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, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1904 NO. 25

LIVE STOCK MARKET

Today's Receipts of Cattle, 1,700; of Hogs, 18,25.

CATTLE MARKET STEADY

Fed Steers are Active—Cows Slow—Calves Active.

HOGS 10 TO 15c LOWER

Good Quality on the Market. Opening was Slow.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	H&M
Today	1,700	1,825	250	125
Last month	2,473	1,670	267	77
Same day 1903	670	308	20	...

Official Receipts Saturday.

Cattle	217
Hogs	1,103
Sheep	419
Horses and Mules	26

Selling Prices Today.

CATTLE—Steers, top $3.35, bulk $2.50@3.25. Cows, top $2.35, bulk $1.85@2.10. Calves, top $4.25, bulk $2.75@3.75.

HOGS—Top $5.05, bulk $4.80.

SHEEP—Bulk $4.25.

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Steers—Choice fed	$3 50@4 00
Medium fed	3 00@3 50
Stockers and feeders	2 50@3 25
Yearlings	1 25@2 50
Cows—Choice heavy fed	2 50@3 25
Medium butcher	2 25@2 50
Light thin	2 00@2 25
Canners	1 00@2 00
Bulls, stags and oxen	1 50@3 00
Calves—Good to fancy veals	3 50@5 50
Common to fair	2 00@3 50

Receipts of cattle fell far below expectations. The general estimate made Saturday was around 2,500, but at the opening of the market only forty-two cars were in with about 1,300 cattle. Very few were reported, and total receipts for the day were close around 1,700, against 2,570 for the opening day last week, 2,473 for the same day last month, and 670 for the corresponding day one year ago.

BEEF STEERS.

There was a liberal supply of steers on the market of from medium to good quality.

There was a good demand from local packers and feeder buyers, and as the bulk of offerings were medium handy weight fed steers, trading was active and steady with last weeks close. One load of heavy 1,419-lb steers was consigned direct to Swift & Co., the price of which was unknown. The bulk of sales landed at a range of from $2.75@3.25.

Good to choice fed steers are quoted from $3.50@4.00, with medium fed from $3.00@3.50, stockers and feeders $2.50@3.25, and yearilngs $1.25@2.50.

Representative sales:

No.	Ave.	Price
26	1066	3 35
25	1095	3 35
26	1064	3 35
26	1090	3 35
28	1127	3 35
26	931	3 35
25	962	3 35
50	861	3 25
27	902	3 15
26	945	3 15
17	917	3 10
28	882	3 10
20	830	3 00
29	795	2 90
17	773	2 80
22	746	2 75
34	705	2 65
6	623	2 50
6	623	2 50
26	858	2 50
6	678	2 10
77	589	2 00
3	610	1 75

BUTCHER STOCK.

The supply of butcher stock was not very plentiful, and though there were a few good cows on the market the supply was largely common to medium.

Offerings did not seem to attract buyers, and though a seasonable clearance was made on a steady basis, trading was slow.

Choice heavy fed cows are quoted from $2.50@3.25, medium butchers $2.25@2.50, cutters $2.00@2.25, and canners $1.00@2.00.

Bulls sold steady, sales going largely at a range of from $2.00@2.25.

Bulls, stags and oxen are quoted from $1.50@3.00.

Cows.		
6	735	2 40
31	743	2 40
24	750	2 35
19	821	2 35
15	800	2 25
25	788	2 25
14	778	2 25
31	672	2 10
24	783	2 00
4	842	2 00
3	1100	2 00
19	588	1 85
40	660	1 85
3	793	1 75
8	669	1 50
1	800	1 75
3	693	1 75
13	599	1 75
1	800	1 75
24	666	1 65
4	772	1 60
5	740	1 60
1	840	1 60
7	689	1 50
5	662	1 50
1	720	1 25
1	610	1 00
Bulls.		
1 ox	1260	2 40
10 oxen	1150	2 40
1	1360	2 25
2	915	2 25
4	1040	2 00
1	980	1 85
1	850	1 75

CALVES.

The supply of calves was fairly liberal, but with a good demand from packers for vealers and speculators taking the heavy calves, trading was active and steady.

Good to choice vealers are quoted from $3.50@5.50, with common to fair kind from $2.50@3.50.

5	168	5 00
1	140	4 50
54	174	4 25
1	90	4 25
1	90	4 00
3	133	4 00
1	200	4 00
6	166	4 00
20	229	3 75
4	340	3 00
3	273	3 00
4	272	3 00
1	250	2 75
61	248	2 75
1	260	2 50
1	370	2 50
4	202	2 25
1	310	2 25
7	239	2 00
1	300	2 00
2	315	2 00
17	353	1 75
4	332	1 75
2	260	1 75
5	414	1 50

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	$4 80@5 05
Mixed packers	4 65@4 90
Lights	4 60@4 80
Pigs	3 75@4 50
Stags and roughs	3 50@4 00

Traders found a liberal supply of hogs in the pens at the opening of the market. Seventeen cars with about 1,500 were in, and by noon enough more arrived to make total receipts for the day close around 1,825, against 847 for the opening day last Monday, 1,670 for the corresponding Monday in January, and 308 for the same day one year ago.

The bulk of today's offerings were from Territory points, and of good quality, the best that has been on the market for some time.

The largest percent of the supply was of light grade, with a liberal sprinkling of pigs, but several loads of good weight hogs came in which increased the average of the total run to around 200 lbs.

Buyers' messages came in quoting a decline of from 10 to 15c at other points, and on the opening market bids were made accordingly.

There was a small demand from outside buyers and a few sales were made early to them on a 10c lower basis.

Local buyers did not seem to be in a hurry to take hold, and the general market was slow with trading on a 10 to 15c lower basis.

The top today was $5.05 for three loads averaging around 220 to 240 lbs., with the bulk of sales from $4.90@5.00.

Choice sorted are quoted from $4.80@5.05, mixed packers $4.65@4.90, light grades $4.60@4.80, pigs $3.75@4.50, and boars, stags and roughs from $3.50@4.00.

Representative sales:

No.	Shrink.	Average.	Price.
Territory Hogs.			
16 pigs		100	4 40
8 pigs		116	4 40
21		105	4 40
16		112	4 50
10		140	4 50
16		103	4 50
85	40	188	4 82½
102	80	172	4 85
77		180	4 85
92		188	4 87½
79	160	190	4 87½
79	160	181	4 90
64		221	4 95
91		197	4 95
72		175	4 95
91	80	186	4 95
63		330	5 00
77	160	218	5 02½
7		262	5 05
83	40	208	5 05
80	160	230	5 05
67	80	248	5 05
Texas Hogs.			
38		118	3 00
25		124	4 25
62		197	4 25
Wagon Hogs.			
6		143	4 55
1		160	4 55
8		162	4 80
3		243	4 90

HORSES AND MULES

Horses.

Drafts, good	$140@150
Chunks, good	75@130
Drivers, good to fancy	75 up
Drivers, medium	55@ 75
Southerners, common to fair	35@ 50
Southerners, good to extra	75@100
Plugs	15@ 20
Rangers, plain	10@ 30
Choice range horses	50@ 75
Mules.	
13½ to 14 hands, fat	$ 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 1,300	165@175

THE RECORD OF JANUARY

BUSINESS AT THE STOCK YARDS SHOWS GROWTH.

Total Receipts for the Month: Cattle 36,310, Hogs 25,260, Sheep 2,730, Horses and Mules 2,000.

Business at the stock yards for the first month of the year shows a large increase over the same month in 1903. Receipts as compared with January 1903 are as follows:

	1904.	1903.
Cattle	36,310	18,465
Hogs	25,260	9,674
Sheep	2,730	162
Horses and mules	2,000	.....

The run of cattle is 8,357 lighter than in December. Hogs increased 10,725 over December's receipts, and sheep decreased 5,607.

There was no horse market here in January, 1903.

The run of hogs in January was the heaviest for any month since the new stock yards were built. The heaviest previous run was in April, 1903, when 19,827 were in. This month brought in the heaviest day's run, 3,268, on the 11th, and the heaviest week's run, 8,799, for the week ending the 16th.

Cattle have advanced and receded, and the end of the month finds the market pretty much as it began, except on bulls and calves, which are higher. Steers and cows took an upward movement that was slow but steady, raising prices about 15 cents, until the last week in the month, when a decline set in, sending them down about as far as they had risen.

Hogs have had a good market here. Receipts have averaged about 1,000 a day, but that did not keep prices from going up. It took a mighty good hog to bring $4.95 a month ago. The market grew better, and sales were made last week at $5.10 and $5.12½. The latter part of the week saw a slight decline, but the net gain for the week was a dime. The net gain for the month was 15 to 25 cents, except on stockers, which went all to pieces.

The few sheep that came in were largely consigned direct to packers. Such as were offered on the market sold readily at strong prices.

A horse and mule auction was held, at which a good number of horses and mules were sold. With some exceptions the horses sold low, but the mules brought good prices. There has been a steady and increasing demand for mules, and prices advanced through the month. The demand is chiefly for cotton mules, though heavy animals are wanted for the lumber and sugar trade.

BUYERS ON SATURDAY'S MARKET.

Cattle.	
Austin	32
Todd	51
Saunders	14
J. M. Smith	14
All others	6
Hogs.	
Swift & Co.	630
Armour & Co.	627
Sheep.	
Armour & Co.	419

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.	
L. S. Lambert, Annona	49
Ed Ross, Standart	91
Coleman & Keran, Encinal	88
———, Artesia	39
R. B. Allen, Halletsville	26
S. J. Allen, Dublin	35
J. M. Tannehill, Chico	40
Jas. Glenn, Gainesville	29
J. F. Everett, Van Horn	61
G. W. Medley, Van Horn	165
H. H. Luckett, Toyah	30
W. Morris, Mansfield	31
J. L. Hightower, Meridian	62
J. B. Wilson, East Dallas	18
W. D. Reynolds, Cisco	26
R. Bros., Cisco	50
J. M. Loven, Cisco	60
H. M. Lightfoot, Eastland	41
J. R. Rich & Co., Ranger	196
— Brown, Brownwood	28
Cooyall, Brownwood	51
A. A. Hartgrove, Brownwood	73
W. D. Clark, Bowie	26
W. B. Blackburn, Burton	131
J. M. Craig, Burton	35
R. M. Waggoner, Vernon	57
N. D. Clark, Bowie	33
Hogs.	
Hossack & J., Custer City, O. T.	102
T. M. Sorden, Kingfisher, O. T.	85
J. A. Hart, Perkins, O. T.	91
Dr. C. C. Nail, Moore, O. T.	83
Donohue Bros., Mulhall, O. T.	80
D. B. Jones, Pery, O. T.	156
A. D. Hotchkiss, San Antonio, Tex.	87
J. R. Lewis & Co., Monterey, Tex.	102
Gagnebin & Cox, Augusta, O. T.	91
A. Lacy, Washita, O. T.	168
W. L. Lyons, Elk City, O. T.	72
W. F. Chaffin, Elk City, O. T.	98
W. L. Wilbourn, Homestead, O. T.	108
D. L. Bopst, Bridgeport, O. T.	92
A. Lacy, Foss, O. T.	91
Dave Hill, Chickasha, I. T.	63
G. W. Ladd, Chickasha, I. T.	70
D. A. Dawson, Mt. Vernon	169
Sheep.	
C. L. Combs, East Dallas	230
A. T. G., Burrock, Ill.	27
Horses and Mules.	
J. B. Moreland, Wortham	23
Y. Yates, Cooper	25
H. Bowder, Greenville	27
G. D. McQuerry, Zephyr	2
———, Hebbronville	20

GRAYSON COUNTY WANTS MULES.

Animals of Weight and Quality Worth $300 a Team.

Grayson county is going into road building, and wants mules. The Denison correspondent of the News writes: The county commissioners of Grayson county want fifty-six mules. They want mules about seventeen hands high and heavy in proportion and not under 5 nor over 8 years old. For the kind of mules they want they are willing to pay as much as $300 a span.

Each of the four commissioners is empowered to buy mules and each is looking out for good teams. The mules are to be used on the grade work of the county roads, and it is the intention of the commissioners to put the road force to work as soon as the necessary equipment can be gotten together.

The first team for the new road force was purchased in this city this morning by Commissioner James Moreland. The mules were bought from J. C. Hoskins of Blue, I. T., and the price agreed upon was $275.

The commissioners' court will meet at Sherman in regular session Feb. 8. During the session one day will be set aside for the inspection and purchase of mules. the exact day will be announced beforehand and the farmers and stockmen given an opportunity to be on hand with their mules.

When the mules are secured road grading outfits that have been stored for several months will be taken out of their store houses and put to work on the county roads, grading and repairing them. All the roads throughout the county are in bad shape and need attention. The rains have washed them, and especially in the sandy land over the county roads are in bad condition. It is the intention of the commissioners to make as good roads as possible with the means at hand and under the present system.

THE SHEEP TRADE

Today's Quotations.

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

Two loads of 230 sheep arrived today. The demand was good and as the offerings had both weight and quality the supply sold early at strong prices. The entire receipts of 230 wethers, averaging around 110 lbs., sold to Swift & Co. at $4.25.

Representative sales:

No.	Ave.	Price.
81	109	4 25
34	112	4 25
115	110	4 25

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	25,000	48,000	25,000
Kansas City	7,000	8,000	3,000
St. Louis	6,000	8,500	2,500
St. Joseph	1,800	3,800	3,000
	39,800	68,300	33,500

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, Feb. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts 25,000. Market demoralized. Top $5.50.

HOGS — Receipts 48,000. Market 10 to 15 lower. Top $5.05, bulk $4.65@4.85.

SHEEP — Receipts 25,000. Slow. Sales $3.25@4.50.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, Feb. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts 7,000. Market slow. Beeves $3.50@4.60, cows and heifers $2.00@3.75, Texas and Westerns $2.75@4.00.

HOGS — Receipts 8,000. Market 5 lower. Top $4.95, bulk $4.65@4.85.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000. Steady.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stock Yards, Feb. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts 6,000, Texas 2,200. Market lower. Texas steers $2.35@4.10, cows and heifers $2.00@3.00.

HOGS — Receipts 8,500. Market slow to lower. Butchers $4.75@5.00, packers $4.60@4.90, pigs and lights $4.40@4.65.

SHEEP — Receipts 2,500. Steady. Sales $3.75@4.50.

St. Joseph.

Special to The Reporter.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 1.—The Stock Yards Daily Journal reports:

CATTLE — Receipts 1,800. Market steady to 10 lower. Top $4.60

HOGS — Receipts 3,800. Market 5 to 10 lower. Top $4.95, bulk $4.65@4.90.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000. Steady.

The time limit has expired for the paying of poll taxes. Up to Saturday night 9,194 poll tax receipts had been issued by the tax collector of Tarrant county, and 610 exemption receipts, making 9,804 qualified voters in the county. This is, next to Dallas county, the largest number of voters of any county in the state. Dallas county has 11,602. Bexar county, with the large city of San Antonio, has 7,398, and Harris county, with Houston, has 7,125.

CATTLE WANTED TO PASTURE.

Wanted, 8,000 head of Southern cattle to graze the coming season in lots of 300 head or more, on fine grass, where everything gets fat. Will pasture for $2 per head for the season from April 10th to Oct. 1st. Receive and put cattle back on cars. We will pay freight on cattle to pasture for parties desiring same. Pasture located on Santa Fe railroad only 16 hours run to Kansas City. Unload in pasture.

Write or wire at our expense at once.

We also can pasture 3,000 head above quarantine line at above price.

THE 101 LIVE STOCK CO.
Bliss, O. T.

TO AVOID CAR FAMINE.

KEEP THEM AT HOME BY SHIPPING CATTLE HERE.

When Sent to Fort Worth Cars Are Soon Ready to go Back for More Cattle.

Instead of complaining of the scarcity of cars for shipping cattle, it would be better for cattlemen to ship to the Fort Worth market and help to make cars more plentiful.

When a car of cattle is sent to St. Louis, Kansas City or Chicago, it is likely to be two or three weeks, or a month, getting back to Texas. Being so far away from home, cars are often used for hauling in other parts of the country. The car sent from Texas to St. Louis may be unloaded there and sent on to Chicago, from Chicago to Omaha, from Omaha to Denver, and after wandering around for weeks, at last find its way back to Texas. We speak here of one car. The same thing is true of a hundred cars, or a thousand. While they are rolling around up North or through the West, they are not doing business in taking Texas cattle to market, and shippers clamor for more cars.

On the other hand, when a car of cattle is shipped to Fort Worth, it gets here in a day or two, is unloaded, and then is ready to go back to the cattle shipping counties for more. Instead of being out of the reach of shippers for three or four weeks, it can be had in three or four days for another load.

This is a point in favor of the Fort Worth market that cattle shippers should not lose sight of. By sending their stock to this market they help to swell the number of cars at their service, get free transportation to and from Fort Worth and strengthen the market that is better for them as it gets stronger.

ABOUT THE STOCK YARDS TODAY.

W. D. Reynolds sent in from Cisco 26 steers of 945 pounds that sold at $3.15.

Reynolds Bros. sold 50 steers from Cisco that averaged 861 and sold at $3.25.

Donohue Bros. sent in from Mulhall, O. T., 80 hogs of 230 pounds that sold at $5.05.

Jordan & Hossack sold 102 hogs from Custer City, O. T., of 172 pounds average, at $4.85.

J. A. Hart sold 91 hogs of 197 pounds average, from Perkins, O. T., at $5.05, the top price.

James Glenn was on the market with 22 steers from Gainesville that averaged 799 and sold at $2.85.

D. L. Bopst, one of the regular shippers to Fort Worth, sold 92 hogs from Bridgeport, O. T., of 188 pounds, at $4.87½.

Brown & Connell from Brownwood sold 28 steers of 882 pounds average at $3.10, and 51 of 946 at $3.35. This was the top price.

W. A. Blackburn sent in from Burton 27 steers that averaged 903 and brought $3.15, 29 of 795 that sold at $2.90, and 34 of 702 at $2.65.

L. S. Lambert from Annona had a load of cattle on the market, out of which 17 steers of 917 pounds sold at $3.10, 6 of 623 at $2.50, and 19 cows of 821 at $2.35.

M. C. Hancock was doing the market today. He has 300 3 and 4-year-old steers on feed at Tioga, which he states will make the best take a second place when he throws them on the market next May.

J. L. Combs brought in a load of 230 sheep from Dallas, that sold at $4.25 straight. They averaged 109 to 112 lbs. They were good grade Merinos, and had been fed on meal and hulls since Nov. 25, at which time they averaged 91 pounds. Mr. Combs says he has two loads feeding for the Fat Stock Show, and he expects them to make a good record then. Mr. Combs also sold 18 steers of 1,419 pounds, consigned direct to Swift & Co. The price was not made public, but the weight was sufficient to make the price a good one.

SOME OF THE USES OF SALT.

A grain of salt seems a trivial thing. Yet to it human beings often owe their lives. Few of the natural products of the earth play a greater part in the everyday life than salt, and yet most men and women think of it as a very simple thing. People would very soon become ill if deprived of it. It exists in all parts of the body, and the human blood without its particles is lifeless. Many times when death seemed near the vitality has been revived and sustained by the pumping of salted water into the veins.

No food is adequately seasoned without the proverbial pinch of salt. A person requires from one-fourth to one-half ounce of salt daily. In the olden times the Dutch used to punish criminals by a diet of unsalted food. Their physical sufferings were great and usually ended in death.

Not alone must salt be plentifully added to all vegetable foods, but meats and fowl would not be palatable without it. The staff of life would not be sweet to the palate if the snowy white particles were left out of the dough, and in pastry, too, salt is an essential, and poor indeed is the cook who has not the salt box ever handy.

For sore throats no gargle is better than salt and water. It makes rough irons smooth, helps to pack ice, and, as like cures like, it also melts ice when scattered upon an uncomfortably slippery porch and doorstep. Mixed with vinegar it is an excellent polish, and it is used in the water with which the teeth are cleaned. Its effect is felt in beauty and health.

DAILY WEATER REPORT.

Weather Bureau, Fort Worth, Feb. 1.—Local weather forecast: Generally clear. Warmer.

NO MONEY IN THIS HOG.

One of the largest hogs ever produced in Michigan was recently sold by a Charleston township farmer, to be delivered the day before Christmas. As the animal was estimated to weigh fully 700 pounds, and it was several miles to the place of delivery, the question of transportation became a serious one. It was decided to build a crate on the barn floor into which the hog was coaxed and securely confined. This done the ropes and pulleys of the hayfork were brought into requisition with the design of raising the crate and contents to a sufficient height to admit of a sleigh being backed under it, when it was to be gently lowered into the sleigh and hauled to its destination.

Everything worked smoothly up to a certain stage of the proceedeings. The horses furnishing the elevating power, not having been worked recently, were nervous, and the squealing and thumping of the protesting pig made them more so. As a consequence, when the animals were started they forgot to stop at the proper time and the crate with its 700 pounds of living pork products went soaring upward to the rafters, 30 feet above, where contact with the roof parted the rope and the whole outfit fell to the barn floor, smashing the bones of the porker into such minute fragments that the only resource was to "try" the whole mass into wagon grease. The hog was contracted at 4½ cents a pound. In its final condition it was sold for 1 cent for the same weight. The farmer decided there was no money in pork.

GENERAL NOTES.

The bank clearings of Fort Worth last week were $5,212,211.14. For the same week in 1903, $3,311,564.30. The increase is $1,900,646.84.

Rev. S. G. Mullins of Corsicana sold a bale of cotton for $100, last Saturday. It weighed 642 pounds. This reads something like the "good old times."

It is announced that Marine is to have a sub-postoffice station, to be known as station 4, in place of the postoffice that is soon to be moved to the stock yards. Miss Lucile Manning is to be clerk in charge.

It is given out that the new bank to be started in Fort Worth by Cicero Smith of Mineral Wells, W. H. Eddleman of Weatherford, and others, will be known as the Western National and will have a capital stock of $250,000.

W. D. Jordon, quarantine inspector at Quanah, was in Fort Worth last week. He says cattle in the Panhandle and New Mexico are in fine condition. Mr. Jordon says only about 4,000 cattle have passed the quarantine line so far this season.

Harry McAllister, the 13-year-old son of W. J. McAllister of Fort Worth, was accidentally shot with a rifle, while hunting near Birdville. The bullet penetrated his intestines. Surgeons operated upon the wound. The wound threatens to end fatally.

A dispatch from Monterey, Mex., says: Thirty car loads of stock from the regions around Sabinas have been hauled into this city within the last ten days by the International Railway and turned over to the Central for transportation to Tampico, where they will be loaded on steamers bound for Havana and Yucatan. The shipment consisted principally of horses and mules.

After a hearing of the application of John Chapman and Eugene Faulkner for release on bail, Judge Smith of Fort Worth granted them bail in the sum of $10,000 each. Chapman and Faulkner were convicted of murder in 1901, but the court of criminal appeals reversed the cases, and they have been sent to Fort Worth for re-trial. The crime for which these men were convicted was a peculiar one. Pete Bain, a constable of Dallas county, was in the saloon of one of the men, late at night, and sitting in a chair, went to sleep. Some person, who is alleged to have been the other of the two, poured turpentine on his clothing and set it afire. Bain was so badly burned that he died.

OLD TEXAS CATTLE DRIVE.

During the twenty years from 1867 to 1887, by which date the movement over the trail had nearly ceased, says Denver Field and Farm, it is estimated that no less than six million head of Texas cattle were driven northward and the majority of the stuff necessarily had to pass through Colorado. The largest drive was in 1871, when 600,000 young Texans were turned loose on the pastures of the north. The movement of cattle to the northward still goes on to the extent of about four hundred thousand head annually, but the trail has been superseded by railroads and it is quite probable that the cornfields are now as much sought as northern pastures.

RICE LANDS FOR SALE—Go to the rice belt and get rich; most profitable crop grown. We will start you for 500, balance in seven years' time. You will own your own 100-acre rice farm, improved, with house, irrigation plant, well and steam plant. In fact, everything ready to run. Write Stephenson & Arthur for pamphlets and particulars. 1600 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

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

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 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.

Why Cut Apples Turn Color.

The rapid change of color in cut apples is due to chemical action on the exposed surface of the apple after the free admission of oxygen and not, as was once supposed, to the presence of micro-organisms, for if apple pulp is sterilized and filtered the same thing happens. The juice of an apple not only contains water, sugar and various acids, but a starch which ferments when exposed to the air.

Lindet holds that the fermenting matter and the acids also are in different cells in the uncut apple, but are brought into contact as soon as it is cut. This is, however, not to the point, as the fermenting matter can only attack the aromatic body in the presence of oxygen. So long as the skin of the apple is whole no change can take place, but immediately this is wounded the oxygen begins its work, carbon dioxide is evolved, and the reddish brown appearance sets in, especially on unripe fruit.

Why the Mexicans Call Us Gringos.

In the southwest, especially along the Mexican border, Mexicans are vulgarly called "greasers" by the American cowboys and ranchers. The Mexicans have retaliated by contemptuously referring to the Americans as "gringos," unconscious that they are using a word of American origin first applied to themselves.

During the Mexican war the army of Santa Anna was composed mostly of Indian peons who could neither shoot, drill nor fight. To distinguish these ignorant recruits from the trained regulars the Americans called them "greenies," and the Mexicans, with their Latin pronunciation, converted it into first "greenos," then "gringos." Later they applied it to those from whom they had first heard it, thinking it meant something especially bad.

Gunpowder Bags.

It is possible to weave a very attractive fabric—as regards appearances, at least—out of ordinary gunpowder. The cloth looks very much like silk and when ignited instantly disappears without leaving a trace behind.

The fabric is used for making bags to hold gunpowder, which in this shape are loaded into big guns. When the bags are of canvas, as is customary, they are not consumed by the explosion, and what remains of them after firing has to be removed from the powder chamber of the weapon. But if gunpowder bags be substituted for canvas the sack actually becomes part of the explosive charge, and no trace of it is left after the shot has sped.

Sound Enjoyment.

The spirit of modern life is to plunge into experiences vigorously and get the most from them. This was the spirit that animated the man who preferred tough beefsteak because there was more "chew to it." Similarly virile was the attitude of Mr. Skillings, who had come to town to order a new family carriage.

"Now, I suppose you want rubber tires?" said the agent.

"No, sir," replied Mr. Skillings. "My folks ain't that kind. When we're riding we want to know it."

Beginning Young.

The feminine instinct begins young. The little girl who wore her new cloak for the first time in an east wind was not thinking of the east wind. Her mother, however, was, and she suggested that people who allowed their cloaks to blow over their heads sometimes caught cold. "Oh, no, mother," observed her daughter complacently. "You don't catch cold when it's such a pretty lining!"

Snap Went the Trap.

"My father has always told me," began Edgar, "that pretty girls make poor wives. Now, when I marry it must be a girl who is not pretty at all, but one who is possessed of the home loving instincts, one who is unselfish and"—

"Oh, Mr. Montgomery—Edgar—this is so sudden, but you may ask papa!"

Ready to Growl.

Manager—We must put a great deal of realism into this forest scene. Can you get some one to growl so as to resemble a bear? Assistant—I think so. There are six or seven stage hands who have not received their wages for three weeks. I'll call them.

An Unforgivable Fellow.

"I didn't close my eyes once last night."

"That so? Insomnia is a miserable thing, I must say."

"Oh, I slept all right enough. They closed themselves."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

DATE OF DEDICATION.

Texas World's Fair Builing Ceremonies Set For March 30.

TEXAS DAY NOT SET.

Miss Elizabeth Ney Sends Information That Statues of Lone Star Heroes She Is Carving Are Nearly Ready.

Dallas, Feb. 1.—The Texas World's fair commission announces that the Texas building at St. Louis will be dedicated March 30. The programme of exercises has not yet been decided upon, but it is the hope of the executive committee that there will be a large attendance of Texans, including a number of officials.

A state day has not yet been named. Two dates have been suggested by a San Antonio lady. One of them is Nov. 12, which will be the sixty-ninth anniversary of the organization of the provisional government of the republic of Texas. The other anniversary is the election of General Houston as president of the republic and the assembling of the first congress, which took place in September.

Miss Elizabeth Ney, who is now in Italy, has written to Mr. Wortham that she will soon have the statues for the Texas building finished. These will be likenesses in marble of General Albert Sydney Johnston, General Sam Houston and Stephen F. Austin. Miss Ney's reputation is an assurance that these statues will be splendid specimens of the sculptor's art, and they will add much to the attractiveness of the Texas building.

POLL TAX PAYMENTS.

About Twenty-Five Per Cent Have Not Been Paid.

Dallas, Feb. 1.—Up to midnight Sunday night 116 of the 225 counties of the state had been heard from relative to the number of poll tax receipts issued. These counties represent about 80 per cent of the population of Texas. In them 375,632 persons have paid poll tax. Last year prior to Feb. 1 299,167 persons paid the tax. In the entire state last year, prior to Feb. 1 there were 274,161 payments.

In the eleven cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants 8674 exemption certificates have been issued.

The reports indicate that probably 450,000 persons have qualified to vote in so far as the payment of poll tax is concerned, and these, with the city and country exempts, which latter are not required to procure exemption certificates, indicates a total voting strength of about 540,000. As there are about 700,000 persons qualified to vote, it appears that probably not more than 160,000 persons or less than 25 per cent, have disfranchised themselves by failing to meeet the poll tax requirement.

Robbery at Fort Davis.

Fort Davis, Tex., Feb. 1.—The office of the sheriff and collector in this town was entered by burglars and about $140 taken from the safe, mostly in specie. There was some $500 in another drawer in the safe, which the robbers failed to get.

Child Killed by a Train.

Marlin, Tex., Feb. 1.—Complaint comes from sections of Falls county of lack of sufficient work stock for plowing. This is a result of many stock dying recently from blind staggers and other diseases.

Knitting Mill Burns.

Denison, Tex., Feb. 1.—The Gate City Hosiery mill, the first knitting mill erected in Texas, was destroyed by fire at an early hour Sunday morning. Total loss is $19,500, with $7500 insurance.

O'Connor Signs Three Players.

Mesquite, Tex., Feb. 1.—Manager O'Connor of the Ardmore Baseball club of the Texas league signed Charlie Porter, a pitcher, Roscoe Watson and Oscar Kimble.

Escaped From Jail.

Orange, Tex., Feb. 1.—Willis Clark, a negro who is charged with having killed his wife last Friday, and who cut himself after the deed, escaped from jail Sunday evening.

Horses In Demand.

Mobile, Tex., Feb. 1.—A log train ran over the little child of Martin Smith, colored, causing injuries which soon resulted in death.

Realized Large Sum.

Midlothian, Tex., Feb. 1.—J. P. Anderson sold 106 bales of cotton which he raised near here to S. J. Marshall for 15 cents per pound.

DISASTROUS BLAZE.

Loss Sustained Is Over One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Memphis, Feb. 1.—A special to the Commercial-Appeal from Greenville, Miss., says: Fire at Hollendale destroyed every buildings in the town except two dwellings, and caused a loss estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000. The fire started in a negro restaurant situated in a row of frame buildings, and a high wind fanned the flames to such proportions that the volunteer fire fighters could not stay its progress.

Overcome by Smoke.

New York, Feb. 1.—One fireman was killed and twenty-five firemen overcome by smoke in a fire in a storehouse of the American Manufacturing company in Brooklyn. Nine of the men who were overcome were so seriously affected that they were taken to hospitals. One of them is expected to die.

FIENDISH DEEDS.

Virginia Lady and Daughter Terribly Treated by Unknown Negro.

Roanoke, Va., Feb. 1.—Mrs. George A. Shields was criminally assaulted by an unknown negro, who attacked her with an axe and razor, fracturing her skull and gashing her throat. Her daughter was also badly injured by a blow on the head. When Mr. Shields returned home he found his wife and daughter unconscious. The injured lady managed to gasp: "A large black negro man came through the kitchen and attacked me in the dining room."

FATAL TO FIVE.

That Number of Rockmen Lose Their Lives by an Explosion.

Manhony City, Pa., Feb. 1.—Five men were instantly killed in the Hansie Hill colliery of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company. The victims, who were rockmen, are: Morgan Jones, John Mackey, Joseph Junius, Adam Savage, John Hederick.

The men were killed by an explosion of powder in a steel cage in which they were being hoisted. The explosion ripped the cage apart and the mangled forms of the men fell 300 feet to the bottom of the shaft. The head of one of the men was blown off.

FLYER DERAILED.

One Person Was Killed and Thirteen Others Injured.

Kansas City, Feb. 1.—The Colorado flyer on the Missouri Pacific, which left Denver Saturday afternoon for Kansas City, was derailed at Miller, Kan., Sunday while running at the rate of forty miles an hour. The engine and rear car, a Pullman, alone remained upright on the track. One person was killed and thirteen injured, one seriously. The dead: William Brown, Ransom, Kan.

AGENT SHOT.

Safe Was Robbed and He exchanged Shots With Bandits.

Joplin, Mo., Feb. 1.—In an exchange of shots with two masked men who had rifled the depot safe William H. Broadstreet station agent on the Frisco system at Granby, near here, was fatally wounded. One of them covered Broadstreet while the other secured $100. As they were leaving the agent exchanged shots with them. One bullet hit him in the face.

One Hundred and Fifty-Two.

Pittsburg, Feb. 1.—Up to Sunday night 152 bodies had been recovered from the Hardwick mine.

Cartridge Exploded.

Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 1.—A dynamite cartridge exploded under a street car. Miss Bennadine Ives was badly hurt.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Single statehood meetings were held in Arizona Saturday.

Bessie McMillin, four years old, burned to death in Woods county, Oklahoma.

O. C. Hicks, a wealthy citizen of Springfield, Ill., died at Llano, Tex., of consumption.

A fire in the six-story building at 131 Mercer street, New York, did nearly $200,000 damage.

Shreveport has been selected as permanent meeting place of Louisiana boll weevil commission.

At Wilmer, Dallas county, D. H. Weaver, a wealthy farmer, was killed. An arrest was made.

Hardwick mine, where so many lives were lost last week, is declared dangerous by mining inspector.

A. N. Hagberry of Worcester, Miss., suicided at St. Augustine, Fla., by shooting himself in the head.

Western National bank will be established at Fort Worth March 1. Governor Lanham will be a stockholder.

Miss Emma Von Hadden, a recluse for fifteen years, was found dead. She is supposed to have frozen to death.

An insane man, half clad, ran along Chicago's streets loudly yelling he was the avenger of Mary Queen of Scots.

On preliminary examination at Gainesville, J. M. Stevens, charged with assault to murder by Mrs. A. Taylor, was discharged.

Boiler shop, brass foundry, cab shop and three engines at Texas and Pacific shops in Marshall were destroyed by fire. Loss is over $50,000.

Coroner's jury in Stratton mine accident near Victor, Colo., by which the fall of a cage caused fifteen deaths, says the owners are to blame.

Miss Nancy Bryan died at Lincoln, Neb., Saturday afternoon. Colonel W. J. Bryan, her brother, failed to arrive before her death, train being delayed.

Jack Gallagher, a prominent druggist of Durant, I. T., was found in a dying condition and expired before medical aid could reach him.

Miles Yarborough of Paris, Tex., while visiting his daughter at New Boston, died suddenly while seated. He was a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

National house of representatives struck out second mileage section of appropriation bill by 167 to 6. The measure carried $150,000. Urgency deficiency bill then passed.

When Mrs. Matilda Garrity of Cincinnati was told her baby was dying, she emptied a can of coal oil on her clothing and set it on fire. She and the baby burned to death.

As the outcome of a discussion between James Conroy and John Freeland at Parkersburg, W. Va., as to merits of two negro preachers the former was shot five times fatally.

Bail of Eugene Faulkner and John Chapman of Dallas, charged with the death of Pete Bane, was placed by Judge Smith of Fort Worth at $10,000. Bane was burned to death in a Dallas saloon, it being alleged his clothing was saturated with coal oil and he set on fire. It happened two or three years ago.

The Tomb of David.

The tomb of David, king of Israel, is still pointed out to travelers in Palestine and, despite its age, is in a remarkably good state of preservation. David died in 1015 B. C. and was buried in the "city of David." His tomb became the sepulcher of several subsequent kings and one of the sacred places of the kingdom. It stands on Mount Zion, at Jerusalem, just outside of the city wall.

Compulsory Piety.

Sunday School Teacher—I hope all the little girls in my class love God? Eva Brown—I do. Sunday School Teacher—That's right, Eva. Now tell us why you love him. Eva Brown—Got to.—Lippincott's Magazine.

There is a whole chapter of sound advice in the admonition: "Don't dodge difficulties; meet them, greet them, beat them."

PERISHED IN DESERT.

Between Twenty and Thirty Lives Have Been Lost.

INSANE FROM THIRST

Many of the Bodies Were Discovered Without Clothing, the Victims Evidently Drinking From "Dead Man's Well."

Salt Lake City, Feb. 1.—The bodies of between twenty and thirty men who perished from thirst while attempting to cross the desert between Moapa and Las Vegas, Nev., have been found within a few weeks. The men, it is believed, were mostly tramps who attempted to make the long journey on foot without sufficient supplies of food or water to carry them across. Many of the bodies found were without clothing, and it is believed that the victims had gone insane from thirst, and had wandered about in a nude condition in search of water. Some of the victims are supposed to have drank water from "Dead Man's Well," which is located in the center of the desert. The water from this well, while temporarily relieving thirst, is sure death to those who drink it.

MRS MAYBRICK.

At United States Embassy It Is Denied She Is Pardoned.

London, Feb. 1.—In spite of the mystery with which officials shroud the action in connection with the reported release of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, who is serving a life sentence for poisoning her husband, it can be definitely said that she has been removed from Aylesbury prison. At the United States embassy it was emphatically declared that she had not been pardoned, and that she was still a prisoner. Where

MRS. FLORENCE MAYBRICK.

she has been taken remains a mystery, but reports from Aylesbury are to the effect that she has been removed to some distant institution in Cornwall.

The newspaper announce that Mrs. Maybrick's removal from Aylesbury prison, and express the belief that she will be released within next two or three months.

DEATH PREVENTED.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Unite Dying Young Man to Affianced.

New York, Feb. 1.—Robert Dupont Cater of Charleston, S. C., son of Julius M. Cater, and grand-nephew of General Francis Marion of revolutionary fame, is dead in this city from pneumonia. An attempt was made to perform a marriage ceremony in the hospital between the young man and his second cousin, Anna Cater, an art student, but before the minister had gone far the groom fainted. Oxygen was used and every effort made to restore the dying man so that his last wish could be gratified, but he sank rapidly and died in a few hours.

Cater came here two years ago to engage in newspaper work. His cousin, with her sister, was studying art here and plans had all been made for the wedding when Cater was stricken.

All For Single Statehood.

Kansas City, Feb. 1.—A delegation of seventeen business and professional men of Oklahoma and Indian Territory passed through Kansas City en route to Washington to join in the campaign for statehood. The members of the party all favor single statehood, and will work for the passage of the Quay bill. The delegation is headed by R. E. Stafford of the Oklahoma Times-Journal; C. C. Jones and John W. Hunt.

Transacted Most Business.

Ardmore, I. T., Feb. 1.—The report of Attorney General Knox discloses the fact that the Southern district of Indian Territory transacted more business in 1903 than any other district in the country.

Safe Blown Open.

Ardmore, I. T., Feb. 1.—The safe in the store of Connor & Cullum of Connerville was blown open and $300 taken.

Reduction Mill.

Lawton, Okla., Feb. 1.—The Lees Summitt Mill company of Lees Summitt, Mo., incorporated for $100,000, will soon begin the work on a $16,000 ore reduction mill at Roosevelt.

Nine Houses Destroyed.

Bokchito, I. T., Feb. 1.—Nine houses were destroyed by fire here.

Large Gold Brick Swindle.

Wichita, Kan., Feb. 1.—Jacob Allen, a wealthy farmer of Wellington, Kan., was swindled in this city by gold brick men who sold him a worthless combination of tin and copper for $10,000.

In a Few Days.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Information received at the state department is to the effect that the Russian reply to Japan's note on the far eastern question will be made in a few days. The tenor of the prospective communication is not known here.

COTON FIRM ASSIGNED.

Company Has One Hundred and Twenty-Five Branches.

Atlanta, Feb. 1.—The Atlanta office of A. B. Baxter & Co. of New York has made an assignment as the result of an order received from New York. Capitalization of the defunct company is estimated at $200,000. The company controls offices in the principal cities in the South. It was stated here that notices were sent out by the New York Baxter office to reach the 125 offices of the concern throughout the country ordering an assignment. No reason is known here for the action of the New York office further than the heavy break in cotton Friday.

Unofficial announcement was made at New Orleans of the closing of the branch there on floor cotton exchange of that city.

Branch at Birmingham, Ala., has also assigned.

GREAT ADVANCE.

Never Before Has New York Market Shown Such Excitement.

New York, Feb. 1.—Never before has such an advance been witnessed over night in the cotton market, and perhaps never before has the market shown such wild excitement as on Saturday. Cables from Liverpool were spectacular. They reported an advance of 29 to 33½ points when they were expected to be 5½ to 10 points lower. There was sensational advice from Liverpool also mentioning a corner in January and February, with excited buying on stop orders and rumors circulating regarding the condition of continental, Liverpool and American houses. Here the first prices at the advance was 42 to 81 points on old and 12 to 48 points on new crop months. March opened at 16.25 and sold up to 16.42 on call. May advanced to 16.75 and July opened at 16.80. There was heavy liquidation, and immediately following the call prices sagged off a few points, but the market remained very excited.

BIGGEST SURPRISE.

It Was Confidently Expected Liverpool Prices Would Go Down.

New Orleans, Feb. 1.—The biggest surprise of this season was sprung on the cotton market Saturday morning when Liverpool, instead of coming in at a decline of 15 points, as expected, showed advances of from 19 to 34 points. Heavy traders as well as scalpers looked for an expected break of at least 2 cents. Firmness of Liverpool was partially caused by covering of those traders who saw their mistake on the curb Friday night. Their covering also started prices to record breaking heights in local market at opening. May options went to 17 cents on a single jump of 65 points, or over $3 a bale. July also went over 17 cents to 17.16, or a jump of 69 points. Opening of local markets was called firm with prices from 16 to 74 points higher than Friday's close.

Did Much Jumping.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.—April and May cotton jumped Saturday from 53 to 75 points at one leap. There was an occasional bull, but it was followed by renewed excitement until the close.

NEW BANKS.

Quite a Number Have Recently Been Opened in the South.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 1.—Active organization of new national banks in the south continues, with little evidence of stringent money. Organization and number of banks and general banking news is given in the following report of Dun & Co.'s local branch:

Tulsa National bank, Tulsa, I. T., capital, $25,000; Clifton George, president, and S. F. Jones, cashier; National bank of Middlesboro, Ky., capital, $50,000; Merchants' National bank of Baltimore; City Bank and Trust company of Mobile, Ala.; People's bank of Mobile, Ala.; Bank of Central, Central, S. C., capital, $20,000; First National bank of Lutcher, La., capital, $25,000; First National bank of Poteau, I. T., capital, $25,000; First National bank of Kyle, capital, $25,000; Farmers' and Merchants' National bank of Commerce, Tex., capital, $50,000.

Broad Was Exhausted.

San Francisco, Feb. 1.—Exhausted at the end of the eleventh round, Kid Broad of Cleveland abandoned a pugilistic contest with Eddie Hanlon of San Francisco and the referee awarded the contest to Hanlon.

Good Roads Convention.

Orlando, Fla., Feb. 1.—The opening session of the National Good Roads association was held here Friday, and was marked with a large attendance. Former State Senator A. S. Mann, vice-president for Florida, presided.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

During the recent frigid spell the Concho river froze over at San Angelo, Tex.

Superintendent A. L. Malone of the Durant, I. T., public schools, has resigned.

City marshal of Durant, I. T., was struck over the head with a stick in the hands of a blind peddler.

In a difficulty between three negroes in Lamar county, Texas, Joe Morgan, one of them, had his head blown off.

Another salt well is being bored at Grand Saline, Tex. The same firm will have a thirty-ton salt plant also.

N in B ..... poNu 6

For the third time Mrs. Frankie C. Hoesseis has been appointed postfaster at Childress, Tex.

John Pesterfield, charged with attempted criminal assault upon a twelve-year-old girl, was placed under $2000 bond at Houston.

While Chris Pillot was shooting at blackbirds near Crosby, Tex., he accidently shot a negro woman. A thigh bone aws so badly shattered amputation was necessary.

Commercial club of Lawton, Okla., has requested newspaper correspondents there not to send out exaggerated reports of happenings.

The Girl of the Netherlands.

The Dutch girl does not enjoy anything like the amount of freedom granted to her English or American sister. She is a very carefully chaperoned young person, and when she goes to the theater it is with her elders, not merely with a friend or two of her own age. At the dances she attends, songs, recitations and music for the entertainment of the elders form a part of the regular programme, and the chaperons sit at tables socially enjoying their coffee or other refreshments, while the young folk glide over the waxed floor to the strains of the latest waltz. Dutch maidens have to make the best of their opportunities of amusement, for when it pleases their parents to seek the quiet of home they must meekly accompany them. In their country the idea of a girl being unchaperoned at a dance is not to be thought of—at any rate, not yet.—Exchange.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK RATES.

Tariff Fixed for Shippers by the State Railway Commission.

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

DISTANCE—Miles.	RATES. No. 1	No. 2
10 and less	6	8½
15 and over 10	6½	9
20 and over 15	7	9½
25 and over 20	7½	10
30 and over 25	8	10½
35 and over 30	8½	11½
40 and over 35	9	12
45 and over 40	9½	12½
50 and over 45	10	13
60 and over 50	10½	13½
70 and over 60	11	14½
80 and over 70	11½	15
90 and over 80	12	15½
100 and over 90	12½	16½
125 and over 100	13¾	17½
150 and over 125	15	18¾
175 and over 150	16¼	20
200 and over 175	17½	21¼
250 and over 200	18¾	22½
300 and over 250	20	23¾
350 and over 300	21¼	25
400 and over 350	22½	26
450 and over 400	23¾	27
500 and over 450	25	28
550 and over 500	26¼	29
600 and over 550	27½	30
650 and over 600	28¾	31
700 and over 650	30	32
750 and over 700	31¼	33
over 750	32½	34

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

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS

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

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

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

CHARGES FOR SELLING LIVE STOCK

Rates Fixed by the Live Stock Exchange for Handling Stock.

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

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

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

Charges for sheep are the same as for hogs.

Yardage Charges.

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

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

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

Officers of the Exchange.

Officers and directors of the Live Stock Exchange are:

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

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

Stood by the Reporter.

The late George W. Childs, the proprietor of the Philadelphia Ledger, was a man who supported his subordinates when they were in the right. During a bitter congressional campaign one of the candidates called upon Mr. Childs and said:

"Mr. Childs, I have always considered you my friend. Am I right in that assumption?"

"Yes," said Mr. Childs in his quiet way, wondering what was coming.

"Well, I come to complain about your political reporter. His reports of my campaign have done me much damage."

"I understand," said Mr. Childs, "that our reporter has been printing your own speeches. Is that true?"

"Y-e-s," was the hesitating reply.

"Then," said the publisher, "you are the guilty man. You are killing your own candidacy, and the Ledger is simply giving a faithful picture of the performance. Blame yourself and not the Ledger reporter."

And that was all the satisfaction this influential politician could get from the publisher.

Broad Enough.

A large and stout woman called on a friend and while waiting for her was stared at so intently by the friend's little children that she asked one of them:

"What are you staring at, little girl?"

"Why, you see, mamma said you were so narrow in your views, and I was wondering what view she got."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Not to Be Envied.

He—A self made man is common enough, but we never hear of a self made woman. She—Considering the kind of article the men who are in the self making business turn out, you can hardly blame the women for not taking it up.

The Usual Way.

Nodd—Awfully sorry to hear your house burned down. Did you save anything? Todd—Oh, yes! After some very lively work we succeeded in getting out all the things we didn't want.—Town and Country.

An Improvement.

"I see the agent has sold yez a carpet sweeper, Mrs. Maginnis. Is it as good as the ould fashioned broom?"

"It is an' better, Mrs. Mulduckie. I can knock Maginnis twice as far wid it."

The General's Part.

"Say, Jimmie, how many men d'yer s'pose he's killed?"

"Aw, g'wan! Don't yer see he's a general. Generals don't do no killin'. Dey just hosses de job."—St. Louis Star.

ORTH RAILWAY SCHEDULE

Rock Island System.

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

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

Frisco System

d River, Texas & Southern Ry.

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

Ft. W. & R. G. Ry.

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

Worth & Denver City Railway.

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

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

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

Cotton Belt Route.

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

Texas & Pacific Railway.

	Arrive. East
am St. Louis Cannon Ball	7:45 pm
am St. Louis Mail & Ex.	4:45 pm
am ....Dallas Local.....	5:15 am
am Dallas & Wea'fd Local	2:55 pm
pm .... Dallas Local....	1:20 pm
pm .... Dallas Local....	12:30 pm
pm ..Wills Point Local..	11:05 am
pm St. Louis Mail & Ex.	9:25 am
pm .... Dallas Local....	6:50 am

Main Line West.

	Arrive West
pm Colorado Mail & Ex..	7:00 am
pm Weatherford Local..	10:30 am
am ..El Paso Express ..	7:00 pm

Continental Division via Sherman.

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

rnational & Great Northern Ry.

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

ulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry.

e trains at Union Station, Cor. nd Jones:

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

ston & Texas Central Railroad.

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

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Between
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HOUSES. EASE, COMFORT,
, LUXURY. THAT'S WHAT
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Address
. KEENAN, G. P. A.
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Citation by Publication.—No. 22883.—The State of Texas. In the District court, Tarrant county, Texas, February term, A. D. 1904. To the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county—Greeting: You are hereby commanded that, by making publication of this citation in some newspaper published in the county of Tarrant eight weeks previous to the return day hereof, you summon the heirs of Joseph White and wife Sarah White, late of Tarrant county, now dead, said heirs being named Annie Chambers and husband Tom Chambers, and Lizzie Tyre and husband James Tyre, and further complaining of the heirs of James E. Weathers, late of Tarrant county, Texas, now deceased, said heirs named as follows: Bill Weathers, Jane Hodge, Martha Ice, John Weathers, Jane Weathers, Catherine Parker, John Weathers, Ed Weathers, Ben Weathers, Guy Weathers, Mary Weathers, Marthy Stone, Beckey Shaddy, Will Prichard, Acy Prichard, Harriett Berryhill, Logan Prichard, Ben Prichard, Cicero Prichard, and other heirs of said James E. Weathers, the names of whom are unknown to this plaintiff, all of which are herein styled as defendants, whose residence is unknown, to be and appear before the District court, to be holden in and for the county of Tarrant, at the court house thereof, in the City of Fort Worth, on the second Monday in February, A. D. 1904, the same being the 8th day of said month, then and there to answer the petition of L. C. White, as plaintiff, filed in said court, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1903, against the heirs of Joseph White and wife Sarah White, late of Tarrant county, now dead, said heirs being named Annie Chambers and husband Tom Chambers, and Lizzie Tyre and husband James Tyre and further complaining of the heirs of James E. Weathers, late of Tarrant county, Texas, now deceased, said heirs named as follows, Bill Weathers, Jane Hodge, Martha Ice, John Weathers, Jane Weathers, Catherine Parker, John Weathers, Ed Weathers, Ben Weathers, Guy Weathers, Mary Weathers, Marthy Stone, Beckey Shaddy, Will Prichard, Acy Prichard, Harriett Berryhill, Logan Prichard, Ben Prichard, Cicero Prichard, and other heirs of said James E. Weathers, the names of whom are unknown to this plaintiff, all of which are herein styled as defendants. Said suit being numbered 22883, the nature of which demand is as follows, to-wit: That heretofore on the — day of ——, 1870, he purchased from Joseph White and wife Sarah White, by general warranty deed, the south half of the R. B. Williams 100-acre survey in Tarrant county, Texas, which said land has been in the possession of this plaintiff since 1870, and plaintiff would further show that on the —— day of ——, 1881, he purchased from J. E. Weathers by general warranty deed, the following described land being situated in Tarrant county, Texas, said land described as being forty (40) acres off of the east end of the J. E. Weathers —— acres survey in said county and state above mentioned. Plaintiff would show that the said deeds to said land was never recorded, but was kept at his house until about the — day of ——, 1891, when by accident his house was destroyed by fire, together with said deeds above mentioned, and there being no record of the same, he is unable to obtain copies thereof; wherefore premises considered, plaintiff prays that he recover of said defendants and each of them his said land, together with all improvements thereon, and that he be allowed to re-establish his said deeds, and for all special and general relief, etc. Herein fail not, but have you then and there before said court, this writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same. Witness, Jno. A. Martin, Clerk of the District Court of Tarrant county. Given under my hand and seal of said court in Fort Worth, this 21st day of December, A. D. 1903.

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

Dr. Bartlett and Margaret Fuller.

In regard to brilliant Margaret Fuller the following story is told by Senator Hoar in his reminiscences: "Old Dr. Bartlett, a very excellent and kind old doctor, though rather gruff in manner, could not abide her. About midnight one very dark, stormy night the doctor was called out of bed by a sharp knocking at the door. He got up and put his head out of the window and said: 'Who's there? What do you want?' He was answered by a voice in the darkness below, 'Doctor, how much camphor can anybody take by mistake without its killing them?' to which the reply was, 'Who's taken it?' And the answer was, 'Margaret Fuller.' The doctor answered in great wrath, 'A peck.'"

Dromedaries Smoke Cigars.

There is no reason why a dromedary should not be partial to a good cigar. Most dromedaries, according to a menagerie proprietor, are particularly fond of tobacco smoke and can be made to do almost anything under its influence.

"Travelers in Egypt," he asserts, "rely more on tobacco smoke for their control over these huge beasts than anything else. When traveling on long journeys the dromedaries are in many cases required to travel night and day without rest, and the beasts are kept up to their tasks by smoking cigars. The driver carries a triangular piece of wood, which is pierced at one point like a cigar holder. This is inserted in the mouth of the beast, the cigar being lit and pressed into the hole in the same fashion followed by man.

"The dromedary immediately closes its eyes and puffs away through its nostrils until the cigar is burned away. The indulgence appears to refresh it, and the keeper has no difficulty in persuading the animal to plod on without further rest."—Pearson's.

Errors and Excuses.

Emperor Sigismund of Germany, who reigned in the fifteenth century, in the speech in which he opened the council of Constance uttered an expression which Cardinal Placentinus corrected. The emperor replied, "Placentinus, however agreeable you may be to others, you please us not when you assert that we have less authority than the grammarian Priscianus, whom you say I have offended."

Napoleon used to excuse his errors in orthography with the saying, "A man occupied with public business cannot attend to orthography."

Voltaire upon receipt of his first letter in French from Frederick the Great told Frederick that he was a better French scholar than Louis XIV., who committed many mistakes. Frederick replied that Louis was a great monarch in many respects, and a mistake in spelling could not tarnish the brilliancy of his reputation.

BROODER EXPERIENCES.

How Some Maine Farmers Raise Chicks With Artificial Mothers.

In a trip recently made in Maine visiting farmers who are very successful egg producers we got some brooder hints that are helpful. One farmer had used brooders for the first time a year ago, and all the chicks put in the brooder had died. This, however, was not at all the fault of the brooder, which was a four section brooder of one of the best makes and worked excellently. The farmer had emptied a henhouse sixteen feet long, cleaned it out well, sweeping the droppings, etc., out the door upon the ground outside, and put the sectional brooder in that house. The chicks did finely for two weeks or so as long as kept inside the house, but directly they got outdoors and began to scratch in and peck over those fowl droppings diarrhea attacked them, and they went off rapidly. The farmer's theory is that the disease germs were lurking in the droppings, etc., which he had carelessly swept out of the door and left there. It is possible that the whole ground was infected by having fowls upon it for some years. At any rate, before using the brooder again the ground was turned over with a spade and a cart load of absolutely fresh earth spread on top of it, the brooder and house cleaned up and disinfected, with the result that there was no more trouble with diarrhea.

In two or three instances we found that farmers raised the chicks in brooders, even though hatched under hens, and the brooders are put into small portable houses set out in the edge of the field or orchard. At weaning time the brooders are taken out of the houses and the chicks raised to market size and laying maturity without being moved.

One farmer said, "I put about sixty chicks in a brooder in one of those houses, take the brooder away when the chicks are old enough to do without heat, weed out the cockerels when they are large enough to fatten and in the fall have twenty-five to thirty pullets grown in each of these small houses." Those houses were 4 by 6 feet in size, about 5 feet high in front by 3½ feet high at the back. A six light sash of 8 by 10 glass gave light, and an ample door in front opened the whole inside of the house to sun and air. Such houses are easy and inexpensive to build and wonderfully handy to raise chickens in. On another farm those portable chicken houses were 6 by 10 feet in size, and two brooders were put in each. On still another farm the houses were 4½ by 6 feet in size, the roof being hinged at front so as to lift, like the lid of a box, to admit the brooder. A small door in the side gave access to the brooder stove for filling, trimming, etc. These small houses can be moved anywhere with one horse.—A. F. Hunter in Reliable Poultry Journal.

Young Ducks.

The young ducks must have a coop convenient to drive them in when a storm threatens. They soon learn what that coop is for and after a storm or two learn to scuttle out for it at the first dash of rain. A hard, drenching rain will prove fatal to young ducks. They are easily run into a coop and don't try to get away and hide from you, as young chickens do, the smallest duck setting out after the large ones, eager to find a place of safety. After a storm, if you find ducks, chicks or turkeys drenched into a state of insensibility—I have brought them back when they were stiff and seemingly dead—don't wait to heat them up by the fire, but get a pan of tolerably hot water, hot enough to feel uncomfortable to your hands, and put them in it up to their necks; then when you hear the first gasp or two rub them dry and wrap them in a warm cloth and put them on the stove hearth or in the oven. If you have alcohol or brandy handy, put a few drops down the throat. We have seen a brood of forty revived by this plan. It took hustling and more hands than two to coax back that spark of life hidden under the cold, stiff bodies, but the hot water found it.—American Poultry Advocate.

Ideal Brown Leghorn Cock.

—Feather.

Scaly Legs.

If there is a poultry house on the place in which hens were kept last winter that were affected with scaly leg the hens that are put in confinement there this winter will have the same trouble unless the house has in the meantime been very thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. More than this, if one of last year's flock remains on the legs of which the traces of the disease are still visible and is put back into the house with the others that have heretofore been free from the trouble she will communicate it to the entire flock before spring. Scaly leg is easily cured in its first stages, but is hard to get rid of when it has become long established. It is an ugly disfigurement and should be subdued at the start.—Southern Fruit Grower.

EARLY MATURITY.

The Fancier Who Forces His Pullets to Lay Is Making a Mistake.

For a number of years early "maturity" has been a pet theme with a large number of writers, and many fanciers have been striving to secure fully developed fowls at an age when, according to natural laws, the stock should still be in the growing state.

The market poultryman who is raising chicks to sell for the block can with profit to himself, follow a plan of feeding that will force an unnatural and premature development of flesh, but the man who is conducting an egg farm and the fancier whose business it is to supply fowls for breeding purposes certainly cannot afford to follow such a system.

Let us see about it. Early maturity in the pullet and the cockerel counts against size. There can be no question of doubt as to this. If we so feed the pullets that they begin to lay at an extremely early age, we then and there determine the size of the pullet. It is certain that such a pullet will never attain to the size of a hen which is representative in size of a hen of the specified breed or variety. This is because this pullet has been so fed as to induce early laying at the expense of bone and muscle development. That's the condition, and under the so called "early maturity" system of feeding the condition cannot be otherwise.

No condition could be more undesirable in the yards of the fancier. The chick forced to early maturity cannot in the very nature of things ever be a desirable breeding bird. The very moment a pullet begins to lay eggs then and there growth, development of bone, muscle, feathers, all that goes to make up the frame of the bird ceases. You may by certain methods of feeding increase the weight of a specimen thus forced to early egg production, but no system of feeding will yield an increase in the size of such a specimen. Naturally egg production is the legitimate result of maturity, of the complete growth of the pullet when she has developed all her parts along natural lines.

It is thus forcing this early egg production, "early maturity," as it is wrongly termed nowadays, and breeding from such stock that cause many fanciers to fail. Such pullets will lay many eggs in the fall and early winter. The fancier is delighted with them. He mates up his breeding pens, say, Jan. 1. About that time the egg yield begins to decrease. The eggs he puts in his incubator or under hens fail to hatch well. The chicks which do come out are weak. All season he faithfully and well cares for them, but they do not come on well. The loss rate is heavy. In the fall he rounds up with a number of chicks which are far below the size they ought to be. They are not strong and robust, full of vigor and good size. Why? Because their parents had none of this to transmit to them. It is a natural condition.

By the so called "early maturity" system of feeding any fancier can very soon ruin the best strain of fowls in existence today. What we should do is not to unnaturally force the pullet into early egg production, but to so feed that she will make the very best growth of all her parts; that her development will be along natural lines. Man can materially aid nature in this work, but when all is said and done his contribution is only an aid. Man can largely control the growth and direct it along one line if he desires, such as early egg production, but whenever he does this he sacrifices for that specified growth the development of the specimen as a whole. And no specimen can attain perfection in development as a whole that is deficient in one or more parts.—Thomas F. Rigg in American Poultry Journal.

A Homemade Condition Powder.

I feed a mash every morning which is made as follows: Put into a large kettle vegetables such as small potatoes, beets, carrots, cabbages, etc.; fill it up with potato parings or table scraps and let it boil all day on the back of the stove. The next morning, while hot, mash it in a large tin bucket and add to it as much of the following mixture as will make a crumbly mash: Forty pounds of bran or middlings, twenty pounds Quaker or ground oats, eight pounds each cornmeal and clover meal, four pounds each hominy, meat and linseed meal, two pounds each cottonseed meal and bone flour, twelve ounces charcoal, eight ounces salt, four ounces each sulphur, ginger, cayenne pepper and mustard. Cut green bone in moderate quantities is fed twice a week at noon in winter. Every other day at noon the fowls are given waste cabbage or other greens and when such stuff is gone mangel wurzels.—Cor. American Agriculturist.

The Industrious Hen.

In one year a hen eats food equal to sixteen times her weight and lays eggs equal to about six times her weight. Her food costs about 1 cent a pound, while her eggs bring about 16 cents. An average hen will produce 240 eggs a year. Her food costs about 80 cents, and her eggs will sell for 2 cents each, or $4.80. Farm hens which are allowed to run at large cost the farmer from 47 to 88 cents a year for food. The first year is the most profitable age for hens.

Cleaning the Poultry House.

Get after the lice in the early part in the spring and give them no headway. Walls and cracks should be thoroughly soaked with a solution of kerosene and carbolic acid, using from two to four tablespoonfuls of acid to each quart of kerosene. After using this preparation finish house cleaning with a thorough whitewashing. Remove roosts and nests and treat in same manner. During the summer months watch the roosts and keep free from lice at all times.

Civilized and Enlightened.

Teacher—Can you tell me the difference between civilized and enlightened nations? Pupil—My dad says civilized nations manage to get along all right if they are let alone, but that enlightened nations know enough not to let the civilized nations alone.—Boston Transcript.

Calling the Doctor.

It is a popular delusion that doctors are compelled to attend to any and every call made upon them. Nothing of the kind; but medical men very rarely refuse, although in many cases the chance of receiving a fee is remote. Street accidents or people suddenly taken ill (sometimes a malingerer) will make a kind hearted onlooker run to the nearest doctor for assistance, quite oblivious as to who is responsible for payment. As a matter of fact, the one who calls the doctor is liable.—London Tit-Bits.

Artists.

"I see that those New York society women have discovered a method of hiding their blushes."

"What is it?"

"They paint them over."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Fort Worth Stock Yards Company

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Daily Capacity

5000 Cattle,
10,000 Hogs,
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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.

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Through train service Dallas and Fort Worth to Kansas City and Chicago every day in the year. The finest Pullman Sleepers, most comfortable Chair Cars, best Eating Houses and Dining Cars.

It's not too soon to be thinking about that Summer trip—and we can help you plan it, if you wish.

Drop a line to

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A BOOM
does not, ultimately, bring about the best results to a community.
THE PANHANDLE
is NOT on a boom, but is enjoying the most rapid growth of any section of Texas.
WHY?
Because only recently have the public at large realized the opportunities which this northwest section of Texas offers. The large ranches are being divided into
SMALL STOCK FARMS.
Wheat, Corn, Cotton, Melons and all kinds of feed stuffs are being raised in abundance, surpassing the expectations of the most sanguine. A country abounding in such resources (tried and proven), together with the
LOW PRICE
of lands, cannot help enjoying a most rapid growth, and that is what is happening in the Panhandle.
"THE DENVER ROAD"
has on sale daily a low rate home-seekers ticket, which allows you stop-overs at nearly all points; thus giving you chance to investigate the various sections of the Panhandle.
Write A. A. GLISSON,
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BETWEEN FORT WORTH AND DALLAS
A FAST CAR EVERY HOUR, EACH WAY

Two car loads of Vegetables
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20,000 pounds of Butter
50,000 gallons of Milk
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

W. C. FORBESS, G. P. A.
Fort Worth, Texas.

Stockmen, Attention!

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—OF—
Horses AND Mules

Will be held

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Feb. 10, 11, 12

There is a good demand for broken Mules of all classes, in good condition; also broken Horses of all classes, in merchantable condition. Correspondence and consignments solicited.

Ft. Worth Horse and Mule Co.

ARMOUR HEREFORDS
Immunized Against Texas Fever

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

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

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Write or wire for delivered prices. FORT WORTH GRAIN AND COMMISSION CO. 812 Wheat Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

DISARMING THE GODS.

How Chinese, Japanese and Hindoo Boys Prepare For School Life.

Among the eastern nations the beginning of school life is a critical time for the child. The priest or astrologer must be consulted to choose a lucky day. Every precaution must be taken to avert the jealousy of the gods, whose malice is especially directed against a fine boy.

The Chinese father who adores his son will take the utmost pains to convince the powers of the air that the boy is of no account. The child may be given a despicable name, like flea or chutze, a pig, or, more insulting still, he may be given a girl's name. The boy may be started off to school wearing a girl's dress and one earring, and if the deception is complete this will be the most effectual of all, for even the gods do not care for girls in China.

The Japanese schoolboy wears hanging from his belt a little red bag containing a brass tag with his name and his parents' name and address upon it. He must have his paper umbrella and his fan, and in a gray bag upon his arm is a jar of rice for his luncheon. This quaint little fellow has probably made his offering at his own private shrine to Tenjinsen, the god of penmanship.

When the Hindoo boy has found an auspicious day to begin school he is taken to the god of learning, Sarasvati. Here the little supplicant presents his offerings of rice and betel nuts and repeats the letters of the alphabet after the priest. Thus he is entered into the ways of knowledge in the very presence of the god.—Everybody's Magazine.

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE—Scotch Collies—A litter of extra good ones now ready for shipment. They are thoroughbreds, and an extended pedigree with every pup. Price from $10 to $15 each. J. B. MITCHELL, Forth Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE — Holstein Bulls—8 head young Holstein-Friesian bull calves, from noted butter and milk strains. All thoroughbreds. Extended pedigree with every sale. Price $40 to $75 each. Improve your herd with one of them. J. B. MITCHELL, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE—Poland-China Pig—A thoroughbred gilt. A beautiful high bred young gilt. A check of $15 will get her and her extended pedigree. Her breeding makes her valuable. Her kind are cheap at $50. J. B. MITCHELL, Fort Worth, Tex.

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

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

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

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FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS.

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

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

THE FAMOUS KITTS BRIDGE,

Known by all stockmen to lead to liquid bliss and clouds of joy. It gracefully and picturesquely spans Marine at the

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THE ALAMEDA BRIDGE.

The above is a cut of the

ALAMEDA BRIDGE,

made famous by the fact that there's been more Alameda Rye carried over it by patrons of the

Alameda Bar

than all the waters that have ever passed beneath it.

Liquid Bliss and Clouds of Joy are not all you need to gladden the eye.
After crossing the bridge you turn to the left and ask the master Alameda Rye.

TWO SUITS ARE FILED

County Attorney of Travis County Begins Proceedings.

IN BEHALF OF TEXAS

The J. M. Guffey, Beaumont Confederated and Gulf Refining Companies Have Been Named as the Defendants.

Austin, Feb. 1.—The state of Texas, through the county attorney of Travis county, has taken the first step toward the prosecution of the Standard Oil company, which, it is alleged, is operating in the Beaumont oil field. Two suits were filed here Saturday morning by the county attorney on behalf of the state—one against the J. M. Guffey Oil company of Beaumont, and the Beaumont Confederated Oil and Pipe Line company of Austin, and the other against the Gulf Refining company of Port Arthur and the Beaumont Confederated Oil and Pipe Line company. In the first case the state alleges that the Guffey people own a controlling interest in the Beaumont Confederated and limits its output and fixes the price of oil, in violation of Texas anti-trust acts of 1899 and 1903. Penalties are asked aggregating $2,250,000. In the other case the state claims the Beaumont Confederated entered into a contract with the Gulf Refining company to limits its output to 2000 barrels of oil per day, in violation of the anti-trust laws of Texas. The penalties asked aggregate $913,500. The state claims that the Guffey company is part of the Standard Oil company.

Wants to Sell Interest.

Austin, Feb. 1.—The state penitentiary board is trying to get the Southern Pacific interests to take an interest in the state road at Rusk, which runs in the direction of Palestine. The board in the direction of Palestine. The board wants the Texas and New Orleans to take up the question and build a cut-off from its Dallas extension to the terminus of the Rusk road by way of Palestine.

OIL DEPRESSION.

President of Company Attributes It to Gushers at Batson.

Beaumont, Tex., Feb. 1.—Captain W. C. Tyrrell, president of the Heywood company, in speaking of the present depression existing in the market for Beaumont and Sour Lake crude oil, says that he attributes this depression solely to the discovery of the Batson oil field and to the enormous gushers developed there.

JORDAN'S THROAT CUT.

Tragedy Said to Have Resulted From Prohibition Discussion.

Gainesville, Tex., Feb. 1.—A farmer, named Jesse Jordan, had his throat cut at Delaware Bend. The killing was the result of a controversy that arose at the house of Jordan between himself and a man named Syd Young over, it is alleged, the Cooke county prohibition question. Young was arrested.

Dallas Man Robbed.

Houston, Feb. 1.—A Dallas contractor, W. R. Brown, complained to the police that while asleep in his room he was robbed of jewelry to the value of $1785. The jewelry was recovered. An arrest was made.

Fines Paid in Sherman Raid.

Sherman, Tex., Feb. 1.—Clay Dulin and Rube Smith, tow of the men arrested in the raid lately, who were remanded to jail by Judge Jones, appeared before Justice Towers and paid their fines of $50 each under protest.

Woman Shot and Killed.

Orange, Tex., Feb. 1.—The wife of Willis Clark, a negro, was shot and killed. The latter made an attempt to suicide with a razor.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

Some of the Sights That Will Be Witnessed at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Feb. 1.—A carload of exhibits for the Ceylon building has reached St. Louis.

The exhibition of Porto Rican lace, drawn work and embroidery will be of interest to every woman visitor.

The Quoin club, composed of magazine publishers of New York, will participate in the World's Press Parliament.

It is proposed to exhibit General Sam Houston's old law office, which is still standing at Lebanon, Tenn. It is a small frame building and is said to be in a remarkable state of preservation considering that it is over 100 years old.

Season tickets good for every day of the seven months will be issued at $25 each. They will not be transferrable.

Missouri's forestry, fish and game exhibit will cover nearly two acres of ground and will be situated west of the Forestry, Fish and Game Palace.

The great dome of Festival Hall is practically finished. The dome is larger than St. Peter's at Rome or St. Paul's at London. It is the largest dome ever constructed on a building.

Distilleries Shut Down.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 1.—The Monarch and Atlas distilleries, two of the largest houses owned by the whisky trust, have shut down for an indefinite period. The closing, it is said, is due to lack of demand at present and the large amount of spirits on hand.

Conference a Success.

City of Mexico, Feb. 1.—The Mexico annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church at Pueblo was very successful. Rev. Dr. Butler was elected the delegate of the Mexican conference to the general conference, to be held next May at Los Angeles, Cal.

FACTS TELEGRAPHED.

What the Cable Message of Griscom Was Based On.

London, Feb. 1.—According to the Japanese legation here, Mr. Griscom's cable message from Tokio to the state department at Washington, saying that on the authority of the British ambassador at St. Petersburg he telegraphed to the British legation at Tokio the Russian reply [illegible] would be satisfactory, was based upon the following facts:

On Jan. 26 the British ambassador at St. Petersburg telegrapher to Foreign Secretary Lansdowne at London that he interviewed the Russian minister that morning and Count Lamsdorff said the Russian reply would be dispatched the same evening, and he (Count Lamsdorff) believed it would be satisfactory to Japan. These facts were telegraphed to the British minister to Japan, Sir Claude Macdonald, and also communicated to diplomats who attended Lord Landsdowne's reception Jan. 27. Count Lamsdorff's intentions, however, evidently miscarried, for the foreign office and Japanese legation both confirm the statements made in the Associated Press dispatches on the subject from St. Petersburg and Tokio Friday that no reply had been sent and there was nothing to indicate what its real nature would be except what must have been an almost obvious utterance on the part of Count Lamsdorff.

The Daily Graphic, which reasserts that the Russian reply was communicated to Japan Jan. 27, was probably misled by the partial knowledge of the contents of the telegram received here from the British ambassador at St. Petersburg Jan. 26, but which subsequent events proved to be incorrect. Baron Hayashi, Japanese minister to Great Britain, made minute inquiries at the foreign office and was informed the British government had not received any further information.

The foreign office, confirming the statement of the Japanese legation in regard to the receipt and re-telegraphing of the telegram of Jan. 26, adds: "British ambassador at St. Petersburg did not express an opinion as to whether or not the Russian reply would be satisfactory to Japan."

MADE CRUISERS.

Japanese Government Has Taken Line of Speedy Vessels.

San Francisco, Feb. 1.—Advices have been received here by the local agents of the Nippon Yusen Kasha Steamship company, operating speedy liners between Seattle and the orient, that the steamers have just been taken over by the Japanese government for conversion into auxiliary cruisers. This is the second fleet of liners to be taken from the merchant service between this country and the orient.

EAGER FOR LETTERS.

As Soon as Miss Schaeffer Read Epistles She Destroyed Them.

Bedford, Ind., Feb. 1.—The court of inquiry investigating the Schaeffer murder heard more evidence on letters received by Miss Schaeffer. One of the witnesses declared that dozens of times after school closed at noon Miss Schaeffer ran to her room for her mail, eagerly read letters and immediately destroyed them. Often she was returning to the boarding house as her sister teachers were leaving the building. At times the witness said Miss Schaeffer was late at school in the afternoons as the result of her trips to her rooms.

SPRIGHTLY OLD LADY.

Mrs. Julia Flynn Passed Away, Aged One Hundred Years.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Sprightly and active until within two days of her death, Mrs. Julia Flynn is dead at the age of 100 years. Bronchial trouble and weakness of the heart brought to an end her century of existence. Mrs. Flynn was born in 1804 in County Mayo, Ireland. Three of six children survive her and twelve grandchildren and two great-grandchildren are living.

SEVEN GIRLS DEAD.

Terrible Results From Eating Canned Goods Containing Poison.

Berlin, Feb. 1.—Seven girls belonging to a cooking school at Darmstat are dead and others are dying of poisoning which resulted from eating canned beans and meat. A medical inquiry into the occurrence is to be made.

Name and Price Changed.

New York, Feb. 1.—The Commercial Advertiser announced that beginning Feb. 1 it will be sold for 1 cent instead of 2 cents, and that its name will be changed to the Globe and Commercial Advertiser. The change is of historic interest in that the name Commercial Advertiser has been used for 107 years.

Approved by Gould.

New York, Feb. 1.—George J. Gould has approved the plan by which the Rock Island and Frisco systems will obtain entrance to New Orleans by way of the Iron Mountain, Texas and Pacific route down the Mississippi valley from Memphis.

1904 FEBRUARY 1904						
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14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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28	29					

As Far as He Knew.

"One of the component parts of sugar," said the professor, "is an essential in the composition of the human body. What is it?"

"I know!" shouted the grocer's boy. "Sand!"—Exchange.

Advice Not Free.

Lawyer—Well, you have at last decided to take my advice and pay this bill of mine? Client—Ye-e-s. Lawyer—Very well. William, just add 10 shillings to Mr. Smith's bill for further advice.

Citing a Case.

Mrs. Henpeck—We never know who our best friends are. Henpeck—That's so, my dear. Now, there's that fellow you jilted when you married me. He has never spoken to me since.—Judge.

Home knows the weight of another's burden.—Herbert.

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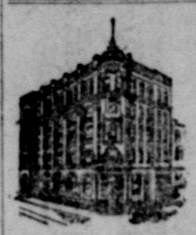

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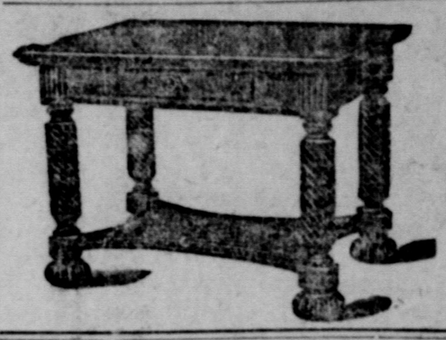

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JAPANESE POETRY.

It Is Confined to Lyrical Effusions of the Utmost Brevity.

Japanese poetry is absolutely confined to lyrical effusions of the utmost brevity. The Japanese poem is generally limited to three, four or five lines and seldom exceeds a few dozen. One would look in vain for a poem of the length of Bryant's "Thanatopsis." Japanese literature has never invaded the epic field and knows no metrical form which even remotely resembles an ode, a ballad or a long poetic narrative like "The Ancient Mariner." Also minor metrical arrangements like the rondel, triolet, villanelle, etc., are absent. Of what, then, does Japanese poetry consist? If one discusses its apparent lack of scope and resources with a Japanese, he is sure to point to the "Manyoshiu Kogi" (Collection of Myriad Leaves). True enough, its bulkiness is most alarming, as it extends to 122 volumes. But it proves to be only an anthology of short poems, each complete, bearing no relation to other stanzas, except in the choice of subject, the work being divided into poems of spring, summer, autumn, winter, poems of parting, love, sorrow, etc. Collections of this kind, admirably printed and supplied with numerous indexes and elaborate commentaries, are published at intervals under the auspices of the government. They represent the classical poetry of Japan.—The Reader.

FEMININE INTUITION.

The Philosophy of the Girl at the Candy Counter.

The girl at the bonbon counter put up five large boxes of judiciously selected candy under the personal supervision of a nervous young man. He left a card for each of them, handed over a list of addresses for their delivery, paid his bill and walked out looking decidedly glum.

"Ought to bag a sweetheart out of that broadside," remarked the cashier.

"Guess again," said the salesgirl. "It's caramels to car fare that he has a sweetheart and that he has quarreled with her, their first, probably. He is sending that candy to his ladylove's dearest friends, because he knows they will not fail to tell her about it.

"A candy counter is the horoscope of the human heart to girls who can read it. When a young man buys a pound of candy, any old thing handy, without looking twice at it, his affections are not very deep set. When he begins to get particular in his selections, Cupid is getting in his fine work. The lovers' quarrel inevitably ends in such a reckless display as you saw just now. When the reconciliation takes place, we shall have nothing in stock good enough for that fellow. When he's married, he'll stop coming."—New York Press.

INSECT MIMICS.

Clever Disguises That Save Them From Their Enemies.

A well known naturalist tells us of an insect in Nicaragua so completely disguised as a leaf that a whole host of the ants who prey upon it actually ran across it without recognizing it as their food. Mr. Sclater noted in South America another insect, one of the membracidæ, which not only mimicked the leaf cutting ant for its own protection, but, like its model, carried in its jaws a fragment of leaf about the size of a dime.

Even more wonderful is the disguise of the mantis of Java, which turns itself into so exact a semblance of an orchis flower that the insects upon which it feeds visit it in hope of a feast, but remain to furnish one.

The heliconidæ butterflies, which are avoided by all insect eating creatures, are exactly imitated by another class, which are so good to eat that if they did not assume a protective disguise they would be extirpated, and they do so to such perfection that even expert naturalists sometimes cannot distinguish them. Another authority mentions a small beetle which turned itself into so good a copy of a wasp that he was afraid to touch it with his fingers.

His Other Cheek.

"When an enemy smites me," said the pious looking hypocrite, "I always turn the other cheek."

"Why," asked the man who knew him, "do you want your enemy to go around with both hands disabled?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

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