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, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1904 NO. 38

LIVE STOCK MARKET

Today's Receipts of Cattle, 1,950; Hogs, 800.

BUTCHER COWS STRONG

Good Fat Cows Sold at $3.50. Beeves Steady.

HEAVY HOGS 5c HIGHER

Lights and Inferior Quality Sell Steady.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Today	1,950	800	506
Last month	1,756	638	254
Same day 1903	435	295	...

Official Receipts Yesterday.

Cattle	1,267
Hogs	1,609
Sheep	111
Horses	49

Selling Prices Today.

CATTLE—Steers, top $3.40, bulk $3.00@3.25. Cows, top $3.50, bulk $2.00@2.30.
HOGS—Top $5.20, bulk $4.90@5.12½.
SHEEP—Bulk $3.40. Lambs $5.

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Steers—Good to choice	$3 35@3 75
Medium fed	3 00@3 25
Stockers and feeders	2 00@3 00
Yearlings	1 25@2 50
Cows—Choice heavy fed	2 50@3 50
Medium butcher	2 15@2 40
Cutters	1 85@2 15
Canners	1 00@1 75
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 today were moderate. Thirty-eight cars were in the pens at the opening of the market, with about 1,100 head. Late trains increased the run some, and with drive-ins total receipts for the day were close around 1,950, against 2,156 last Tuesday, 1,756 for the same Tuesday in January, and 435 for the same day one year ago.

BEEF STEERS.

When supplies were all in there was a good representation of steers available, with the bulk running, as usual, from the common to medium short fed varieties. However, there were a few loads of fairly well finished cattle available.

While there was no particular excitement for the good kinds, there was a fair inquiry, and a very good tone prevailed on a steady basis.

Buyers' orders were principally for those of good to choice flesh, and on the common thin kinds the market was weak and slow.

The top today was $3.40 for those averaging from 1061 to 1094 pounds, with the bulk of sales around $3.

Good to choice fed steers are quoted from $3.35@3.75, medium fed from $3.00@3.40, stockers and feeders $2.00@3.00, and yearlings $1.25@2.00.

Representative sales:

No.	Ave.	Price
21	1079	3 40
24	1079	3 40
11	1090	3 30
24	981	3 25
24	985	3 40
33	954	3 20
15	1031	3 20
22	1023	3 20
26	959	3 20
25	914	3 15
20	944	3 15
26	896	3 15
25	915	3 10
21	881	3 05
1	980	3 00
18	818	2 85
27	887	2 80
1	1310	2 75
31	786	2 70
8	676	2 55
20	686	2 55
2	635	2 55
2	635	2 50
1	840	2 35
1	980	2 25
1	880	2 00
1	690	1 85

BUTCHER STOCK.

There was only a moderate suppply of butcher stock on the market, and outside of a sprinkling of good to choice fed cows the bulk were common to medium grassers.

A good demand was felt for all classes, and with some inquiry from outside butchers the market was active on a strong basis compared with yesterday. One load of choice fed cows sold at from $3.00@3.50, with the bulk of sales from $2.00@2.25.

Choice heavy fed cows are quoted from $2.50@3.50, medium butchers $2.15@2.40, cutters $1.85@2.15, and canners $1.00@1.85.

Bulls sold slowly on a steady basis with yesterday at a range of from $1.75@2.25.

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

Cows.

14	1235	3 50
6	1431	3 00
24	945	2 80
1	1070	2 80
2	775	2 75
1	890	2 75
1	1210	2 65
6	916	2 60
2	725	2 50
1	1120	2 40
5	926	2 40
9	844	2 35
3	1033	2 35
28	791	2 30
54	736	2 30
29	712	2 30
2	780	2 25
23	788	2 20
1	770	2 20
20	806	2 10
26	809	2 05
1	810	2 05
37	662	2 00
1	1040	2 00
1	800	2 00
12	793	2 00
24	564	1 85
14	580	1 75
2	825	1 75
3	723	1 75
1	900	1 65
9	614	1 65
1	960	1 65
1	910	1 50
1	770	1 50
2	920	1 50
7	515	1 40
16	532	1 40
4	632	1 40

Bulls.

1	1720	2 85
7 stags	1214	2 85
1 stag	1340	2 75
1	1180	2 65
1	980	2 55
1	1150	2 50
1	1990	2 50
1	1090	2 25
1	770	2 25
1	760	2 25
6	720	2 25
14	1152	2 25
2	925	2 00
1	570	2 00
1	800	2 00
1	960	2 00
7	1000	2 00
1	740	1 75
1	580	1 40

CALVES.

The demand for light veals and heavy calves was good and no material change developed.

Good to choice are quoted from $3.50@5.50, with common to fair kinds from $2.00@3.50.

3	113	5 00
2	105	3 50
6	133	3 25
1	110	3 00
1	180	2 75
8	247	2 50
8	341	2 25
1	340	2 25
21	301	2 25
1	330	2 25
1	410	2 25
12	370	2 25
2	215	2 00
18	306	1 75
10	451	1 50

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	$5 00@5 25
Mixed packers	4 90@5 10
Lights	4 75@5 00
Pigs	3 50@4 50
Stags and roughs	3 50@4 00

Receipts of hogs today were light. Eight loads were in at the opening of the market, but early in the day three more cars arrived, which with wagon hogs made total receipts figure close around 800, against 304 for last Tuesday, 638 for the corresponding day in January, and 294 for the same day one year ago.

The quality today was fairly good, but outside of one or two loads, they were of light weight.

Reports from other markets came in stronger, and with the prevailing good demand buyers did not hesitate to bid higher. This was only on the best quality heavy hogs, all of which were weighed up early with sales showing 5 higher. The market was a little slow on the common quality light weights and pigs, early bids being no better than steady, and finally the supply had to sell on this basis.

The top today was $5.20 for one load averaging 296 pounds, with the bulk of sales from $4.40@5.00.

Choice sorted are quoted from $5.00@5.25, mixed packers $4.90@5.10, light grades $4.75@5.00, pigs $3.50@4.50, and boars, stags and roughs from $3.50@4.00.

Representative sales:

Territory Hogs.

No.	Shrink.	Average.	Price.
34	...	108	4 30
6	...	105	4 30
85	...	139	4 40
97	...	136	4 40
27	...	102	4 40
37	...	109	4 40
9	...	135	4 55
14	...	139	4 55
22	...	178	4 95
6	...	295	4 95
9	...	229	4 95
6	...	175	5 00
21	...	212	5 10
42	...	235	5 10
79	...	191	5 12½
9	...	238	5 15
78	20	221	5 17½
62	...	296	5 20

Texas Hogs.

25	...	114	4 25
12	...	206	5 00
69	80	182	5 00

Wagon Hogs.

1	...	110	4 50
3	...	150	4 65
1	...	150	4 70
11	...	120	5 00
5	...	226	5 10

THE SHEEP TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Lambs	3 50@5 00
Wethers	3 50@4 50
Ewes	2 50@3 50
Culls	1 50@2 50

Representative sales:

125	...	78	3 40
125	...	77	3 40
10 lambs	...	64	5 00
	Lambs.		
16	...	65	5 00

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.

Kell & C., Vernon	28
N. W. Taylor, Sulphur Spings	54
Brownwood Oil Mills, Brownwood	46
Wm. Bryant, Millothian	20
Geo. Steen, Kopperl	20
D. C. Brant, Weatherford	36
D. C. Brant, Jacksboro	42
S. M. Covington, Alvord	44
O. D., Waco	98
H. S. E., Waco	25
G. D. Boyd, Grandview	44
T. F. Master, Grandview	27
W. P. Fitzhenlow, Ector	42
Jno. Long, Ector	44
Hughes & Kennon, Troy	28
F. MCIlhaney, Crawford	20
J. M. McIlhaney, Crawford	27
E. G. P. Kellum, Valley Mills	28
C. C. Riter, Wills Point	45
O. H. Murray, Wils Point	40
C. King, Wills Point	81
Cisco Oil Mills, Cisco	55
W. A. Parks, Ennis	75
G. M. & E. Co., Mansfield	32
J. E. Genst, Mansfield	31
W. A. Burns, Blanket	30
T. M. Tyson, Dublin	43
W. L. Stephens, Dublin	34
J. S. Swain, Merkel	34
Brown & Graves, Gatesville	20
Snow & Smith, Gatesville	48
W. A. Mangum, Uvalde	104
J. H. Bray, Valley View	36
W. L. Clark, Gainesville	65
Harmonson & Baker, Krum	26
Mayfield & Hughes, Abilene	91
F. M. Weaver, Rockwall	26
W. H. Irwin, Lampasas	82
W. A. Stephens, Miles	21
T. D. Jones, Roscoe	25
G. H. C., Itasca	72
R. P. Eddrington, Itasca	52

Hogs.

101 Ranch, White Eagle, O. T.	327
Dunham & W., Mulhall, O. T.	78
S. M. Covington, Alvord, Tex.	12
G. D. Boyd, Grandview, Tex.	42
B. P. Smith Bros., Tuttle, I. T.	62
Barron & Bader, Thornton, Tex.	94
Harmonson & Wilson, Justin, Tex.	74
Brown & Graves, Gatesville, Tex.	37
J. H. Bray, Valley View, Tex.	21

Sheep.

S. D. Felt, Gatesville	254
Harmonson & Bader, Krum	26
W. N. Craft, Lampasas	226

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

Cattle.

Armour & Co.	491
Swift & Co.	471
Johnson & K.	24
McGonnigle	25
W. E. Dysart	46
Saunders	26
Saunders	78
P. C. & Co.	28
Others	8

Calves.

Swift & Co.	96

Hogs.

Armour & Co.	843
Swift & Co.	766

Sheep.

Swift & Co.	115

HORSES AND MULES

Horses.

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

Mules.

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

WANTS THE CATTLE RAISERS.

Fort Worth Out After the 1905 Meeting of the Association.

Fort Worth is going after the 1905 convention of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association. The following invitation has been sent to the members of that association:

"Fort Worth would be pleased to have the Cattle Raisers' association hold their annual convention in this city in 1905. This announcement is made thus early because other cities have extended an invitation to members through the mails. We have no apology to make for past neglect, for you have never experienced neglect at our hands. You have always received a warm welcome and cordial greeting at Fort Worth, and you always will. Fort Worth is the headquarters of your association; this is where you transact your business. The Fort Worth Fat Stock Show is a permanent annual exhibition, at which you can show your stock, and see that of your neighbors and friends, in yards and pens provided for the purpose, and which is held at the same date as your convention.

"Fort Worth would be pleased to have your vote and influence for the convention in 1905. Please do not pledge your vote for any other place until you come to the convention and hear the claims for all cities presented. Yours respectfully, S. B. Burnett, W. E. Connell, W. G. Newby, W. B. Harrison, B. B. Paddock, committee."

GET SAFE.

You little merchant, or big one either, or you may be a banker, or a man who needs a safe at home, or on the ranch. Just drop a postal card to the Nash Hardware Co., Fort Worth, for information, they will send you something on safes that is to your interest.

THE SITUATION IS HAZY

NO ASSURANCE OF TEXAS CATTLE AT ST. LOUIS.

Coburn Says He Knows Nothing of the Published Plan to Hold Exhibit Beginning Nov. 14.

We have not given way to the hurrah feeling that has been displayed in big headlines by some newspapers, over the report that Coburn had been set down on and that Texas cattle would be exhibited at St. Louis. The evidence that such a victory had been won was not strong enough to go to letting off fireworks. Gene Grubb's hurrah is set on a hair trigger, and he goes off mighty easy. The latest report of the situation we take from the Chicago Drovers' Journal of Saturday, where we find the following:

Continued requests by letter to the Drovers Journal from its readers in the west for more definite and reliable information regarding the conflicting and mystifying reports that have been scattered over the country by some publications regarding an exhibition of range cattle at the St. Louis exposition have impelled the Drovers' Journal to an attempt to secure the most reliable information on the mater obtainable at this time. So many positive but misleading statements have been published by persons and papers claiming to have inside information on the matter that it is little wonder that the cattlemen of the west who may have seen some of them are in a bewildered state.

For the purpose of giving its readers the best information obtainable at this time the Drovers' Journal sent to Hon. F. D. Coburn, chief of the live stock section of the Universal Exposition, the following letter:

"Hon. F. D. Coburn, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.—Dear Sir: Feeling confident that you, of all persons, would be familiar with the proposed range cattle exhibit, if any is to be held in St. Louis, and also with the hazy reports that have found their way to the public through various sources, we write you in hope of securing the most reliable information on the matter.

"As yet we have been unable to obtain anything authentic. We understand, however, that the plan now is to hold such a display after the close of the quarantine season, and after all other shows are through, beginning with Nov. 14. This, we understand, does not necessitate concessions from your most reasonable position as previously taken.

"As soon as anything of a definite nature occurs we shall be pleased to have you advise us of the fact, either by wire or mail. In the meantime if you can issue to us a statement of the status of the matter at present it would be a matter highly interesting to stockmen, and particularly in the west.

"Thanking you for many past favors, we are, yours very respectfully,

"E. F. GOODALL."

To this request by letter Chief Coburn sent reply as follows:

"Chicago Daily Drovers' Journal: I have no knowledge of such a situation as you describe. It has never been proposed or suggested to me by any one connected with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

"F. D. COBURN.

"St. Louis, Feb. 11."

OPINION OF A CATTLE RAISER.

A. B. Robertson Says There Are Few Cattle, and Prices Will Go Up.

In the opinion of Mr. A. B. Robertson of Colorado City, there are fewer cattle on the ranges than most people suppose, and prices must go up before long. As quoted by a Fort Worth correspondent, Mr. Robertson said: 'It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that speaking of our own section of the range country, there are fewer cattle at this time in Northwest Texas and the Panhandle than there has been before in fifteen years.

"There are no aged steers in the country, and compared with other years, fewer 2s and yearlings than there has been for the last fifteen years. Last year and the year before there were more calves marketed than ever before, which has caused a big shortage in young steers. Again, a very large number of cows have been marketed and thousands of heifers have been spayed to go to the market. This process of elimination is still in progress, and has been brought about by the rapidly changing conditions throughout the entire range country, where so much of the real beef of the country is produced. By the summer of 1905 the entire country is going to awaken to the fact that these conditions are absolutely true, and only to find that there is an actual shortage in the beef supply of the entire country. As soon as the fact is discovered that there is an actual shortage in the beef supply, I look for an advance of from $4 to $5 per head on cattle, and this advance must surely come within the next eighteen months.

"I have noticed in some of the papers statements that have emanated from El Paso to the effect that West Texas is badly overstocked with cattle, in consequence of the falling off in the usual demand from the state of California. These statements are wholly erroneous and very misleading, for as a matter of fact, just as many cattle have been taken to California from West Texas ranges as usual. Any man who is at all conversant with real conditions in West Texas knows that the country generally is shorter on all classes of cattle than it has been before in fifteen years."

AROUND THE STOCK YARDS.

Yesterday's loss on hogs was regained today.

Geo. J. Steen, Fowler, Tex., sold 14 bulls of 1152 pounds at $2.25.

The Brownwod Cotton Oil Co. sold 45 steers, averaging 1079 pounds, at $3.40.

Hughes & Kennon from Troy sold 27 steers of 885 pounds average at $2.80.

T. F. Mastin sold 33 steers, averaging 954 pounds, from Grandview, at $3.20.

Dunham & Woolsey, Mulhall, O. T., sold 78 head of 221-pound hogs at $5.17½.

B. P. Smith & Co. from Tuttle, I. T., sold 62 hogs, 296 pounds average, at $5.20.

The Cisco Oil Mills sent in 54 head of cows, averaging 736 pounds, that sold at $2.30.

S. D. Felt brought in a double-deck of sheep, 250 head, that averaged 78 lbs. and sold at $3.40.

Harmonson & Baker had some $5 lambs on the market, from Krum. They averaged 64 pounds.

Barron & Bader from Thornton, Tex., had a car of hogs on the market, out of which 69 of 182 pounds sold at $5, and 25 pigs of 114 pounds at $4.25.

S. M. Covington of Alvord was on the market with a mixed car of cattle and hogs, which sold at satisfactory prices. Twelve hogs averaging 206 pounds sold at $5.

The 101 Ranch shipped in three cars of hogs and pigs from White Eagle, O. T. They sold 79 of 191 pounds at $5.12½, 85 of 139 at $4.40, 97 of 136 at $4.40, and 64 pigs of 102 to 109 at $4.40.

E. F. Holmes was at the yards today, from Oklahoma City. Mr. Holmes represents the Daily Oklahoman, and incidentally is booming the Oklahoma Fat Stock Show, which is held in that city Feb. 23, 24 and 25, next.

Wm. Bryant had some cattle on the market, out of which he sold 144 head of 1235-pound cows at $3.50, averaging $43.22 per head. These were Durham cows, fed on meal and hulls at the Midlothian oil mills for about 90 days. They were raised by Mr. Bryant, who has the reputation of handling only the best stock to be had. He is now feeding a load of steers for the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show.

On Sunday night burglars entered the store of J. S. McKinley at Arlington and stole about $300 worth of goods, consisting of guns, pistols, knives, razors, etc.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,000	30,000	15,000
Kansas City	13,000	12,000	5,000
St. Louis	5,000	8,000	3,000
St. Joseph	2,200	8,800	2,000
	24,200	58,800	25,000

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, Feb. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts 4,000. Market steady. Beeves $3.50@5.75, cows and heifers $2.75@4.25, stockers and feeders $2.25@4.25.

HOGS — Receipts 30,000. Market steady. Top $5.45, bulk $5.00@5.25. Good to choice heavy $5.30@5.45, rough heavy $5.00@5.30, light $4.70@5.10, pigs $4.25@4.60.

SHEEP—Receipts 15,000. Steady.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, Feb 16.—CATTLE—Receipts 13,000. Market slow, lower. Beeves $3.50@4.80, cows and heifers $2.00@4.00, Texas and Westerns $3.00@4.00.

HOGS — Receipts 11,000. Market 5 to 10 higher. Top $5.20, bulk $4.90@5.15. Good to choice heavy $5.15@5.20, mixed and butchers $4.85@5.15, lights $4.70@4.95, pigs $3.50@4.60.

SHEEP—Receipts 5,000. Steady.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stock Yards, Feb 16.—CATTLE—Receipts 5,000, Texas 2,800. Texas steers $2.80@4.30, cows and heifers $2.15@3.25.

HOGS — Receipts 8,000. Market 5 to 10 higher. Top $5.35. Butchers $5.10@5.35, packers $4.85@5.25, pigs and lights $4.75@5.15.

SHEEP — Receipts 3,000. Steady; $3.75@4.60; lambs $4.60@5.70.

St. Joseph.

Special to The Reporter.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 16.—The Stock Yards Daily Journal reports:

CATTLE — Receipts 2,200. Market steady to strong, $4.65.

HOGS — Receipts 8,800. Market 5 higher. Top $5.17½, bulk $4.85@5.10.

SHEEP—Receipts 2,000. Steady. Nebraska lambs $6.

Horse Sense.

My maternal great-grandfather, Van der Meerschaut, had a little Cossack horse captured from the Russian invaders in 1814. The old gentleman was lame in one leg as the result of a hunting accident, but withal a good horseman when once in the saddle. When out on his trips in the country on business and coming home at night, he would frequently fall asleep in his commodious Cossack saddle. The horse would make a bee line for home at an easy but swift pace. Arriving there, it would rap at the front door with its foot until the watchman would open the porch and take the old gentleman out of the saddle. My grandmother told me this happened almost every week. Horse and master understood each other. Not being able to walk very well, he would hunt from horseback, the horse following the setters and coming to a standstill when one of them was on a point, the old gentleman guiding him entirely by pressure of the knees and voice and having both hands free for his fowling piece. The horse died of old age on the place, as most of our servants. Peace to his ashes!—Forest and Stream.

CLIPPERS.

For horses, mules and sheep. The latest, the best, at all prices. If you want any now, or will want them later, write Nash Hardware Co. Sell in any quantity. See their ad in this paper.

WANT TO BUY CATTLE—I want to buy 30 to 150 common cows. Also 30 to 90 butcher steers and heifers. Write, or call on Ralph Stoneburg at Barse Live Stock Commission Co.'s office, Stock Exchange, Fort Worth.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Weather Bureau, Fort Worth, Feb. 16.—Local weather forecast: Tonight and Wednesday generally cloudy; warmer. Probably rain.

MULES FOR ARKANSAS TRADE.

Buyers Handicapped by Excessive Charges by Railroads.

A buyer on the market today was W. P. Ledgerwood of Paris, Ark., who is after cotton mules. He was here a few weeks ago and bought two cars, which found such ready sale that he is back after more. Texas mules give satisfaction to the Arkansas trade.

Mr. Ledgerwood complains of the excessive freight rate on mules from Fort Worth. He says he paid $108 a car on those he recently shipped from Fort Worth to Fort Smith, and from St. Louis to Fort Smith the rate is $55 a car, though the distance from St. Louis is 100 miles greater. The rate from Kansas City is the same as from St. Louis. Kansas City is further from Fort Smith than is Fort Worth. Notwithstanding that it costs $53 a car more to ship from Fort Worth, Mr. Ledgerwood finds this a better market for mules than either St. Louis or Kansas City.

This is another instance of discrimination against the Fort Worth market and in favor of Northern markets by railroads. If a road can haul a car of mules from St. Louis to Fort Smith for $55, it could make as much money hauling from Fort Worth at the same rate, the distance being 100 miles shorter.

The distance from St. Louis to Fort Smith is 415 miles, for which the charge is $55 a car, and from Fort Worth the distance is 297 miles, and the charge $108 a car.

ONLY A COMMON TEXAS COW.

But She Will Weigh 2300 Pounds When in Good Flesh.

J. H. Bray was on the market today with stock from Valley View, which sold at prices entirely satisfactory to him. He is emphatically of opinion that this is the best market for the Texas shipper of all kinds of live stock. He gets The Live Stock Reporter, and it keeps him posted on the condition of the market.

Mr. Bray has a common Texas cow, 5 years old, that is 16½ hands high and now weighs 1,800. He is feeding her corn chops, oats and bran, and expects that she will weigh when fat 2,300 pounds. She will be exhibited at the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show, and will make a good side-show in herself.

OKLAHOMA FAT STOCK SHOW.

Texas Cattle May be Shipped In for Exhibition Purposes.

The following order has been issued, which gives Texas breeders a chance to show their stock at the Oklahoma Fat Stock Show:

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., January 30, 1904.—It is hereby ordered, that cattle from the area quarantined on account of Southern cattle fever by B. A. I. order No. 121, dated January 14, 1904, and amendments thereto, may be shipped for exhibition and sale at the Oklahoma Fat Stock Show, to be held at Oklahoma City, O. T., February 23 to 25, 1904, provided they are shipped direct from point of origin to the exhibition grounds in clean and disinfected cars, and that they are accompanied by a certificate issued by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, stating that he has inspected the cattle before shipment and found them to be free from the Texas fever tick (Boophilus annulatus).

GENERAL NOTES.

The barn of Zane Cetti, on Ninth and Jones streets, Fort Worth, was destroyed by fire Sunday.

It is said that farmers in the neighborhood of Crowley have received $9,000 for cotton that was thrashed out of the bolls.

The San Antonio Express says that, including the cattle now being close fed and those eating cake on grass, there will be in the neighborhood of 20,000 head ready for the market in South Texas during the next sixty days.

C. D. Eiland, a farmer who lives near Bedford, was arrested last Saturday and brought to Fort Worth on complaint of G. B. Felps, who charges him with assault to commit murder. A hearing was had before Justice Terrell, after which Eiland was allowed bond in the sum of $1,000, which he gave.

H. T. Staples of Mathis has rounded up a couple of Texas steers in his pasture which were 6 years old, and shipped them to St. Louis, where they will be kept until the World's Fair opens. The horns of each measure 6½ feet in length, and the animals weigh 1100 pounds each.

The report is printed that a woman is lying ill with pneumonia in a tent near the Trinity where the bridge crosses it. She has three young children, and they are without food and clothing to keep them warm. The sick woman has no medical attendance. This looks like a case calling for the charity of good Samaritans.

There is a prospect that some Fort Worth saloons will have trouble over their bonds. Some of those with bad reputations cannot get security companies to make bonds for them, and the county attorney's office notifies them that when the grand jury meets the latter part of this month prosecutions will be begun against all that have no bonds on file.

Daily Live Stock Reporter.

BY THE REPORTER PUBLISHING CO.

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

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

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

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 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.

Things Japan Has Not.

In a book on Japan Douglas Staden recounts the things that the Japanese have not. They have no bread, no beds, no boots and shoes, no trousers for the men, no petticoats for the women. This sounds alarming, but both sexes wear instead several dressing gowns, one over the other—the kimonos of commerce. In their houses they have no windows, no doors, no walls, no ceilings, no chests of drawers, not even a washing stand, and the wardrobe is only a lot of boxes piled one on top of another. In the kitchens they have no range, no pots, no pans, no flour bins, no flour, no kitchen tables. But, then, they have no tables or chairs in the drawing room, and in the real native house the drawing room itself is only a lot of bedrooms with their walls taken down. There is no reason why you should find anything in a Japanese house except mats and a charcoal stove for warming your fingers and the teapot and committing suicide. Japan is full of cherry trees and plum trees, but they do without fruit. The cherries are used for the blossoms and the plums for hanging poems on.

Men and Animals In Water.

The animal has no advantage in any way in water over man, and yet the man drowns, while the animal swims. The dog, the horse, the cow and even the cat all take to the water and are able to walk as they do when out of water. Throw a dog into the stream, and at once he begins to walk just as he does on dry land. Why should a man, woman or child act differently under like circumstances?

It seems strange that people have to be told to do what the animals do instinctively and instantly. Man's ignorance of so simple a thing as treading water is remarkable. It is without reason or excuse. There is a popular notion afloat that in some way the dog and other animals have an advantage over man in water. Nothing could be further from the truth. The advantage lies with man, who is provided with a paddle formed hand and knows enough to float when tired, something the animal rarely or never does.

Ancient Sports Among the Hebrews.

Pigeons as letter carriers, tradition tells us, were employed at the time when Joshua invaded Palestine as mediums of communication between headquarters and camps in lands far off on the other side of the Jordan. At the time of the Talmud they were used in amusing games. The Talmud tells us that betting was indulged in at the pigeon play. The owner of the pigeon which reached first the point designated was the winner.

Another play connected with betting was the kubya. Kubya means a small pot (Arabic kubela, small glass). The kubya was a little pot wherein dice were shaken and thrown upon the table. The dice were numbered as our modern ones are. Against these two games the Talmud was in arms, and their players were not allowed to appear as witnesses before the bar.

Columbus and the Gulf Stream.

It is curious to note in the history of the gulf stream how great its influence has been on the fortunes of the new world. Before the discovery of America strange woods and fruits were frequently found on the shores of Europe and off lying islands. Some of these were seen and examined by Columbus, and to his thoughtful mind they were confirming evidence of the fact that strange lands were not far to the westward. These woods were carried by the gulf stream and by the prevailing winds from the American continent, so that in part the gulf stream is responsible for the discovery of the new world.

Washing Off the Russian.

England is always glad to get another citizen, but sometimes she goes about it in a strange manner, according to the Springfield Republican. A sailor deserted from a Russian battleship and joined an English crew on a faraway island. He told them that he was tired of the rule of the czar and wanted to become an English citizen. They were at a loss how to naturalize him, but finally each one threw a bucket of water on him and so washed off the Russian.

A Tart Retort.

In arguing a case in an English court the late Frederic Rene Coudert, whose wit was rapier-like, took occasion to deprecate the legal learning of Lord Chancellor Fitzgibbon, whom his opponent was quoting. The trial judge took timid exception to this. "I have read his opinions," he said, "and I have often wished I knew as much law as he did." "I wish you did!" retorted Coudert.

MARK HANNA IS DEAD

Passes Away Monday Afternoon at the National Capital.

TYPHOID THE CAUSE.

After a Heroic Struggle, Aided by Leading Medical Practitioners, the Noted Senator Departs This Life.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Senator Marcus Alonzo Hanna died at 6:40 o'clock Monday evening at the family apartment in the Arlington hotel after an illness extending over nearly two months, filled with apparent recoveries, followed by relapses and finally drifting into typhoid fever, which he, in his weakened condition, was unable to withstand. When the end came all of the members of the senator's family were in the room except Mrs. Hanna, the senator's wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Dan Hanna. Mrs. Hanna had left the room only a few minutes before.

The last sinking spell began at exactly 6:30 o'clock. Drs. Carter and Osler were then in attendance. They did not conceal the fact that life was about to end and all members of the family were sent for. Mrs. McCormick, one of the senator's daughters, and Miss Phelps, were present when the end came. Mr. and Mrs. Dan Hanna were the first to arrive and they withdrew immediately to the chamber of the senator's wife to summon her to the bedside. It was while they were absent that the senator breathed his last.

In the meantime Mr. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons and H. M. Hanna had entered the room. Mr. Dover stood in the door. There were no distressing incidents attending the last moments. It was a sinking spell which terminated in ten minutes.

Just after his eyes closed in death Mrs. Hanna was able to come into the room. She bore up well under the ordeal and is showing calmness and bravery.

For the last two days Senator Hanna had not been conscious except at intervals and then only to obey mechanically some instructions given him by the physicians. For three hours before the end was announced life had practically suspended, the flickering spark being kept aglow by the most powerful scientific agencies. Five minutes before death came Gen. Chas. A. Dick came from the bedside with the announcement: "He is worse and has only a few minutes at the most." That statement was immediately followed by the last official bulletin, which was: "Senator Hanna sank gradually during the afternoon and died quietly at 6:40 o'clock."

SENATOR HANNA.

Mr. Dover, the senator's secretary, read the bulletin to the newspaper men who were waiting. Word went over the hotel like a flash. The lobby was crowded and a score of friends were waiting. No attempts were made to restrain grief. Senators Fairbanks, Scott and Kittredge broke down. They had remained at the hotel the entire time and knew there was no hope, but that proved no guard against the tears which sprang unbidden to their eyes and ran down their cheeks. General Dick showed his sorrow. His associations with Senator Hanna were born in politics but they had grown to be close, confidential friends.

Spontaneously outbursts of unstinted tributes were heard on every side. Men who are acknowledged leaders of the political parties, kings of commerce and finance and men selected to serve in the highest positions in the nation, were among those who expressed the country's immeasurable loss. Friends took charge of funeral arrangements. Services will be held in the senate chamber at noon Wednesday, at which the president, cabinet, congress, public officials and friends will be present.

For a brief period in the forenoon the body will lie in state. After the service special trains over the Pennsylvania railroad will carry the body, family and friends to Cleveland, where service will be held at either the home of Senator Hanna or his son, Dan Hanna, on Friday. It is likely that Bishop Leonard of the Northern diocese of Ohio of the Episcopal church will conduct the services.

Legislature Will Elect.

Cincinnati, Feb. 16.—As the Ohio legislature is now in session Senator Hanna's successor will not be appointed by the governor, but at once elected for the terms expiring in March, 1905, and in March, 1911. Less than seven years ago Hanna, who had never before held office, succeeded John Sherman as senator, and had over seven years yet to serve, having just last month been re-elected.

President Called.

Washington, Feb. 16.—President Roosevelt called at the Arlington Monday night personally to express his condolences to the members of the late Senator Hanna's family. He saw Mrs. Hanna, H. M. Hanna, the senator's brother, and Dan R. Hanna, his son, and remained with them for sometime.

HANNA'S LAST WORDS

Endeavored to Maintain the Humor That Characterized Him.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The last intelligible words spoken by Senator Hanna were pathetic in his attempt to maintain to the last the humor which was characteristic of his life. Sunday morning he moved his head slightly and his eyes rolled a little to the right and then to the left. The nurse in close attendance anticipated his want and bending to the patient's ear, asked if he was looking for his handkerchief.

"I think my wise has my handkerchief," the senator whispered. Members of the family, eager for any sign of consciousness or recognition which the senator might display, were told o the remark and they at once recognized it as one of his favorite rejoinders in good natured plagueing, in which Mr. and Mrs. Hannas often indulged. It was the senator's custom when he missed any personal article, especially his handkerchief, to say: "I expect my wife has it."

At about 11 Sunday the senator became unconscious and thereafter, though the physicians and members of the family strained every nerve to detect a return of recognition, the senator did not speak a word that could be understood nor did he appear to know what was going on about him. Occasionally he mumbled a few sounds, but nothing could be made of them and his little pleasantry was the last words spoken.

Cleveland's Tribute.

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 16.—Former President Grover Cleveland, when informed of the death of Senator Marcus A. Hanna, paid him the following tribute:

"My relations with Mr. Hanna were only such as grew out of our association as members of the national civic federation. He was active in the work of that body and sincerely devoted. His adjustment of differences between employers and employes was remarkable. He was of great service in the work of the federation and the successful accomplishment of objects made him a useful man. His loss cannot fail to be greatly felt in more than one field of valuable endeavor."

Hanna Eulogized.

London, Feb. 16.—The death of Marcus A. Hanna has brought out a number of long obituary articles in the London papers on Tuesday, and in the editorial comment on his death a high tribute is paid to his marvelous power as a political organizer.

SHAFROTH'S ACTION.

Giving Up of His Seat Created Profound Impression.

Washington, Feb. 16.—In voluntarily relinquishing his seat as a member of the house of representatives, Mr. Shafroth of the First district of Colorado furnished a profound sensation during the forty minutes' session Monday. The manly and earnest words of the Colorado member fairly took the breath of the house as he proceeded to put the first case on record in that body where a member gave up his seat, acknowledging that his election had been tainted by fraud. For this fraud, Mr. Shafroth declared, he was not in any way responsible nor was he aware that it had been perpetrated until the evidence had been adduced before the elections committee of the house. It was not done, he said, further, for the purpose of causing his election.

As he announced the conclusion of eight years' service in this manner, most unsatisfactory to himself, his voice betokened the emotion he felt. The hush which spread over the floor and galleries when the purport of his remarks was realized became almost painful. But when he sat down with words of thanks on his lips for the treatment he had received from his colleagues on both sides of the chamber, applause burst forth and continued long and heartily. The Democratic members arose almost en masse and extended personal expressions of sympathy and encouragement.

Mr. Olmstead, chairman of the committee in charge of the contest, recognized the unusual position Mr. Shafroth had taken. He said the investigation by his committee exonerated Mr. Shafroth from any connection with the irregularity which had been shown. Following the suggestion of Mr. Shafroth in his speech to the house, Mr. Olmstead hastily drew up the proper resolution for his unseating and the seating of Mr. Bonygen, and this was agreed to with silent assent, whereupon the house adhjourned.

NO SPEECHES.

Condition of Senator Hanna Asorbed Attention of Senators.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The suspense concerning the condition of Senator Hanna had appreciable effect on the senate Monday and as a result the proceedings were marked by an unusual listleness and depression. There were no speeches on any subject whatever and more attention was given to the frequent bulletins announcing the condition of the senator than to matters of legislation. The entire time of the session was devoted to routine business, the most important matter taken up being the bill providing for a gratuity to former Queen Lilioukalani of Hawaii, which was lost on a tie vote. Several bills were passed. In his prayer opening the session of the senate Monday, Chaplain Hale referred to both the critical condition of Senator Hanna and the oriental war.

Special Agent Dies.

San Antonio, Feb. 16.—H. H. Colclazer, special agent of the rural free delivery system for Texas, Louisiana and Alabama, died here. He was managing editor of the Philadelphia-Record until 1899, when Postmaster General Smith appointed him as special agent in the postal service. He was fifty-two years old.

Luzon.

In the island of Luzon there are nearly a million acres of rolling pine land, with no underbrush or tropical vegetation, where the climate is like that of the upper Alleghany mountains in June.

A Costly Meal.

Think of paying $250,000 for a single meal! That is what a wealthy Roman once did when he wished to impress a dozen guests with his disregard for riches.

Austria-Hungary Languages.

There are so many languages spoken in the provinces of Austria-Hungary that interpreters are employed in the various parliaments to interpret the speeches of the delegates and make them intelligible to all the members.

The Dead Sea.

A German geologist estimates that the Dead sea will be one mass of solid salt within less than 500 years.

GRADUALLY DECLINED.

Senator Hanna's Condition Steadily Grew Worse Monday.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Senator Hanna gradually declined as Monday moved along.

After an anxious night Senator Hanna's life at 7 o'clock Monday morning was hanging only by a thread. His pulse was so feeble as to barely be noticeable and the members of the family had since 4 o'clock been gathered at the bedside awaiting the dread summons of death.

All day Sunday and most of that night it was felt that the senator's condition had reached an acute stage and the family made preparations for the worst. Becoming exhausted through ceaseless watching and waiting, they retired late in the night, but at 4 o'clock Monday morning, following a sinking spell, which made it apparent that the distinguished patient was nearing his end, the family was roused and entered the sick chamber. In the meantime messages were sent to Governor Herrick, General Dick and Senators Scott and Kittredge.

At 11 o'clock H. M. Hanna said the senator had shown wonderfully recuperative powers and was at that moment better than he was two hours before. No hope was entertained by the family that the rally was more than temporary. The president was notified. A ray of hope was given when at 6 o'clock, after a saline injection with brandy, Mr. Hanna rallied slightly. He was totally unconscious. At 8 o'clock the physicians issued the following bulletin:

"Since 3 o'clock this morning Senator Hanna has slowly lost ground and is no longer able to take nourishment by his mouth. His temperature is not now so high, but his pulse has become more rapid and weaker and respirations increased in frequency."

In the hope that it might avail something beef juice was given the patient. Mr. Hanna was being kept alive only by the use of hypodermics and oxygen. There was no natural reaction. He was sinking rapidly.

Cans of oxygen were hurriedly taken into the dying man's room at 12:55. The faint flicker of life still remaining was being maintained by the administration of powerful stimulants. At 1:05 respiration was barely perceptible. Two minutes later another saline solution injection was given. His respiration improved and the physicians thought he might yet live an hour and a half.

LOST IN LANDSLIDE.

Three Men Meet Death by a Snow Shed Caving In.

Auburn, Cal., Feb. 16.—Three men have lost their lives in a landslide and a cave-in of a portion of the Southern Pacific Railroad company's snowshed a few miles this side of Truckee. A gang of forty-six men were working when they heard the slide coming and all made a run for their lives. Several were buried waist deep and were extricated by their companions. One young man was taken out completely suffocated and the others cannot be found.

Guarded by Japanese.

Seoul, Feb. 16.—The Russian consul at Chemulpo is guarded by Japanese troops. There are on board the French cruiser Pasacal 214 Russians, of whom two are commanders, fourteen officers and thirty-one men wounded. Six of the wounded men have died. It is now known that the Russian cruiser Variag had forty men and one officer killed during the recent engagement off Chemulpo.

They Will Depart

Long Creek, Ore., Feb. 16.—C. A. Coe, whose newspaper office was partially wrecked about ten days ago by dynamite, has received an anonymous letter, stating that should he attempt to resume publication of his paper, "The Ranger," he and his family would be blown up. The family will leave.

Morgan's Nephew and Bride.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—George D. Morgan, a nephew of J. P. Morgan, has just arrived here from the orient on the steamer China. He is accompanied by his wife, a Japanese lady. Mr. Morgan, who has lived in Japan for five years past, was married at Yokohama on Jan. 21. He and his wife are en route for New York.

Company Goes Under.

Baltimore, Feb. 16.—Richard T. Post was appointed receiver of the Peabody Fire Insurance company of Baltimore. Company lost $700,000 by the fire and had assets of only $300,000.

Ohio Bank Closes Doors.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The comptroller of the currency received a telegram stating that by order of the board of directors Galion National bank of Galion, O., closed its doors.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A militia company has been organized at Mexia, Tex.

President Huger of the Mobile, Ala., cotton exchange, is dead.

St. Louis-Brownsville railway will be extended to Tampico, Mex.

A forest fire is doing great damage in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico.

At Hennessey, Okla., Ross Braken fell from a stable loft and was killed.

Mrs. Patsy Kirby, who moved to Collin county, Texas, in 1841, is dead.

President has nominated R. Blanchard as postmaster at White Castle, La.

W. A. Strickland was severely lacerated by a pet coon near Van Alstyne, Tex.

Roy Blalock of Greer county, Oklahoma, was accidentally killed at El Mamal, Mex.

Mose Simonton took forty grains of strychnine at Heidenheimer, Tex., and soon expired.

A boy named Jason Saxton was smothered to death in cotton seed at Ballinger, Tex.

IN FULL SWING.

Rex Arrives at Crescent City and Streets Are Thronged.

New Orleans, Feb. 16.—With the arrival of his merry majesty, Rex, the New Orleans carnival may be said to be in full swing. Arriving trains brought several thousand visitors and hotels and boarding houses were crowded. Meteorologically the day was an ideal one. The king of the carnival made his triumphal entry into the city by the river route, landing from his yacht at the head of Canal street, where there was an immense congregation of people. He had been escorted up the river by a gaily decorated fleet of boats. The battleship Texas was dressed for the occasion. Local and federal troops led the parade. His majesty went through the streets, which were densely packed.

"MOTHER OF MYTHS."

Mobile Has the Most Successful Mardi Gras Carnival.

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 16.—The most successful carnival in the history of Mobile, the "mother of myths," was held Monday. Larger crowds than ever before were in attendance and weather conditions were perfect. Emperor Felix III. arrived in state and was given a social salute, after which the keys of the city were delivered unto him.

WILL BE ENTERTAINED

Physicians and Health Officers to Be Shown Every Courtesy.

Monterey, Mex., Feb. 16.—Preparations are being made here by Governor Bernardo Reyes and the state board of health for the reception of the physicians and health officers of Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Alabama, who are at present in Tampico investigating sanitary conditions, but who are expected to reach Monterey for the same purpose in a few days.

It is stated that the physicians have not as yet decided on a course for the purpose of stamping out the yellow fever that meets with their approval, but it is expected this will have been accomplished when they complete their investigation here.

While in Monterey the United States health authorities will be shown every courtesy, and will be invited to attend a meeting at which they will be furnished all the available data concerning the recent epidemic of yellow fever in the state of Nuevo eLon.

LOST HIS SIGHT.

Unfortunate Accident That Happened to a Wealthy Man.

New York, Feb. 16.—While experimenting with gasoline and volatile chemicals in an endeavor to perfect an invention A. J. Brunson, president of the First National bank of Plainfield, N. J., has lost the sight of both eyes.

Brunson, one of the wealthiest citizens of Plainfield, has devoted much time to inventions and while experimenting in a small building where his work was carried on he combined several chemicals in such proportion as to cause an explosion. His face and eyes were badly seared and the doctors say the sight has been permanently destroyed.

SHAFROTH RESIGNS.

He Voluntarily Relinquished His Seat In Lower House.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Representative Shafroth, from the Denver, Colo., district, voluntarily relinquished his seat in the house. Contest of seat by Robert Bonynge and examination of ballot, he said, revealed fraud in twenty-nine districts. He invited the elections committee to present a resolution seating Bonynge. The setatement created a sensation and long applause was heard on both sides. Chairman Olmstead of the elections committee paid a high tribute to Mr. Shafroth, saying that, although his action was a surprise, the frauds were not chargeable in any way to Mr. Shafroth.

Date Agreed On.

Washington, Feb. 16.—In executive session the senate agreed to vote on ratifiction of the Panama canal treaty Feb. 28.

CAR STRUCK A POLE.

Two Persons Were Killed and About Seventy-Five Injured.

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 16.—Two persons were killed and about seventy-five injured, twenty-five of whom were seriously hurt, in a trolley car accident in Frostburg Sunday. The car ran away on a steep grade, and upon reaching a sharp curve jumped the track and crushed into a telegraph pole. The car was smashed to splinters, and scarcely one of the eighty passengers escaped injury of some sort.

Married at Atlanta.

Atlanta, Feb. 16.—Mrs. Rebecca Douglas Lowe of this city, formerly president of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs and George Gunton of Washington, D. C., editor of Gunton's Magazine, were married here. The ceremony was witnessed by only a few friends.

Snow Sheds Broken Down.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 16.—The blockade of the Central Pacific railroad between this city and Truckee is reported to be serious. Snow sheds have been broken down by the heavy snow at several points. Eastbound passengers are halted here, and westbound trains are at Reno and Truckee.

Large Brick Plant.

Fort Worth, Feb. 16.—Edward Steger, the president of the Denison and Bonham Railway company, also head of the brick company bearing his name, will put in a $100,000 brick plant here. Several other plants will be established in Texas.

Boy Shot in the Bowels.

Pittsburg, Tex., Feb. 16.—A boy named Ambrose Black was shot in the bowels by the discharge of a toy cannon. His condition is critical.

A Clause In Napoleon's Will.

Peter the Great is said to have made a will in which he exhorted his heirs to approach as nearly as possible to Constantinople and toward India, but the authenticity of this document has been disputed, and it is shrewdly suspected to have been forged late in the eighteenth century by August von Kotzebue. Of the genuineness, however, of the last will and testament of Napoleon I. there can be no manner of doubt. One of its clauses was as vindictive as the testamentary injunction of Queen Austriglilda to her husband to have her two doctors killed and buried with her.

The exile of Longwood absolutely bequeathed 10,000 francs to a fellow called Cantillon, who had been tried in Paris for an attempt to murder the Duke of Wellington. The man was still surviving in Brussels when Napoleon III. came to the throne, and Cantillon was duly paid his legacy.

A Safe..... Proposition

Is one we would like to place before you. Being agents for one of the largest factories in existence, we are prepared to make you interesting prices on anything from a bank job down to a small safe for your residence. A postal will bring you full information.

Nash Hardware Co.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK RATES.

Tariff Fixed for Shippers by the State Railway Commission.

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

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

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

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS

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

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

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

CHARGES FOR SELLING LIVE STOCK

Rates Fixed by the Live Stock Exchange for Handling Stock.

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

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

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

Charges for sheep are the same as for hogs.

Yardage Charges.

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

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

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

Officers of the Exchange.

Officers and directors of the Live Stock Exchange are:

R. H. McNatt, president.
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.

GLEANINGS.

There are 144,000 Mormons in the United States.

The American interjection "hello" has been added to all the languages in which the telephone is used.

A man worth $5,000,000 today is no richer, as related to the aggregate wealth of the United States, than a man worth $370,000 in 1850.

Of photographs, chromos, drawings and engravings the United States sells Canada a quarter of a million dollars' worth as against $40,000 worth coming from England.

Coffee culture in Java is on the wane and it is not impossible that in the course of time it may be given up entirely. The reasons for this are the exhaustion of the soil and the competition of Brazilian coffee.

The use of galax in commercial quantities for Christmas decoration dates back only to 1890, yet today the plant is known and used the world over, and last year no less than 70,000,000 galax leaves were shipped from the mountains of North and South Carolina.

RAILWAY SCHEDULE

k Island System.
s at T. & P. Passenger Station, Main street:

	Arrive.
aha and Mo. River	7:15 pm
nsas City, Chicago,	
ver, Col. Springs	
Pueblo Fast Ex.	7:10 am
Dallas Line	Arrive East
il and Express...	8:35 pm

Frisco System
, Texas & Southern Ry.

	Arrive. North
C.&St. L. Mail&Ex.	2:55 pm
.... Mixed	7:50 pm
t. W. & R. G. Ry.	Arrive.
ownwood M. & Ex.	10:55 am
.... Mixed	6:00 am

h & Denver City Railway.

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

uri, Kansas & Texas.

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

Cotton Belt Route.

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

as & Pacific Railway.

	Arrive. East
t. Louis Cannon Ball	7:45 pm
St. Louis Mail & Ex.	4:45 pm
...Dallas Local.....	5:15 am
allas & Wea'fd Local	2:55 pm
... Dallas Local....	1:20 pm
... Dallas Local....	12:30 pm
Wills Point Local..	11:05 am
St. Louis Mail & Ex.	9:25 am
... Dallas Local....	6:50 am
Main Line West.	Arrive West
olorado Mail & Ex..	7:00 am
Weatherford Local..	10:30 am
..El Paso Express ..	7:00 pm
ntal Division via Sherman.	Arrive.
Texark. & St. Louis.	4:35 pm

ional & Great Northern Ry.

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

Colorado & Santa Fe Ry.
rains at Union Station, Cor. Jones:

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

n & Texas Central Railroad.

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

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00 $8 50
EREY, LAREDO
AND RETURN.
FEBRUARY 20 AND 21
Reservations made at 710 Main Street.
. FENELON, C. T. A.,
Fort Worth, Texas

ade Quite Plain.

it says here in 'Lady Clare,' ey did not part in scorn.' 'I trow' mean?"
the poetic way of saying 'you Chicago Record-Herald.

A Mourner.

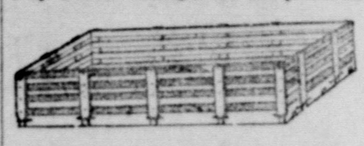
—Did ye attind Casey's funeral? Oi did. Mike—Was ye wan av th' ers? Pat—Oi was; somebody e hat.

FARM AND GARDEN

A WAGON BED.

Useful For Carrying Stock and In Other Farm Work.

Some of his neighbors built a wagon for carrying sheep and hogs which proved so convenient that a correspondent gives its dimensions and plan in New England Homestead: The frame for the bed is 14 feet long and 3 feet 8 inches wide. The sidepieces are of 7 by 2 inch stuff and the end pieces of



WAGON BED.

6 by 2 inch, allowing an inch difference for tongue and groove flooring. There should be four crosspieces to secure the bottom of the bed. Take an old buggy tire and have straps made with a hole in each end. Five of these should be bolted on each side and two on each end, as shown in cut. Standards which are to slip into these are made of 1½ by 2 inch stuff 40 inches long.

For slats get poplar four inches wide by three-quarters inch thick. Bolt these to the standards four inches apart. The top railing is made extra strong by putting on an extra strip which has a quarter inch groove. A tenon should be cut in the top of each upright to fit into this. The corners at the top should be fixed with ordinary strap door fastenings bent around the corner, fastened at one end and with a staple over which to slip the other. These can be held in place by small wooden wedges to fit the staple. By means of this strap fastener at the corner the sides and ends can be quickly unfastened and taken off, and the bottom can then be removed with ease. The wagon will carry twenty sheep or hogs at a load. I have also found it most useful in farm work. Taking off the sides, I have a good bed for holding fodder, tobacco and other things. Aside from your own labor it is very inexpensive.

FEEDING EXPERIMENTS.

Vetch, Cowpea and Soy Bean Hay as Substitutes For Wheat Bran.

Feeding experiments to ascertain whether hay made from hairy vetch, cowpeas and soy beans could be advantageously substituted for most of the wheat bran in the ration of dairy cows led the Alabama experiment station to conclusions of which the following is a summary:

The following values per ton were used in calculating the cost of food: Wheat bran, $20; vetch hay, $10; cowpea hay, $10; cotton seed, $12; cottonseed meal, $20; cottonseed hulls, $5.

Vetch hay has proved fully equal in feeding value to a similar weight of wheat bran. By this substitution the cost of the food required to make a pound of butter was reduced 25 per cent.

With the vetch ration the cost of food for a pound of butter averaged 10 cents in contrast with 13.4 cents when wheat bran was fed.

The waste in feeding vetch hay was with most cows about 6 per cent of the amount offered and with cowpea hay about 16 per cent. The latter residue, being useless, is charged as a part of the ration.

That portion of the cowpea hay actually eaten proved fully equal in feeding value to a similar weight of wheat bran. Charging cows with all the cowpea hay offered them, we found that cowpea hay had 86 per cent of the feeding value of wheat bran, a ton of this hay being equal to 1,720 pounds of wheat bran.

When wheat bran was worth $20 per ton cowpea hay was worth $17.20 and vetch hay $20.

The monthly profits per cow were $4.65 on the vetch ration and $4.35 on the cowpea ration.

One of the Jersey cows used in this test produced butter at a cost for food of only 8 1-3 cents per pound when fed on the vetch ration.

Running cowpea hay through a feed cutter did not decrease the waste in feeding this food.

Four and a half per cent more butter was produced with soy bean hay than with cowpea hay if we take account of the portion of each actually eaten. However, a larger proportion of the coarse stems of the soy bean hay was left uneaten.

When corn hearts were substituted for wheat bran, the yield of butter was increased by 8 per cent.

Getting Greatest Value From Crops.

Various farm products will represent a cash value greater than current market price for the same if fed to live stock and marketed in the form of meat. This assertion is based by the Montana experiment station on the fact that during the winter of 1899 and 1900, while clover was being sold in the stack at $5 per ton, $7.03 was secured by the station by feeding clover to sheep. It required 11.8 pounds of clover to maintain a lamb and produce a pound of grain. One ton of clover produced 169.5 pounds of mutton, which at $4.68 per hundredweight gave the above result.

$1,000,000 Worth of Cotton Per Day.

The total value of the cotton exported during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, was $316,180,429, and if the value of all products of cotton exported be added thereto the figures are raised to $376,758,048, or an average of more than $1,000,000 per day during the entire year.—Crop Reporter.

CHANCES AND DANGERS.

What May Happen in Cotton—A Time to Keep Cool and Hold the Reins.

The present high price of cotton will prove a blessing or a curse according to the use we make of it. If we decide that we ought to strain every effort to produce cotton, even to the neglect of other crops, it will be a curse.

What has produced this sudden rise in price? The staple is no better, and the goods made from cotton do not last any longer or do any better service. The rise is the natural consequence from the scarcity of the cotton. From a variety of causes we have produced three rather short crops. One of these causes is that we have quit planting all cotton and begun to plant a variety of crops.

We are giving more of our time and thought and land to producing food crops and cattle. The result is that we are very much better off. We have something to live on at home. At the same time the seasons and the insects and diseases have helped to reduce the amount of cotton on the market.

If the seasons had been about the same as usual and the boll weevil did no damage to the cotton we would now be selling it at 8 cents.

We can bring the price down to 8 cents again very easily. All that we need to do is to plant a very large area and buy a great quantity of fertilizers and have a good season and it will be down.

The Fertilizer Frenzy.

There are many writers giving advice now which will be ruinous to the farmers of the south if we heed it. Some are advising using more fertilizers than ever. This is a great mistake. We are already buying more than we are using to profit. Georgia in particular went wild on fertilizers last season. We do not need to buy more fertilizers, but to use what we buy more economically and wisely. We should use more per acre, but the acre should be better prepared so as to get more profit from the use. We should not buy any more fertilizer than we can pay cash for. Buying fertilizers on time is a hurtful business. It is not good farming. Every note given for fertilizer is a mortgage upon the crop before it is planted. These notes hurt us in many ways. Again, the cotton seed from last year's crop will pay for the fertilizers for this year. The farm should be self supporting. Buying fertilizers on time encourages laziness and thriftlessness.

A Golden Opportunity.

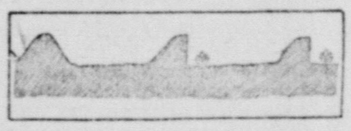
Now is the farmer's time to seize and hold the reins. If we keep our heads cool and do not rush madly into the trap of "all cotton," then we can continue to prosper. But if we go wild on cotton because of the jump in price and proceed to plant an increased area in cotton and buy increased quantities of fertilizers and pay increased wages for labor and succeed in raising a large yield then the whole face of the thing will be changed.

We will have on hand a crop that has cost us more than usual to raise, and the price will go down and down and prosperity will give place to adversity. We will work out our own ruin.

First the cry will be raised that we have increased the acreage and the fertilizers, and on that cry the price will be reduced. Then next fall we will see a wild rush to sell. Every man will be afraid that the price will go down before he gets his cotton sold. This very rush will cause enormous receipts, and that will cause prices to go down, so that at every step we will be whetting the knife with which to cut our own throats. This should not be done. We should appreciate the fact that diversity is the only safe plan for the southern farmer. Everything shows it to be to our interest to plant a very moderate crop of cotton. Do not imagine that you are an exception. You are one of the items that make up the whole.—Southern Cultivator.

A Plan For a Good Farm Garden.

Should the ground slope to the west, plow or throw the land up into sharp ridges, the tops of which should be four feet apart. The ridges should run from east to west, the object being to have the south side exposed to the full rays of the sun very early in the spring. For an extra early crop of potatoes, peas, beans, etc., take a spade and throw out the dirt on the south half of the ridges and cover the things planted with the richest dark colored soil that



EARLY PLANTING.

may be at hand. The north half of the ridge should remain undisturbed so as to shelter the young plants on the south side, and in case the nights are very cold or there is real danger from an unexpected frost the plants can be easily and quickly covered with large sheets of daily or weekly newspapers and the plants thus be effectually protected. Whenever the mercury in the thermometer falls as low as 34 degrees the plants should be covered immediately.

After the plants are well established and two or three inches in height scatter enough nitrate of soda along each side of the plants to give the soil a grayish appearance and work it into the surface soil, being very careful, however, not to use too much nitrate and to keep it from coming in contact with the stem or roots of the plants.

As originally outlined in Farm and Fireside, this plan was for the fall, when the soil if of clay and not underdrained received a heavy coating of well rotted barnyard manure which was plowed or spaded to thoroughly intermix it with the soil and was afterward ridged, as shown.

Kinship Explained.

Jack and Jill went up the hill
To get a pail of water;
Jacky was Jill's mother's son,
And Jilly was her daughter!
—Baltimore News.

An Old One Paraphrased.

You can lead a fool to wonder, but you can't make him think.—Baltimore American.

Think It Over.

The thoughtless man who takes a drop
Too much of things to drink
Would wisely think, some day, to stop
If he'd but stop to think.
—Philadelphia Press.

An Eye Opener.

A baby at 2 a. m.—Wichita (Kan.) Eagle.

Some Nursery Advice.

Shut your mouth
And open your eyes
And other people
Will think you wise.
—Life.

—Fort Worth Stock Yards Company—
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Daily Capacity
5000 Cattle,
10,000 Hogs,
5000 Sheep,
1500 Horses and Mules.

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There is no reason to ship elsewhere.
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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.

W. B. KING, Gen'l Manager.
O. W. MATTHEWS, Sec'y and Treas.

A PREJUDICED VIEW

(Original.)

One night while traveling in the country I stopped at a farmhouse. I could see plainly that the farmer's wife was not a person to be lived with on amiable terms. After she had gone to bed the farmer and I sat together chatting about the dull winters in the country and the want of means of amusement, especially for the older people. I asked him if he liked to read.

"Waal, stranger," he said, "I reckon I do like to read ef I kin git the books. For a long time I had nothin' but Shakespeare and the Bible. But last winter I got a historical book about them kings and queens of England. I was interested in one of 'em, a king called Henry VIII. That king was the only man I ever read or heered about that got ahead of six wimmen, all his wives, and didn't hev to kill more'n two of 'em neither."

"He was a monster," I protested.

"Waal, now, stranger, I hain't so sartin about that. I don't know that he was quite excusable in the matter of his first wife, the Spanish woman; but, ye see, a man to git ahead of six wimmin has got to be mighty sharp. If I remember right, Henry hed married his brother's widder, which is contrary to Scripture, and after livin' with her twenty years his conscience troubled him. It may be thet he hadn't orter married her in the first place, but it makes a good deal of difference whether a woman's young and amiable or old and spiteful. No, I think, under the circumstances, Henry was excusable for gittin' a tender conscience at the right time. Most people's consciences pricks 'em at the wrong time. Henry's come in remarkable handy."

"You surely don't approve of his beheading Anne Boleyn, his second wife?"

"Waal, now, I hain't so sartin about that neither. Henry's conscience was a very tender one and, as I said afore, always pricked him at a convenient time. When his first wife died, he wanted to show her every mark of respect and ordered his court to put on black. Anne Boleyn showed what kind of a woman she was when she ordered her wimmen to wear yaller. That made Henry mad. It was a convenient time to be mad. He was gittin' ready for his next wife. I reckon ef he hadn't been king and wise as a sarpint besides he'd never 'a' done what he did with the hull six on 'em."

"His third wife," I remarked, "Jane Seymour, was, I believe, the only one of the six who died a natural death while married to him. The next, Anne of Cleves, he divorced."

"The Cleves woman was the only sensible one o' the lot; the only one that come any ways near gittin' even with the king. When he said, 'You git!' she was very much pleased to go. This wounded the king sorely. A man don't like to be taken at his word by a woman, no matter how onruly she is."

"What do you think of the case of Katherine Howard?"

"Lemme see. What did she do? There's so many of 'em I forgit."

"As a mere child she had been led into several indiscretions, including a sort of marriage with a low bred fellow who afterward turned pirate. As soon as she married the king all those who had led her astray"—

"I remember now. They all turned office seekers, and the queen had to give 'em situations or they'd blow on her. Waal, now, I don't see how Henry could 'a' done any different. He wouldn't believe nothin' ag'in her till the hull thing was out. Katherine was one o' them middle-o'-the-road wimmin. She might 'a' lived ef she'd only given in. She wouldn't own up to her first marriage. The king couldn't git a 'nullment of his marriage on any other ground, so he had to chop her head off. She done that; Henry didn't. You see, stranger, there's a peculiarity about wimmin that it requires jist such a man as Henry to handle. They never give in. Katherine preferred to lose her head, and in doin' so she only showed a woman's natur'.

"There's another point in Henry's favor. He had two gals to leave the crown to and only one boy, an' he a weakling. Henry had a natural insight into wimmen's unfitness to run things, and, having a tender conscience, it grieved him to think o' leavin' his people to suffer under 'em. And it turned out he was right. His first darter was 'Bloody Mary,' whose name speaks for her. Then comes Elizabeth, who cut off the heads of the men she loved, and loved her cousin, Mary, queen o' Scots, so well that she cut her head off too.

"No, stranger; in summin' up the married life o' Henry VIII. I consider that he was a remarkable man and a very conscientious one. He done all he could to keep England from bein' pestered with wimmen rulers, and for that alone he orter be honored by his grateful countrymen. Six of 'em! Jist think of it, stranger. Six of 'em! What would you and I do with such a lot, restricted by law as we air? Henry VIII. was a great and good man."

The farmer's arguments set me to thinking. Of late years we have had lives of Aaron Burr, setting forth his virtues, and of Benedict Arnold, showing how bad treatment and inexorable fate compelled him to betray his country. I confess the farmer's logic impressed me as favorably as many lives I have read of the world's prominent sinners.

The farmer having no more of King Henry's queens to discuss except the last, who survived her husband, and, as the farmer expressed it, "didn't count," he showed me to my room. I overheard a curtain lecture he received from his wife, which somewhat diminished my respect for her opinion of women in general and the unbiased character of his excuses for the great British royal Bluebeard.

F. A. MITCHEL.

POLITICAL QUIPS.

Ohio has been the mother of several presidents and the bother of the others.—New York World.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale now refers to the United States senate as his flock. Wonder if he has singled out the black sheep yet?—Portland Press.

It may have been noticed that members of congress never complain of the insufficiency of their salaries until after they have been elected.—Washington Post.

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

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

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

Two car loads of Vegetables
Five car loads of Fruits
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. A post interested in these lines should write

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Fort Worth, Texas.

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506 and 508 Main Street. FORT WORTH.

Armour Herefords

IMMUNE TO TICK FEVER.

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

Address, CHARLES W. ARMOUR, Kansas City, Mo.

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

Cracked Cotton Seed Cake, Meal and Hulls

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160-ACRE STOCK FARM, fronting pike road, 8 miles from Fort Worth. Fine well and windmill. For a few days, $30 per acre. GILLILAND & HARWOOD, Fort Worth, Tex.

190-ACRE STOCK FARM, 6 miles from Fort Worth; 120 acres in cultivation. No better location in the state for fancy breeding farm; abundant water. Other good improvements. GILLILAND & HARWOOD, Ft. Worth, Tex.

10-SECTION RANCH, abundant water, 7 miles good shipping point, Sherman county. Smooth plains land, except enough breaks for protection; $1.25 per acre buys. GILLILAND & HARWOOD, Fort Worth, Tex.

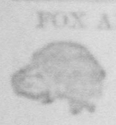
WANTED—All Missourians and their descendants living in Texas will learn something to their special interest by addressing the Texas Railway and Industrial Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

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

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

DOGS

FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS.



Of the best English strains in America; 40 years' experience in breeding these fine dogs for my own sport; I now offer them for sale. Send stamp for Catalogue.

T. B. BUDSPETH.

Sibley, Jackson County, Missouri.

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

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Stockmen's Headquarters. First Class. Central Location. Stock Yards Cars Pass Our Doors.

Mrs. W. P. Hardwick, O. F. Haney, Managers.

Eat I must,
But what place can I trust?
Try a restaurant named "THE CROWN."
There's no better place in this old town.
REAR COR. SEVENTH AND MAIN
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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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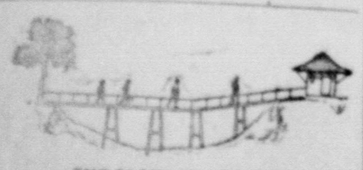

THE ALAMEDA BRIDGE.

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 patron 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 man for Alemeda Rye.

BIG IRRIGATION ENTERPRISE.

Work Now Completed by One Man's Effort in South Texas.

A valuable and interesting article appeared in the January issue of the Southern Industrial and Lumber Review, Houston, Tex., on the subject of irrigation. The article is as follows:

One of the most extensive and complicated pieces of irrigation engineering in the South is that of the Del Rio canal, now under construction under the immediate supervision of John W. Maxey, civil engineer of Houston, near Del Rio, Tex. Aside from the many engineering features and its value as a factor in industrial development in that section, it possesses the rarity of being constructed by one man, and when constructed will water the individual lands of one man. When the system is complete and ready for farming it will represent an investment of $1,000,000. G. Bedell Moore, of San Antonio, who owns this property, is noted throughout the South for his conservative business methods and his far-sightedness in ascertaining the future value of an investment.

Del Rio is a thriving town near the Rio Grande, about 150 miles southwest from San Antonio. The surrounding country is rocky and abrupt, except the San Felipe creek and Rio Grande valleys, which are exceptionally rich and fertile, capable of producing in abundance alfalfa, corn, cotton, cane, tobacco and other crops indigenous to Texas. About a mile from Del Rio are located the San Felipe springs, which are bold springs of clear water bursting from the ground with a constant flow of 70,000 gallons per minute. The greater part of this valuable water was for years allowed to go to waste, awaiting the magic touch of capital to make it produce and add to the wealth of grand old Texas. If he is blessed who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew, then he should be doubly blessed who will employ his capital in making acres of rich vegetation grow and ripen where barrenness once prevailed.

The essential feature of the canal system consists of a masonry dam with proper head gates, canals in cuts and embankments, under drainage gates and interals for carrying the water where it will serve the best purposes. The low water level of the San Felipe creek will be raised ten feet by means of a concrete masonry dam, whose foundation rests upon solid rock. This dam will be 300 feet long and twelve feet high, containing 1,200 cubic yards of best masonry. The water is let into the canal proper by means of head gates which can be automatically regulated to permit any flow desired. The water is then conducted through a canal cut through the rock for a distance of 8,700 feet, where begins a very steep and treacherous hillside. At this point the water is conveyed around the hillside through an inverted siphon five feet in diameter and 850 feet long. This siphon work is of expanded steel bars set in best Portland cement and should practically last forever. From here the canal leads along the hillside and across the barrancas of the Rio Grande valley, and is made up of alternate cuts and fills. Many of the sidehill cuts were made with a steam shovel and are interesting solely for the difficulty and ingenuity displayed in getting the steam shovel on the side of the mountain to do the work. This work continues for three miles and is very rough and expensive.

In this section when rain comes it is generally very heavy and of short duration, which added to the steep incline of the hillside makes the run off great and adds much to the danger of washing away a canal. In order to provide against a mishap of this kind at a critical time, all large drainage openings are left intact and the canal is carried underneath the bottom of same by means of expanded metal concrete siphons, thus entirely eliminating this danger. Where smaller drainage openings are encountered the canal is built over openings made either of stone of vitrified pipe. There is nothing perishable in the entire canal construction. At the end of three miles the water is conveyed along a hillside for one mile by means of concrete walls until the summit is reached. At the summit a rock cut thirty feet in depth is made and then the canal leads into the Rio Grande valley for fourteen miles until Sycamore creek is reached. An inverted siphon 2,000 feet long carries the water to the other side of Sycamore creek, where it is conducted for twenty-one miles until the Pinto valley, finest of all, is reached. Some idea of the size of this undertaking may be obtained from the following quantities of work necessary to its completion:

Loose rock, cubic yards	120,000
Earth work, cubic yards	1,750,000
Solid rock, cubic yards	90,000
Concrete walls, lineal feet	8,000
Concrete walls, miles	6
Expanded metal, pounds	220,000
Vitrified pipe, miles	2

This farm will eventually embrace 15,000 acres of land, most of which will be rented to desirable tenants with water rights.

Read The Live Stock Reporter.

NO FURTHER FIGHTS.

Numerous Unconfirmed Rumors Are Being Sent Out.

HESAW ENGAGEMENT

A Correspondent Says One Japanese Torpedo Boat Was Sunk, and They Also Lost a Battleship and Cruiser.

London, Feb. 16.—The voluminous dispatches from the far east published here Tuesday morning are again characterized by absence of real light on the situation. Numerous unconfirmed and conflicting rumors are given, and among them is a report of another engagement at Port Arthur in which the Russians lost eight vessels sunk and ten captured.

A correspondent of the Daily Mail, who witnessed the engagement off Port Arthur, confirms this morning his previous accounts of the fight and asserts again that one Japanese torpedo boat was sunk and deserted by its crew in a sinking condition and subsequently captured by the Russians. He says also that the Japanese lost one battleship and had one cruiser put out of action and that the colonel of the Fifteenth Russian regiment was killed by a shell during the bombardment.

Cablegram to the Daily Mail from Wei Hai Wei and New Chwang report a Japanese fleet with transports cruising in the Gulf of Pe Chi Li, apparently with the idea of effecting a landing near Port Dalny.

PREPARING TO LAND.

That Is What a Russian Military Officer Says of Japanese.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—Major General Pflung, viceroy Alexieff's chief of staff, telegraphs that the situation at Port Arthur was unchanged. Reports from Yin Kau, near New Chwang, he says, declare that the Japanese are preparing to land at Tsinjenda. A message received from the frontier guard says that mounted patrols, believed to be Japanese were seen Sunday in the vicinity of Nsin Ming Ting, northwest of Mukden.

Japan's Plans.

Washington, Feb. 16.—One conversant with Japan's plans says the expected attacks on Port Arthur are not for the purpose of seizing that place at present, unless an unexpected weakness in the fortifications should develop. The idea is to harrass the bottled up Russian fleet until Korea can be occupied.

All but Manchuria.

Paris, Feb. 16.—The foreign office confirmed the announcement made in these dispatches Saturday that Russia and France approve of the United States note on the subject of Chinese neutrality with a reservation excluding Manchuria.

Torpedo Boats Sunk.

Che Foo, Feb. 16.—Reliable authority says that three Russian torpedo boats have been sunk by guns from the forts. They were mistaken for Japanese vessels.

PHORTY PHUNNY FELLOWS.

They Afforded Much Amusement In Mardi Gras at Natchez.

Natchez, Miss., Feb., 16.—Incoming trains on four railroads and four local packets brought thousands of visitors to Natchez to attend the seventh annual Mardi Gras carnival, which opened with a burlesque parade by the Phunny Phorty Phellows and King Snig, who was impersonated by Frank V. Dennison. One float in the parade gave a lot of legislative hints apropos to the effort to secure constitutional prohibition. It illustrated a prosperous farmer who wanted the free and unlimited distribution of good whisky at a ration of sixteen gallons a week for one man.

The firemen's annual parade with their fire apparatus decorated with flowers and tinsel took place and was generously applauded.

KREWE OF PROTEUS.

They Gave a Pictorial Representation of the Alphabet

New Orleans, Feb. 16.—Monday night the Krewe of Proteus appeared in a pageant of great splendor, devoted to a pictorial representation of the Alphabet. Following the parade the Krewe entertained with dazzling tableaux and a brilliant ball at the French opera house, attended by many prominent society people of New Orleans and other cities. Proteus chose for his queen Miss Eliska Provosty, daughter of Associate Justice Provotay of the supreme court.

AGAIN ARRESTED.

Governor Orders Him Held for Requisition Papers.

Alice, Tex., Feb. 16.—Charles F. Dodge was arrested Monday morning by Captain John R. Hughes of the state rangers' force on a telegram from Gov. Lanham authorizing him to do so and hold the prisoner for requisition papers.

In company with A. Kaffenbarger, his attorney, and E. Bradley, Mr. Dodge had just boarded the 10:10 o'clock Mexican National train for Laredo when he was arrested.

Arrested at Alice

Laredo, Feb. 16.—It was learned in this city from a reliable source that Charles F. Dodge, who had been in custody in Houston, Tex., on a charge of perjury, but who had later been liberated on a bond, has been arrested at Alice by the rangers. Dodge will be turned over to the federal authorities.

Expensive.

Father—Yes, I admit my daughter will have a good dowry, but she has very expensive tastes. Lover—You amaze me. What does she ever want that is so very expensive? Father—Well, you for one thing.—Illustrated Bits.

Controlling Herself.

She—I want you to select the ring, dear. He—But I thought you wanted to. She—I did. But I'm afraid we can't afford it.—Life.

AIDED BY AMERICAN.

Consul Miller Assisted Japanese Men and Women Under Arrest.

New Chwang, Feb. 16.—About fifty Japanese men on the way to Tien Tsin, arrested at Tai Hi Chou Feb. 12, with women, arrived here in custody of American Consul Henry T. Miller, who procured the release of the women, but Viceroy Alexieff ordered their rearrest and transportation, together with all Japanese in Manchuria, to Port Arthur. Mr. Miller based his action on the assurances of the Russians, who told the Japanese consul that all Japanese subjects would be protected and permitted to leave when they desired. There are numerous Japanese complaints of Russian ill treatment. It is said that 400 Japanese refugees from Harbin and elsewhere, who arrived at Mukden Feb. 10, were arrested and many of them severely beaten and detained until they purchased their release. When they were liberated the Japanese were sent in open trucks to Tai Hi Chou, where they were again maltreated and sent on to Port Arthur. Some of their women were sent to New Chwang. Consul Miller took the women under his protection and sent them to Shanghai Kwan.

Mr. Miller protested to the civil administrator against the cruel treatment of Japanese refugees by Russian soldiers and requested a census of all Japanese transported to Port Arthur. The consul himself was menaced by a Cossack without provocation and the officer commanding at New Chwang expressed his regrets and promised to severely punish the Cossack. The civil administrator promised to afford better protection to refugees.

Independent naval officers say the Czarevitch, Retvizen, Pallade and Novik, damaged in the fire and naval battle off Port Arthur, cannot be repaired in time to decide command of the sea. They also say the Russian land forces are demoralized. They are trying to watch the entire coast. Officers of the Russian gunboat Sivoutch, at New Chwang, declared they were prepared to blow up their vessel in case of danger. They are using a search light all night long over the surrounding waters.

Constant telegraphic interruptions threaten the complete isolation of the war zone except by dispatch boats. Admiral Alexieff has forbidden all ships to enter any of the ports of Liao Tung peninsula. It is understood the object is to carry out defenses of harbors, which hitherto have been neglected. Foreigners are not permitted to move without military permits.

Foreign missions at Mukden, apprehending a Chinese outbreak, are sending missionaries with their families away.

Reports that Japanese ships have been seen using search lights off New Chwang and off the coast line near Nin Chou are untrue.

There are about 2000 Russian troops at New Chwang.

SHIPS RELEASED.

American and British Consuls Have Been Notified of This Action.

Yenghow, Feb. 16.—Administrative authorities at Port Arthur formally notified American and British consuls there of the release of neutral ships which had been seized. Both consuls asked for explanations. The civil administration of Port Arthur intimated that Viceroy Alexieff would not recognize consuls in matters relating to Port Arthur and Manchuria. Russians are commanding supplies at New Chwang and the Chinese are alarmed and closing their shops and placing their possessions under foreign protection. Russian residents of New Chwang, fearing the army will be unable to protect them and their property, are depositing in treasury under the jurisdiction of foreign flags.

In consequence of the attack by the Japanese upon Port Arthur Viceroy Alexieff has ordered all foreigners and civilians to leave that place. Families of Russian officers in Manchuria are being sent to Russia, and this is causing great pressure upon the railway. Dalney is the first place to be deserted. These non-combatants and civilians have abandoned all property at Port Arthur and Dalney.

Russians freely admit that their unpreparedness for the Japanese attack has been a terrible blunder. Only half the ships were in line of battle and the officers were on shore celebrating the anniversary of Viceroy Alexieff's birthday.

A stirring episode was the reentrance into the harbor of the warships Czarevitch and Novie after fighting. They came in under their own steam with bands playing and men cheering. Throughout the afternoon and night of Feb. 9 wounded men were being removed to shore.

Not Practicable.

London, Feb. 16.—Answering a question in the house of commons as to whether the British government was taking steps to secure arrangement for the neutralization of New Chwang during the war, the foreign under secretary, Earl Percy, replied that the government did not consider it to be practicable to neutralize any territory in actual occupation by either of the belligerents.

Matsuima Not Bombarded.

Tokio, Feb. 16.—The Russian Vladivostock squadron on Saturday was still in sight cruising on the Japan sea. A report to the effect that Matsuima, on the Inland sea, had been bombarded by the Russian squadron is untrue.

Twenty Thousand Landed.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Information reached here that nearly 20,000 Japanese troops landed at Chemulpo Sunday, the first division of a large number which will be thrown into Korea as rapidly as possible.

Opened Under Decline

New York, Feb. 16.—Cotton market on Monday opened quiet at a decline of 8 to 12 points under light liquidation.

Skillful Birds.

The green auts of Australia make nests by bending leaves together and uniting them with a kind of natural glue. Hundreds have been seen on one leaf, drawing it to the ground while an equal number waited to receive, fold and fasten it.

Beyond Cultivation.

No cultivation whatever is attempted beyond Altengaard, a hamlet in Finmark, the northernmost province of Norway.

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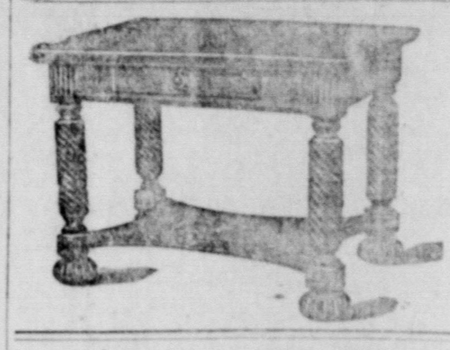

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4652 Child's Frock. 2 to 8 years.

Child's Frock 4652.

Wise mothers are ever on the lookout for simple frocks. This one is eminently smart and effective, yet perfectly comfortable to the wearer and can be made from washable fabrics or from light weight wools as may be preferred. The model, which is admirable for general use, is shown in flowered batiste trimmed with bands of embroidery and is charming, but there are many equally desirable fabrics in vogue.

The frock is made with a body portion, fitted by means of shoulder and underarm seams, and a straight gathered skirt that is joined thereto by a belt. At the neck edge is an oddly shaped collar which leaves the throat slightly open and renders the dress peculiarly well adapted to warm weather wear. The sleeves are the fashionable full ones gathered into straight cuffs.

The quality of material required for the medium size (6 years) is 2½ yards 27 inches wide, 3¼ yards 32 inches wide or 2½ yards 44 inches wide, with 3 yards of insertion to trim as illustrated.

The pattern 4652 is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4, 6 and 8 years of age.

This pattern will be sent upon receipt of TEN CENTS, with the following blank filled out:

Pattern Department, Daily Live Stock Reporter:

Please send above mentioned pattern No. ...., as per instruction given below, to

Name .....

No..... Street.....

Town ..... State.....

Measurements—Waist..... Bust.....

Age (if child's or miss' pattern).....

Caution—Be careful to give correct number and size of pattern wanted.

When the pattern is bust measure, you need only mark 32, 34 and 36 or whatever it may be. When is waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Miss' or Child's Pattern, write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." These patterns are mailed out from Chicago on daily orders from The Reporter, and should reach the subscriber within a week.

Conclusive.

She—What makes you think his advice is good? He—Because he never gives it unless it's asked for.—Detroit Free Press.

There are but three classes of men—the retrogade, the stationary and the progressive.—Lavater.

The Trouble.

"I wonder why Mr. Oldbow goes to see Miss Frocks after she has rejected him so emphatically," remarked Hojack.

"Just to pass away the time," suggested Toodik.

"But the reason he was refused was that he had already passed away too much time."—Detroit Free Press.

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