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, JANUARY 26, 1904 NO. 20

LIVE STOCK MARKET

Today's Receipts of Cattle 1,800—Hogs, 350.

FED STEERS STRONGER.

Butchers Slow to Steady. Calves Steady.

HOGS SLOW TO STEADY

Light Receipts and Light Hogs on Market.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Today	1,800	350	..
Last month	643	8	..
Same day 1903	1,79	565	27

Official Receipts Yesterday.

Cattle	2,570
Hogs	847
Sheep	257
Horses and mules	172

Selling Prices Today.

CATTLE—Steers, top $3.65, bulk $3.00 3.35. Cows, top $2.75, bulk $1.80@2.55. Calves, top $5.00, bulk $2.75@3.25.

HOGS—Top $5.05.

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

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

Receipts of cattle were moderate. Forty-one cars were yarded in time for the opening market, with about 1,400 cattle. Several roads reported cars back, and by noon total receipts for the day were estimated at 1,800, against 1,756 last Tuesday, 643 for the same Tuesday in December, and 1,179 for the same day one year ago.

BEEF STEERS.

Out of the total run today about ten loads of steers arrived, the quality of which was medium to pretty well finished cattle.

The market was a little slow getting started. Salesmen were pricing cattle higher, and though local buyers were bidding no better than steady, the good demand, with medium steers having struck a level where they are comparatively cheaper than good cows and heifers, caused buyers to bid stronger after the first round, and the supply was finally weighed up, and whue there was no quotable advance, quotations all the way along the line showed up stronger.

Good to choice fed steers are quoted from $3.50@4.00, medium fed $3.00@3.50, stockers and feeders $2.50@3.25, and yearlings $1.25@2.00.

Representative sales:

No.	Ave.	Price
21	1172	3 65
22	1113	3 65
32	1015	3 35
29	1043	3 35
24	1023	3 35
20	1014	3 25
50	1012	3 25
27	911	3 25
8	846	2 85
2	650	2 75
1	790	2 50
1	550	2 00

BUTCHER STOCK.

The supply of butcher stock was fairly liberal, but the quality was very common.

A great many loads were much mixed and the bulk of the supply was of canner grades.

Local buyers had plenty of orders to fill, but the best inquiry seemed to be for medium butchers, and though there were few of this kind, there was a seasonable clearance made on a steady basis with yesterday.

Not many bulls arrived, the bulk of which were feeders and sold about steady with yesterday.

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

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

Cows.

1	1280	3 00
1	720	3 00
20	898	2 75
40	851	2 75
1	1040	2 75
1	1020	2 65
15	792	2 55
1	900	2 50
4	855	2 50
1	960	2 35
30	745	2 35
10	752	2 25
21	816	2 25
1	930	2 25
18	853	2 25
32	734	2 20
12	872	2 10
4	722	2 05
23	706	2 00
8	801	2 00
8	731	2 00
18	665	1 85
1	870	1 85
29	777	1 85
7	664	1 85
9	749	1 80
38	523	1 80
57	523	1 80
33	523	1 80
7	598	1 65
17	685	1 60
21	715	1 60
15	680	1 50
1	690	1 25

Bulls.

1	1690	3 00
9	1340	2 75
1	1310	2 65
1	1190	2 65
1	1430	2 50
2	845	2 00
8	1110	1 85
1 stag	1160	1 75
1	1200	1 75
8	557	1 65
5	1020	1 60
1 ox	990	1 60

CALVES.

Calves were quite liberal. Four loads of medium to good calves arrived, and there was an active demand for all kinds on a steady basis with yesterday.

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

42	161	5 00
1	200	4 00
1	110	3 50
34	224	3 25
1	260	3 00
1	350	2 75
42	284	2 75
1	390	2 75
5	282	2 50
1	320	2 50
3	270	2 50
10	388	2 25
4	250	2 25
2	335	2 25
2	305	2 00
2	230	2 00
1	200	2 00
2	360	1 75
1	300	1 00
1	380	1 00
1	300	1 00

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	$4 90@5 15
Mixed packers	4 80@5 05
Lights	4 75@4 95
Pigs	3 75@4 50
Stags and roughs	3 50@4 00

Again receipts fell far short of expectations. The early estimate was around 500, but with only four cars on the market, none reported, and including the few wagon hogs, total receipts for the day were estimated around 350, against 638 for last Tuesday, 8 for the same Tuesday in December, and 565 for the corresponding Tuesday one year ago.

The quality of the small supply was good but of light weight, and the total run averaged under 200 lbs.

The market opened in good shape with a good strong demand, although somewhat delayed on account of the lack of current on the North Fort Worth trolley line, which compelled the stock yards contingent to walk out from Fort Worth, but after traders arrived on the scene trading was active and the supply was weighed up in a short time on a steady basis with yesterday.

The top today was $5.05, which was 5c lower than the top yesterdayy, but while the tops yesterday averaged over 260 lbs., those today weighed 206 to 211 lbs.

Choice sorted are quoted from $4.90@ 5.15, mixed packers $4.80@5.05, light grades $4.75@4.95, pigs $4.00@4.65, and boars, stags and roughs from $3.50@4.00.

Representative sales:

Territory Hogs.

No.	Shrink.	Average.	Price.
12	.....	127	4 65
70	.....	206	5 05
70	.....	211	5 05

Texas Hogs.

85	.....	207	4 85
92	40	160	4 90

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.

S. C. Norwell, Colorado	32
Glass & Goble, Sweetwater	28
McCall & Son, Colorado	64
J. S. McCall, Colorado	65
D. C. Brant, Weatherford	98
N. D. Clark, Denton	45
E. F. Dawson, Monahans	52
J. D. McCutcheon, Monahans	128
Garrett & Voliva, Odessa	132
A. J. Meyers, Vineyard	38
J. W. & D. L. Knox, Jacksboro	69
J. W. Knox, Jacksboro	21
F. Shifflett, Krum	31
S. H. Sullivan, Sanger	27
G. W. Freeland & Son, Godley	31
L. J. Fuchs, Rogers	24
R. M. Dickson, Cisco	28
C. C. Riter, Forney	37
Jno. Garrison, Little River	23
S. R. Morgan, Belcher	31
Stubbs & F., Wortham	128
W. D. Cherry, Kerens	37
J. N. Searcy, Wills Point	42
J. T. Doan, Duncan, I. T.	36
J. W. Storey, Travis	41
Harrison Bros., Taylor	21
T. F. Brothers, Kosse	38
Scott & Robinson, Hico	115
C. M. Thompson, Hico	32
F. W. Hudson, Hico	75
S. W. Hudson, Hico	31
B. F. Baker, Brady	51
W. T. Herrick, Whitney	47
S. T. Coleman, Justin	28

Hogs.

C. M. Hoss, Ralston, O. T.	70
Grace & Coyle, Maramec, O. T.	82
J. F. Chambers, Alvord	92
J. P. Fulton, Jewett	85
S. T. Coleman, Justin	27

HORSES AND MULES

Horses.

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

Mules.

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

The horse and mule market was brisk today, with a good supply, and quite a number of buyers on hand. The demand was principally for cotton mules for Louisiana, Mississippi and Georgia points, and for medium horses for general use.

Heavy mules were scarce, and little wanted. The Texas cotton mule seems to have become a favorite with Southern buyers, and it was this kind sought after today. The prices have advanced on this class during the last 40 days, and there was some kicking among the buyers at the prices, but the demand is equal to the supply, and they go out as fast as they come in; few remain in the pens as long as 24 hours.

Almost all the buyers on this market this week were former buyers at Kansas City or St. Louis, who, as a rule, state their preference for this market, though some complain of the shipping rates, stating that from St. Louis to New Orleans they pay $100 a car, and from Fort Worth to New Orleans $184, but they get what they want here, and frequently for much less than at other markets.

Complains of Rates.

S. Goldman of Monroe, La., and Youse Bros. of Choudrant, La., came in this morning for two cars of horses and mules. They report cotton mules in demand in their section of the country, but think prices are a little high. They were Kansas City buyers heretofore, and offer only one criticism unfavorable to this market, which is against the freight rates, and they state, "it's the fault of your state railroad commission."

Mr. Youse, who has shipped from this market, stated that, to avoid exorbitant rates, he drove his mules from Wascom, Tex., to Shreveport, La., a distance of 21 miles. That under Texas shipping rates, he could only bill to Wascom, from which place he had to rebill, and the freight rate from Wascom to Shreveport was $45 a car. But by driving this distance he avoided this charge, and got reasonable rates from Shreveport to his destination.

Application to the Texas & Pacific freight office elicited the information that the rate for a carload of horses to Wascom is $44. The distance is 198 miles. Wascom is the last station on the T. & P. before reaching Louisiana. To bill the stock to any Louisiana point would bring it under interstate rates, and take it out of the state railroad commission's jurisdiction. A rate of $44 per car is 20 cents per 100 pounds, which is not considered exorbitant for a 198-mile haul.

R. C. High was in Corsicana today inspecting some mules.

M. L. Naul and O. T. Thompson of Greensbury, La., were in and bought one car of cotton mules today. They report the demand about supplied.

A. A. Jarrell of Bremen, Ga., was on the market today for 1 car of cotton mules and 1 car of horses. He says mules are a little short in his locality.

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

Cattle.

Swift & Co.	620
Armour & Co.	552
Todd	14
Pierce	12
Hoskins	14
J. M. Smith	11
Hill & Son	60
Saunders	23
Bob Smith	18
All others	30

Calves.

Swift & Co.	100
Armour & Co.	91

Hogs.

Swift & Co.	448
Armour & Co.	376

REMEDY FOR BLIND STAGGERS.

The Breeders' Gazette says of blind staggers: "Staggers" is merely a symptom of indigestion of one form or another and food and manner of feeding is the cause. Careful feeding and attention to the state of the bowels will prevent the disease, which is in no way contagious nor should previous trouble necessitate keeping the horses out of the customary feeding place. Moldy hay or grain, gorging on grain of any kind, drinking water after a meal and irregular feeding may all cause the disease, which should be treated by liberal doses of raw linseed oil together with turpentine and fluid extract of cannabis indica, according to severity of case.

WANT TO BUY A RANCH.

I want to buy a small ranch in the Middle West, to cost from $5,000 to $10,000. It must be a bargain. J. F. Cavitt, Wheelock, Tex.

MAST VS CORN FED HOGS

VIEWS OF SALESMEN AS TO THEIR RELATIVE VALUE.

General Agreement That the Mast Hog Brings All He is Worth on This Market.

The mast-fed hog against the corn-fed hog—their relative value. This is a thing the buyers and sellers at the stock yards have talked about, off and on, a long time, and they are still talking about it.

It is easily seen by reference to market quotations that the spread between these two grades of hogs is not great at this market. The average of this spread is not more than 25 or 30 cents. At other markets it is 50 to 60 cents. Yesterday some Texas mast-fed hogs sold at $4.85, and the top price for Oklahoma corn-fed hogs was $5.10, making the spread 25 cents.

Notwithstanding that mast hogs bring more on this market than anywhere else, shippers often kick at their returns. A salesman took up this matter with The Reporter. "I would like to have you say something about this condition, so that shippers will understand the situation better," he said. "Some of them read the market reports in The Reporter, and see sales of hogs at $4.75 to $5, and they send in a load of hogs that they consider in good condition, and the best we can do is to get $4.50 or $4.70 for, and because they don't get as much as they see other hogs selling for, there's a roar. Any hog buyer would rather pay $5 for a hog fed on corn and well finished, than $4.70 for one as big and weighty that has been raised in the woods on acorns, because the corn-fed hog will dress out and sell for more than the difference in the price."

With this as a text, The Reporter discussed the matter with hog salesmen for other commission firms, and they agreed that mast hogs were outselling corn-fed, taking their relative value into account.

One of the oldest salesmen on the market said: "There is more clear money in a mast hog at $4.50 than in a corn hog at $5. The mast hog costs next to nothing. What fat he has was got from feeding on acorns and nuts, and about the only expense to the owner is the cost of catching and shipping him. This is the highest mast hog market in the country. Shippers here get 25 to 50 cents more for such hogs than they would get in St. Louis or Kansas City.

"Some of the mast hogs are fed on corn for four or five weeks," he added, "and then it is almost, if not quite, impossible to tell them from corn hogs, before killing. The hair of the mast hog has a characteristic oily shine, and feeding him corn for four or five weeks takes this shine out. But it doesn't change the quality of the meat. Such a hog, when dressed, will be found to have a strip about half an inch thick next to the skin that is firm like corn hogs, but the rest of the flesh is soft and inferior. You can take a piece of the side of such a hog and see plainly the line marking the two kinds of flesh."

"How long would it take, feeding mast hogs on corn, to make the flesh as good as corn hogs?" was asked.

"That I don't know," he replied. "After feeding 70 to 90 days they will have pretty good flesh, but I don't think it will ever be as good as hogs raised on corn or with a little corn in their feed. Feeding mast hogs on corn is pretty dangerous. Mast hogs are full of worms, and the combination of corn and worms kills the hogs. If the hogs are put on a feed of slops and bran for a while, then fed soaked corn, they may be led up to a regular corn diet with safety, but that is about the only way to bring them from acorns to corn without killing them."

Still another salesman suggested that the best way to use the abundant mast of Texas was to feed a little corn, two or three ears a day, from the time the pigs were able to crack corn, and this would keep the flesh firm. He was of opinion that hogs should be graded as corn-fed and mast-fed, not as Territory and Texas hogs. Texas raises as good hogs as Oklahoma, when they are well bred and fed, and they sell for as much. This was shown on Saturday's market, when Texas hogs sold at $5.07½, against $4.95 for the best Territory hogs. He agreed with the other salesmen, that shippers of mast hogs had nothing to complain of, for they got more than they could get at any other market, and more than their hogs were really worth.

CATTLE WANTED TO PASTURE.

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

Write or wire at our expense at once.

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

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

SOMEWHAT OF A STEER.

One of the largest steers in the state of Kansas was bought last week by the state agricultural college at Manhattan. The steer is a dark red grade Shorthorn. He is six feet high and weighs 2,900 lbs. He is not fat, but those in charge intend to bring him up to 4,000 lbs before he is mature. He is 4 years old. Last September he was exhibited at the Riley county fair and weighed 2,700 lbs. He has gained 50 pounds a month since that time. F. O. Otto purchased this steer in Kansas City and shipped him to his farm near Riley, where he was fed on grass. The agricultural college purchased the steer to fatten him for the World's Fair.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	6,000	35,000	15,000
Kansas City	8,000	8,000	3,000
St. Louis	1,200	3,000	100
St. Joseph	3,700	5,000	1,200
	18,900	56,000	19,300

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, Jan. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts 6,000. Market steady. Top $5.60. Beeves $3.50@5.60, cows and heifers $1.50@4.25, stockers and feeders $2.25 @4.10.

HOGS — Receipts 35,000. Market steady to easy. Top $5.20, bulk $4.90@ 5.05. Good to choice heavy $5.05@5.20, mixed and butchers $4.85@5.10, rough heavy $4.85@5.05, light $4.60@5.00, pigs $4.50@4.60.

SHEEP — Receipts 15,000. Market 10 to 15 lower.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, Jan 26.—CATTLE—Receipts 8,000. Market strong. Beeves $3.75@4.90, cows and heifers $2.50@4.00, stockers and feeders $3.00@4.15, Texas and Westerns $2.75@4.00.

HOGS — Receipts 8,000. Market steady to strong. Top $5.15, bulk $4.90@ 5.05. Good to choice $5.05@5.15, mixed butchers $4.85@5.05, rough heavy $5.00@ 5.05, lights $4.80@4.95, pigs $3.50@4.55.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000. Steady.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stock Yards, Jan. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts 1,200, Texas 700. Steady. Texas steers $2.40@4.45, cows and heifers $2.10@3.00.

HOGS — Receipts 3,000. Market steady. Top $5.25. Butchers $4.90@ 5.25, packers $4.75@5.15, pigs and lights $4.60@4.80.

SHEEP—Receipts 100. Steady.

St. Joseph.

Special to The Reporter.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 26.—The Stock Yards Daily Journal reports:

CATTLE — Receipts 3,700. Market steady to 10 lower. Top $4.85.

HOGS — Receipts 5,000. Market 5 lower. Top $5.15, bulk $4.90@5.05.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,200. Market 10 to 25 higher.

ABOUT THE STOCK YARDS TODAY.

J. N. Doak from Duncan, I. T., sold 32 cows, averaging 734, at $2.20.

Scott & Robinson sent in from Hico 115 cows that averaged 790 and sold at $2.55.

R. M. Dickinson shipped in from Cisco and sold at $3.25 a load of steers that averaged 911.

Harrison Bros. were in from Taylor with 21 steers of 1172 pounds that brought $4.65.

D. C. Brant sent in from Weatherford 5 cows of 692 pounds that sold at $2.25, and 9 of 739 at $1.80.

J. F. Chambers had in today from Alvord, Tex., 92 light hogs averaging 160 lbs., which sold at $4.90.

C. M. Hoss of Ralston, O. T., sent in 70 hogs averaging 206 lbs., which sold to Armour & Co. at $5.05.

S. H. Sullivan from Sanger sold 5 steers of 896 pounds average at $3, and 24 cows of 851 pounds at $2.35.

Stubbs & Finch sent in from Wortham a long string of light cows, selling 126 head, 514 pounds average, at $1.80.

W. D. Cherry, who ships to this market from Kerens, in Navarro county, sent in 30 cows that averaged 779 pounds and sold at $2.35.

John Garrison shipped in from Little River, Tex., 22 head of steers, that averaged 1113 pounds and sold at $3.65. They were fed on corn.

Grace & Coyle, regular shippers to this market from Maramec, O. T., had in today 70 hogs averaging 211, which sold at $5.05, with 12 pigs averaging 127 lbs. at $4.65.

D. C. Swan had some good fat cows on the market from Wayne, I. T. He sold 59 head, averaging 934 pounds, at $2.75. They were fed on corn 90 days. These were the best carload of cows on the market.

An accident of some kind to the trolley car line from Fort Worth to the stock yards caused a tie-up of the cars this morning, and North Main street was thronged with workers at the yards who had to walk out. It was a pretty trying walk for the office men and women, not used to walking, for some of them had to foot it four or five miles. But the weather was cool and bracing, and they didn't get overheated.

The cold wave came on schedule time, as announced. About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the north wind brought a decided drop in temperature, and by 5 it was freezing. As the evening wore on the cold increased, and last night was the coldest of the year. The weather bureau reports 12 degrees above zero at 6 o'clock this morning. Today is clear and still, with falling temperature, and the forecast for tomorrow is for warmer weather.

DAILY WEATER REPORT.

Weather Bureau, Fort Worth, Jan. 26...Local weather forecast:

Tonight fair, with rising temperature.

Wednesday fair, warmer.

ANTI-BOLL WEEVIL CAMPAIGN.

Plans of the Department of Agriculture for Field Work.

The plans of the Department of Agriculture for the broader experiments in killing the boll weevil are rapidly being matured and work is to be commenced at once. The department, however, wants every cotton planter in Texas to profit from what has been learned during the past year, and to this end has prepared the following recommendations, which it earnestly urges upon the attention of the farmers. The department hopes that the press of Texas will give these recommendations the widest possible circulation. The recommendations are as follows:

The work of the division of entomology for several years has demonstrated that there is not even a remote probability that the boll weevil will ever be exterminated. Although the very large yields of cotton of former times may no longer be possible, it is nevertheless entirely feasible to produce cotton at a margin of profit that will compare favorably with that involved in the production of most of the staple crops of the United States by following what have become known generally as the cultural methods. These methods consist of the following changes and modifications of the system of cotton raising made necessary by the weevil. They were originally suggested by a careful study of the life, history and habits of the pest, and naturally any improvements that may eventually be made will be the result of the continuation of that study. They have now been tested successfully on a large scale by the division of entomology, as well as by many planters, during two very unfavorable seasons. For the most part they are directed towards obtaining an early crop and toward clean farm practice.

1. Plant early. If possible plant seed of the varieties known to mature early, or at least obtain seed from as far north as possible. It is much better to run the risk of replanting, which is not an expensive operation, than to have the crop delayed. The practice of some planters of making two plantings to avoid having all the work of chopping thrown into a short period is a very bad policy from the weevil standpoint.

Under identical conditions early cotton of improved varieties has invariably yielded from two to three times as much as native cotton under the same conditions, and in many cases much more. Planted at the same time the early varieties begin to bloom from twelve to eighteen days sooner than native cotton.

Early cotton fields of either native or imported varieties have almost invariably yielded twice as much as late planted ones.

The early varieties in general having a stalk and a root tap root are adapted only for rich soil. They also frequently grow well in the very light, drifting sandy loams of many of the river valleys of Texas, which in the long seasons before the advent of the boll weevil, often produced the largest yields. In these situations early varieties will yield but little more than native cotton.

2. Cultivate the fields thoroughly. The principal benefit from this comes from the influence that such practice has upon the constant growth and consequently early maturity of the crop. Very few weevils are killed by cultivation. Much of the benefit of early planting is lost unless it is followed by thorough cultivation. In case of unavoidably delayed planting, the best course for the planter to pursue is to cultivate the fields in the most thorough manner possible. Three choppings and five plowings constitute a thorough system of cultivation, as is necessary in cases where the land has been previously kept reasonably clear.

3. Plant the rows as far apart as experience with the land indicates is feasable and thin out the plants in the rows thoroughly. On land which in normal seasons will produce from thirty-five to forty bushels of corn, the rows should be five feet apart. Even on poor soil it is doubtful if the distance should be less than four feet.

4. Destroy by plowing up, windrowing and burning all the cotton stalks in the fields as soon as the weevils become so numerous that practically all the fruit is being punctured. This will generally not be later than the first week in October. Merely cutting off the stalks by means of the triangular instrument used for that purpose throughout the South is by no means as effective as plowing, because the stumps remaining give rise to sprouts which furnish food until late in the season to many weevils that would otherwise starve. The plowing moreover, serves to place the ground in better condition for early planting the following spring. In such cases turning cattle into the fields is advisable. Aside from amounting to a practical destruction of the plants, grazing of the cotton fields furnishes considerable forage at a time when it is generally much in demand. Nevertheless, cattle should never be turned into cotton fields in which Johnson grass has become started.

5. It is known that at present fertilizers are not used to any considerable extent in cotton producing in Texas. There is, nevertheless, no doubt that there should be; not because the land is poor, but that earlier crops may be procured. At present it is sufficient to call attention to the fact that it has been the uniform experience of experiment stations and planters in the eastern part of the belt that certain fertilizers, especially those involving a large percentage of phosphoric acid, have a strong tendency towards hastening the maturity of the plants.

Why They Spoke.

"We had known each other slightly," said Miss Evvy Waite, "but never to speak to until one day while out skating I fell down quite near him, and"—

"Ah, yes!" replied Miss Peppery. "That broke the ice, of course."—Philadelphia Press.

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

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

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1904

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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.

Thieves and Bibles.

Bibles are said by detectives to be more rarely stolen than any other objects. This is not because Bibles are worthless to a thief, but because few criminals are sufficiently depraved to steal the good book. A detective said recently that in an important case which he had followed up some years ago a thief had entered the house, stolen some valuable jewels and left untouched a Bible bound in white chicken skin and studded with pearls. The detective caught the thief, and the man who had been robbed, a dealer in curios, visited his despoiler in jail, took an interest in him because he had not taken the Bible and eventually reformed him and got him a good job.

"I knew," the thief said, "that if I took that Bible it would do me harm and if I didn't take it it might do me good. I let it alone, and now, thank heaven, I'm an honest and a righteous man."

The detective added that in another case where a thief had stolen a Bible the book had been returned. "Another thing few thieves will take," he added, "is a child's savings bank."—Chicago Tribune.

The Veil In Persia.

J. D. Rees, a lecturer on Persia, says that the veils worn by Persian ladies are more of a privilege than a punishment. Screened behind it woman may walk wherever she pleases, and even her own husband dare not question her movements. Doubtless many Persian ladies make the most of their opportunities. The Persians, as a rule, do not think it right to take wine, but as nearly all their poetry is in praise of the flowing bowl it will be inferred that they frequently do violence to their conscience. Occasionally, however, they are seized with remorse, whereupon they destroy the wine of their Armenian neighbors.

Pawning Wives and Daughters.

They have a curious way of utilizing wives and daughters in some parts of India. If a man wants money he puts these members of his establishment in pawn, and his creditor detains them until the debt is discharged. The custom varies in different localities. In Mellore the Yercalls pledge their daughters to creditors who may either marry them or give them away, and a man who has to go to jail deposits his wife with another family of her tribe until his return. In North Arcot unmarried daughters are frequently mortgaged and become the absolute property of the holder until liquidation.

Easy Reading For Infants.

He proposed, conjointly with his father and brother, to blast the stone as the most expeditious mode of gaining access to her arcana, and this in the open daylight, in order that any tutelary protection she might be disposed to extend to her favorite haunt might, is she was a thing of darkness and night, be effectually countervailed.—Extract From Child's Fairy Book.

The Magic of Great Cold.

Among the innumerable experiments with liquid air two are particularly curious. A ball of india rubber immersed in it becomes as brittle as glass, but a ball of lead in the same circumstances acquires elasticity and will rebound like rubber.

Barnacles.

A six months' cruise will decrease the speed of a ship 16 per cent. This is owing to the barnacles that gather on the hull.

A Postoffice Notice.

The following notice has been put up in a postoffice in a country town: "Gentlemen who do not bring fountain pens to fill up telegraph forms are requested to remember that the lead pencils will be required again."

Dumbbells.

A dumbbell for a child should not weigh more than two and one-fourth pounds; for the use of girls and women it may weigh three pounds. Only an uncommonly strong person should use a dumbbell of six pounds weight. Men and boys use those of four and one-half to five and one-half pounds.

Servants In Germany.

It is difficult in Germany for a professional rogue to enter a family as a domestic servant. There every servant has a character book, in which the mistress must enter the dates of the coming and leaving of the servant, with her character while in service. This the girl is obliged to take to the nearest police station and have it dated with the official stamp, thus preventing the manufacture of bogus recommendations.

HARRISON IS BLAMED

He and Eight Others Are Declared to Be Responsible For

THEATRE DISASTER.

Warrants For Their Arrest Made at Once and Instructions Given to Arrest Instanter All but Mayor and Two Others.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—The coroner's jury, which, for three weeks, has been listening to evidence relating to the fire in the Iroquois theatre, Monday night returned a verdict by which the following persons are held to await the action of the grand jury:

Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago.

Will J. Davis, proprietor in part, and manager of the theatre.

William H. Musham, fire marshal.

George Williams, building commissioner of the city.

Edward Laughlin, building inspector under Williams.

William Sallers, fireman in the theatre.

James E. Cummings, stage carpenter.

William McMullen, who had charge of the light that caused the fire.

It was at once decided by the coroner that all men who should be held by the verdict to the grand jury should be taken into custody Monday night. He therefore at once prepared warrants for their arrest, and called upon the police department for officers to serve them.

"I do not expect that some of these men who are likely to be held will try to escape," said the coroner.

As soon as the finding of the jury was announced, details of officers were sent for the men named in the verdict with orders to bring them in at once, and if they could not furnish bail they were to be taken to the county jail for the night. The findings of the jury were as follows:

"The cause of the fire was drapery coming into contact with a flood of arc light. City laws were not complied with relating to building ordinances, regulating fire alarm boxes, fire apparatus, damper or flues on and over the stage and fly galleries.

"Any violation of the ordinance requiring fire proofing of scenery and all woodwork on and about the stage.

"Asbestos curtain was wholly inadequate, and was entirely destroyed.

"Building ordinances violated in that aisles were enclosed on each side of the lower boxes and absence of fire apparatus on the orchestra floor.

"Building ordinances violated in that there was no fire apparatus in the gallery or first balcony.

"Will J. Davis was held responsible as president and general manager. He was primarily responsible for the observance of the laws, and was bound to see that his employes were properly instructed as to their duties in case of fire."

In relation to Mayor Harrison the verdict read as follows: "We hold Carter H. Harrison, as mayor of the city of Chicago, responsible, as he has shown a lamentable lack of force and for his efforts to escape responsibility evidenced by the testimony of Building Commissioner Williams and Fire Marshal Musham. Heads of departments under the said Carter H. Harrison, following the weak course, have given very indifferent service which makes calamities such as the Iroquois theatre a menace until the public service is purged of incompetents."

Building Commissioner Williams was held "for gross neglect of his duty in allowing the theatre to open its doors to the public when the said theatre was incomplete, and did not comply with theb uilding ordinances of the city of Chicago."

Fire Marshal Musham was held responsible "for gross neglect of duty in not enforcing the city ordinances and failure to have his subordinate, William Sallers, fireman at the theatre, report to him of the lack of the fire apparatus at the theatre." Sallers was held for not reporting the lack of the fire apparatus at the theatre; McMullen for carelessness in handling the light that caused the fire; Cummings, stage carpenter, for not providing the stage with proper fire protection."

Conviction Means Removal.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—Coroner Traeger decided that it was necessary to arrest Mayor Harrison, Fire Marshal Mushan and Building Commissioner Williams Monday night. Convictions of these officials means their removal from office, besides other penalties.

WRECKED ON BRIDGE

Four Passengers Killed, Four Severely, and Seven Badly Hurt.

St. Louis, Jan. 26.—The Denver express on the main line of the Burlington railroad, due here at 6:25 p. m., was run into from the rear by a local passenger train while taking water at Garden Creek, about four miles north of here Monday night, and three passengers were killed, four seriously, and seven badly hrut. The wreck occurred on a bridge over Gorden creek. The bride and two cars of the local train and the local engine were burned. The express train managed to draw the damaged sleeper away from the flames.

Thought a Spy.

Tokio, Jan. 26.—Takishima, a Japanese interpreter for a Russian attache, was arrested on suspicion of acting as a spy in the Yokosuka fortified zone. He was taken to Yokohama for trial. It is alleged that conclusive evidence has been obtained regarding other suspects, which is causing a very strong feeling against such treachery, which is a capital offense in Japan.

FOURTH VICTIM DEAD.

W. S. Beatty Succumbs to His Wound at San Antonio.

San Antonio, Jan. 26.—W. S. Beatty, the fourth and last victim of Edward Everett Bourn tragedy, in which three people suffered instant death, died Monday at the Santa Rosa hospital. His death was due to exhaustion. Shortly before dying Mr. Beatty made his will, disposing of his property to relatives.

Edward Everett Bourn first shot his wife, Laura Agnes Bourn, then killed Mrs. W. S. Beatty, fatally shot W. S. Beatty and then killed himself.

The tragedy occurred at the Beatty home on the night of Jan 18. Mr. Beatty was for a year a locomotive engineer on the Southern Pacific road.

Heard by Judge Maxey.

Austin, Jan. 26.—The case of the several express companies doing business in Texas against the railroad commission of Texas came up for hearing in the United States district court here Monday, Judge Maxey presiding, upon motion of defendants to dissolve the temporary injunction. Railroad commission was represented by Attorney General Bell, while R. S. Lovett and H. M. Garwood of Houston appeared for the express companies.

Large Automobile.

Laredo, Tex., Jan. 26.—One of the larges automobiles now manufactured arrived here. It belongs to the United States government and it is to be used between Hebbronville, on the Texas-Mexican road and Fort Ringgold, near Rio Grande City, a distance of ninety-five miles, for facilitating communication with that isolated post.

Girl Fatally Burned.

La Grange, Tex., Jan. 26.—The sixteen-year-old daughter of Fritz Marquof, living near Plum, was so badly burned that death resulted in a few hours afterward. She was burning cotton stalks in the field when her clothing caught fire.

COMMITTEE MEASURE.

Senator Culberson Hands It In For Democratic Colleagues.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The senate Monday heard further discussion on the questions of appointments to office made during congressional recess, listened to a speech on isthmian canal questions by Mr. Morgan and passed a number of bills of a semi-public character. As a result of the debate on the appointment question a resolution asking for specific information concerning the nomination of W. D. Crum as collector of customs at the port of Charleston, S. C., was passed. A resolution asking for similar information concerning the nomination of Brigadier General Wood and other officers went over until to morrow.

Among the bills passed was one authorizing the erection of a monument to the memory of John Paul Jones.

Mr. Culberson introduced a resolution drawn by a committee appointed at a recent Democratic conference for the purpose of getting additional information concerning the Panama situation. The members of the committee were Senators Gorman, Culberson, Carmack and Cockran. The resolution follows:

"Resolved, that the president be requested to inform the senate whether all the correspondence and notes between the department of state and the legation of the United States at Bogoa and between either of these and the government of Colombia for the construction of an isthmain canal and all the correspondence and notes between the United States and any of its officials or representatives of the government of Panama concerning the separation of Panama from Colombia have been sent to he senate and if not, that he be requested to send the remaining correspondence and notes to the senate in executive session."

The resolution went over under the rules.

BILL PASSED.

Army Appropriation Measure Goes Through the House.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The house passed the army appropriation bill, carrying approximately $75,000,000 after adopting a number of amendments. The provision for the consolidation of the adjutant's department and the record and pension office of the war department into one bureau, to be known as the military secretary's office, was stricken from the bill on a point of order raised by Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio. The item of $400,000 for the construction of an army general hospital at Washington also went out on a point of order.

A resolution calling on the secretary of state for information as to the number of carriages maintained by the government for the state department was adopted.

Mr. Slayden of Texas made an unsuccessful effort to eliminate from the army appropriation bill an appropriation of $95,148 for the maintenance of the two battalions constituting the Porto Rico provisional regiment of infantry. He had Secretary Root's statement before the committee read in which advocated the appropriation as a political, but not a military, necessity.

Mr. Hull said the word "political" was not used in a partisan sense.

To this Mr Slayden assented, but maintained that patriotism could be best developed in the Porto Ricans through civic advantages, rather than by military service.

Died by the Roadside.

Vinita, I. T., Jan. 26.—Dave Welch, a prominent fullblood Cherokee Indian, was found dead by the roadside in the Cherokee nation, not far from Southwest City, Mo.

Resolution Killed.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 26.—The house, by a viva voce vote, killed the resolution to invite President Roosevelt to address the legislature.

TRAIN AND TRACK.

Express trains now run from Berlin to Naples in thirty-seven and one-half hours.

The United States has now 210,000 miles of railway, and yet there are some parts of the country that are hundreds of miles from a railway.

The burning out of a fuse on an electric car does not mean that there is any danger to the passengers. It means, on the contrary, that an accident has been prevented. A fuse is a safety device, not a source of danger.

The average capacity of freight cars, which was 24,000 pounds thirty years ago, was increased to 30,000 pounds in the seventies and to 60,000 in the eighties. The capacity of the cars in use at the present time has been raised to 80,000, 100,000 and 110,000 pounds.

WORST IS NOW FEARED

There Seems No Prospect of Saving Entombed Miners.

EVIDENTLY ARE LOST

Rescuers Who Have Returned State That Bodies Are to Be Seen Lying Around at Bottom of the Shaft.

Pittsburg, Jan. 26.—From all that could be gathered at a late hour Monday night, between 180 and 190 men are lying dead in the headings and passageways of the Herwick mine of the Allegheny Coal company at Cheswick, the result of a terrific explosion Monday. Cage after cage has gone into the mine and come up again, but only three miners of all these have been brought to the surface. One man is Adolph Gusia, and he is still alive, but in a semi conscious condition at the temporary hospital at the rude school house on the hillside above the mine. Henry Mayhew, check weighman, and George Waltman, tippleman, died of their injuries.

In addition to the miners who were at work when the explosion occrred, it is now believed by practically all of the men of the rescue party who have come up the 220 foot vertical shaft fo a warming and breathing spell that Selwyn H. Taylor, the mining engineer, who plotted the mine, and who was the first to reach the bottom after the explosion happened, is also now among the list of dead. Of those in the mine all are practically dead.

The explosion occurred at 8:20 Monday morning, and the first warning was the sudden rumble under the the ground, and then a sheet of flame followed up the deep shaft. Both mine cages were hurled through the tipple, twenty feet above the landing stage, and the three men on the tipple were hurled to the ground. A mule was thrown high above the shaft and fell dead on the ground. The injured men were at once brought to this city, where two of them have alredy died.

As soon as the explosion and the crash at the pit mouth startled the little village the wives and children of the men below rushed to the scene of the disaster, but to gain no encouragement. There was no way to get into the deep workings. The cages that let the men into the mines and brought them out again when the day's work was done were both demolished.

All day long there was a pam of women and children waiting about the mouth of the pit. Their calls for assistance and surgical aid from the men in charge of the mine, but it was not until 4 o'clock in the afternoon that the first attempt at rescue was made. This was a failure, as the two men who volunteered were driven back by the foul air.

Shortly after 5 o'clock Selwyn H. Taylor and one of his assistants signalled for the engineer to lower them into the shaft. Taylor is still down there. Three efforts have been made to reach him, but so far without avail.

At 2:30 a. m. all the hopes that nearly all would be rescued alive from the shaft were rudely shattered when the body of Selwyn Taylor was brought to the surface. He had evidently been dead for several hours, and now hopes for the other imprisoned men have been abandoned.

The rescuers were brought out coated with ice, dreenched to the skin and unable to walk. They report that the dead are scattered, one above other, as thick as pine needles. The water was fast pouring into the mine, covering the corpses with a shroud of ice and making rescue almost impossible. Afterdamp was also collecting.

Break In Wheat.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—Another sensational break of 3⅝c in the price of wheat took place Monday. The break is attributed to selling by representatives of Armour, who is credited with being the largest holder of wheat on the Chicago market. May options fell from 92⅝ to 89.

Sixteen Cents For Cotton.

New Orleans, Jan. 26.—July cotton went up to 16 cents Monday, and the bulls greatly rejoiced.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Eight thousand bales of hay burned at Waco.

Memphis had a severe snowstorm Monday night.

Snow Monday night stopped street car traffic at St. Louis.

Monday's blizzard stopped work at the World's fair grounds.

Captain J. N. Keeran, a wealthy stockman, died at San Antonio.

Store of Maupin & Patrick at Pooli, I. T., was robbed of $200 in cash.

At New Richmond, Wis., Monday the thermometer registered forty-eight degrees below zero.

Major Hoyt Sherman, brother of the late General Sherman and John Sherman, died at Des Moines, Ia.

An Illinois Central train was wrecked at Gates, Tenn. One person was killed and two injured. Pilot of locomotive struck a cow.

Senator McComas has introduced in the senate a bill appropriating $75,000 for the purchase of George Washington's sword from his grand neice, Virginia Taylor Lewis.

At Hot Springs "Kid" Herman of Chicago defeated Austin Rice of New London, Conn., in the sixteenth round of what was to have been a twenty-round go.

While J. R. Coffee was being taken from Bakersfield, Cal., to Washington, Ark., where he was under death sentence, charged with killing a cousin, having broken jail there, he escaped from officers when the train was at Fort Worth.

KIBBE PASSES AWAY.

Noted Indian Fighter and Gold Hunter Breathes His Last.

New York, Jan. 26.—General William Chauncey Kibbe, an old Indian fighter and gold hunter in California during 1849, is dead at his home in Brooklyn from tuberculosis. He was in his eighty-second year.

Born in Illinois, General Kibbe came as a young man to Brooklyn and secured a position in the public schools. In 1849 he had become a principal, but resigned to seek his fortune in California.

As a miner he was unfortunate, and after a while he drifted into other pursuits. He took part in suppressing many of the early Indian uprisings in California and Nevada, and finally, when Leland Stanford became governor, General Kibbe became adjutant general on his staff.

After the civil war General Kibbe returned to Brooklyn and resumed teaching.

ANOTHER VANDERBILT

Wife of Reginald C. Presents Her Husband with a Daughter.

New York, Jan. 26.—Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt gave birth to a baby girl at the family residence, No. 22 Seventy-second street. The wedding of Reginald C. Vanderbilt and pretty Miss

REGINALD C. VANDERBILT.

Catherine Nelson, which was solemnized April 14, 1903, was a brilliant affair, and pronounced by society a genuine love match.

AID ASKED.

Appeal Has Been Made For Needy of Moundville, Ala.

Greensboro, Ala., Jan. 26.—The following explains itself:

"The village of Moundville was destroyed on Thursday night by a cyclone. The town was completely demolished. A number of people were killed, a large number were injured, and now need is necessary on every side. The injured have been brought here and are being cared for by our citizens. Any contributions will be greatly appreciated and can be sent to me. N. L. CASTLEMAN,
"Mayor."

IS REPUDIATED.

Russian Hostility to the United States Is Emphatically Denied.

Port Arthur, Jan. 26.—Highest officials here repudiate published accusations of Russian hostility to the United States because of its Manchurian policy and appointment of American consuls under new treaty with China. It is officially asserted that no large reinforcement of eastern forces are expected at present. Military authorities, however, add that otherwise arrangements are making for a large supply of ponies from the province of Chi-Li, for Cossacks and mounted infantry.

Demoralization of passenger and freight traffic on the Manchurian railway continues in consequence of military activity, and there is a great blockade of freight at Port Dalney.

UNDER WATER.

Parts of Parkersburg Are Inundated and Traffic Stopped.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Jan. 26.—Lower parts of Parkersburg are under water. This includes the business part of town almost up to Third street, while residence parts on the river side, Beechwood and the south side are pretty well inundated. All the public buildings available are occupied at night by persons from the flooded districts, and several hundred persons were driven from their homes, while many are living in second stories of houses that are partly under water. Railroad traffic on Ohio river division of the Baltimore and Ohio to the north and on the Little Kanawha railroad is entirely suspended.

GERMAN CASUALTIES.

Lost Heavily In an Unsuccessful Attempt to Relieve a Town.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—An official dispatch from Windhoek, German Southwest Africa, says Germans lost heavily in unsuccessful attempts to relieve Okahandja. Five settlers and their entire families have been murdered and Herros are threatening Windhoek. The German patrol which engaged the natives near Hope Farm lots its reserve officer, Von Boysen, one non-commissioned officer and six men are killed.

Got Twenty-Eight Years.

Sedalia, Mo., Jan. 26.—Frank G. Dunton, who killed Emil Meyer in this city two months ago for the alleged betrayal and desertion of Dunson's daughter, was convicted of murder, the verdict fixing his punishment at twenty-eight years in the penitentiary.

Falke at Mobile.

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 26.—The German third class cruiser Falke, commanded by Paul Vehnicke, is in from Havana and will remain until Saturday, when she will sail for Mexican ports. A reception will be tendered the officers by leading German residents.

Dee's Magic Mirror.

There are several accounts of the manner in which the famous gunpowder plot of 1605 was discovered, but among the students of occult science the belief is that its timely discovery was made by Dr. John Dee by means of a magic mirror. Proof of how general this belief was at one time is given by the fact that in some editions of the Common Prayer Book, published in the eighteenth century, is to be found an engraving inserted before the service for Nov. 5 depicting a circular mirror on a stand in which is the reflection of the houses of parliament by night and a person carrying a dark lantern. On the left side are two men in the costume of the reign of King James looking into the mirror. On the right side at the top the eye of Providence throws a ray on to the mirror. Beneath are legs and hoofs, as if evil spirits were making their exit.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK RATES.

Tariff Fixed for Shippers by the State Railway Commission.

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

DISTANCE—Miles.	RATES. No. 1	No. 2
10 and less	6	8½
15 and over 10	6½	9
20 and over 15	7	9½
25 and over 20	7½	10
30 and over 25	8	10½
35 and over 30	8½	11½
40 and over 35	9	12
45 and over 40	9½	12½
50 and over 45	10	13
60 and over 50	10½	13½
70 and over 60	11	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.

CHURCH AND CLERGY.

Pope Pius X. speaks French fluently and can read German as well as Italian.

Rev. Clyde W. Broomell of the Swedenborgian church, West Utica street and Atlantic avenue, Buffalo, for years was a cowboy in the Bear river country of Colorado.

The Rev. Dr. Henry H. Jessup of Beirut, Syria, for forty-eight years a missionary in that land, has returned to New York. Dr. Jessup expects to sail for Syria with his wife and daughter on March 8.

The Methodist year book for 1903 estimates the church membership, including probationers, on Dec. 31, 1903, as 3,029,560, an increase of 29,265 over 1902 and 29,886 over 1900. There are now 28,213 church edifices, valued at $131,203,120.

CANADA'S LATEST.

Canada wants to buy Greenland. We are willing if the ice trust has no objection.—Washington Post.

Canada wants to annex Greenland. Having lost a strip of Alaska that didn't belong to her, she now wants an entire country that doesn't belong to her as a sort of consolation prize.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

That the Dominion of Canada should want to include among its provinces Newfoundland, with its long strip of Labrador coast, would seem to be perfectly natural, but the proposition to annex Greenland is decidedly a cool one even if Denmark is willing.—Boston Transcript.

French Fishermen.

Most fishermen on the French coast avoid going to sea on the first two days of November, owing to a superstitious fear of the "death wind" and the belief that drowned fishermen at that time rise and capsize boats.

Paper.

Paper, according to indubitable documents, has been made in China from time immemorial. Next we hear of it in Turkestan in 750 A. D.

Plucking Fowl.

If you are in a hurry in the plucking of a fowl place the bird in a pail of boiling water and let it remain there a couple of minutes. You will find that the feathers will come off quite easily.

The man who becomes his own doctor has a fool for a patient as truly as the man who acts as his own lawyer has a fool for a client.

ORTH RAILWAY SCHEDULE

Rock Island System.

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

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

Frisco System

d River, Texas & Southern Ry.

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

Ft. W. & R. G. Ry.

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

Worth & Denver City Railway.

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

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

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

Cotton Belt Route.

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

Texas & Pacific Railway.

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

scontinental Division via Sherman.

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

ernational & Great Northern Ry.

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

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry.

se trains at Union Station, Cor. nd Jones:

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

uston & Texas Central Railroad.

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

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GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Citation by Publication. No. 24865.—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas. To the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to make publication of this citation in some newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks previous to the second Monday in February, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and The National Loan and Investment company and K. L. Jones, whose residence is unknown, and all parties owning, having or claiming any interest in the land herein mentioned, to be and appear before the said District court of the Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas, at the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house in the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, on the second Monday, the 8th day of February, 1904, then and there to answer the original petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of September, 1903, in said above numbered cause, wherein the State of Texas is plaintiff and the hereinbefore named parties defendants, and in which the plaintiff alleges that there are now delinquent and unpaid to the State of Texas and County of Tarrant, state taxes amounting to $0.57, county taxes amounting to $1.01, fees allowed by law amounting to $2.25, including a penalty amounting to 10 per cent of said taxes for the year, including and since the year 1897, for which the said taxes are delinquent, together with 6 per cent interest on said taxes from the first day of January next succeeding the years for which any taxes are delinquent, and that the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs are delinquent, unpaid and due to the plaintiff, and that the amount thereof is a charge against and a lien on the said land in Tarrant county, Texas, described as follows: Lot 3, block D, Martin and Moodie addition to Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the year 1902. Plaintiff prays judgment for the amount of the said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for a foreclosure of the said tax hen against all of said defendants on said land, to satisfy the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for all other general legal and equitable relief. Herein fail not, but have then and there before this court on the first day of the next regular term thereof, this writ, with your return thereon indorsed, showing how you have executed the same. Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office in Fort Worth, this the 5th day of December, 1903. Jno. A. Martin, Clerk District Court, Tarrant County, Texas. (L.S.) By E. J. Brock, Jr., Deputy.

Citation by Publication. No. 24,639.—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas. To the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to make publication of this citation in some newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks previous to the second Monday in February, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and C. T. Hodge and The National Loan and Investment company, whose residence is unknown, and all parties owning, having or claiming any interest in the land herein mentioned, to be and appear before the said District court of the Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas, at the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house in the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, on the second Monday, the 8th day of February, 1904, then and there to answer the original petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of September, 1903, in said above numbered cause, wherein the State of Texas is plaintiff and the hereinbefore named parties defendants, and in which the plaintiff alleges that there are now delinquent and unpaid to the State of Texas and county of Tarrant, state taxes amounting to $0.95, county taxes amounting to $1.70, fees allowed by law amounting to $2.25, including a penalty amounting to 10 per cent of said taxes for the year, including and since the year 1897, for which the said taxes are delinquent, together with 6 per cent interest on said taxes from the first day of January next succeeding the years for which any taxes are delinquent, and that the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs are delinquent, unpaid and due to the plaintiff, and that the amount thereof is a charge against and a lien on the said land in Tarrant county, Texas, described as follows: East ½ of lots 8 and 9, block C, Glendale addition to Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the year 1902. Plaintiff prays judgment for the amount of the said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for a foreclosure of the said tax lien against all of said defendants on said land, to satisfy the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for all other general legal and equitable relief. Herein fail not, but have then and there before this court on the first day of the next regular term thereof, this writ, with your return thereon indorsed, showing how you have executed the same. Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office in Fort Worth, this the 5th day of December, 1903. Jno. A. Martin, Clerk District Court, Tarrant County, Texas. (L.S.) By E. J. Brock, Jr., Deputy.

Citation by Publication. No. 24725.—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas. To the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to make publication of this citation in some newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks previous to the second Monday in February, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and N. A. Thompson and M. V. Murphy, whose residence is unknown, and all parties owning, having or claiming any interest in the land herein mentioned, to be and appear before the said District court of the Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas, at the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house in the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, on the second Monday, the 8th day of February, 1904, then and there to answer the original petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of September, 1903, in said above numbered cause, wherein the State of Texas is plaintiff and the hereinbefore named parties defendants, and in which the plaintiff alleges that there are now delinquent and unpaid to the State of Texas and county of Tarrant, state taxes amounting to $3.06, county taxes amounting to $2.78, fees allowed by law amounting to $2.25, including a penalty amounting to 10 per cent of said taxes for the year, including and since the year 1897, for which the said taxes are delinquent, together with 6 per cent interest on said taxes from the first day of January next succeeding the years for which any taxes are delinquent, and that the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs are delinquent, unpaid and due to the plaintiff, and that the amount thereof is a charge against and a lien on the said land in Tarrant county, Texas, described as follows: Lot 3 and east 100 feet of block 6, Jennings south addition to Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the year 1902. Plaintiff prays judgment for the amount of the said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for a foreclosure of the said tax lien against all of said defendants on said land, to satisfy the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for all other general legal and equitable relief. Herein fail not, but have then and there before this court on the first day of the next regular term thereof, this writ, with your return thereon indorsed, showing how you have executed the same. Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office in Fort Worth, this the 5th day of December, 1903. Jno. A. Martin, Clerk District Court, Tarrant County, Texas. (L.S.) By E. J. Brock, Jr., Deputy.

Citation by Publication. No. 25207.—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas. To the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to make publication of this citation in some newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks previous to the second Monday in February, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and J. O. Bowles and Harrison Arnold, whose residence is unknown, and all parties owning, having or claiming any interest in the land herein mentioned, to be and appear before the said District court of the Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas, at the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house in the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, on the second Monday, the 8th day of February, 1904, then and there to answer the original petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of September, 1903, in said above numbered cause, wherein the State of Texas is plaintiff and the hereinbefore named parties defendants, and in which the plaintiff alleges that there are now delinquent and unpaid to the State of Texas and county of Tarrant, state taxes amounting to $3.93, county taxes amounting to $4.32, fees allowed by law amounting to $2.25, including a penalty amounting to 10 per cent of said taxes for the year, including and since the year 1897, for which the said taxes are delinquent, together with 6 per cent interest on said taxes from the first day of Januuryy next succeeding the years for which any taxes are delinquent, and that the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs are delinquent, unpaid and due to the plaintiff, and that the amount thereof is a charge against and a lien on the said land in Tarrant county, Texas, described as follows: Lots 15 and 16, block 11, Union Depot addition to Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the year 1902. Plaintiff prays judgment for the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for a foreclosure of the said tax lien against all of said defendants on said land, to satisfy the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for all other general legal and equitable relief. Herein fail not, but have then and there before this court on the first day of the next regular term thereof, this writ, with your return thereon indorsed, showing how you have executed the same. Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office in Fort Worth, this the 5th day of December, 1903. Jno. A. Martin, Clerk District Court, Tarrant County, Texas. (L.S.) By E. J. Brock, Jr., Deputy.

SIRES AND SONS.

Justice Brown of the United States supreme court shines his own shoes every morning.

John Sharp Williams, the new Democratic leader in the national house of representatives, rarely if ever loses his temper.

Senator Tillman of South Carolina is credited with knowing more as to the contents of the Bible than the average member of the senate.

Representative Wiley of New Jersey, the only civil engineer in congress, traces his descent back to Samuel Osgood, first postmaster general of the United States.

Alfred Lyttelton, the secretary for the colonies, is one of seven brothers whose prowess at cricket, dating from their Eton days, is known throughout Great Britain and the colonies. He has also won laurels at football and tennis.

J. K. Sovereign, who succeeded Terence V. Powderly as head of the labor unions of the United States and who was also labor commissioner for Iowa for several terms, has struck it rich in Idaho and is now a mine owner and millionaire.

Wu Ting Fang, formerly Chinese minister to this country, has been appointed vice president of the newly created department of commerce in his home government. It will be his province specially to look after the foreign commerce of China.

Oliver Wayne Stewart of Chicago, who may receive the Prohibition nomination for president, was the only member of the dry party elected to the last Illinois legislature. He is chairman of the national committee and two years ago organized the Prohibition alliance.

Vice Admiral Togo, in command of the standing Japanese squadron, is a young officer, as flag officers go, in the prime of life and has had a taste of what modern warfare under present conditions means. In 1894, when the Japanese "wiped out" the Chinese fleet, Admiral Togo—he was only a captain then—struck the first blow.

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL.

J. F. Wright has just retired from active service after teaching in the public schools of Onondaga, Ia., for fifty years.

Glen Harrison, aged thirteen, is teaching in the Ozark mountains near Gainesville, Mo., and probably is the youngest pedagogue in the United States.

There are to be no more "sweet sixteen" girl schoolteachers in Kansas. The minimum age of teachers has been raised from sixteen to eighteen years.

Here are the figures of the enrollment of students at the leading universities of the country: Harvard, 6,013; Columbia, 4,551; University of Chicago, 4,166; Cornell, 3,438; Yale, 2,990, and Princeton 1,484.

Frank G. Wren has been elected Walker professor of mathematics in Tufts college. He is the youngest member of the faculty at the college, although he has been an instructor there for the past ten years, having received his first appointment at the age of twenty.

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Daily Capacity

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

This Is Your Market...

There is no reason to ship elsewhere.
"What's the use?"

PACKERS.

Armour & Company,
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Fort Worth Packing Co.

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.

BURYING A FRIENDSHIP

[Copyright, 1903, by T. C. McClure.]

Catherine, seated on a bowlder near the brink, dug her parasol into the soft loam of the bank or made vicious little jabs at the prickly balls on a clump of burdock near by. Tom Dayton sprawled comfortably on the ground and blew smoke rings.

"It is such a relief," she said as she finally succeeded in bringing one of the burdock balls to earth, "to know one man who won't talk love to you on the slightest provocation, even if he is smoky and sleepy and stupid every time you sit down with him."

"So they all talk love to you," mused Tom. "Don't suppose you help 'em out any—don't give 'em good openings and lead 'em on and that sort of thing, eh, kitten?"

She regarded him steadily for several moments, while her nose seemed to tilt the fraction of an inch higher.

"It isn't my fault that I adore canoeing and dancing and golf," she said. "I go canoeing with some mild appearing youth who apparently goes for the mere love of the river, or I waltz with some seemingly harmless man who evidently dances from the sheer love of it, or I knock a ball about the links with some athletic chap like towheaded Carter, and to all appearances our conversation will be confined to brassies and tees and so forth. But just as I congratulate myself that here is the hundredth man who takes precedence over the other ninety-nine in that he doesn't grow silly the idiot always wishes the paddle or the waltz or the game might go on forever. It's disheartening and sickening. Why can't men be sensible like you, Tommy?"

"Arrant flatterer," said Dayton.

"Four years," she went on—"four summers of perfect friendship. You've never once violated it."

"Not openly," he said slowly.

"Nor otherwise," she said firmly.

"H'm-m," he mused indolently, turning his gaze across the river, where the pines on the hills stood out sharply against a sky reddened by the sunset. "Kitten," he said suddenly, propping himself on an elbow, "you shouldn't wear such fluffy white dresses nor that sort of hat, and for the love of heaven don't put any of those marsh orchids in your belt again."

She turned to him with sudden surprise in her eyes. In all the years she had known him this was the first criticism of her he had ever offered.

"And why not, pray?" she asked.

"They are fatal to certain varieties of friendship," he responded.

"Tommy Dayton, sentimentalist," she chided.

"Tommy Dayton, mortal man," he corrected.

Silence fell between them. Dayton settled back and resumed the slow puffing of his pipe, while she renewed her attack on the burdock.

"Kitten," he said at length, "I want to tell you about a piece of cowardice that came to my attention. Listening?"

"Um—um-m," she said. "Sing on, Tommy."

"Well, there was a chap I knew once met a very charming girl. We can dispense with a description of the charms of this pair from the simple reason that he had none, and she had so many that words could never do them justice. Now, this chap promptly fell in love with the girl, only he couldn't tell her about it, for he was a poor devil of an engineer without one dollar to rub against another. But he had prospects in the world and therefore took heart, though he kept a seal on his lips. The girl came to be rather fond of him 'as a friend.'"

He paused. She was stabbing the burdock clump rapidly with the parasol. Her eyes gave him no inkling of her thoughts. Tommy resumed:

"Finally off he goes to South America to build trolley lines and make his pile, which latter he succeeded partially in doing. Each summer he came back to the States and the girl. And all the way up on the steamer he'd be making up his mind to let this girl know the true state of his feelings; used to think up just what he'd say and go way up forward in the bow evenings and practice it there all alone. Some rough night he'd be standing there spouting his proposal to the sea, when, whack! the splash of a wave, as the steamer put her nose into it, would strike him in the face. 'That's just what I'll get from her,' he'd say to himself—'cold water.' And the nearer he came to home the more he became convinced of this until when he really saw her and she told him how delightful their friendship was he'd agree with her and keep on agreeing all summer."

The parasol had come to rest. The girl's clasped hands were on the handle, and her hot cheek lay against her hands. She was regarding him quizzically.

"Rather a fool, wasn't I?" he said.

"Oh, Tommy, Tommy," she said reproachfully, "don't tell me you wish we could stay here forever!"

He rose and came close to her.

"I'm sorry to give you pain," he said, "but I have all the horrible symptoms—weakness of the knees and a tongue cleaving to the roof of my mouth. I think I'm about to propose. I've played the coward long enough."

"It's—it's awful for a man to be a coward, Tommy," she said gently.

He stooped and hastily rounded a mound of loam into a miniature grave. At the head and foot he set small flat stones; then he stood by solemnly, with his hat in his hands. Said he:

"Sacred to the memory of our dead friendship. It has outlived its usefulness and is therefore much better dead. Come on, kitten; let's go home and tell the folks."

RICHARD BARKER SHELTON.

Novelty Excited Curiosity.

Owtlaight—I had an awful time thinking up an excuse to give my wife when I got home from the club last night.

Lushman—Did she demand one?

Owtlaight—Of course. I got home so early that it piqued her curiosity.—Exchange.

A Parallel.

An old farmer said to his sons: "Boys, don't you wait for somethin' to turn up. You might jest as well go and sit down on a stone in the middle of a meadow with a pail 'twixt your legs and wait for a cow to back up to you to be milked."

Worth Striving For.

She—And you don't think there is a chance in the world of our living through our lives without a quarrel?

He—There is always a fighting chance, dear.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Insubordination has ruined many a man's chances in life.—Schoolmaster.

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.

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

Two car loads of Vegetables
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20,000 pounds of Butter
50,000 gallons of Milk
10,000 dozens of Eggs
3,000 head of Poultry
Are consumed daily in these two cities.

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

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

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

Stockmen, Attention!

The next Monthly

Auction Sale

—OF—

Horses AND Mules

Will be held

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

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

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SAM H. TAYLOR, Printer and Embosser

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SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—Middle age couple, no children, wish place on ranch with reliable people. Man has experience. Address J. H. W., 506 Louisiana Ave., Fort Worth.

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—A car load of high grade 3-year-old Hereford Bulls, raised below the quarantine line. Call on EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.

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

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

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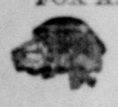

Of the best English strains in America; 40 years' experience in breeding these fine dogs for my own sport; I now offer them for sale. Send stamp for Catalogue.

T. B. HUDSPETH,
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Known by all stockmen to lead to liquid bliss and clouds of joy. Its gracefully and picturesquely span Marine at the

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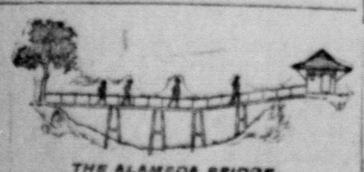

THE ALAMEDA BRIDGE.

The above is a cut of the

ALAMEDA BRIDGE,

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

Alameda Bar

than all the waters that have ever passed beneath it.

Liquid Bliss and Clouds of Joy are not all you need to gladden the eye.

After crossing the bridge you turn to the left and ask the man for Alameda Rye.

SOUTHERN CROPS ARE LARGE.

Population Increased 50 Per Cent Since 1880 and Farm Products 144 Per Ct.

Baltimore, Md.—Reviewing the increase in grain production in the south in 1903, the Manufacturers' Record says: "The world's attention has been so largely centered upon cotton by reason of the high prices now prevailing that the advance in grain production in the South has attracted less notice than it would otherwise have received. The yield of corn in the fourteen Southern states last year was 640,000,000 bushels, against 502,000,000 bushels in 1902, a gain of 138,000,000 bushels; in wheat there was an increase from 48,000,000 bushels in 1902 to 68,000,000 bushels in 1903, and in oats a gain from 56,000,000 bushels to 64,000,000 bushels.

"The total increase in the grain crop of the south was 166,000,000 bushels, the yield for 1903 having been 773,000,000 bushels, against 607,000,000 bushels in 1902. The total value of the corn, wheat, oats, Irish potatoes, rye and hay crops (the only ones on which the Agricultural Department has yet made its full report) for 1903 was $506,887,000, against $402,700,000 in 1902, an increase in those crops of $104,000,000.

"A minimum estimate of the value of the cotton and cotton seed crop of 1903 is $625,000,000. It is quite possible that it will go considerably over that. The census report of 1900 shows that the value of other products than those just mentioned, including rice, sugar, tobacco, sweet potatoes, vegetables, fruits and live stock products, was $484,000,000.

"If we simply estimate the value of these latter items in 1903 as the same as in 1900, although there has been a considerable increase in most of them, the total value of the southern farm products for 1903 was $1,614,000,000, against $1,271,000,000 in 1900 and $960,000,000 in 1880.

"Between 1880 and 1903 the increase in the population of the south has been almost exactly 50 per cent, while the increase in the value of farm products was 144 per cent. During this period, in which the value of farm products has so enormously increased, there has been an even greater increase in manufactured products, the value for 1903, including minerals, having been about $1,750,000,000, against $474,000,000 in 1880. The combined value of agricultural and manufactured products in 1903 for the south was about $3,300,000,000, against about $1,200,000,000 in 1880, the output having trebled, while population increased 50 per cent.

"Coincident with the remarkable increase in the value of southern crops is the development of exports through southern ports. Covering the shipments of breadstuffs from the United States in 1903, the Manufacturers' Record shows that the total value of breadstuffs shipped through southern ports for that year was $78,038,000, against $63,731,000 for the preceding year, a gain of nearly $14,300,000, or 22 per cent, while for all other United States ports the value of breadstuffs exported was $114,881,000, against $123,629,000 in 1902, showing a decrease of $8,747,000 in 1903.

"Southern ports exported more than 40 per cent of the total breadstuffs which went out of the country. These striking figures, showing a gain at southern ports of $14,000,000 in grain and flour shipments and a decrease at other ports of $8,700,000, are but another indication of the rapidity of the south's material advancement, the foreign trade through these ports keeping pace with the remarkable increase in agricultural and manufactured products."

A Good Place to Avoid.

In the northern Shan states, on the border of Burma, there is a tribe called the Wild Was. These people propitiate with human skulls the demons whom they worship. Outside every village in their country there are many posts, all in one line, decked with human skulls. A niche is cut in the back of each post, with a ledge on which the skull can rest and grin through a hole in front of it. Every village has a dozen and some as many as a hundred of these head posts. Fresh skulls are in special request at harvest time and are purchased for large sums, those of distinguished visitors being particularly desired.

She Shut.

A story is told of Count Schouvaloff, a former Russian ambassador to England. He greatly admired Englishwomen and was heartily annoyed when he offended any one of them. While he was in London he learned English, and, having heard one famous English beauty say "Shut up!" to another, he imagined it to be a phrase of polite agreement, such as "Say no more." In this sense he himself addressed it to an illustrious lady the next night at dinner, to the lady's consternation, and his own when later he discovered his mistake.

Played an Organ.

The little daughter of a well known New York musician was much chagrined the other day by the ingenuous remark of a "new friend." Said the little girl proudly:

"My father is an organist."

"And does he have a monkey?" was the prompt rejoinder.

EXPLOSION IN SHAFT.

Nearly Two Hundred Miners Have Been Entombed.

PATHETIC THE SCENE

Weeping Women and Children Are Gathered About the Mine Opening Trying to Hear News of Loved Ones.

Pittsburg, Jan. 26.—An explosion in a shaft of the Harwick Coal company near Cheswick, Pa., on the West Pennsylvania railroad, cut off the escape of miners. The number of men in the mine is said to be from 150 to 180, including the fire boss and pit boss. There are two shafts about 200 feet apart and over 200 feet deep. The excitement is intense at Cheswick and Springdale, where the families of the miners live. Great crowds surround the mouth of the pit. The wails of the women and children of the entombed men are pitiful. Three of the injured men were put on a train for Allegheny and one died on his way to the city. When the explosion occurred the concussion was so great, it is said, that a mule was blown out of one of the shafts. It is not known yet what caused the explosion or just how it occurred. Springdale and Cheswick physicians are now at the mine.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

One Case Reported at Chicago and Several at Winnepeg.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—Piercing cold made the whole northwest suffer Monday. The thermometer reached fifteen below in Chicago. The record here is twenty-three below, and there is some expectation that a new low point will be touched before the cold spell is ended. One man frozen stiff was found by pedestrians on the outlying part of Thirty-second street. He apparently struggled along until exhausted by cold. He dropped unconscious and was literally frozen to death in his tracks in the snow. The unidentified corpse was taken to the morgue. There are countless istances of frozen ears and hands. Traffic is greatly hampered.

At Winnipeg, Mont., a blizzard raged and there were several frozen to death.

At Milwaukee thermometer dropped to twenty-three below zero.

NORTHWEST FRIGID.

Weather Is Bitter Cold In a Number of Places.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 26.—The coldest weather noted in Duluth since Jan. 2, 1887, when the thermometer registered forty-one degrees below zero, prevailed Sunday, the lowest point recorded being twenty-seven below about 9 a. m. Monday morning it was thirty-two below. At Ely it was forty-seven below; at Biwabik, forty-two.

Stretching to the northwest, the mercury showed a swiftly descending scale, the minimum in the United State being at Bismarck and Williston, in North Dakota, where the official figures are thirty-eight below. The crest of the wave, however, is beyond the national boundary line, Minnedosa, N. W. T., reporting thirty-eight below. There are no telegraph stations northward from Minnedosa.

Missouri and Kansas.

Kansas City, Jan. 26.—Northwestern Missouri and northern and western Kansas experienced the coldest weather of the season Monday. In the northwestern portion of Missouri the temperature averaged ten degrees below zero. In central Kansas it was four degrees above zero.

Cold In Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 26.—Temperature here Monday morning was fifteen below zero. In the northeastern part of the state the temperature was twenty-four below.

At Lacrosse.

Lacrosse, Jan. 26.—The government thermometer here registered twenty-seven below Monday, while private thermometers registered from thirty-two to thirty-six below.

Six Below at Detroit.

Detroit, Jan. 26.—The official thermometer in the United States weather bureau registered six below zero for eight hours Sunday.

Coldest In Thirty Years.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 26.—Weather Monday was the coldest in thirty years, twenty below zero.

Thirty Below.

St. Paul, Jan. 26.—Thirty degrees below zero was the official weather record Monday.

No Clew.

New York, Jan. 26.—Another mysterious Italian murder has occurred here. The police entered the rooms of an Italian secret society in south Brooklyn and found Zossetti Spreno shot to death. Nothing could be learned as to the cause of the murder, as the members of the society had fled and word of the crime reached the police too late to make any arrests.

Still Higher Level.

New York, Jan. 26.—Cotton reached a still higher level Monday in a market that was active, but not particularly excited. At the start, in response to a sensational gain in the English market and continued light receipts, prices were ten to twenty-seven points higher. Heavy liquidation was attracted by the advance, but there was a good deal of a general character and somewhat irregular.

Call For Condition.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Comptroller of the currency has issued a call for condition of national banks at the close of business Jan. 23.

SOUR LAKE'S FIRE.

Losses Will Foot Up Many Thousands of Dollars.

Sour Lake, Tex., Jan. 26.—The fire which raged here Sunday did damage estimated at fully $135,000. It broke out in a bedroom on the second floor of the First National bank, but how it originated is not known.

Many persons roomed on the second floors of the buildings burned and they lost most of their personal effects. Among the heavy losers are Thompson's supply house, $10,000; Nicholson & Watson, $5000; Maritzky, dry goods, $16,000; Wilson Hardware company, $7000; Oriental hotel, $12,000. A great number of firms lost virtually everything. Several persons sustained injuries.

Among the buildings that were destroyed were many saloons and gambling houses. When their owners realized there was no hope for the salvation of their stocks whisky flowed like water. Four of the principal blocks are in ashes. They will be at once rebuilt. A lumber company at Beaumont has been wired to at once send 150,000 feet of lumber and twelve cars were ordered loaded at Vinton, La.

The volunteer firemen and hundreds of others fought the fire fiend gallantly.

GREAT DAMAGE.

Conflagration at San Antonio Was a Most Disastrous One.

San Antonio, Jan. 26.—The fire in the Wolfson department store was caused from a defective electric wire in the ceiling of the second floor. It dropped to the floor, where millinery and other ladies' goods were and also the reserve stock. First floor contained shelf and fancy goods and gents' furnishings. L. Wolfson's loss is $275,00 on his stock, valued at $325,000. L. Wolfson loses building, valued at $85,000. There was about $203,000 insurance on the Wolfson stock. Four firemen were injured.

Allen Resigns.

Cleburne, Tex., Jan. 26.—S. B. Allen, president of the Farmers' and Merchants' National bank, who was charged with embezzlement by Bank Examiner Logan and placed under bond, has resigned. Colonel E. T. Brown has been elected Mr. Allen's successor.

Forty Years For Bashful.

Woodville, Tex., Jan. 26.—Angie Bashful was committed on charge of murder and his punishment assessed at forty years' imprisonment.

TREASURER ARRESTED.

Charged With Embezzling a Large Sum of Money.

Nashua, N. H., Jan. 26.—John P. Goggin, treasurer Nashua Trust company, was arrested charged with embezzling a sum of money from the bank. The amount is placed at between $80,000 and $100,000. The Nashua Trust company did not open its doors Monday and the institution is in charge of state bank commissioners pending further examination.

Goggin was held in $10,000 bonds for the grand jury. He made no statement, but said his downfall was not due to speculation, but to having given assistance to a friend. Goggin is one of the most prominent officials in New Hampshire and well known in banking circles at Boston, Lowell and other large cities. He came from the west about ten years ago and in a short time was made treasurer of the Nashua Trust company. He is about forty years of age and has a family. In banking circles here the hope is held out that the defalcation will not result in the permanent closing of the company.

The Nashua Trust company has a capital of $150,000 and usually carries deposits running in amounts from $600,000 to $650,000 in the savings department. The bank also had a check deposit department, deposits in which swell the total carried by the bank to about $1,000,000.

TEXAS POSTMASTERS.

Large Batch of Names Sent to the Senate by President.

Washington, Jan. 26.—President appointed following Texas postmasters: Davis Doole, Brady; Wesley J. Clarke, Dalhart; Alice S. Farmer, DeLeon; John B. Baker, Haskell; Charles E. B. Starke, Holland; Orion L. Niccol, Marfa; George F. Taylor, Royse City; H. C. Ford, Whitney; George H. Sparenburg, Big Springs; Joe D. Sharpe, Brownsville; John S. Snook, Caldwell; James Simpson, Coleman; Clarence V. Rattan, Copper; Harper Simpson, Edna; Carl F. Ericsson, El Campo; Julius Laux, Flatonia; Andrew J. Harrison, Goldthwaite; Frank H. Pearce, Laredo; William N. Merritt, Conan; William G. Hurley, Sulphur Springs; David W. Barnhill, Uvalde; William King, Whitewright; Isham Russell, Winnsboro; O. M. Hughes, Wharton.

Date of Rippey Case.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The United States supreme court has set March 17 to hear the case of Granville Rippey, plaintiff in error to the court of appeals of the state of Texas, against the state of Texas. The case involves the constitutionality of prohibition statutes of the state, for violation of which plaintiff was sentenced, fined and imprisoned.

Furious Cotton Opening.

New Orleans, Jan. 26.—It was a furious opening in the cotton market Monday morning. Liverpool was about twice as good as the most ardent bulls expected and caused an immense volume of fresh buying. Bull leaders took on heavy loads and shorts covered heavily. Opening prices were from 17 to 25 points higher than at close Saturday. Later they were from 32 to 39 points higher. At noon there was an easing off of from 10 to 15 points.

Excited at Liverpool.

Liverpool, Jan. 26.—Cotton market opened excited Monday, prices advancing irregularly 19 to 32 points. There were many fluctuations, but the market steadied at noon, when values were twenty-nine to thirty-three points higher, with feverish feeling.

What to Eat With the Fingers.

A man who has forgotten to get married and is consequently obliged to dine about town in various restaurants says that he can readily pick out persons not accustomed to dining away from home from their inexperience in using their fingers. At table d'hote places especially things are served as courses which are expected to be eaten with the fingers. No idea as to what is right can be obtained from the waiters, for it is the custom to put cutlery enough for the entire meal on the table with the soup.

Olives should be eaten with the fingers, though many of the uninitiated try to split them with a fork. Asparagus should be eaten with the fingers. That is why the cook does not throw sauce over the root ends. Green corn should be eaten with the fingers and not scraped from the cob with a knife. Spaghetti should be eaten with a fork and a crust of bread. In Italian restaurants a man who cuts his spaghetti into small pieces with a knife, as he would salad, is looked upon as a rank outsider.—New York Press.

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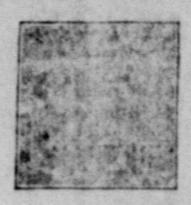

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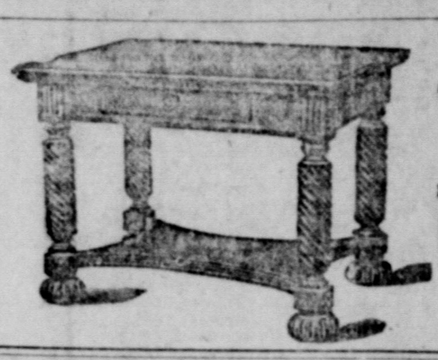

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The Peanut.

The home of the peanut, or ground pea (also often called pindar and goober), is believed to be Brazil, although it very soon spread to Africa, China, Japan and India and was recognized as a valuable agricultural product in these countries long before it was cultivated on a large scale in its native soil, which was not until the year 1870. In the old world, however, it has always been planted and harvested for the sake of the oil that it yields. This is said to rival olive oil in quality and to be used for the same purposes. The nuts raised in the east are far richer in oil than the American varieties.

The most popular of the American peanuts is the "Virginia running variety." The pod and nut of the Virginia variety are twice as large as those of the North Carolina or African peanut. The Spanish nuts, usually sold only after being shelled and salted, are still smaller, but of excellent flavor. Tennessee has two varieties, called the white and the red, the kernels of the latter having a dark red skin.

Wooden Shoes.

Wooden shoes in France are produced to the extent of about 4,000,000 pairs yearly. They are made in Alsace and Barriers by machinery and in Lozere by hand. In the last named province 1,700 persons are engaged in this manufacture, and the yearly product is more than half a million pairs. The best are made of maple. In the provinces nearly every lady possesses a pair of the finer sabots for wearing out in damp weather. These have monograms and other designs carved on the vamps, and they are kept on the foot by ornamented leather pieces over the instep. The manufacture of these pieces of leather is a regular business in France.

How She Got New Clothes.

The lawyers at Iola were swapping yarns the other day during a recess in the district court. A lawyer whose wife is marked for her good dressing told how he had come to be such a good provider. Soon after he was married his wife met a girlhood friend. The friend said to her that she wasn't as well dressed as she used to be before marriage. "Oh, you are mistaken," said the wife. "I am wearing the same clothes I did then."—Kansas City Journal.

Suitable Text.

"Dr. Thirdly is certainly an up to date clergyman," said Fosdick.

"So?" said Keedick.

"Yes, sir. One of his parishioners was killed by the explosion of his automobile, and the doctor took for the text of his funeral sermon the Biblical account of Elijah going to heaven in a chariot of fire."—Smart Set.

A Traitor.

Ethel (aged six)—Oh, gracious! She's just a horrid person. She's forever wishing she was a boy.

Minnie (also six)—Well, I'm sure I wish I was too.

Ethel—Of course, but she wishes it out loud so the boys can hear her.—Philadelphia Press.

Inebriety.

Inebriety is called a disease, but is a disease of the will. As with the hysteric, the inebriate said, "I cannot;" it looked like "I will not;" it is "I cannot will." Its successful treatment involves the problem of how to rehabilitate a human will.—Exchange.

Left the Worry to the Doctor.

"How about that little bill?" asked the doctor.

"Why, doctor," was the reply, "a little while before you sent it in I told me not to let anything worry me and I haven't."—Chicago Post.

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