the matter!"—London Tit-Bits.

Progressing.

"I think Arthur would have proposed to me last night if you hadn't come in the room just when you did."

"What reason have you for believing that?"

"He had just taken both of my hands in his. He had never held more than one of them at a time before."

OUR TREASURY SEAL.

The Inscription It Bears and Its Early Significance.

Probably few Americans, young or old, have had sufficient curiosity in examining a bank note to translate the Latin device on the seal of the treasury and to inquire how it happened to read as it does. A writer in the Washington Star believes the inscription throws light on the hopes of our forefathers regarding American dominion.

"Thesaur. Amer. Septent. Sigil." is the legend, an abbreviation of "Thesauri Americæ Septentrionalis Sigillum," "Seal of the Treasury of North America."

The Continental congress in 1778 authorized a committee, consisting of Messrs. Witherspoon, Robert Morris and R. H. Lee, to design seals for the navy and the treasury. The treasury seal has come down to us with very little change.

In those days it was still hoped that Canada would eventually join the Revolution or would at least be wrested from Great Britain before the struggle was over and would become one with this country. That was apparently a project dear to Robert Morris, and he looked upon his country as the whole of North America.

Later, when authorized to establish a bank and a mint "of North America," Morris maintained the legend on the seal, showing that he still hoped for a continental nation. Whenever the seal has been recut the original legend has been adhered to.

INDIA SUPERSTITIONS.

A Typical Story Illustrating the Belief in Animal Ghosts.

India is full of animal ghosts, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, if the natives may be believed. Here is a typical story:

"By the beard of my father, sahib, I speak straight words," said an old Mohammedan mahout. "One evening we were hunting wild elephants in the jungle for our lord, the maharaja of Gulbaur. I saw a large tusker alone by a pool. His color was grayish white, and my heart beat fast, for I thought Allah had been gracious to me and had placed in my hands that greatest of all prizes, a lord white elephant. Cautiously I urged my own tame elephant toward him, hoping that while they made friends I could bind him fast to a tree by the rope. My beast trumpeted in terror and trembled violently, but I goaded him on, and then when I put my hand on the white elephant I felt nothing but air. It was a ghost elephant, one of those elephants which come back after death to walk the earth, because in this life they went forth and murdered men. I went from the spot as if Shaitan himself were at my heels, and soon afterward I made a pilgrimage to Mecca to avert the curse. But my elephant fell sick and died."

Proving the Convexity of the Earth.

An experiment was made a hundred years ago or so on the Bridgewater canal, in England, to prove the convexity of the earth. At intervals of five miles in a straight stretch of the canal three posts were driven until their tops were precisely six feet above the surface of the water. Then careful measurements and observations were made from either end, with the result that the top of the center post was found to be some distance above a line drawn from top to top of the first and last posts.

The experiments were repeated a number of times, always with the same result. This proves for ordinary persons that the earth is convex, but scientists reached the same conclusions by more scientific ways.

A Sure Thing.

A witty individual one morning wagered that he would ask the same question of fifty different persons and receive the same answer from each. The wit went to first one and then to another until he had reached the number of fifty. And this is how he won the bet. He whispered, half audibly, to each:

"I say, have you heard that Smith has failed?"

"What Smith?" queried the whole fifty, one after another, and it was decided that the bet had been fairly won.—London Tit-Bits.

An Eye to Business.

"So you are going to send his letters back, are you?" asked the blond.

"Yes," replied the brunette, with tears in her eyes. "But not until I have copied them all. They will make a splendid book, and I have a lovely title for them already. 'The Letters of a Lazy Lover.'"—Cincinnati Times-Star.

A Telltale Sign.

"Old Blinker is a confirmed bachelor, isn't he?"

"Yes, but I am sure that he was once engaged."

"Why?"

"Because he tells me there was a certain period of his life when he went to church regularly."—Detroit Free Press.

Her Dangerous Rival.

Jess—They went to the lake district on their wedding trip, and Ethel was wretched. Bess—What was the trouble? Jess—George fell in love with the scenery.

His Balance.

Jinkins—How is your son getting along in his literary labors? Jorkins—Oh, famously! You should see how gracefully he carries his pen behind his ear.—Boston Transcript.

Classified.

"She says she is very fond of music."

"Instrumental?"

"Well, it's instrumental in making the neighbors swear when she gets at the piano."—Exchange.

Grotesque Tunics.

About 1,520 gentlemen's tunics were particoloured, one-half, with the accompanying sleeve, being blue, the other red.

Mount Wrangel.

Mount Wrangel is not a solitary mountain, but is in the midst of a vast array of summits, covered with snow and glaciers and spreading over an area of no less than 5,500 square miles.

DAUGHTERS.

Catherine Parker, who died at Pondville, near Buzzards Bay, recently, was ninety-nine years old and was a direct descendant of the Herring Pond Indian tribe.

Miss Agnes Mullen, who has lately been appointed advertising manager for the Monon railroad, is said to be the only woman in the world holding a similar position.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt whenever she has had a moment's leisure has jotted down on scraps of paper hasty notes and reflections upon people she has met, which she will use in her memoirs.

Mrs. Nat Littlefield of Elmwood village, N. H., who is seventy-five years old, has spun the yarn and knit more than fifty pairs of double mittens, besides doing the family knitting, during the past fall and winter.

Mrs. Bradley Martin, the society leader who is now making her home in England, recently ordered twenty-seven pairs of shoes made to her own last from a manufacturer of women's footwear in Lynn, Mass.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, the New York society leader, is said to long for literary distinction. In order to gratify her ambition she intends to curtail her social life considerably for some time to come and will occupy herself seriously in writing a book.

Lily, the duchess of Marlborough, formerly Mrs. Louis Hamersley, is rarely seen in public. She is in wretched health and since the death of her husband, Lord William Beresford, has been living quietly at Deepdene and Brighton with her little son.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison recently visited the reform school for boys in Plainfield, Ind., and became interested in a colored lad named Alexander Baker, who had been sent there as an incorrigible. Mrs. Harrison was convinced that he would respond to kindly influence and when he was paroled took him to her home, where he will be trained as a house servant.

THINGS THEATRICAL.

John Craig plays the role of Duke Orsino in Viola Allen's production of "Twelfth Night."

Miss Maxine Elliott may appear in London next spring in her new play, "Her Own Way."

William Lansing, an actor who at one time played with Booth and Barrett, died recently in California.

Miss Bertha Galland, after a very successful season in the east, is now on western tour in "Dorothy Vernon."

Mrs. Burnett has dramatized her story "The Making of a Marchioness." This is the fifth play Mrs. Burnett has completed within a year.

Helen Redmond, of "Florodora" fame, who is singing this year with the "Winsome Winnie" company, was married lately to a Philadelphia business man.

It is said that Ada Rehan and Otis Skinner are thinking of forming a stock company to present Shakespeare in New York, so warm has been the encouragement given them in that city.

Miss Leonora Bradley, who became so popular in Pittsburg with the Albaugh stock company and who has been playing since in Boston, will return to New York shortly to accept an engagement there.

LAW POINTS.

That defamatory matter in a pleading refers to a stranger to the record is held in Crockett versus McLanahan (Tenn.), 61 L. R. A. 914, not to deprive it of its absolute privilege if it is pertinent and relative to the issue.

As between a surviving partner and the executor of the deceased one the firm name is held in Slater versus Slater (N. Y.), 61 L. R. A. 796, to be an asset of the partnership which the executor has a right to have sold for the settlement of the partnership affairs.

A devise to one absolutely and forever is held in Roth versus Rauschenbusch (Mo.), 61 L. R. A. 455, to convey a fee simple which cannot be cut down by a subsequent clause directing the disposition of any remainder which may be undisposed of at the death of the devisee.

THE ROYAL BOX.

The German empress is suffering from inflammation of the veins of the ankle. The malady is painful, but not dangerous.

As though King Edward had not enough to do with his multitudinous engagements, his majesty gives much time to keeping a diary of the weather.

The emperor of Japan has never been outside of his own country. His son, the crown prince, though in his twenty-fifth year, has also refrained from traveling.

One of the debutantes of the coming season at the court of St. James will be the Princess Victoria Patricia, the youngest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who will shortly celebrate her eighteenth birthday.

TOWN TOPICS.

In St. Paul the health officers compel persons who spit on the sidewalks to take out their handkerchiefs and mop up the places they have befouled.

New York city's new hall of records when finished will have cost $8,000,000. It is not as large nor so fine as the Congressional library in Washington, which cost only $4,500,000.

Dover, Me., wants a town clock. A fund for one was started several years ago, and $150 lies in the savings bank, where most people had forgotten all about it. Now they plan to complete the fund and keep track of the passing hours.

Curiosities of the Senses.

That impressions made on one of the senses may produce similar impressions on another sense is a fact whose observation has come within the experience of many.

An extraordinary instance is described in the Revue Philosophique. The subject was a youth of twenty-six, born of a neuropathic family. He developed epilepsy in his thirteenth year, and the attacks seriously impaired his mental faculties, although his color sense, which had been remarkable since birth, remained uncommonly acute. The human voice had always, it appears, represented colors to him—colors of a prism-like delicacy. Even the cries of animals were colored. In the case of the human voice the most intense color impressions resulted from the sound of the spoken vowels. "A," for example, gave the impression of light green, and other senses were affected as well. The impressions succeeded and were merged into each other. Other vowel sounds produced these peculiar asociates—"e" was yellow, "u" dark green, "y" white, "i" black. The printed vowels produced the same impressions, varying in vividness.—Harper's Weekly.

Monkshood.

Among the old herbalists aconite, or monkshood (Aconitum napellus), was held in wholesome terror on account of its poisonous qualities, which are greatly respected even in the present. It is a valued medicine of the pharmacopoeia. Great prejudice formerly existed against its use as a medicine internally. Stoerck first prescribed it for rheumatism, and it is now known to be sedative to the heart and respiratory organs and to reduce temperature. It is a great medicine for fevers.

Monkshood is a well known garden perennial, showy and consequential on account of its rank growth. It grows about four feet high, each stalk having a long inflorescence. The flowers are dark blue, the colored sepals generally mistaken for the petals. The upper one is vaulted, and from this the plant gets its common name, the sepal hooding the flower like a monk's cowl. In cultivation there are many varieties of color.

A Story of Carlyle's Judgment.

Among the many good stories told concerning Carlyle this is not the least good: "Carlyle took a friend and a much younger man out walking with him and in his usual way indulged in a monologue, in which, nevertheless, his companion was much interested. Once or twice, however, the friend ventured to put in a word or two of objection in regard to something said by Carlyle. This annoyed Carlyle intensely, and when they reached home he turned upon his companion and addressed to him the following warning: 'Young man, I'd have ye to know that ye've the capacity for being the greatest bore in Europe.' The poor man had hardly spoken a dozen words, but since these had been critical they had made him seem to Carlyle a potential bore of colossal proportions."

San Antonio has purchased 200 acres for a park cemetery, paying $17,000.

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"What's in a name?" the puzzled
He must have been a-fisher.
"What's in a name?" again he cried
"When ev'ry Jack's a-trusher?"

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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