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, MAY 28, 1904. NO. 126

LIVE STOCK MARKET

MODERATE RUN OF CATTLE FOR THE MARKET.

Good Demand for the Few Beef Steers at Steady Prices—Inferior Quality Cows, Market Being Without Change.

RECEIPTS OF HOGS FAIRLY LIBERAL FOR SATURDAY.

Quality and Weight Both Good and With a Good Demand Sell Stronger—Top at $4.60.

Official Receipts Yesterday.

Cattle	2,498
Hogs	537
Sheep	75
Horses and mules	26

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Steers—Good to strict choice	$3 75@4 15
Medium fed	3 25@3 75
Stockers and feeders	2 50@3 25
Yearlings	1 25@2 50
Cows—Choice heavy fed	2 50@3 25
Medium butcher	2 00@2 50
Cutters	1 50@2 00
Canners	1 00@1 65
Bulls, stags and oxen	1 50@3 25
Calves—Good to fancy veals	2 75@4 00
Common to fair	1 00@2 50

The light Saturday run of cattle today figured about 300 head, with seven cars on the market, against 256 for last Saturday, 3 head for the same Saturday in April, and 783 head for the corresponding day one year ago.

BEEF STEERS.

Only about two loads of steers came in today the quality of which was only medium with nothing choice on sale.

There was a good demand from both packers and speculators for steers and the few on sale sold generally on a strong basis compared with yesterday's trading.

One load of well finished steers averaging 1150 lbs. sold on the late market yesterday at $4.15. The best on the market today sold at $3.35, averaging 822 pounds, with the bulk of sales at a range of from $3.00@3.20.

Representative sales:

No.	Ave.	Price
28	822	3 35
24	832	3 20
7	911	3 00
2	630	2 90
Late yestreday—		
20	1150	4 15

BUTCHER STOCK.

Offerings of butcher stock were light. The few loads in were mostly mixed with very few choice cows or heifers on sale.

Trading today was mostly of a peddling nature, but the good demand found an early outlet for all offerings. Cows averaging 1060 pounds sold at $3, with the bulk of sales from $1.85@2.35.

Bulls were scarce and sold about steady at a range of from $2.00@2.50.

Cows.

2	1060	3 00
7	998	2 35
2	675	2 25
1	730	2 00
13	570	1 85
6	725	1 75

Heifers.

2	605	2 60

CALVES.

There was no change in the calf market from yesterday. Only a few odd head came in and trading was generally on a steady basis with yesterday at a range of from $2.25@3.00.

2	165	3 00
1	100	2 75
1	230	2 25

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	$4 40@4 60
Mixed packers	4 25@4 40
Lights	4 00@4 25
Pigs	3 50@4 00
Stags and roughs	3 00@4 00

A fairly good run of hogs came in for Saturday. Eight loads arrived for the opening market and with a few wagon hogs total receipts figured close around 650, against 256 for the closing day last week, 460 for the corresponding Saturday in April, and 77 head for the corresponding day one year ago.

The quality and weight today were both good and with steady to strong markets coming in from other points the good demand on this market cleared all offerings early with sales a shade higher than yesterday.

Sorted hogs averaging 205 to 231 lbs. topped the market today at $4.60, with the bulk of sales at a range of from $4.50@4.57½.

Representative sales:

Hogs.

No.	Ave.	Price
1	170	4 15
1	150	4 25
12	148	4 37½
2	225	4 50
1	260	4 50
14	185	4 50
29	189	4 50
72	195	4 50
60	210	4 52½
82	235	4 52½
45	228	4 52½
1	290	4 55
77	199	4 57½
58	237	4 57½
10	231	4 60
79	205	4 60

Pigs.

20	126	3 90
14	121	4 00
8	115	4 00
10	100	4 15
6	123	4 15
2	105	4 45

THE SHEEP TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Lambs	3 50@5 25
Wethers	3 50@4 25
Ewes	2 50@3 50
Culls	1 50@2 50

The supply of sheep today figured about 650 head. The quality wos fairly good and trading on all good killing mutton was active and steady.

Clipped yearlings averaging from 56 to 62 pounds sold at $4.52½, with mixed clipped sheep averaging around 80 lbs. at $4.25.

Representative sales:

No.	Average.	Price.
119 clipped yearlings	62	4 52½
99 clipped yearlings	56	4 52½
119 mixed clipped	80	4 25
150 mixed clipped	81	4 25
130 mixed clipped	84	4 25
25 culls clipped, per head		$1.45

HORSES AND MULES

Horses.

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

Mules.

13½ to 14 hands, fat	$ 50@ 60
14 to 14½ hands, fat	75@ 85
14½ to 15 hands, fat	90@120
15 to 15½ hands, fat	125@140
15½ to 16 hands, fat with quality	145@160
16 to 16½ hands, extra, 1,200 to 1,500	165@175

The horse and mule trade for the week, considering the season, has been good. The demand and supply running about even, the feature of the week being the active demand for drivers, good to fancy, the kind wanted. The local, or "job lot" sales were principally harvest mules, and draft horses. Several good roadsters were sold, single and pairs, to city and local buyers. Among the car shipments out were D. J. Woodward, to San Antonio, 1 car drivers, A. C. Bowman to New Orleans, 1 car drivers; — Langley to Malvern, Ark., 1 car drivers; W. D. Terry to Jackson, Miss., 1 car drivers; — Teams to Meridian, Miss., 1 car Southerns, and 1 car harvest mules to Plano.

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.

T. E. Dougherty, San Antonio	36
J. W. Mathis, San Antonio	28
McGill & Clegg, Cuero	61
— Cox, Stamford	24
F. C. Hall, Merkel	36
J. H. Bray, Vallew View	22

Hogs.

Allen & Son, McKinney	118
Dunham & Woolsey, Mulhall	87
C. S. Goodman, Collinsville	45
O. B. Kidney, Hennesey	92
W. Moore, Weatherford	78
Petree & McDonald, El Reno	93
J. H. Bray, Valley View	39

Sheep.

W. N. White & Son, Brady	402
W. M. Edwards, Ballinger	249

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET

Cattle.

Swift & Co.	422
Armour & Co.	324
Saunders	20
Wigglesworth	74
Williams	61
H. & I.	37
W. H. Carter	30
Others	22

Calves.

Armour & Co.	106
Swift & Co.	82

Hogs.

Armour & Co.	281
Swift & Co.	256

Sheep.

Armour & Co.	95
Swift & Co.	12
J. B. Googins	1
W. J. Robbins	99

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep
Chicago	300	12,000	3,000
Kansas City	150	3,000	500
St. Louis	200	2,500	200
	650	17,500	3,700

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, May 28—CATTLE—Receipts 300. Nominal.

HOGS — Receipts 12,000. Market steady. Top $4.80, bulk $4.60@4.70.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000. Steady.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, May 28.—CATTLE—Receipts 150. Market unchanged.

HOGS — Receipts 3,000. Market steady. Top $4.60, bulk $4.40@4.55.

SHEEP—Receipts 500. Steady.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stockyards, May 28.—CATTLE—Receipts 200. Market steady.

HOGS — Receipts 2,500 Market steady. Top $4.75, bulk $4.50@4.70.

SHEEP—Receipts 200. Steady.

WEEK'S MARKET REVIEW

MARKET WENT DOWN, BUT MADE UP THE LOSS.

Early Part of the Week was Unfavorable on Cattle and Hogs, but Recovery Came Later in the Week.

After a week of fluctuations in cattle and hogs, the week closes without material change in hogs or cattle as compared with last Saturday. Sheep are lower, except good lambs.

Monday's opening found beef steers weak to lower. Tuesday the depression continued, except on butcher cows, which were active. By the middle of the week, sellers were generally holding the market on the best steers and cows 10 lower, and less desirable stuff 15 to 20 lower. Thursday there was a strengthening in the best stuff. Fat choice calves went up a quarter. Yesterday's market was a good one, and desirable beef steers and butcher cows advanced 10 to 20 cents, bringing the close of the week steady as compared with last week. Calves are 25 higher. Inferior, thin and green stuff is lower, and it is advisable to keep such cattle off the market.

With nearly 1,700 hogs on Monday's market, the week opened 10 to 15 lower. Tuesday's opening was strong but closed weak, about steady with Monday's close. Wednesday there was a slight advance, and Thursday the trade was strong to 5 higher. This improvement was more emphatic yesterday, with sales 5 to 10 higher. These advances put the market back to about a level with last Saturday's closing. Some 260 pound hogs sold yesterday at $4.55, and 200-pound hogs, of good finish, brought $4.50 on Saturday.

Sheep receipts have been light, and the market ruled generally steady for the week.

Receipts for the week, as compared with last week and the corresponding week in 1903:

	This Wk.	Last Wk.	1903.
Cattle	11,781	12,846	9,661
Hogs	5,729	5,609	1,457
Sheep	3,545	16,180	5,530

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

	1904.	1903.
Cattle	204,760	118,965
Hogs	150,721	63,350
Sheep	50,177	71,555

CATTLE.

Monday.

Receipts, 2,234. Steers, top $4.60, bulk $3.15@3.80. Cows, top $3.25, bulk $2.00@2.75.

Salesmen as a rule were expecting a strong active market for today. With a liberal supply of steers, mostly of medium quality, there was not much activity shown. Steady prices were about all that could be secured for the attractive and popular weight beeves, and the common to medium steers were slow to move and barely steady. Several loads of well finished steers sold at a range of from $3.75@4.00, with the bulk of sales from $3.00@3.50.

The butcher stock market was lightly supplied with a fair percent of good killing cows and heifers.

There was demand enough from local packers to get a good clearance at an early hour, and prices were fully steady with the close of last week.

The early market for veals was strong, but this was only on the choice kinds, and while there was a fair demand for the medium calves, prices were barely steady.

Tuesday.

Receipts 2,125. Steers, top $3.80, bulk $3.00@3.40. Cows, top $3.50, bulk $2.20@2.60.

The quality of steers today was not as good as usual. While the supply was liberal, the bulk were common to medium half fat cattle, with nothing choice on sale.

The early market ruled dull and cattle were slow to move. While there was a good inquiry from local packers for all good grades of killing steers, the quality today did not seem to suit, and there was a great deal of delay over the trade. Finally when a movement began prices, taking quality into consideration, were about on a level with yesterday. A few loads were good enough to sell above the $3.50 mark, but the bulk of offerings landed at a range of from $3.00@3.50.

The supply of cows was moderate, and while mostly medium grades, the quality shows an improvement over that of last week.

There was a good demand from local packers on a steady basis, and an active outlet for all good killing cows and heifers, but on the common thin kind, trading was dull.

Only a moderate supply of calves came in today. The general trade ruled about steady with a good active outlet for all fat grades, and common to medium calves selling slow.

Wednesday.

Receipts 3,353. Steers, top $3.90, bulk $2.75@3.50. Cows, top $3.00, bulk $1.70@2.50.

The steer trade was again supplied with a world of common thin to half fat grades of green poor killing stuff, and very few desirable kinds on sale.

The general trade ruled slow and draggy, and sales of common steers stand about 20 lower than last week.

There was also a weakness felt on the best killing steers, and sales of this kind were generally 10c lower than the opening of the week.

The moderate offerings of cows and heifers on the market were mostly of the common to medium kind.

There was a good demand, but buyers did not like the quality, and trading on the bulk was slow and draggy. A few good butcher cows sold at a range of from $2.50@3.25, but the bulk of offerings went largely around $2.00.

Thursday.

Receipts 1,071. Steers, top $4.10, bulk $3.15@3.90. Cows, top $2.10, bulk $1.60@2.00.

The small supply of steers today was of fairly good quality of from medium to well finished grades.

There was a remarkably good demand for steers and the choice heavy cattle gained an advance of about 10c compared with yesterday. There was also a stronger feeling in the trade for medium steers and all offerings were cleaned up early.

During the early hours of the morning there was a liberal buying of butcher cows and heifers at prices that were fully strong to 10c higher. After the best of the supply was cleaned up the market slowed down and selling of the common cows ruled no better than steady with yesterday.

Choice vealers were the best sellers, and in some cases 25c higher. A few fancy light calves averaging around 130 pounds sold today at $4.25, medium calves sold about steady at a range of from $2.50@3.00.

Friday.

Receipts 2,498. Steers, top $4.15, bulk $3.50@4.00. Cows, top $3.00, bulk $2.15@2.85.

Only a moderate supply of steers were shipped in, but as is generally the case when a good demand and light receipts cause a strong market, drive-ins came flocking from near points in all directions, which increased the supply to liberal proportions.

The market was slow at the start, as buyers were trying to get the supply at steady prices, while salesmen were holding their offerings higher. Salesmen finally gained the advance and well finished steers sold generally 10 to 15c higher, with the medium steers selling at strong prices.

The supply of butcher stock was light and mostly of medium quality, with very few choice cows and heifers in.

There was a good demand from local packers and butchers, and trading ruled generally active and strong. A few good cows landed at a range of from $2.50@3.00, but the bulk of sales went at a range of from $1.75@2.25.

HOGS.

Monday.

Receipts 1,669. Top $4.42½, bulk $4.15@4.25.

The market was slow to open. Messages from other points were not very encouraging, and while there was a good demand, buyers did not care to take hold on the steady prices salesmen were asking, and were bidding generally 10 to 20c lower. The market hung fire for some time, and salesmen, realizing there was fully enough to go around, and with prospects of no better prices, began to cut loose, and the general trade ruled 10 to 15c lower than the close of last week.

Tuesday.

Receipts 1,200. Top $4.50, bulk $4.40.

The opening trade ruled active and strong, and the bulk of the supply was weighed up early, regaining some of the loss yesterday. Toward the end of the trade there was a weaker feeling, and closing sales were no better than steady with yesterday.

Wednesday.

Receipts 1,318. Top $4.45, bulk $4.30@4.40.

With a good demand and more encouraging reports coming in from other points, the general trade ruled active and strong, overcoming the weakness felt on the closing market yesterday, and putting sales back to a full steady basis with the early trade.

Thursday.

Receipts 405. Top $4.47½, bulk $4.40@4.47½.

Buyers were badly in need of hogs. Salesmen were pricing their offerings higher, and buyers not caring to haggle over the small supply, the general trade ruled strong to 5 higher compared with yesterday.

Friday.

Receipts 537. Top $4.55, bulk $4.42½@4.55.

Shipments were about equal from both Oklahoma and Texas points, the quality of which was good, and with few pigs the total weight averaged fairly heavy.

The light receipts here and favorable reports from other points caused another advance, and the general trade ruled 5 to 10c higher compared with yesterday.

SHEEP.

Tuesday.

The sheep market continues to hold up steady values for all good grades of fat sheep and lambs, but the common thin kind find a poor outlet and are hard to sell.

One bunch of 102-pound clipped wethers sold today at $4.50, with clipped mixed sheep averaging from 66 to 94 pounds at a range of from $3.50@4.00.

Wednesday.

One double-deck of sheep came in today and with a few wagon sheep total receipts figured about 300 head.

The quality was good of both sheep and lambs, and all offerings found an early outlet to local packers on a steady basis.

One double-deck of clipped sheep averaging around 85 pounds, sold at $4, with wooled lambs averaging 42 pounds and up at a range of from $4.65@5.00.

Thursday.

Supplies of sheep and lambs today were close around 700.

There was the usual good outlet for desirable grades and the market ruled steady to strong.

Clipped yearlings averaging 93 lbs. sold at $4.75, with clipped mixed sheep averaging around 72 lbs. at $3.

Friday.

Only a light supply of sheep and lambs came in today. The quality was fairly good, and with a good demand trading was strong. One bunch of well graded wool lambs averaging 60 pounds topped the market at $5.25, with clipped sheep averaging from 88 to 92 pounds at a range of from $4.15@4.25.

ABOUT THE STOCK YARDS TODAY.

J. W. Mathis of San Antonio sold on today's market 24 steers averaging 832 pounds at $3.20.

W. Moore of Weatherford had in today a mixed load of hogs which sold at satisfactory prices.

J. H. Bray, regular shipper to this maret from Valley View, sold one load of mixed cattle today at satisfactory prices.

Petree & Stewart had in a load of hogs from Oklahoma Territory, averaging 199 pounds, which sold at $4.57½; also pigs averaging from 100 to 123 pounds, at $4.15.

J. R. Dundinger came in this morning from his New Mexico ranch. He spent yesterday in Amarillo and said they had an exceedingly heavy rain there during the day.

Dunham & Woolsey from Mulhall, O. T., were in today with 79 hogs, averaging 205 pounds, which topped the market at $4.60, with a few pigs out averaging 115 pounds at $4.

O. B. Kidney, regular shipper to this market from Hennessey, O. T., marketed today 72 hogs, averaging 195 pounds, which sold at $4.50; also 20 pigs averaging 128 pounds, at $3.90.

W. M. Allen & Son, one of the regular and well known shippers to this market, had in today from McKinney two loads of hogs averaging 240 and 237 pounds, which sold at $4.52½ and $4.57½.

CATTLE PICKING UP FAST.

Grass in Southwest Will Put Them on the Market in July.

The San Antonio correspondent of the Dallas News says: The stockmen have been saying that fat range stuff would not be ready to go to market until August, but the range has been brought out so well by the recent rains and the cattle are picking up so fast that they now expect to commence shipping fat range cows and calves to market in July. In fact, a few shipments are going out along from time to time now, but next month the shipments will commence to become much heavier, it is said. Last year the fat range stuff began to go out in numbers along in June. The winter before, however, had been exceedingly wet and the range had accordingly been in good shape all through the winter so that cattle did not get thin to a great extent. This winter just passed was unusually dry and the range became so poor that cattle got very thin and it takes them longer to pick up and get fat.

CUDAHY PLANT IS BURNED.

Fire at Los Angeles Causes Damage Amounting to $300,000.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 25.—Fire last night destroyed the local branch packing house of the Cudahy Packing company, located near the Los Angeles river bottoms. The loss is estimated at about $300,000 and the insurance at $265,000. The fire started in the lard department and spread with remarkable speed, and when the department reached the scene the six big buildings were blazing fiercely. A call was sent in for all the engines available, but the structures could not be saved. The origin of the fire is unknown.

HUNTERS BAG 1,228 BIRDS.

Crows, Butcher Birds, Hawks and Other Destructive Birds.

Elgin, Ill., May 24.—Hunters in the vicinity of Elgin last night completed their annual slaughter of crows, butcher birds, hawks and other birds regarded both by farmers and the state laws as destructive to growing crops. When the heads of the dead fowls were brought to the city hall and counted it was found that a total of 1,228 had been killed.

The crow hunt has for many years been a great event in local gun club circles. Under the auspices of the Elgin Gun club all the hunters in the northern part of Kane county enlist in the ranks and are divided into two teams. The heads of the birds are severed as fast as they are brought to earth, and these are taken to a central point for the official count. Each contestant is compelled to deposit 25 cents as an entrance fee, and after the scores are announced arrangements are made for a banquet to be given at the expense of the losing side.

Last year eighty men in the ranks easily obtained 1,100 birds in one day's contest. This year 106 hunters could find but 1,228 birds during Sunday and Monday. Emil Althen, a local brewer, led with a total of 162 birds.

Strong Current.

The current in some parts of the Tigris river is so strong that the British steamboats running on it with the consent of the Turkish government sometimes can make no headway for hours and are occasionally turned around completely.

"RAKE-OFF" IS NOW ILLEGAL.

New Bay State Statute Aimed at All Forms of Private Bribery.

Boston, Mass., May 25.—Hereafter it will not be safe in this state for a butler to demand of a storekeeper a commision for his employer's custom or for a "drummer" to hand a cigar to the foreman of the factory of the man to whom he is trying to sell goods.

Because of the success of an anti-corruption measure adopted last year the Massachusetts legislature has now made a law still more restricting the possibilities of private bribery. Last year's law said in effect that no person should solicit the aid of any officeholder in securing any position. This was intended to relieve the members of the legislature and other public officials from the appeals of their constituents to find jobs for them by enabling them to say: "I cannot do this under penalty of the law."

The new measure is intended to prevent the corruption of employes by the giving and receiving of bribes. When the bill was under discussion it was asserted that tradesmen especially are the victims of a system of almost organized robbery in the shape of demands for gifts and commissions from butlers and other household servants. It was also charged that salesmen often resort to almost open bribery to secure business and that purchasing agents and others are greatly annoyed by attempts to bribe. The law, therefore, was made very sweeping, saying in effect that any one who gives, offers or promises to an agent, employe or servant any gift or commission with intent to influence his action with relation to his principal, or any agent, employe or servant who accepts any gift or commission or promise thereof with the understanding that he will act in a particular manner in relation to his principal, shall be fined not less than $10 nor more than $500, or imprisonment for not more than one year.

Although the measure met with no opposition in the legislature and was promptly signed by the governor, it had its opponents, whose objection was that that law was nonenforcible. They ask how any offender is to be convicted when there is a secret agreement between the bribe giver and taker. This objection is answered by the statement that the law enables merchants and others to refuse to give bribes when solicited on the ground that they dare not, and that all tradesmen will gladly agree among themselves to take advantage of the law.

Senator William F. Dana, chairman of the judiciary committee of the upper house and the father of the law, says: "This measure is intended especially to prevent what is called 'rake-offs' by employes who are paid fixed salaries for turning business in the way of persons who adopt what every one regards as unfair means to gain trade."

Special U. C. V. Decorated Train via Texas & Pacific Railway.

Special train will leave Sunday, June 12, from Fort Worth at 9 a. m. Dallas 10:30 a. m. and Texarkana 7:45 p. m., arriving at Nashville, Tenn. 3 p. m., June 13. Standard Pullman, Tourist, Chair cars and coaches through without change.

Ask any Texas & Pacific ticket agent about the cheap rates, or write E. P. TURNER, General Passenger Agent, Dallas, Texas.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT

COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Prices to Sellers.

POULTRY—Hens, per doz.	$3.00 to 3.50
Fryers, per doz	$4.00 to 4.25
Broilers, per doz	$2.50
DUCKS—Per doz	$6.50
EGGS—Per doz	13c
BUTTER—Per lb., yellow	15c to 20c

GRAIN AND HAY.
Prices Paid to Farmers.

HAY—Johnson Grass, ton	$8.00
Prairie Texas, ton	$6.00 to $8.00
Prairie Territory, ton	$8.50
Alfalfa	$13.00
BRAN—Per cwt	$1.25
CORN CHOPS	$1.35
CORN, Shelled, per bushel	68½c
OATS—Per bushel	47½c
WHEAT—No. 2	97c
No. 3	94c

Vegetables.

CABBAGE—Per pound	3½c
ONIONS, per lb.	3½c

SEEDS.
Selling Price.

ALFALFA—100 lbs.	$16.00 to $17.00
MILLET—Prime, 100 lbs	$1.00
Fancy German	$2.00
KAFFIR CORN—Per bu.	75c
DWARF ESSEX RAPE—100 lbs.	$7.00
CANE—Early Amber, 100 lbs	$1.80
Orange	$1.80
Red Top	$2.30

HIDES.
Prices Paid Shippers.

Heavy Dry Beef	15c
Heavy Dry Fallen	13c
Lights	11c
Dry Salt	9½c
Green	7c
Green heavy, 40 lbs and up	6½c
Green, light, under 40 lbs	5½c

PROVISIONS.
From the Store.

BACON—Standard	11½c
Extra	10½c
Dry Salt Standard	10½c
Dry Salt Bellies	11½c
Bacon Bellies	12½c
HAMS—Medium	15c
Large	12½c
LARD—Leaf, in tierces	11c
50-pound cans	11¼c
10-pound cans	12c
Compound, tierces	8c
10-pound cans	10c

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.
Selling Prices at Stores.

SUGAR—Granulated, pound	5½c
Cut loaf and powdered, lb.	6½c
Yellow	4½c to 5c
MOLASSES—Sorghum, gallon	40c
Reboiled molasses	55c
Table syrup, gallon	65c
Louisiana Ribbon Cane	65c

STAPLE GROCERIES.
Selling Prices.

COFFEE—Roasted, pound	15c
RICE—Fancy, full grain	8½c
Choice	8c
Prime	6c
FLOUR—High Patent	$2.75
Fancy Patent	$2.65
Third, or Straights	$2.55
SALT—No. 1 fine, bbl	$2.50

Daily Live Stock Reporter.

BY THE REPORTER PUBLISHING CO.

50 cts. a Month. - - - $4.00 a year
Single Copy 5 Cents.

Issued Every Day Except Sunday.
Exchange Ave., North Fort Worth, Tex.
Telephone 569.

Address all Communications to The Reporter Publishing Company.

No drafts or orders will be honored by this company, unless given by agents showing proper written authority therefor.

HOW TO MAKE REMITTANCE—Whether by check, postoffice money order, or express money order, make it payable to THE REPORTER PUBLISHING CO., and not to the Daily Live Stock Reporter.

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

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

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1904.

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

Notice to Agents.

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

When ordering your paper changed from one postoffice to another, state the office you are now getting it at, and the office to which you want it sent. If getting by rural route, state the number.

REPORTER PUBLISHING CO.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

No traveling solicitor is authorized to solicit for subscriptions or advertising or collect money on account of the Daily Live Stock Reporter or The Citizen, except J. A. Parchman.

BACK COPIES OF THE REPORTER.

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

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

Chile and Her Nitrate.

It is a queer state of things that the national existence of a country should depend on one of that country's products, but this is the case in Chile, where nitrate of soda constitutes three-fourths of the export trade. An expert, in summing up the situation, says that at the present rate of consumption the supply of nitrate will be exhausted in twenty years and that then Chile's life as a nation must cease unless something that is now unexpected should occur.

Broke Up the Show.

Dramatic enterprise in Poland has received a grave shock. At a recent performance there scarcely had the two comic servitors started their excruciating business than a roar went up from the audience. Every one sneezed. The din was deafening. The curtain was rung down. The explanation is said to be that a lady, excluded from the society, had revenged herself by sprinkling the theater with a pungent powder.

Baking by Electricity.

A baker's oven heated by electricity is a novelty at Montauban, France. The heating elements, numbering twenty, are placed at the side or the interior, and heat is quickly applied and cut off at once, with a considerable saving of time. No heat is lost up the chimney, as the only opening is the door through which the bread is passed.

Rubber In Colorado.

As a rubber producing state Colorado is making a bid for the attention of the world. Within the last few months experiments with a certain species of sagebrush that grows wild over an immense mountainous area of the Rocky mountain commonwealth have proved that rubber of fine quality can be produced from the shrub. Several companies have been organized for the purpose of developing the new industry, and the hitherto despised weed will now be turned to practical use. Special machinery has been invented for the manufacture of the rubber, the construction of which will form still another industry for Colorado.

BASE HITS.

The Cincinnatis seem to have got rid of the Pittsburg hoodoo.

Infielder Raymer is doing some fine fielding stunts for the Boston Nationals.

Frank Dillon, the much advertised first baseman, has joined the Brooklyn team.

Barney Dreyfuss insists that he has another Philippi in Roscoe Miller, late of the New York Giants.

There will be no more early April openings if Frank Robison can prevent it. He will fight all 154 game schedules in the future.

Second Baseman Evers, Chicago Nationals, who was one of the quietest players in the business and also one of the best last season, has developed into a regular kicker.

Joe Kelley will make no more changes on his Cincinnati team until June 1. According to the Cincinnati critics, Kelley is playing first base right up to the handle.

Manager Buckenberger has soured on Joe Bean and has informed President Soden of the Bostons that he is through with the shortstop. Bean will doubtless go to Jersey City.

Johnny McGraw of the New York Nationals is certainly out for the championship this season. He is ready to play himself and fight every inch of the ground. He is even ready to buck against Harry Pulliam.

THE ROYAL BOX.

There is only one woman admiral in the world. The queen of Greece is an admiral in the Russian navy.

The Princess Victoria of Wales is said to make as fine Welsh rabbits as can be produced, and the royal family enjoys them.

King Edward never partakes of butter or tea with milk. He prefers it in the Russian fashion, with a piece of lemon instead of milk.

The German emperor has given orders that deserving school children shall in future be rewarded by a copy of his majesty's photograph.

HIS LITTLE MESSENGER

[Original.]

The rat is an animal not appreciated for what he is worth. The intelligence of rats is vouched for by their deserting sinking ships, and they will also leave a mine when there is danger ahead. I once caught a rat in a trap by the foreleg, and I shall never forget his expression, which said plainly: "I'm caught. Do please release me."

Niles Hickman, miner, kissed his young wife and baby one morning and, going to the mine, was told there was trouble on the third level and he was to go down and investigate. Entering the carriage, he was lowered to the required depth and walked along the gangway till he came to the entrance of a chamber. Going to the breast, he was looking about him when suddenly, behind him, there was a deafening noise. A mass of rock had fallen and shut off egress from the chamber.

Hickman had two things of value with him—one a lunch can, the other his lamp. His first terror was that no air could enter the chamber, but there was a small stream running through it, and this reassured him. There was nothing to do but wait till he was missed, and even then no one would know where to look for him. However, there was nothing for it but to begin a patient wait for release or death, and, blowing out his light to save oil, he sat down despondently, with his head between his hands.

Presently something ran over his foot. Hickman lighted his lamp, and there before him was a rat looking at him as though delighted to see him. The living thing, though only a rat, was companionable, and Hickman wished to keep it by him, so he picked it up, fondled it and gave it a bite from his lunch can. It occurred to him that possibly the rat might be made available in carrying a message. Taking from his pocket a bit of an old letter, he wrote on it that he was imprisoned in Brinton's chamber, on the third level, and, tearing a strip from his clothing, tied the message about the rat's neck. Then he hunted about for a hole, but didn't find any; so he let the rat go its own way, and it went to a corner lying in shadow, where there was a hole, and disappeared.

It was then that Hickman remembered that few people ever see a rat without killing it, and this took away from his expectation that his device would be effective. Still, the rat having been killed, the message tied to its neck might be noticed.

The hours passed, and there was no change, only the darkness, not a sound. Hickman opened his lunch can and ate sparingly. Then he lighted his lamp and took out his watch to note the time. It was 4 o'clock. He had been imprisoned nearly ten hours. Putting out his lamp, he continued his waiting in darkness. He had only so much oil, and that might be necessary to save his life. His ears were constantly strained to hear some sound to indicate that his comrades were digging him out. There was nothing to disturb the stillness.

For five hours longer he waited, then lit his lamp again and looked at his watch. It was 8 o'clock. Going to the wall, he put his ear against it. There was a sound of many picks, faint, but unmistakable. What did it mean? The mine was not being worked at night. These picks must be worked for a special purpose.

Turning he saw his friend the rat looking up at him. In his joy at seeing the creature he took it up to pet it, and his fingers became entangled in a thread. An end was tied about the rat's neck, and the thread extended into the darkness. He followed it to the hole through which the rat had gone out—and of course had come in—and began to pull on it gently. After pulling in more than a dozen yards of thread a string followed, which was joined to twine. To the farther end of the twine was tied a dozen feet of lampwick, saturated with oil, and beyond this a roll of cotton cloth the shape of a bologna sausage containing food. There was also contained in the roll a note stating that the prisoner would be dug out, but that it would take a long while to do it.

Never did man's heart go out to one of the brute creation as Hickman's went to this rat. Though to divide his provisions with it might endanger his life, he took out bread and meat and fed his little messenger. Then he put his ear again to the wall and listened to the music of the picks.

Hickman had no knowledge of the volume that had fallen between him and the shaft and was not prepared for the slow advance his rescuers were making. Every few hours he would put his ear to the wall, but twenty-four hours passed without any appreciable increase in the sound. He kept his little preserver by him, dividing his scanty provisions with it, fearing that it would go away for food and not return. Two days passed before the prisoner could detect any considerable increase in the sounds of the picks, but after that they suddenly grew louder, indicating that the diggers had broken through one barrier and had come to the one next his chamber.

Three days passed, and Hickman and his little messenger had eaten nearly all their provisions, when suddenly one morning Hickman could hear the picks striking on the wall and soon after saw the point of one of them break through. It was a welcome sight.

It was not long before Hickman, carrying the rat in his arms, passed through a cheering gang of men, who had dug him out, to the cage and up into the daylight, where his wife and child awaited him, and the three were united in a single embrace.

BRUCE PARKER.

SHORT STORIES.

Among the New York bricklayers the lowest wage is $26.20 a week, and the highest is over $50.

The propellers of the fast auto boats revolve 1,250 times a minute, giving a speed of twenty-five miles an hour.

Copper mines in Michigan have increased in number from less than 7,000 in 1893 to more than 14,000 in 1903.

During the year ended June 30, 1903, $1,451,633,379 was spent for alcoholic and other stimulating beverages in the United States.

Growers of the famous Rocky Ford cantaloupe at Rocky Ford, Colo., report an average net return of $150 an acre for the season of 1903.

Eight hundred young men and women, representing twenty universities, attended a recent conference of student volunteers at Edinburgh to discuss "The Evangelization of the World In This Generation."

The launching of a giant steamship for traffic on the great lakes upon the northern border of the United States is the clearest evidence of the magnificent progress of the prosperous cities upon the fresh water oceans from Chicago to Buffalo. This republic is taking no backward steps.

A WORD FOR TEXAS SCHOOLS.

Texas Children Can Get Their Best Training at Home.

This is the season when schools are closing for summer vacation. Soon they will be sending out their announcements for the coming year, and the parents of boys and girls will begin to compare the relative merits of this and that school, preparatory to making up their minds in selecting that which appears best.

Texas is full of good schools. It is so full that no Texas parent has a reasonable excuse for sending to schools in other states. Some of the higher schools in Texas have a standing among educators equal to that of the famous old institutions of the Eastern states, that have the ripeness of great age to give them dignity. As long as we can get what we want at home, it is improvidence to send out of the state for it.

The boys and girls now living in Texas will probably spend their lives in this state, and they should as early as possible become identified with the life and the thought of the state. The environment of early training has much to do with success in life. Young people sent to Eastern schools, growing up in the air of Eastern towns and breathing the thought of their associations, acquire feelings that unfit them for life at home. They return to Texas, foreign in thought with their kin, strangers in the land of their birth. Instead of being prepared for life, they have been unprepared by their schooling.

A few years ago, Senator Bailey took away two sons from a school at Washington, D. C., where he was living, and sent them to the University of Texas. He gave as his reason that he wanted them to grow up Texans, as they would probably pass their lives in that state.

In the case of young men who have political ambitions (and what American boy is there who has not resolved in his heart that he will be president?) it is of the greatest importance that he should have his schooling at home. Not only is he kept in touch with local thought and sympathy, but he forms acquaintances and makes attachments with other college boys, whose support is often the means of putting him in a coveted position. A hundred loyal college friends, scattered throughout the state, working for a candidate for an office, gives an advantage to the home-taught man that will make him winner in a contest with another of equal merit, but lacking these workers because he was sent to a college in the East.

Let us stand by our home schools. They help us, and we can help them.

They Tattoo In Punic Symbols.

During a stay in Tunisia M. Vercoutre discovered that the tattoo marks on the faces and limbs of the natives, representing a human figure, are really an imitation of the manikin found on the monuments of Phoenicia and Carthage, which archaeologists call the "symbol of the Punic trinity."

Russian Peasant's Stove.

The most important thing in the house of a Russian peasant is his stove. These stoves usually measure eight feet in length, five in width and six in height. At night the old people and the children sleep on them.

The Salvation Army.

The Salvation Army was first known as the Church Mission.

GLACIER MOTION.

The Movement Is Like That of Pitch Upon a Plane.

The motion of glaciers has been scientifically defined as that of a viscous mass, partly sliding upon its bed, partly sheering upon itself under the influence of gravity. In other words, the motion resembles that of pitch poured upon a table, which spreads, not by the expansion of the bottom of the mass, but by the edges rolling over above the lower stratum, which is dragged by the table surface. It was argued against this that ice was a brittle substance, but Principal Forbes was able to show that glacier ice differs from others in possessing a distinct granular structure and that the grains, by imparting a certain amount of motion to each other, as in water, gave the whole plasticity.

The rate of motion varies with local conditions, but is sometimes extremely slow. Thus the Theodul glacier ejected, in 1885, from its end two skeletons, with fragments of clothing, and two medals, dated 1582.

Other high authorities attribute their motion to other natural forces, such as alternate expansion and contraction.

HOTEL WORTH,
FORT WORTH, TEX.
Stockmen's Headquarters. First Class Central Location. Stock Yards Cars Pass Our Doors.
Mrs. W. P. Hardwick / O. P. Haney } Managers

THE ALAMEDA
"Transit House Bar."
Where All the Cars Stop.
If you want good stuff,
In bottle, jug or jar,
You cross the Bridge
And ask the man behind the Bar.

The Famous Alameda Bridge.

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

---A TOWN LOT FOR $1 A WEEK---

No Savings Bank Equals the Profit in these Lots. They are Growing in Value Every Day, and these Terms will not Last Much Longer.....

$1 Down and $1 Per Week Will Buy You a Beautiful Lot on Rosen Heights

Prices of Lots $100 to $150 Only. Size of Lots 50x140 to 20 ft. Alley, 60 ft. Street.

WE HAVE BEEN PAYING RENT FOR 25 YEARS AND ALL WE HAVE TO SHOW FOR IT IS THESE OLD RECEIPTS

NO Taxes for Years 1904 and 1905
Interest to Pay
Payments When Sick

and in case of death of purchaser, lot will be deeded free to his or her beneficiaries.

IF YOU DESIRE TO MAKE MONEY

On the little sum you waste, to make money on your small savings, to secure a home of your own and be happy, then go to Rosen Heights, take Stockyards car to Rosen Inn, North Fort Worth, and then Rosen Heights cars will take you up to the place of sale.

You will find each lot tagged, with the price on it, all you have to do, tear off tag and hand it over to our salesman on the ground or in the office, with one dollar, and you will have secured your choice lot.

DO NOT WAIT UNTIL IT IS TOO LATE.

"Fort Worth packing plants and stockyards will be enlarged," said the representative of Armours, "because the progress it has made in the first year in business is as much as Omaha, Neb., packing plants have made in six years."

NOW STOP AND THINK

what this means for North Fort Worth and Rosen Heights. Omaha, Neb., has increased over 100,000 in population since the packing plants has started. Nort Fort Worth and Rosen Heights will certainly do as much, INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF PROPERTY ACCORDINGLY WILL SURELY RESULT. That the lots you buy today for $100 and $150 only, at the terms, $1.00 down and $1.00 per week, will double and triple in value before you will have one-half paid for it.

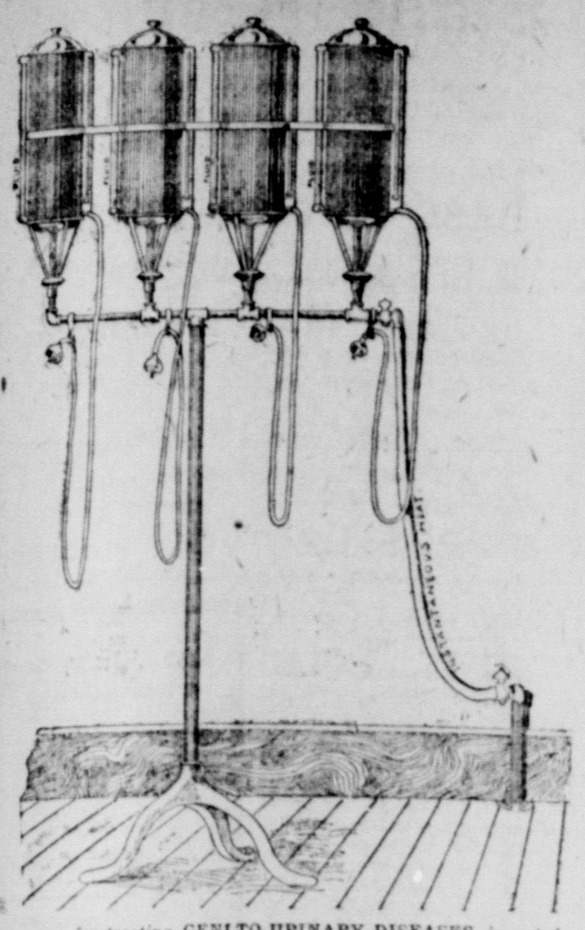
WE HAVE PAID OUT OUR HOME LIKE PAYING RENT AND NOW OWN IT AND HAVE MONEY IN THE BANK!

The Best Proposition Ever Made, If You Want a Home.

We build it for you. You select your lot, plan your house, and we will build it without cost to you, on rent terms. We sell you the lot and build a 3-room house to your order, for $12.50 a month; a 4-room house for $15 a month; a 5-room house for $20 a month. Your only cash outlay is to pay the carpenter and paper bill. The balance is paid out for a home, instead of paying rent.

ROSEN HEIGHTS LAND COMPANY, Cor Fourth and Rusk Telephone 846

E McCOY WARM FLUID IRRIGATOR



e new process for treating GENITO-URINARY DISEASES, invented and y DR. I. C. McCOY, insures a rapid and perfect cure of GONORRHOEA , etc, usually inside of five days. It is pleasant rather than painful, and re and rheumatism do not follow when this form of treatment is used.

I. C. McCOY, M. D.,

nito-Urinary and Rectal Specialist,

Office over corner Seventh and Main Sts., Fort Worth, Tex

WORLD'S FAIR RATES

FROM	Daily Season Tickets	Daily 60 day Tickets	Daily 15 day Tickets	May 17 & 11 Special Coach Excursions
OUSTON	$37 85	$31.55	$25.65	$16 55
ALLAS	30 65	25 55	21.15	13 40
T. WORTH	31.05	25 90	21 40	13 60
MARILLO	36 20	30.15	24.60	15 80
ALHART	37 00	30 80	25.10	16.20

FURTHER INFORMATION ON REQUEST.

Through sleepers to **Chicago** daily, via **Kansas City.**

A circuit tour rate to **Colorado** this summer, including trip to **World's r**, only slightly higher than usual round trip rates.

Write us about it.

Rock Island System

W. H. FIRTH,

G. P. A., C. R. I. & G. Ry.,

FORT WORTH, TEX

"COOL COLORADO"

The Gem of American Health and Pleasure Resort and
OUR NATIONAL SUMMER PLAY GROUND

ding every essential for Physical and Mental upbuilding and advance- ment, may be visited and enjoyed at an extremely low cost.

COLORADO

rs more Creditable Resorts and Health Retreats affording accommo- ons within the limits of moderate purses than can be found elsewhere n equal area which, with its

Incomparable Climate and Matchless Scenic Grandeur

es it well nigh irresistible to those possessing a sense of appreciation.

"THE DENVER ROAD"

ing thereto is "The Line of Least Resistance" and provides double y solid trains with Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleepers, all meals Magnificently Appointed Cafe Cars (a la carte) at reasonable prices, the llege of numerous stopovers and schedules saving many hours time. shortest by exceeding

THREE HUNDRED MILES

per round trip (see any map) and is the only line offering

olid Through Trains FROM THE Southwest

n Postal request we will gladly mail to any address beautifully illus- ed information booklets and advice of other interesting special arrange- ts.

Address A. A. GLISSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Fort Worth, Texas.

S.—UPON APPLICATION any Connecting Line will ticket you via E DENVER." Ask us about Tri-Angle round trip tickets via St. Louis.

THE

nterurban Electric Road

BETWEEN FORT WORTH AND DALLAS
A FAST CAR EVERY HOUR, EACH WAY

car loads of Vegetables
e car loads of Fruits
00 pounds of Butter
00 gallons of Milk
00 dozens of Eggs
0 head of Poultry
consumed daily in these two cities.

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

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

. C. FORBESS, G. P. A.

Fort Worth, Texas.

The SPORTING WORLD

O'Brien and Ryan Again.

"Philadelphia Jack" O'Brien is being sought after by the matchmaker of the Badger Athletic club of Milwaukee, who is anxious to have him meet Tommy Ryan, the middleweight champion, in a six round bout at that club within a few weeks for a purse of $5,000.

Ryan has practically agreed to take O'Brien on, and as the latter is just as

"PHILADELPHIA JACK" O'BRIEN'S RING POSE.

much pleased to fight Ryan the prospects are that a match will be arranged between them.

O'Brien and Ryan met in Philadelphia during the winter, the latter showing up remarkably well for a man many people considered to be a "has been."

The Golf World.

"What is the difference between allied and associate membership in the United States Golf association?" asked a golfer recently.

"Ninety dollars," was the answer.

And so it is. There are about 1,300 golf clubs in the United States. Thirty of these pay $100 a year for the purpose of telling the rest of the bunch what they can't do. Something like 216 clubs pay $10 a year for allied membership. The other 1,050 odd clubs pay nothing and thereby save money and self respect.

The twenty-nine associate clubs include twenty-four eastern and five western organizations, a fine ratio of representation, with the reverse English. The allied members at the annual meeting have the privilege of talking themselves to death, while the votes of the associated clubs absolutely govern the action of the meeting.

Until this class legislation is done away with the term national will be a misnomer as applied to the United States Golf association, and apparently the only proper way to remedy the matter is to formulate the rules of the governing body so that every golf club tributary to the association may have a voice and a vote in its affairs.

Harness Racing Boom.

That harness racing is making steady progress is shown by the record breaking entries received for the grand circuit events. The meetings at the Empire City and Brighton Beach tracks during the two weeks from Aug. 8 to Aug. 20 are a striking instance.

For the twelve stake events to be run during the two meetings a total of 200 individual entries have been received. There are exactly 130 entries for each track. The list is as good in quality as it is in quantity, and some phenomenal trotting and pacing should be seen here this summer. The stake prizes are well worth trying for, as they figure up a total of $48,000. The Empire City Trotting club and the New York Trotting club, both of which are headed by James Butler, with Al Reeves as secretary, will manage the meetings.

Columbia Crew Endowed.

Edwin Gould has endowed the Columbia varsity crew with $10,000. This money has been invested at 4 per cent and will yield the crew the neat sum of $400 annually. Mr. Gould was a member of the crew in 1882 and has always taken a deep interest in the rowing affairs of the college. The annual income he has put at the disposal of the crew will prove a nice little nucleus for the crew management to start in with each year.

As to Jack Johnson.

Jack Johnson, the colored heavyweight fighter of California, who retained his title of colored heavyweight champion by knocking out Sam McVey in the twentieth round of their bout in California, has posted a forfeit of $1,000 in San Francisco and issued a challenge to fight the winner of the Jeffries-Munroe fight. Johnson might just as well pull down his money for the present, as both Jeffries and Munroe have already announced they will not fight a colored man.

Tommy Leach.

Uncle Al Pratt of Pittsburg is of the opinion that Tommy Leach will outclass all the other third basemen in the country this season. He says Tommy has improved wonderfully and is far faster than he was last year.

Anson's Choice.

Pop Anson picks the Pittsburg team to again win the pennant of the National league, and he looks for New York to finish second.

A High Priced Filly.

William W. Evans, the Pennsylvania horseman, has sold Liberty Chimes filly to Harry Stinson, Brantford, Canada, at a reported figure of $5,000. She is a 2:15 trotter.

Frank McKinney, 2:16 1-4.

Frank McKinney, 2:16¼, should do to race. He has paced a trial in 2:07½. He is by Mikagan and not by McKinney, as his name would indicate.

ENGLISH ETCHINGS.

A copy of Wyclif's New Testament nearly 500 years old was sold recently in London for $580.

The British postoffice authorities are selling postage stamps in books, after the American method.

London is lighted by 56,690 incandescent gas lamps, 18,248 flat flame gas burners, 4,974 electric arc lamps and 1,185 electric incandescent lamps.

The increased production of coal in Great Britain last year led to the employment of 17,275 more persons than in 1902, the total number engaged in 1903 being 842,066 and in 1902 824,791.

The British workmen have managed to put away a goodly little nest egg in friendly, building, co-operative and trade union societies and savings banks. The records show that 27,580,000 of them have $1,813,000,000 in such savings.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK RATES.

Tariff Fixed for Shippers by the State Railway Commission.

The following tables gives the rate on beef cattle, oxen, cows, calves, goats, hogs and sheep; also on cattle 2 years old and over, for distances from 10 miles to 750.

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

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

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS

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

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

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

CHARGES FOR SELLING LIVE STOCK

Rates Fixed by the Live Stock Exchange for Handling Stock.

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

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

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

Charges for sheep are the same as for hogs.

Yardage Charges.

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

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

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

Officers of the Exchange.

Officers and directors of the Live Stock Exchange are:

R. H. McNatt, president.
C. L. Ware, vice-president.
V. S. Wardlaw, secretary.
Marion Sansom, treasurer.

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

Texas Schools and Colleges.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. 1904. GOVERNMENT HILL.

West Texas Military Academy

A Boarding and Day School for the moral, physical and military training for boys. Prepares carefully and thoroughly for business life, for college or university, or for West Point Government commandant. Subject to government inspection. Strict discipline. Sanitary conditions perfect. Terms reasonable. Next term begins September 15, 1904. Send for illustrated catalogue.

Drury Lane theater is to have two asbestus curtains, one inside the proscenium wall and the other outside. They will be operated by separate apparatus, one set controlled from the prompter's side of the stage and the other from the orchestra.

FORT WORTH RAILWAY SCHEDULE.

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

Rock Island System.

Depart.		Arrive.
8:30 am	Omaha and Mo. River	7:15 pm
9:00 pm	Kansas City, Chicago, Denver, Col. Springs and Pueblo Fast Ex..	7:10 am

DALLAS LINE.

Depart East		Arrive East
7:40 am	Mail and Express...	8:35 pm

FRISCO SYSTEM.

Red River, Texas & Southern Ry.

Depart. North		Arrive. North
11:15 am	K.C.&St. L. Mail&Ex.	2:55 pm

Ft. W. & R. G. Ry.

3:15 pm	Brownwood M. & Ex.	10:55 am
2:00 am	..... Mixed	6:00 am

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.

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

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

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

Cotton Belt Route.

Depart.		Arrive.
8:15 am	St. Louis & Mem. Ex	7:25 pm
2:05 pm	St. Louis Lt. via Dallas	1:50 pm
9:10 pm	Dallas, Mem. & St. L.	6:50 am

Texas & Pacific Railway

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

Transcontinental Division via Sherman

Depart.		Arrive.
8:30 am	Texark. & St. Louis.	4:35 pm

International & Great Northern Ry.

Depart.		Arrive.
7:30 am	Houston & San An. Ex	8:55 pm
3:40 pm	Austin " " "	12:45 pm

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

Gulf Colorado & Santa Fe Ry

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

Houston & Texas Central Railroad.

Depart.		Arrive
8:10 am	Hou. & Gal. Mail & Ex	8:00 pm
7:45 pm	Hou. & Gal. Mail & Ex	8:05 am
1:15 pm	....Ennis Mixed....	11:35 am

Go To The

World's Fair

VIA

THE T&P TEXAS PACIFIC RAILWAY

Three fast trains daily—through chair cars and sleepers.

Call on or address.

E. P. TURNER, G. P. & T. A. DALLAS.

J. F. ZURN, C. P. & T. A. 615 Main St. FORT WORTH.

FOR THE

World's Fair

AT

ST. LOUIS

THE

Santa Fe

Has Arranged Four Special Rates:

A—SEASON TICKET—on sale April 15 to Novvember 15; limit to return December 15.

B—SIXTY-DAY EXCURSION—tickets on sale April 25 to November 20; limit to return within sixty days, but not later than December 15.

C—FIFTEEN DAY EXCURSION—tickets on sale April 27 to November 30; limit to return within fifteen days from date of sale, but not later than December 5.

D—COACH RATE—limit to 7 days for return. Date of sale May 31.

From	A	B	C	D
Galveston	$40.20	$33.50	$27.10	$17.60
Houston	37.85	31.55	25.65	16.55
Temple	35.80	29.80	24.35	15.65
Fort Worth....	31.05	25.90	21.40	13.60
Dallas	30.65	25.55	21.15	13.40

From all stations on the SANTA FE the rates are proportionately low.

—ASK THE SANTA FE AGENT—

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

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

FRISCO SYSTEM

WORLD'S FAIR RATES

ST. LOUIS and RETURN.

Limited Dec. 15	$31.05
Limited Sixty Days	$25.90
Limited Fifteen Days	$21.40

COACH EXCURSION.

May 31st coach excursion tickets will be sold to St. Louis with limit of seven days from date of sale for $13.60 round trip.

CHICAGO and RETURN.

—$26.40.—

On sale June 10th to 17th inclusive. Limited until Sept. 30th for return.

For other information, apply

W. A. TULEY, G. P. A, Wheat Bldg.

J. B. MORROW, C. P. & T. A.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS COMPANY

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

DAILY CAPACITY
8000 Cattle,
10 000 Hogs,
8000 Sheep,
1000 Horses and Mules.

THIS IS YOUR MARKET
There is no reason to ship elsewhere.
"What's the use?"

PACKERS.
Fort Worth Packing Co.
Armour & Company,
Swift & Company.

Facilities for handling Northern and Southern Cattle unsurpassed. If you investigate the markets before shipping, you will find the Fort Worth Market will net you more money.

W. B. KING, GEN'L MANAGER.

O. W. MATTHEWS, SEC'Y AND TREAS.

KELLNER-DURRETT SADDLERY CO.

OF

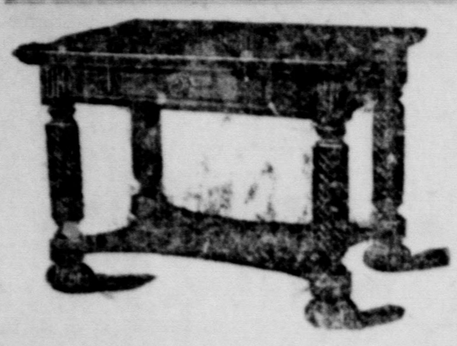
FORT WORTH, TEX.

are the people who manufacture and carry in stock the latest styles of

SADDLES and HARNESS

They are the only manufacturers who are willing to Guarantee their goods. Should a defective piece of leather be found in a saddle or harness in their guaranteed goods they will replace it free of cost.

CALL OR WRITE TO THEM



We make the price and sell the goods.

FURNITURE.
CARPETS.
MANTELS.
AND STOVES.

Everything for your office or house on easy payments.

ELLISON

FURNITURE AND CARPET CO.

704 and 706 Main St.
705 Houston St.

At Lake Erie Tonight

PUBLIC DANCE AT 8:30

ALSO

Free Moving Pictures at 9:30

Beginning next week, Public Dancing on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights, at 8:30, with change of Free Moving Pictures each week.

When You Have Anything to Print

Commercial Work, Fine Fancy and Plain Letter and Bill Heads, Wedding Invitations, Visiting Cards, anything you want, write for Samples and prices.

SAM H. TAYLOR, Printer and Embosser

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

1214 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Texas. Phone 21.

MONEY IN HOGS

There is money in hogs if you feed

Swift's Digester Tankage

Hog Feeders of the Corn Belt pronounce Swift's Digester Tankage the cheapest and best feed ever tried.

A day's rations cost less than 2 cents. It makes more market-toppers than all other feeds combined.

For particulars, write

Swift & Company

FORT WORTH, TEX.

A Subscriber to the Service of THE SOUTHWESTERN TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CO.

is an enrolled member of the Regular Army of Telephone users—60,000 miles of copper metalic circuit reaching 3,000 cities and towns and 70,000 subscribers in Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territories, and far distant points throughout the country.

—JOIN THE ARMY.—

PROFESSIONAL.

W. R BOOTH,

Attorney -- at -- Law.

PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS.

Cor. 2nd and Houston Sts.

Over Old FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLD'G

CALL, WRITE OR 'PHONE FOR CATALOGUE

DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL Business College

FT. WORTH, CORNER 7th AND HOUSTON INC., $800,000.00 CAPITAL

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

FENCE WRITE FOR CATALOG

HOG STOCK LAWN CHURCH CEMETERY

COURT HOUSE BANK & OFFICE FENCE

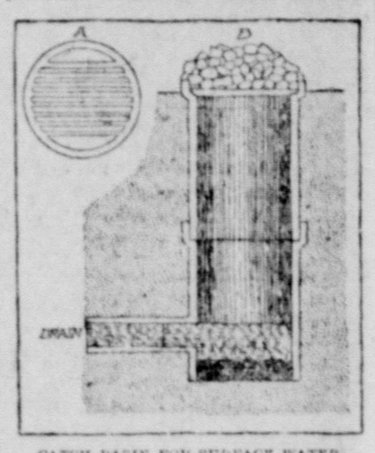
TEXAS ANCHOR FENCE CO. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

DETAILS OF DRAINAGE.

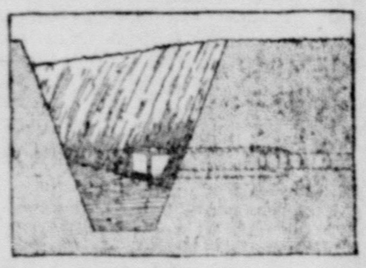
Catch Basins For Surface Water. Protection of Outlets.

The growing movement toward the reclamation of waste, marshy lands and the improvement of wet lands by drainage gives value to all details on the subject. There seems to be an increasing desire among farmers for knowledge in regard to draining land, and in response to it the office of experiment stations has issued in farmers' bulletin 187 some information embodying the latest science and up to date practice along this line. In discussing the proper use and management of catch basins and the protection of drain outlets it is advised that surface water be excluded from tile drains unless sufficient provision is made for conveying it into them in such a way that dirt, sand and rubbish will be prevented from entering. This may be done by the use of catch basins constructed of two lengths of sewer pipe set in a vertical position and covered by an iron grating (A) to prevent rubbish entering the drain. This grate may be covered with a pile of bricks or small stones (B) to act as a coarse filter and prevent the clogging of the grate. The bricks or stones may be rearranged and the silt removed from the bottom of the basin occasionally, so that with proper care such an arrangement will serve an excellent purpose for removing surface water from places where it cannot pass through the soil with sufficient readiness and at the same time do no injury to the drain. Such basins should not be connected with drains of less diameter than six inches. Under the conditions which make it desirable to use them the surface water will be received and pass away before the soil water reaches the drain.



CATCH BASIN FOR SURFACE WATER.

While a substantial stone or brick bulkhead at the outlet of each main drain when well made has a permanent and workmanlike appearance, it is expensive and in many localities impracticable to use because of the lack of proper material. One of the most common as well as most efficient protections is the plank box with wire bars placed vertically across the end about two inches apart. Such a box should be made of two inch plank twelve feet long and large enough to admit of the insertion of the tile into the upstream end. It should be laid correctly, and more than ordinary care should be taken in tamping the earth securely about it. In fact, the entire filling should be well tamped from bottom to top. A protection of this kind serves two purposes—it prevents small animals from entering the drain, which they are most likely to do when no water is flowing from it, and obviates the necessity of using vitrified tile at the outlet, which it is wise to do, for the reason that red tiles usually scale when exposed to the weather under such conditions.



OUTLET PROTECTION FOR DRAINS.

GRASS GROWING.

As Explained by G. M. Clark Before a Meeting of Farmers.

I have one field sown fourteen years, stand almost perfect, now over 500 spears to the square foot—to explain further what I mean by stand, the average number of spears of grass to the square foot or acre. Fine, thick grass makes heavy weight. I also wish to explain that with redtop and timothy, when from any cause the stand is killed out, whether from droppings or stamping of animals, clumps of hay, mouse nests or from any source the stand is killed out, even up to spots four feet across, such spots cannot be reset until the whole field is reseeded. My experience in many ways to perfect the grass stand thus impaired has cost more than $1,000 without any success. I have found it better to fertilize every crop, put on a little more than you take off. That gives the original seeding something to live for.

Timothy and redtop thus treated will live for generations. I am glad to report thus far up to eighteen years it has required no more fertilizer to the acre than at first. Less than $3 per ton or $5 per ton of hay in barn is substantially the result for eighteen years. There are parts of my field which I have put nothing on but bone, muriate of potash and nitrate of soda. They have produced the best.

That I consider important, for at first I was in doubt about being able to maintain a continuous large growth with commercial fertilizers. I had reached that conclusion by the use of Peruvian guano and fish compositions of many kinds. In fact, I had failed to keep up a high standard of crop production of any kind with the methods adopted. Thirty years ago, even with yard manure, it was almost impossible. I have now found what we lacked. It was better cultivation. With that we can get along much better with all kinds of fertilizers. But I have found it necessary to use a large amount of potash in some form or I cannot keep a large crop of grass standing until ripe. Potash gives strength, bone makes body, and nitrate of soda drives and the large crop is the one that pays. —G. M. Clark.

HORSES AND MULES.

A Promising Outlook For the Breeding Interest In the Middle South.

Figures of the statistician of the department of agriculture show an increase of 178,686 horses and 29,323 head of mules over the totals given out in 1903. The good demand for horses and mules at the present time and the small increase indicated show the importance of the farmers of the middle south giving more attention to the breeding of animals in the immediate future than has been done in the past few years.

The mule breeding interest is confined to a comparatively small area of the United States, centering chiefly in the middle south, including the states of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. The largest number of mules are found in Texas, with Mississippi and Missouri second and third. The high price of cotton at the present time insures a good market for mules for some time to come, and it would take several years of systematic breeding to overstock the market, judging from the present demand for good animals.

In fact, the market will not soon be overstocked with good horses and mules. It is overstocked all the time with scrub animals, but the farmer who has foresight enough to breed the draft type of mule for the northern trade will find his animals in good demand in that direction, while the man who breeds mules of a lighter type and finer bone, but with plenty of substance, will find them in good demand in the regions lying to the south.

The middle south is well adapted for the production of the class of horses and mules that are in greatest demand at the present time. Are our people fully alive to conditions as they exist today and are they taking full advantage of the present situation?—Southern Agriculturist.

Boll Weevil In North Texas.

Alarming reports have appeared frequently in some Texas papers stating that the cotton weevil had appeared in certain localities north of Dallas, Kaufman and Tarrant counties during the past six weeks. Such statements did not bear investigation. The reports were usually based upon the appearance of the nettle weevil, or blood weed weevil. North Texas cotton growers should not now relax their vigilance in such cases. Every suspicious bug should be sent in promptly for name. If it is declared to be boll weevil, fight the pest as bitterly as did the Louisiana people when they discovered the weevils destroying cotton in two of their districts—Orleans and Sabine. The boll weevil question will not down so long as cotton is raised, and he lies in wait to attack this great crop. While the infested areas are protecting themselves by adopting the cultural methods, as they must do, let the noninfested counties of north and east Texas fight the invader in his front.—Farm and Ranch.

Notes From Farm and Ranch.

Irrigation is nature's most valuable ally.

High grade writing paper is now being made out of cotton stalks.

If evidence were needed that there is no overstocking the southern butter market, one should go to the tables of our leading hotels or restaurants and taste the flavorless white grease served to guests.

It is estimated that this year's broom corn acreage in Oklahoma will double that of any previous season in the territory's history.

Soiling Crops For the Dry Season.

When pastures are dried up by the summer heat and milk production falls off from its highest point in June to almost the lowest yield in August, the desirability of soiling crops is most apparent. The following succession has been found by the Wisconsin experiment station to be most valuable:

Fall rye sowed Sept. 10, ready for cutting May 15 to June 1. Alfalfa ready to cut June 1 to 15. Red clover June 15 to 25. Peas and oats, sowed April 16, ready to cut June 25 to July 5. A second crop will run to July 15. Oats sowed May 5, ready to cut July 15 to 25. Second crop of alfalfa ready to cut July 15 to 30. Rape sowed May 26, ready to cut Aug. 1 to 15. Flint corn, sowed May 20, ready to cut Aug. 1 to 25. Sorghum, sown June 1, ready to cut Aug. 25 to Sept. 10. Evergreen sweet corn, sown May 31, ready to cut Sept. 10 to 25. Rape sown July 20, ready to cut Sept. 25 to Oct. 10.

This succession furnished green feed for animals from May 15 to Oct. 10 and proved highly profitable.

Bean Planting.

The bush variety of beans may be planted in the open ground in May and the Limar in pots or sods in a cold frame or spent hotbed. They require a long season to mature and should be planted early.

To Clean Porcelain Bathtubs.

Porcelain bathtubs are hard to keep clean unless each bather is careful to remove every trace of his or her occupancy of the tub before leaving the bathroom. Dingy streaks will form around the sides, and much "elbow grease" is necessary before these will vanish. "Use kerosene," counsels a veteran housewife. "Wipe the tub with a soft flannel moistened in kerosene and see if the dirt won't disappear as if by magic."

Pay and Grab.

At the famous Russian fair at Nijni Novgorod a curious method of selling turquoise gems is sometimes practiced. On payment of a fixed sum a person is allowed to plunge his hand into a bag filled with the stones and becomes the possessor of as many as he can clutch.

Always the Same Result

Eighty-three steers were shipped to Fort Worth from Abilene and placed in a pasture 8 miles north of town, with other cattle owned by David Boaz of Fort Worth. In a few days 13 were dead of fever, and one sick. Mr. Hampton of the National Live Stock Commission Co. had 200 pounds of

BASS' MEDICATED SALT

placed in the pasture for them, at the request of the owner. No more were sick, and the sick one recovered.

The Result is Always the Same.

Cattle cannot have fever when licking Bass' Medicated Salt. Failure in getting the salt is the only possible cause of failure. It removes ticks.

MUGG & DRYDEN, Fort Worth, Texas } AGENTS
IRELAND HAMPTON, Stock Exchange }

Shipped prepaid on receipt of $2.50 per 100 pounds.

BASS BROS. DRUG CO., Abilene, Tex.

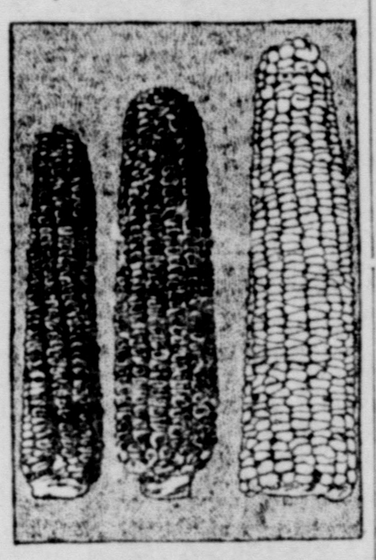
BREEDING SWEET CORN.

A Variety For Which Beauty and Many Good Qualities Are Claimed.

Among the most interesting of recent experiments in the breeding of corn are those of the New Jersey station in the crossing of sweet corn. The record of these, as just given in bulletin 170, is prefaced by notes on the history and botany of corn as well as desirable items in regard to the races of sweet corn, the varieties of sweet corn in current catalogues and their synonyms.

In 1899 the Black Mexican (also known as Black Sugar and State Sweet) and Egyptian (Washington Market) were chosen as the material for breeding experiments. From a plot of ground planted with alternate rows of these there were harvested ears containing white grains and crossed grains. Upon the Egyptian ears there were all gradations between bluish and purplish grains and those that were nearly as dark as those of the typically Mexican. Many of the grains were of a pink or rose color. The experiments of following seasons included breeding from these crosses, inbreeding and wide breeding and tests of the phenomenon of "albinism," or the condition of plants in which "the flowers or leaves are white instead of having their ordinary colors." From these experiments some valuable conclusions as to breeding are drawn. As a result of the continuous experiments a new variety has been fixed for which the director of the station has consented to the use of his name, and it will therefore be known as the Voorhees sweet corn.

Four plots in the experiment area were planted in 1903 with grains from



MEXICAN. VOORHEES RED. EGYPTIAN.

solid red ears of the crop of 1902, which in turn was from solid pink ears grown in the greenhouse from seed of a solid pink ear of the crop of 1901. The report relates that the number of solid pink ears from the 1903 planting was very large, and few ears had more than a few white grains. All of the latter were discarded, and the former have been subjected to germinative tests in the greenhouse, twenty grains from each selected ear being sprouted and grown for four weeks to determine the quality of the seedlings. Some of these showed the albinism, and all ears with a white seedling were rejected from the lot of first class seed.

The cut shows a sample ear of Voorhees Red, with a specimen of the male parent, "Mexican" upon the left and upon the right a corresponding ear of the "Egyptian," or female parent. The former is black and the latter white or amber, while the resulting cross is a beautiful pink when the ears are picked green for cooking and red when mature. The "Mexican" ear is medium sized and eight rowed, while the "Egyptian" is large sized and ten to fourteen rowed. The cross agrees with the "Egyptian" in the last named qualities and is probably somewhat earlier in perfecting its ears.

The station pronounces "Mexican" to be a variety of very superior quality and its dark color its chief objection, while the "Egyptian" has both great productiveness and high quality and is a leading variety for canning purposes. It is claimed for the Voorhees that it has by actual test the good qualities of the parents, to which is added the pink color attractively present when prepared for the table.

The Voorhees sweet corn is offered for distribution by the experiment station to the people of New Jersey. Each packet contains twenty-five grains and will be sent free to any address within the state.

Milling In Transit In the Northwest.

Milling in transit has long been in vogue in this country. By this method grain is billed through from point of production or initial shipment to point of consumption with the privilege of lying over twenty-four or forty-eight hours at some mill on the route in which it is ground into flour and then sent forward by freight at the original price without charge for breaking bulk and without having to pay local rates from mill to destination. The milling in transit privilege thus benefits the producer, the railroad, the miller, distributer and the consumer. No wonder millers of the American northwest desire a milling in transit arrangement for Canadian wheat en route to American ports for export to foreign markets. It will be a good thing for capital and labor employed in American mills and railroads to thus grind and transport Canadian wheat instead of having it done in Canada, hauled by Canadian railroads and shipped abroad.—Orange Judd Farmer.

For Summer Wear

Brown Calf and Kid Oxfords

$2.00

EXTREMELY SERVICEABLE, yet as attractive and tasty as a light kid Shoe.

Very snappy in style and fits to perfection.

High arch instep.

$2.50

MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED.

THE famous

709 HOUSTON STREET.

Popular Advertising

Advertisements under this head, wants, for sale, to lease, etc., will be printed at a charge of 1 cent a word for the first insertion and ½ cent a word each insertion thereafter. An average 6½ words make a line.

SITUATION WANTED.

ACTIVE MAN with wife wants management of cow ranch on salary or percent of profits. Best of references. Address T., care Way-Ware Co., Fort Worth, Tex.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN—paint bald-faced pony, three white legs, branded on left thigh. Finder please return to Cassidy Southwestern Com. Co., Stock Yards, and receive reward.

PASTURAGE FOR RENT.

WANTED—Cattle to pasture on acres of good grass, 10 miles north Fort Worth, at 50c per month. EARL, Stock Yards Station.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN on farms and by W. C. Belcher Land Mortgage Board of Trade Bldg, Fort Worth.

FRIEDMAN the Pawnbroker loans money on all articles of value. 912 street, opposite the Metropolitan. Bargains in unredeemed watches, pistols, guns, etc.

FOR SALE.

DOGS FOR SALE—Six full-blooded Hound pups from my famous Whiz, sire Trim. Price $10. C. B. JONES, Aledo, Texas.

FOR SALE, MULES—130 head 4s and 5s. From 14½ to 16 hands, well bred, unbroke. Sell in lots to suit buyer. J. H. WHITE, Sherman, I. T.

FOR SALE—I have for sale at prices:
100 head of choice 2-year-old
100 head of choice 2-year-old
170 head of choice yearling
All are in fine condition, and will be sold at bargains for the next 60 days. WM. POWELL, Channing, Tex.

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

Jacks and Saddle

We are breeding jacks, saddle Berkshire and Poland-China hogs ton 922, the greatest show and saddle stallion in Kentucky, at of stud.

J. F. COOK & Lexington, Ky.

GOOSE STUFFING.

A Town Whose Industry Is the Development of Goose Liver.

The raising, stuffing and shipping of geese have become quite a large industry in the vicinity of Watertown, Wis., and about 90,000 pounds of stuffed geese and about 325,000 pounds of stall fed geese are shipped annually from there to all parts of this country. The demand for stuffed geese is increasing all the time, and the shippers of this class of poultry claim it is not possible to fill all their orders unless these are placed early in the fall. The geese have to undergo the stuffing process to produce abnormally large livers.

In stuffing the goose the feeder holds it between his knees and forces the noodles down into its throat, but each noodle must first be dipped into warm water to make it more slippery. During the first week eight noodles are thus given three times a day, and during the second week the same number are given four times every day. From then on the stuffing has to be done every three or four hours, night and day, and each time six or seven noodles are forced down. The geese have by this time accumulated so much fat and the liver has expanded to such proportions that they have to be watched continuously, as some are liable to choke and thus prove a total loss. The entire household is called upon, and every man, woman and child has to take turns and sit up and attend to the geese.

At last, when ready for market, the geese are killed, and the feathers on the breast and belly must be picked immediately, while the bodies are warm; otherwise the very tender skin would be torn or damaged, and this would allow the thick layer of the precious goose fat to ooze out. The wings and back parts of the fowl can be picked more easily and are first dipped into hot water to facilitate the process. After they are thoroughly picked the heads, wings and legs are tied together on the back and the birds hung up in a cold place and allowed to freeze solid.

Prepared in this way they are very appetizing looking. Their size is enormous. In weight they range from twenty to twenty-eight pounds each, some extra large ones weighing from thirty-four to thirty-six pounds. The livers are generally very large, covering an ordinary soup plate, and some weigh over three and one-half pounds. —Leslie's Weekly.

Date Palms.

It is estimated that no fewer than 10,000,000 date palms are scattered from the mouth of the Persian gulf to beyond the region of Bagdad.