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.

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LIVE STOCK MARKET

Today's Receipts, 1,500 Cattle and 1,550 Hogs.

STEER MARKET STEADY

Butcher Cows Active, Strong Calves Steady.

HOGS STRONG, 5 HIGHER

Quality of Offerings was Good, Top $5.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Today	1,500	1,551
Last month	1,950	744
Last year	343	529

Official Receipts Yesterday.

Cattle	1,745
Hogs	512
Sheep	137
Horses	56

Range of Market Today.

CATTLE—Steers, top $3.20, bulk $3. Cows, top $2.50, bulk $1.75@2.25. Calves, top $4.50.

HOGS—Top $5, bulk $4.90@4.95.

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Steers—Choice fed	$3 50@3 85
Medium fed	3 00@3 50
Stockers and feeders	2 00@3 00
Yearlings	1 25@2 00
Cows—Choice heavy fed	2 25@3 00
Medium butcher	2 00@2 25
Light thin	1 75@2 00
Canners	1 00@1 75
Bulls, stags and oxen	1 50@3 00
Calves—Good to fancy veals	3 00@4 25
Common to fair	1 50@3 00

Receipts of cattle continue to decrease, and today the smallest run so far this week arrived. At the opening of the market twenty-five cars were in, with about 800 cattle. Very few were reported, and at the close total receipts for the day figured 1,500 head, against 395 last Thursday, 1,950 for the corresponding day last month, and 343 for the corresponding day last year.

BEEF STEERS.

The supply of steers today was limited to a few loads, the quality of which was mostly common and half fat.

There was not a very urgent demand for steers, but with local packers wanting a few and a good inquiry from feeder buyers for good quality feeders, the small supply was weighed up in good season on a steady basis with yesterday.

The best on the market sold at $3.10 for those averaging around 900 pounds, with the bulk of sales from $2.50@3.00.

Choice fed steers are quoted from $3.50@3.85, medium fed from $3.00@3.50, stockers and feeders from $2.00@3.00, and yearlings $1.25&2.00.

Representative sales:

No.	Ave.	Price.
23	975	3 20
26	993	3 20
23	958	3 10
4	842	3 00
12	876	3 00
42	829	2 95
1	680	2 50
13	750	2 35
1	890	2 20
1	810	2 15

BUTCHER STOCK.

The supply of butcher stock was not heavy today. There was a good demand from all sources and the general trade had an active tone at steady to strong prices for all classes.

Buyers were out early, their orders being quite urgent. Outside butchers had orders for a few of the best grades, while a firm local demand caused an active trade on canning grades.

A few medium cows sold at $2.35, with heifers at $2.50 and bulk of sales at a range of from $1.75@2.00.

Choice heavy fed cows are quoted from $2.25@3.00, medium butchers $2.00@2.25, cutters $1.75@2.00, and canners $1.00@1.75.

Bulls sold freely on a steady basis with yesterday at a range of from $1.50@2.50.

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

Cows.

5	946	2 60
1	980	2 50
25	918	2 50
15	850	2 35
21	510	2 35
7	757	2 25
3	820	2 25
8	801	2 25
19	832	2 20
24	729	2 15
61	751	2 15
65	750	2 15
64	697	2 15
40	709	2 15
30	759	2 15
63	738	2 15
8	738	2 10
28	811	2 10
29	758	2 10
9	808	2 00
12	750	2 00
13	620	2 00
32	744	1 95
28	677	1 90
7	611	1 90
9	735	1 85
9	913	1 85
14	740	1 80
3	946	1 80
2	921	1 50
5	774	1 35
1	750	1 25

Heifers.

1	500	2 50
19	633	2 35
2	650	2 20
2	590	1 95
1	495	1 90
1	620	1 85
1	820	1 55

Bulls.

1	1620	2 50
2	1350	2 50
1 stag	980	2 50
2	1150	2 50
2	1780	2 40
1	1170	2 25
3 stags	1143	2 15
1	770	2 10
7	1636	2 00
1	1150	2 00
1	1260	2 00
1	890	2 00
1	1170	1 90
1	1280	1 85
2	945	1 85
1	990	1 75

CALVES.

The calf supply was moderate, mostly of medium quality. The demand was good and offerings sold freely on a steady basis.

Good to fancy vealers are quoted from $3.00@4.25, with common to fair kinds from $2.00@3.00.

4	156	4 50
1	90	4 25
2	195	4 00
2	160	4 00
30	175	3 75
5	192	3 50
1	150	3 00
37	228	2 75
8	306	2 50
1	170	2 25
5	294	2 00
4	380	2 00
5	284	1 85
8	244	1 75
7	370	1 75
3	273	1 75
2	350	1 50
2	430	1 50
1	440	1 25

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	$4 80@5 05
Mixed packers	4 75@5 00
Light	4 75@4 95
Choice pigs	4 50@4 90
Stags and roughs	3 50@4 00

The opening receipts of hogs were fairly liberal, but moderate compared with buyers' orders. Thirteen cars were in at the opening of the market, with about 1,000 head, but by noon four more cars arrived, and these, including driveins, made total receipts around 1,550 against 1,263 for last Thursday, 744 for the corresponding day last month, and 529 for the corresponding Thursday one year ago.

The quality of hogs today was a little better than offerings on yesterday's market, and while there was a fair supply of pigs and light weights, the heavy end made the total run average around 220 pounds.

Local packers had plenty of orders to fill, and with outside buyers on the market, which made competition stronger, trading started in active and brisk, and the early supply was weighed up in a short time, with sales showing up strong to 5 higher compared with yesterday.

After the late arrivals were all in, the market continued to show strength, and late trading was fully steady with the opening.

The top today was $5 for 69 head averaging 264 pounds, with the extreme range from $4.50@5.00, and the bulk of sales at a range of from $4.90@4.92½.

Choice sorted are quoted from $4.80@5.05, mixed packers $4.75@5.00, light grades $4.75@4.95, choice pigs $4.50@4.90, and boars, stags and roughs from $3.50@4.00.

Representative sales:

Territory Hogs.

No.	Shrink.	Average.	Price.
1	.....	350	4 25
1	.....	420	4 50
2	.....	135	4 50
57	.....	100	4 50
10	.....	122	4 57½
66	.....	166	4 65
64	.....	204	4 80
97	.....	187	4 85
74	.....	235	4 95
74	.....	266	4 90
78	.....	191	4 90
87	.....	206	4 90
60	.....	210	4 90
72	.....	248	4 90
78	.....	191	4 90
76	.....	221	4 92½
76	.....	221	4 92½
85	.....	210	4 92½
79	.....	218	4 92½
69	.....	264	5 00

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle

H. Gregg, Sulphur Springs	89
J. Pearson, Sulphur Springs	30
R. W. Crisp, Sulphur Springs	26
J. R. Rich, Jacksboro	28
E. McCullough, Kopperl	28
D. N. & N. G. Hodges, Sweetwater	60
Quisenberry & B., Midland	22
S. M. Arnett, Odessa	370
Thompson & T., Monahans	27
E. D. Harrington, Midland	56
J. M. Parkenson, Cresson	32
W. H. Martin, Cresson	33
J. M. Sewell, Wilis Point	102
A. J. Erwin, Colorado	25
A. Birdwell, Colorado	30
W. H. Boyd, Colorado	37
T. J. Thompson, Colorado	36
J. W. Russell, Colorado	70
W. J. Scriven, Colorado	61
R. P. Hale, Abilene	146
J. W. Newberry, Abilene	62
W. M. Davidson, Colorado	31
3 loads, unnamed, Colorado	100

Hogs.

A Hassack, Custer City, O. T.	124
R. F. & H. L. Howe, Billings, O. T.	61
W. B. Johnson, Salon, O. T.	239
Babcock Bros., Stillwater, O. T.	87
Donohue Bros., Mulhall, O. T.	72
W. P. Crouch, Chandler, O. T.	157
A. Lacy, Washita, O. T.	76
Scott Bros., Wheatland, O. T.	77
W. S. Wilburn, Homestead, O. T.	97
J. H. Hinton, Colbert, O. T.	64
F. B. Gallion, Arapahoe, O. T.	75
John Krath, Arapahoe, O. T.	80
James Crawford, Purcell, I. T.	74
D. S. Meyers, Ponca City, O. T.	87
T. J. McDonald, Union City, O. T.	87
W. B. Johnston, Bison, O. T.	78

Horses.

Y. Yates, Greenville	26
C. E. Hicks, Graham	46

Sheep.

Armour & Co., Kansas City	112

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET

Cattle.

Armour & Co.	495
Swift & Co.	480
Farmer	28
Saunders	111
A. I. Acres	29
Fort Worth C. & D. Co.	49
Hill & Son	110
L. & D.	28
Tennent	21
Coleman	96
All others	7

Calves.

Armour & Co.	160
Swift & Co.	98

Hogs.

Armour & Co.	318
Swift & Co	172
J. F. Butz	2
C. Williams	2
Jones	3
Mrs. Warren	3
Jno. Bailey	10
F. Farmer	2

THE SHEEP TRADE

Today's Quotations.

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

No fresh arrivals of sheep came in today, but a few which were held over from yesterday sold on a steady basis.

Buyers and sellers could not agree on the price, and while the sheep were in good flesh they were light, and the demand here calls for those averaging around 100 pounds.

The top of the market was $4 for those averaging 100 pounds, with 133 averaging 80 pounds at $2.50.

Sales today were as follows:

Sheep.

No.	Ave.	Price
4	100	4 00
86	80	2 50
47	80	2 50

HORSES AND MULES

Horses.

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

Mules.

13½ to 14 hands, fat	$ 40@ 50
14 to 14½ hands, fat	65@ 75
14½ to 15 hands, fat	80@110
15 to 15½ hands, fat	115@130
15½ to 16 hands, fat with quality	135@150
16 to 16½ hands, extra, 1,200 to 1,500	155@165

Not an Appropriate Decoration.

A caller at the boarding-house of Mrs. Irons was surprised to see a fine greyhound basking in the sun outside the kitchen door. "I didn't know you had a dog," she said. "He's a beautiful animal. How long have you had him?" "Two or three years." "How does it happen I have never seen him in passing along here?" "We don't allow him to leave the back yard," replied Mrs. Irons with emphasis. "What kind of an advertisement would it be for a boarding-house to have a creature as lean as that dog standing around in front of it?"

Valuable Paper Process.

The Oxford Press Syndicate values the formula for making the thin tough paper used in printing their Bibles at more than a million dollars, it having cost them over twenty-five years of hard work and $100,000 in cash to discover and perfect the process. Even more valuable, probably, is the secret of the manufacture of the paper upon which the notes of the Bank of England are printed, which belongs, as is pretty generally known to the Portals of Laverstoke, who have accumulated a fortune from it within two generations.

Man's Movements Are Slow.

If a man could use his legs proportionately as fast as an ant he would travel somewhere about eight hundred miles an hour.

Prefer Domestics as Wives.

Minor officials and railway employes in Germany seek their wives by preference among servant girls.

Meat for Berlin.

Berlin now gets some of its meat in cold storage cars from Copenhagen.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	10,000	40,000	15,000
Kansas City	6,000	9,000	2,000
St. Louis	4,500	10,500	2,000
St. Joseph	2,000	4,500	1,500
	22,500	64,000	20,500

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts 10,000. Market slow. Top $5.65. Beeves $3.50@5.65, cows and heifers $2.00@3.50, stockers and feeders $2.25@4.25.

HOGS — Receipts 40,000. Market steady. Top $5.05, bulk $4.65@4.85. Good to choice heavy $4.85@5.05, mixed and butchers $4.60@4.95, rough heavy $4.35@4.75, light $4.40@4.70, pigs $4.00@4.50.

SHEEP — Receipts 15,000. Market strong. Top $4.50; lambs $6.35.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, Jan. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts 6,000. Market steady. Beeves $3.80@5.00, cows and heifers $1.75@4.00, stockers and feeders $3.00@4.05, Texas and Westerns $2.00@4.50.

HOGS — Receipts 9,000. Market strong to 5 higher. Top $4.80, bulk $4.60@475. Good to choice $4.65@4.80, mixed and butchers $4.50@4.75, rough heavy $4.60@4.65, lights $4.45@4.65, pigs $3.50@4.40.

SHEEP—Receipts 2,000. Steady.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stock Yards, Ill., Jan. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts 4,500, Texas 1,800. Steady. Steers $3.60@4.40, cows and heifers $2.15@3.35.

HOGS — Receipts 10,500. Market strong to 5 higher. Top $4.60@4.95, packers $4.40@4.80, pigs and lights $4.35@4.75.

SHEEP — Receipts 2,000. Steady, $3.75@4.25.

St. Joseph.

Special to The Reporter.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 7.—The Stock Yards Daily Journal reports:

CATTLE — Receipts 2,000. Market steady to 10 lower. Top $4.75.

HOGS — Receipts 4,500. Market 5 to 10 higher. Top $4.85, bulk $4.60@4.75.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,500. Steady.

ORIGIN OF THE SHETLAND PONY.

It is Buried Somewhere in the Dense Mists of Antiquity.

If you care to go so far back you may find the origin of the Shetland pony in the mists of antiquity. It seems to be lost there. Various tales have come down to us of the Spanish galleons wrecked on the shores of the isles, cargoed in part with the lithe-limbed horses of Andalusia. The crossing of this castaway blood upon the native stock is said to have given the Shetland pony much of his endurance, speed and beauty. Whatever portion of fact there was in this tradition is buried along with the pieces of eight and other plunder that constituted the lading of the old Spanish navigators' ships.

With so little that is known to build upon it seems useless to speculate on the origin of the pony under consideration. He is there, and has been there for as many years as the memory of man runneth. It is interesting to note, though, that the American museum of natural history has charted the ancestry of the horse back to the time when it was no larger than a cat, with four complete toes on each forefoot and three on each hind foot. The hoofs of the horse today are but the middle claws, the superfluous ones having disappeared in evolution. The text matter of a pamphlet issued by the museum says in part: "In the series of ancestors of the horse we can trace every step in the evolution of those marked peculiarities of teeth and feet which distinguish the modern horse from an ancestor which so little suggests the horse that when the remains were first found, forty years ago, no relationship whatever was expected."

This is backed up by a picture, the original of which is mounted in the museum, showing a restoration of the oldest known ancestor of the modern horse. He was only 16 inches high and had four toes on each foot, a sort of watch charm replica of the mythical Lilanian ponies exploited by a prominent monthly magazine last year; animals barely reaching to the knees of men and horses, apparently standing beside them, and alleged to have been discovered on the island of Lilanani, off the coast of Hayti.

In just what epoch the progeny of the original sixteen-inches mentioned by the museum of natural history reached the Shetland size does not appear. It is a matter of record only that after attaining his size in the Shetland islands he maintained it. Heredity may be responsible for it. Environment is also contributory. In appearance the Shetland shows a rather short head, small muzzle, and with refinment in every line. The eyes are set wide apart, are large and fawn-like, quite prominent and full of intelligence. The ears are set well beck, fine pointed, and carried forward. The mane and forelock are long and thick, the tail quite heavy and long. The back is short and strong, the chest very wide and indicative of great lung power. In size they range from 29 inches to 44 inches, which size seems to be most in demand. Summed up for points the Shetland pony is exactly what a study of his features and ancestry indicates—a sturdy and good-tempered companion for children, entirely safe for their use, and a strong and willing worker.

An old woman of 66, her daughter, a widow, and three young children, are said to be living in a camp at the east end of Tenth street, Fort Worth, without even a tent. They are subsisting on bread and water for lack of better food. The old woman is sick and in need, and one of the children, a 2-year-old babe, is an invalid.

THIS A BETTER MARKET

EXPERIENCE OF A SHIPPER OF HOGS FROM OKLAHOMA.

Lighter Hogs of Poorer Quality Brought 10 Cents More Than Good Hogs at Kansas City.

W. P. Crouch of Chandler, O. T., topped the market today with 85 hogs. This is Mr. Crouch's second shipment and first visit to the Fort Worth market. On his first load here, which he sent in about two weeks ago, he made plenty of money.

At the time he shipped here he also sent a load of better hogs to Kansas City and sold them at $4.55. The load he sent to Fort Worth were 35 pounds lighter and not within 10c as good, and they sold at $4.65.

Mr. Crouch said Fort Worth would get all of the Territory hogs if the railroad service was better. The freight rates from his point here is 9½c cheaper than to Kansas City. On loading his hogs Tuesday at noon, they arrive in Kansas City Wednesday morning, and on being loaded for Fort Worth at the same time, they do not arrive here until Thursday.

His load going to Kansas City two weeks ago lost 85 pounds, and while he made more money coming here, the delay caused a loss of 1,200 pounds, including two dead and one crip.

ABOUT THE STOCK YARDS.

J. R. Rich from Jacksboro sold 25 cows o. 919 pounds at $2.50, and 3 of 936 at $2.

Ireland Hampton is at his desk again after an absence of two weeks on account of illness.

W. H. Martin sent in from Cresson 19 cows that averaged 633 pounds that brought $2.35, and 14 of 935 at $2.

L. S. Hodges from Sweetwater had in two loads of cows, 57 head averaging 695 and 734 pounds, that sold at $2.10.

Receipts for the week up to today are, cattle 7,872, hogs 4,150. For the same time last year, cattle 4,281, hogs 1,990.

E. B. Harrington abd calves and cows on the market, shipping from Midland. He sold 37 calves at 228 pounds at $2.75, and 19 cows of 832 at $2.20.

E. G. P. Kellum of Valley Mills had some good sheep on the market today. Some of 100 pounds average sold at $4, and those of 80 pounds at $2.50.

J. S. Daley was in from Grapevine, driving in 1 cow and 4 yearlings. The cow weighed 620 and sold at $1.85, and the yearlings averaged 400 and sold at $2.25, making a total of $47.45, for the bunch. Mr. Daley says this transaction has convinced him that the Fort Worth market is a good thing for the local farmers, who can always find a ready sale for their surplus stock. His cow and calves sold for more than he expected, and a great deal more than he was offered at home.

Sales of hogs on th market today: W. S. Wilburn, Homestead, O. T., 97 hogs, 187 lbs., $4.85; Babcock Bros., Stillwater, O. T., 87 hogs, 106 lbs., $4.90; Howe Bros., Billings, O. T., 60 hogs, 210 lbs., $4.90; Donohue Bros., 72 head, 248 lbs., $4.90; J. H. Winton, Colbert, O. T., 64 head, 204 lbs., $4.80; W. P. Crouch, Chandler, O. T., 69 hogs, 264 lbs., $5, and 10 pigs, 122 lbs., $4.57½; A. Lacy, Washita, O. T., 76 head, 221 lbs., $4.92½; Scott Bros., Wheatland, O. T., 76 head, 221 lbs., $4.92½; A. Hassack, Custer City, O. T., 66 hogs, 164 lbs., $4.65, and 57 pigs, 100 lbs., $4.50.

GENERAL NOTES.

The court of criminal appeals having reversed the conviction of Jeff Vann for the murder of Policeman Grimes in Fort Worth, application has been made for his release on habeas corpus.

Dave Gay, who was shot by Eunice Ferrell, while trying to break into her room in a Main street lodging house, in Fort Worth, died yesterday. Mrs. Ferrell, who had been released on $500 bond, was re-arrested and her bond increased to $1,000.

C. McCullough sent in from Kopperl 8 cows of 718 pounds that sold at $2.10, 9 of 737 at $1.85, 5 calves of 294 at $1.75, 4 of 339 at $1.50, and 2 bulls of 990 and 1170 that brought $1.50 and $1.75.

Wm. J. Haas, a grocer doing business at the corner of Oleander and Leuda Sts., in Fort Worth, filed a deed of assignment yesterday, naming T. A. Comson as assignee. Liabilities $940.33, assets $493.50.

Ranchmen who are seeking in Fort Worth hands for early spring work, complain that it is difficult to get good men. The difficulty is met with in other lines of business, Railroads cannot get as many as they want of unskilled laborers, and farmers in some places are not putting in as large crops as they would like to cultivate because they cannot get reliable farm hands. Too many men want to crowd into towns and become clerks, on salaries that will barely keep them up, when they could get good pay and board and lodging thrown in, on the farms or ranches.

Up to yesterday the total number of poll-taxes paid in Tarrant county, including Fort Worth, was 5,257. The wards and voting precincts are reported as having made these payments: First ward 435, Second 333, Third 448, Fourth 209, Fifth 299, Sixth 220, Seventh 179, Eighth 126, Ninth 341, Glenwood 78, Manchester Mills 35, Handley 53, Forrest Hill 27, Prairie Chapel 13, Brooklyn Heights 16, Arlington Heights 11, Marine 250, Saginaw 15, Riverside 40, Whites Settlement 28, Benbrook 31, Leonards Store 12, Crowley 53, Oak Grove 27, Enon 56, Arlington 211, Johnson Station 66, Littles 37, Kennedale 68, Subletts 53, Webb 48, Britton 32, Mansfield 20, Rendon 53, Grapevine 198, Euless 82, Bedford 67, Bransford 86, Dove 53, Keller 109, Smithfield 75, Birdville 38, Haslet 13, Dido 36, Wayside 12, Azle 80, Montgomery 28.

A STORY ABOUT CRANES.

South Americans Train Them as Watch Dogs For Their Poultry.

The natives of Venezuela and adjoining countries on the north side of the river Amazon often avail themselves of the services of the native crane to care for their poultry, and also use it in the place of a collie or shepherd dog to guard and herd their domestic animals. This remarkable bird, which the Indians call yakamik, and the ornithologists, Psophia Crepitans, is found in a wild state in great forests that lie between the northern coasts of South America and the Amazon and British Guiana. The birds never leave the forests unless shot or captured.

They traveled about in flocks of from 100 to 200, in search of the berries, fruits and insects upon which they subsist. Their usual gate is a slow and stately march, but they enliven themselves from time to time by leaping up in the air, executing eccentric and fancy waltzes and striking the most absurd and preposterous attitudes. If pursued they endeavor to save themselves by running, for their flight is so weak, according to Schomburg, that when they attempt to fly over a body of water of any considerable width they are often compelled to drop upon it and save themselves by swimming.

When alarmed they utter the peculiar cry which has obtained for them the name of trumpeters. The sound is something like that produced by a person endeavoring to shout the syllables "tow, tow, tow, tow, tow," with his mouth shut, or the doleful noise made by children on New Years day with their trumpets. The yakamiks usually deposit their eggs in a hollow in the ground, often at the foot of a tree.

A nest generally contains ten eggs of a pale green color. The young birds follow their mothers as soon as they are hatched, but do not lose their pretty down covering until several weeks old. The yakamiks are very easily tamed and prove valuable servants to the Indians, who domesticate them, and as they are courageous and will protect animals intrusted to their care at every risk of themselves, even dogs are obliged to yield to their authority.

They may be trusted with the care of a flock of sheep or domestic fowls, and every morning will drive the ducks and poultry to their feeding places, and carefully collecting any stragglers, bring them safely home at night. A yakamik soon learns to know and obey the voice of his master, follows him when permitted wherever he goes and appears delighted at receiving his caresses. It pines at his absence and welcomes his return, and is extremely jealous of any rival. Should any animal attack its master, the yakamik in utmost fury attacks it with wings and beak, driving it away.

It presents itself regularly during meals, from which it chases all domestic animals, and even the negroes who wait on the table, if it is not well acquainted with them, and only asks for a share of the eatables after it has driven away all who might aspire to a favorable notice from the family.

RIGHTEOUS INDIGNATION.

"Why, it is simply an outrage!" says an old-time shipper in the Denver Record Stockman, in speaking of the railroads cutting off the return passes of shippers. "Ten years ago we used to pay $50 for a standard car from Denver to the river and we made the run in from eighteen to twenty-two hours, and sometimes less than eighteen hours. Now it takes from twenty-four to forty hours to make the run, and they charge us $70 for the same car. We are expected to go along and take care of the stock, and I suppose they will next want to charge us full fare for riding on the stock train with the cattle."

IRRIGATION IN SOUTHWEST TEXAS.

San Antonio Stockman: Irrigation in southwest Texas has long since passed the experimental stage. Within the past five years thousands of acres have been put under irrigation in this southwestern country with the best possible results. The soil and water appear to be admirably adapted for the production of all kinds of field, garden and orchard crops. Alfalfa, the king of all forage crops, makes a wonderful growth in this section, the yield being from eight to ten tons per acre. In counties like Dimmit one-half the entire area can be irrigated, while the land upon which water can be profitably placed in many other counties in southwest Texas will run from 10 to 40 per cent of the entire area. Soon this part of the state will be referred to no more as a section where good crops are the exception and not the rule, but on the contrary it will be known as the portion of the state where crops never fail.

FOR SALE.

SHELLED AND EAR CORN 50c; clipped oats, 45c; rice bran, 60c; corn chops 1.05; baled corn shucks, 15c bale; red seed oats, 48c. Kolp's Elevator, North Fort Worth. Phone 809.

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

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I HAVE BUYERS for Texas lands. If you want to sell, write to HORACE GRANT, Hiest Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

THE FIRM of Johnson & Kay, or Kay Bros. & Co., composed of J. H. Johnson, Frank G. Kay and Stanley Kay, has been dissolved. I am no longer connected with the firm. FRANK G. KAY.

Daily Live Stock Reporter.

BY THE REPORTER PUBLISHING CO.

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

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

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

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1904

Notice to Agents.

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

A SHORT CALF CROP.

Estimate Made by a New Mexico Cattleman Shows a Shortage.

So good an authority as Secretary W. C. Barnes, of the New Mexico Cattle Raisers' association, predicts a short calf crop next spring in the Southwest. He estimates that the losses in yearlings and younger calves last winter and spring were fully 1,700,000 head in the Southwest alone. Mr. Barnes' view is somewhat verified by the National Provisioner's report last year and by the uniformly high price of veal during the summer and fall. It was estimated that the loss all over the West was 10 per cent of the calf and the yearling drop. That being so, the available crop of two-year-olds will be short and higher. The result will be a sympathetic reaction in the price of beef stock generally before spring. New Mexico alone lost 100,000 head of her 1,000,000 head of cattle, ranging in age from yearlings up. The prediction of a short calf crop this year is based by Mr. Barnes upon the heavy killing of cows and heifers by packers and butchers. He says in this respect:

"I have no reports to refer to to substantiate my figures, but I think any close observer of the business done at the great cattle killing centers has realized that they have killed fully twice as much she stock during the past two years as ever before during the history of the business. When you kill the old cows you curtail production. Ergo, no calves. The remarkably small calf crop all over the West this year is another cause. Personally, I am satisfied that our calf crop in New Mexico this year will not average 30 per cent, and many cowmen put it at 25 per cent. That means, in New Mexico alone, a shortage of something like 150,000 calves. Our calf crop last year was a good one and estimated at from 350,000 to 500,000 head. Taking it at the lower figure, we are fully 150,000 head short. Colorado is even worse off than we are, for I have had reports from many Colorado cowmen that their average will not run much above 15 per cent. The Panhandle is as badly off, and, in fact, there is not a good calf crop anywhere this year. Take this shortage of calves into consideration, then the winter losses last year and the killing of cows and heifers by the packers and butchers, back it up by the agreed fact that our export trade is good, that the California trade has begun to draw its supplies from as far east as Colorado, thus showing a big shortage there, which we all know exists, that beef was never being eaten in such quantities as now, and, finally, that armies and navies will eat every last one of those old canned cows and a whole lot besides, and it seems to me as if a man is safe on predicting a good, strong rise in cattle values during the next year or two.

"As to the hard times cry, I can look back over twenty-five years of range cattle work and see where every period of business depression, like, for instance 1893 and 1894, found Western cattle bringing good, fair prices. I can offer no reason for this, but it is true, in so far as range cattle go, at any rate. But another thing: We are not going to have any hard times. A condition of prosperity like we have had during these last few years does not fade away in a day or a month. Business is good, crops are almost at the normal figure, and the only sore place we have is in Wall street, and those fellows, from recent developments, seem to be mainly engaged in skinning each other, so that we do not have much to fear from them."

WHISKY, POISON AND PHYSIC.

Proof That There Is No Rule or Secret of Long Life.

All very old men cast about for an excuse or apology for being so long in the world. But recently one died at age of 123, and his excuse was that he had smoked and drunk liquor all his life. Another, passing away at 104, had never touched either tobacco or whisky. Some of the hardest drinkers I know cannot bear the taste of whisky or brandy before breakfast. Others must have a dram the moment they get out of bed—if they do not have a bottle under the pillow. There is no rule or secret of long life. "What's one man's poison, signor, is another's meat or drink." The French are not short-lived, yet they are fond of gravies and sauces. To some men poison is physic.—New York Press.

Few in Fear of Death.

Of the 200 people Dr. Rieman saw die, according to the figures that he kept, only two feared death. A third wanted it hastened, while the remainder were not moved, being willing to meet it whenever it came.

Best Coal for Navies.

The coal from the Glamorganshire field in South Wales is regarded as superior to all other steam coal by the navies of the world. Its rival from the United States is the Pocahontas coal from West Virgina.

Lives of Dogs and Cats.

The dog grows for two years and lives for ten or twelve. The cat grows only for about eighteen months and may also live for ten years, in very exceptional cases for twice as long.

TRAINS COLLIDE ON ROCK ISLAND.

Come Together Headon Near Topeka, Kan.

TWENTY PEOPLE WERE KILLED.

ACCOUNT AS VIEWED BY REPORTER THERE.

Member of the Staff of the Topeka State Journal, a Passenger, In an Interesting Manner Relates the Affair.

Kansas City, Jan. 7.—The Rock Island, California and Mexico express, which left Chicago Monday night at 11:30 for the west, collided hereon shortly after 1 o'clock Wednesday morning at Willard, Kan., fourteen miles west of Topeka, with a cattle train. The whole train was demolished. Twenty persons were killed and every person on the train injured. The relief train that left Topeka for the scene returned to that city at 7:30 with the dead and injured.

The train, which left Kansas City at 10 o'clock Tuesday night, was twenty minutes late at the time of accident and running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The train carried many persons bound for Oklahoma, who had taken advantage of homesteaders' excursion rates that closed Tuesday. It also contained a through sleeper and chair car for San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The wreck was one of the most serious that has happened on the Rock Island system for years between Kansas City and Topeka. The Rock Island uses the tracks of the Union Pacific, and as there are no general offices of either road in this city, details of the disaster were obtained with difficulty. Several reporters who boarded the relief train as it left Topeka were put off the train shortly after it started, and the first details of the collision came from persons on the wrecked train after they had been returned to Topeka. Occurring as it did at a small station with few facilities for aid, there was much delay in extracting the dead and injured. The train was composed of a combination baggage and mail car, the regular baggage car, smoker, tourist sleeper and standard sleeper.

REPORTER ON SCENE.

Topeka Newspaper Man Gives Graphic Account of Accident.

(Copyrighted Jan. 6, 1904, by Topeka State Journal.)

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 7.—H. C. Parsons, a reporter on the Topeka State Journal, who was on the wrecked Rock Island train, arrived in Topeka at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, after driving overland from the scene of the collision. Parsons escaped with slight injuries. He says at least twenty persons were instantly killed, while several others were fatally and a large number slightly injured. Two cars filled with passengers were demolished, both locomotives destroyed and four car loads of stock torn to pieces and dozens of dead animals strewn over the right of way.

Mr. Parsons said: "Both trains were running at the rate of from twenty to thirty miles per hour and when the engines met they were welded together by the terrific impact. The engineer and fireman of freight escaped without injury by jumping. The fireman on the passenger train was seriously injured, but the engineer escaped. It was in the third car of the passenger train, the first coach having been preceded by the smoker and baggage car, that the greatest loss of life occurred.

"The smoker, which was occupied by only two or three men, overturned and pushed through the car behind it, which was crowded with passengers, some standing in aisles. The first warning given passengers in this car was the sudden setting of air brakes. The lights went out, leaving all in darkness. A moment later a mass of splintered wood and iron was crowding upon them. No one was thrown out of their seats by the blow. Most of those in the forward end car were instantly killed. Thirty in the rear end coach, however, succeeded in escaping. In the front end of the car victims were crushed down between seats by the smoker. When rescue was finally possible, only three living were persons taken out. Three were rescued—a man, small girl and middle-aged woman, who were moaning and begging to be taken out. One man, hurt, internally, was removed through the rear door within five minutes after the collision, but died before the rescuers could lay him down. A woman died two hours later while trying to tell a person her name.

"Bonnie Martin, a girl eleven years old, was pinned down between two cars, a heavy stove resting on one foot. Her cries attracted rescuers and men. Many of them, bleeding from wounds about the face and arms, worked heroically to get her out. It took two hours' steady work to relieve her.

"A dozen or more Topeka physicians arrived at the scene on the relief train from Topeka as soon as a brakeman could run to Willard to notify headquarters. The physicians went to work relieving the injured and made no attempt for the time being to remove the crushed and disfigured bodies from the debris.

"After daylight the work of removing the bodies began. Some were so badly crushed that they were unrecognizable. Through a hole chopped in one side of the car the body of a gray-haired, heavy set man and that of a woman with long yellow hair was visible.

"Not a wheel of the entire passenger cars seemed to be off the track. The freight train fared differently. Four cars immediately behind the engine were crushed into kindling. Dead and dying cattle littered the right of way, while many, which escaped from the cars uninjured, ran about, adding to the confusion.

Read the Daily Live Stock Reporter.

LIST OF DEAD.

Some of the Bodies Have Not Yet Been Identified by Anybody.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 7.—Following is the list of dead as far as known: James Griffin, Claremont, Mo.; C. A. Wright, Kansas City; W. S. Martin, De Kalk, Ill.; Gail Fuller, Blockton, Ia.; E. E. Myers, Buffalo, N. Y.; Fay Fuller, girl seven years old; E. Rankin; Mrs. Henry Kaiser and child, Germany.

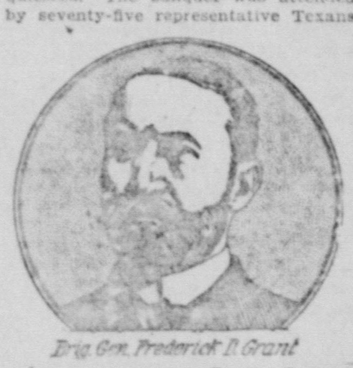
Unidentified dead: Woman about twenty-five years old; girl, about one year; woman, twenty-five years, baggage checked to Tyrone, Okla.; woman, middle-aged, baggage checked to same place; girl, sixteen years old; child, eight years; child, nine years; boy twelve years; boy, thirteen years, brown and white checked suit; girl, thirteen years, brown dress; woman, forty years old; girl thirteen years, brown dress; weighed 155 pounds; woman, forty-five years old, plain band rind on left hand, blue and white checked waist; man, fifty years old.

BANQUET TO GRANT.

Hope Expressed That Some Day He Would Head Republican Ticket.

San Antonio, Jan. 7.—The Business Men's club has tendered a farewell banquet to General Frederick Grant, who goes to Chicago to assume command of the department of the lakes.

In the course of the banquet the hope was expressed that he would some day pass from military to civil life to head a Republican ticket for president, a wish in which he good naturedly acquiesced. The banquet was attended by seventy-five representative Texans



Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant

and as many army officers. Federal Senator Adolfo Heberwish of Mexico was among the speakers. A glowing tribute to Japan and the Japanese army by Capt. H. E. Ely, Twenty-sixth infantry, was vociferously applauded by the military officers in attendance. Captain Ely who fought by the side of Japanese soldiers in the boxer campaign said that Japan was a military power of great strength and that Russia "will have no walk-over in case of war with the Jananese empire."

Plea of Intervention Filed.

Austin, Jan. 7.—In receivership case of S. J. Vonkoenneritz vs. Beaumont Confederated Oil and Pipe Line company, Jane Bute and T. W. House of Houston and J. M. Guffey of Philadelphia, filed a plea of intervention, alleging that they own a majority of the stock of the company and ask that the receivership be dissolved.

Aged Confederate Passes Away.

Austin, Jan. 7.—Dr. J. A. Michard, a captain in the Confederate army from Virginia during the civil war, died at the Confederate home, aged seventy-two years. He came here two years ago from Mexia.

MRS. HAMMERSLEY DIES.

Grand Niece of Author of "I Would Not Live Alway."

New York, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Margaret Hamersley, widow of James Hooker Hamersley, is dead at her home in Fifth avenue. She was a member of a prominent North Carolina family and grand niece of William Augustus Muhlenberg the famous Protestant Episcopal minister and writer. It is possible her death may again involve the Hamersley millions in litigation, owing to the conditions of the trust which cut off, owing to religious differences" the child of the present Lady Beresford, widow of Louis Hamersley.

New Trial For Knapp.

Hamilton, O., Jan. 7.—Alfred A. Knapp, self-confessed murderer of five persons, now in the penitentiary at Columbus awaiting execution for murder of his wife, was granted a new trial by Judge Swing. The principal ground on which the new trial was granted by the court was the alleged error in allowing Knapp written confession of five murders to be read to the jury.

May Wheat Jumped.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Under excited bidding by shorts, who were frightened by a reported clash between Russian and Japanese troops, depressing of consols and pessimism of continental bourses, May wheat jumped 2 3-8 to 2 1-2 at opening Wednesday.

Overwhelming Mistake.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—"The overwhelming mistake of the Iroquois theater disaster was in the condition of the skylights and ventilators above the stage," said the fire inspector.

Went Down Many Points.

New Orleans, Jan. 7.—Heavy liquidation, induced by unfavorable Liverpool cables and disquieting war rumors, caused a decline of from 3 to 33 points in the cotton market Wednesday morning.

Information Guarded.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Long and careful consideration was given to the situation in the far east Tuesday by the president and his cabinet. This government has been keeping in close touch with the progress of events in the orient through diplomatic channels, but the information received is most carefully guarded.

Nonsense About Sneezing.

"When a man sneezes heartily, he may know himself to be healthy. No person in poor health even sneezes," says the eminent doctor Sir Jonathan Hutchinson. This statement will be challenged by those familiar with the plague, who know that hearty sneezing is its first symptom. Every one knows that a series of sneezes comes in the first stages of catching cold, and that the hay fever victim sneezes to his great discomfort.

CARELESSNESS CAUSE.

Engineer and Conductor Made Terrible Mistake.

SEVENTEEN ARE DEAD

Dr. Bell of New York City, Himself a Cripple, Took Charge of Relief Work Pending Arrival of Other Physicians.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 7.—Seventeen persons were killed and thirty-seven injured in the Rock Island passenger wreck at Willard. Most of the injured are in hospitals in Topeka. The doctors announce that all will recover with the exception of Mrs. M. A. Hill of Greensberg, Kan.

Carelessness of trainmen caused the wreck. Instructed to meet a special freight train at Willard, the engineer and conductor of the ill-fated passenger, noting that a freight train stood on the side track at Willard, rushed through, thinking that the cars they had seen were the ones which they had been instructedto pass.

Upon seeingt at Willard a freight train on the siding, Engineer Benjamin threw open the throttle and under the impetus of full steam the passenger train leaped into the darkness and crashed along at a rate which the passengers declare to have been fully sixty-five miles an hour.

General Superintendent Gruber of the Rock Island makes this statement to the Associated Press: "The engineer of the passenger train had orders to wait at Willard for the special stock train. He passed on, mistaking a freight train on the siding at that station for the stock train. This caused the wreck. Nobody else is to blame, so far as our information goes."

The hero of the wreck was a Dr. Bell of New York City, a young physician, himself crippled, walking on crutches. Dr. Bell, although slightly hurt as a result of the collision, was the first man to leave the Pullman sleeper which was not damaged. Struggling heroically forward on his crutches, he immediately assumed charge of the rescue work. First he ordered the chair and sleeper cleared. Then, after directing the removal of the injured to these cars, he alleviated the pain of the injured as much as possible without medicine or instruments, bandaged broken legs, and arms with strips torn at his direction by others from sheets and pillowslips, administered whiskey at hand to deaden the injuries until the relief train arrived and saved the life of a fireman by tying an artery, with the aid of a penknife and piece of string.

After working until nearly exhausted, Dr. Bell only gave way when the physicians arrived from Topeka with medicine and instruments. He steadfastly refused to disclose his name and it was only learned from his fellow passengers. Dr. Bell was on his way to El Paso, Tex., for his health.

MINOR MATTERS.

President Palma of Cuba vetoed the lottery bill.

Chief Winfrey of the Dallas police force has resigned.

Colima volcano in Mexico is again in active eruption.

S. M. McAshan, a leading business man at Houston, is dead.

Because his brother died, Louis Norte of near Pyrmont, Mo., suicided.

Agnew & Garvin's gin at Pauls Valley, I. T., valued at $12,000, burned.

The damage to the state capitol by fire at Des Moines, Ia., is over $300,000.

Hot Springs, Ark., gets conditional racing dates from the Western Jockey club.

Official reports show World's fair main buildings are practically completed.

Tamr Bizly has sold out in Minnesota and will make the Indian Territory his home.

During 1903 Baylor university, at Waco, received $70,000 towards endowment fund.

Minister Powell has notified San Domingo authorities that he will protect Americans.

The Orpheum Circuit company has paid $20,000 for a lot at Dallas, and will erect an opera house.

Guffey well No. 1 at Batson's Prairie, Tex., is said to have an output of 4000 barrels per day.

German warship Gazelle, Fulke and Panther will arrive at Galveston between the 25th and 30th.

Union printers in the San Angelo, Tex., Standard have struck. Proprietors refused to sign scale.

At Harrisburg, Ill., Horace Grey, a negro, fractured the skull of Ross Setens, white, with a skate.

A Burlington passenger train crashed through a bridge near Deadwood, S. D. Nine persons were injured.

One schoolhouse in Mobile, Ala., has 800 pupils and no fire escapes. All buildings will be equipped there.

A Chicago man has closed a deal by which a colony to raise rice will be located in Wharton county, Texas.

George P. Moorehead, a wealthy merchant of South Bend, Ind., died within half an hour after being married.

Kansas City man who was forced to leave home said the cockroaches forced him to vacate, they were so numerous.

Christmas day the late Frederick Pabst, the Milwaukee brewre, gave his family nearly $6,000,000. He was worth about $10,000,000.

Colonel Hart Gibson, a former noted Kentucky horse breeder, died at St. Paul, Minn. He was a brother of the late Senator Gibson of Louisiana.

While the Democratic caucus of the Kentucky legislature was trying to nominate a state librarian and prison commissioner a turbulent affair resulted.

Will Try to Forget Tragedy.

The sisters of the late queen of Servia are about to purchase a villa on Lake Zurich and expect to make themselves comfortable.

Toy Pistol Legislation.

In Philadelphia the dealers who have sold toy pistols have been summoned to appear in court. An act of the assembly makes it a misdemeanor to sell toy pistols to children under fourteen.

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.

THOUGHT HE WAS KILLED.

Small Accident Nearly Scares Workman to Death.

A workman in a big building company's yards nearly died of fright a few days ago. The foreman heard a yell and much commotion among a lot of carpenters in the yard and rushed to the scene. He found one of the men on the ground with a two-inch bit apparently sticking through his side, white as a ghost, and practically out of his mind. His fellow-workmen had sent for an ambulance and were about as badly frightened as he. The foreman took out his knife and slit the man's jumper and shirt down the back. The bit came away with the shirt, tightly rolled up in it, and the man was absolutely unscratched. It appeared that he had been standing against an unfinished caisson in which two-inch holes were being bored. The bit was run by compressed air, and when it came through the planking was very hot. It was the heat from the bit which made the workman think it was in his body.—New York Post.

Jews in Russia.

The 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 Hebrews living within the "pale" in Russia constitute about half the entire Jewish race. This space to which the Jews are limited is about the size of the German empire. It is a territory reaching 500 miles eastward from the German frontier to a line 1,000 miles long drawn from the Baltic to the Crimea, and would be ample room if Hebrews were permitted to cultivate the soil.

Mongolia's Area.

Mongolia is more than three-fourths as large as Russia and nearly four times as large as Manchuria, while Mongolia and Manchuria together are more than half as large as the United States, exclusive of Alaska and outside possessions.

Church for Advertising.

In Taranaki, Australia, is a church labeled in large letters on its outside walls with the names and trades of a grocer, a draper, a painter, and a miller. These tradesmen built the church in return for the advertisement they obtain.

Mohammedans in India.

It is estimated that while there are 50,000,000 of Mohammedans in India and about 7,000,000 Buddhists, also a small number of Parsees, there are three-fourths of the total population who adhere to the Hindoo faith.

FT. WORTH RAILWAY SCHEDULE

Rock Island System.

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

Depart.		Arrive.
8:30 am	Omaha and Mo. River	7:15 pm
9:00 pm	Kansas City, Chicago, Denver, Col. Springs and Pueblo Fast Ex.	7:10 am
Depart East	Dallas Line	Arrive East
7:40 am	Mail and Express...	8:35 pm

Frisco System
Red River, Texas & Southern Ry.

Depart. North		Arrive. North
11:15 am	K.C.&St. L. Mail&Ex.	2:55 pm
5:30 am	..... Mixed	7:50 pm

Ft. W. & R. G. Ry.

Depart.		Arrive.
3:15 pm	Brownwood M. & Ex.	10:55 am
9:50 pm	..... Mixed	6:00 am

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.

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

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

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

Cotton Belt Route.

Depart.		Arrive.
10:30 am	St. Louis & Mem. Ex	5:05 pm
12:30 pm	St. Louis Lt.via Dallas	1:20 pm
9:30 pm	Dallas, Mem. & St.L..	6:50 am

Texas & Pacific Railway.

Depart. East		Arrive. East
7:45 am	St. Louis Cannon Ball	7:45 pm
8:00 am	St. Louis Mail & Ex.	4:45 pm
9:25 am	....Dallas Local.....	5:15 am
10:35 am	Dallas & Wea'fd Local	2:55 pm
12:30 pm	.... Dallas Local....	1:20 pm
1:55 pm	.... Dallas Local....	12:30 pm
6:00 pm	..Wills Point Local..	11:05 am
7:45 pm	.St. Louis Mail & Ex.	9:25 am
9:30 pm	.... Dallas Local....	6:50 am
Depart West	Main Line West.	Arrive West
8:20 pm	Colorado Mail & Ex..	7:00 am
3:00 pm	Weatherford Local..	10:30 am
9:45 am	..El Paso Express ..	7:00 pm

Transcontinental Division via Sherman.

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

International & Great Northern Ry.

Depart.		Arrive.
7:05 am	Houston &San An.Ex.	7:35 pm
3:20 pm	Austin " " "	12:05 pm

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry.

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

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

Houston & Texas Central Railroad.

Depart.		Arrive.
8:05 am	Hou. & Gal. Mail&Ex	8:50 pm
7:45 pm	Hou. & Gal. Mail&Ex	8:05 am
1:15 pm	.... Ennis Mixed	11:50 am

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RUNS 40 TRAINS DAILY
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DALLAS FT WORTH

EXPERIMENTS IN PORK.

ntists Feed Eighty Cent Corn to Hogs at a Profit.

t a time like this when hogs are on ownward slide that seems to have no it is of peculiar interest to farm- to know just where the line of prof- s passed in hog raising. Some ex- ments have been made at the Uni- sity of Tennessee with the object of ning something about the cost of ducing hogs under different condi- s. The results are not broad enough be final, but some things were learn- that it might be well for all hog wers to know. Among them is the that seems to crop out from every ling experiment that is made with s, namely, that there is no economy fattening hogs on corn alone. The e of skim-milk as hog feed is one the leading points which the Ten- see experiment attempted to bring Some of the conclusions are as ows:

here the ration fed was corn meal ook 4.6 pounds to make 1 pound of in 1901; 2.8 pounds in 1902 and 7.1 nds in 1903, or an average of 4.1 nds for the three years.

ogs fed in the ratio of one pound of n to 3, 6, 9 and 12 pounds of skim- made the largest gains on from 12 pounds of skim-milk. The con- ption of skim-milk reduced the con- ption of concentrates considerably, gh the cost of a pound of gain was st with a consumption of 1 pound rain to 3 pounds of skim-milk. This s that animals will often consume r quantities of food than they can st and assimilate with the greatest omy.

e largest gains were made by the ps receiving corn meal and wheat l, mixed in the ration of 2 to 1, skim milk. The ratio of grain to -milk was 1 to 9 and 1 to 12. the ratio between the skim milk grain decreased the consumption ncentrates increased.

e experiment indicates that a bush- corn produced 13.6 pounds of pork, h at 5 cents would give it a feed- value of 81 cents a bushel; at 5 , 68 cents a bushel; and at 7 cents, eding value of 95 cents. A farmer n sells his corn at 40 to 50 cents, fat hogs would bring him 5 to nts per pound, under the mistaken that he cannot afford to feed it. has been purchased at 80 cents a el and fed at a profit at the sta-

the case of one group it was pos- to secure 35 pounds of gain with nsumption of 416.5 pounds of skim On the basis of the gain made corn meal and water 416.5 pounds kim milk made 21.4 pounds of gain fed with corn meal. This would it a feeding value of 31 cents when sells at 5 cents, and 36 cents when sells at 7 cents.

e manure from animals constitutes rt of the legitimate profits from any ng experiment, as it takes the of purchased commercial fertili- which are not so satisfactory. n 75 per cent of the fertilizer value e food stuffs consumed was credit- the animal, the average cost of a d of gain for all groups was 3.7 ; when no allowence was made for manure, 4 cents. There is no reason at least 75 per cent of tae manu- constituents of the food stuffs ld not be returned to the soil un- proper management, which accord- to these figures would reduce the of a pound of gain by 1.3 cent.

e highest gross cost of a pound of was on fed corn meal alone, 5.8 . The cost of a pound of gain was in all instances and in no case was sive.

ese experiments clearly demon- e the importance of skim milk as djunct of food for hogs. The best is one pound of grain to 3 to 8 ls of skim milk.

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ve comfortable furnished rooms always Eating house and billiard room open d night.

ST-OLASS BAR and treatment. or jug shipped to order. When you are market with stock stop with me.

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CHEDULE OF SLEEPER

ORT WORTH	9:10 p.m.
EMPLE	3:00 a.m.
AN ANGELO	12:45 p.m.
AN ANGELO	3:30 p.m.
EMPLE	1:30 a.m.
ORT WORTH	7:20 a.m.

SLEEPING CAR RATE
EEN FORT WORTH AN ANGELO $1 25
EEN TEMPLE AND ANGELO $1 00
. KEENAN, G. P. A.
GALVESTON, TEXAS

BURNED TO DEATH.

Horrible Fate of an Unfortunate Lady Near Arthur City.

Paris, Tex., Jan. 7.—Mrs. B. Lambert, the wife of a farmer of the Pee Dee neighborhood, five miles east of Arthur City, was horribly burned to death. Her husband was away from home at the time, and the children were out in the road playing. When they returned to the house they found her charred body lying in the fireplace, with all the clothing burned off and brains oozing from a hole burned in the skull. The flesh of the body was blazing when discovered.

The unfortunate woman was subject to epileptic attacks and is supposed to have fallen into the fire while suffering from one of them.

Indian Dance In Progress.

El Paso, Jan. 7.—The annual war dance of the remnant of the tribe of Ysleta Pueblo Indians is in progress at Ysleta, Tex., twelve miles east of this city, and many people have gone from here to witness the ceremonial of the ancient tribe.

Land Patents Signed.

Austin, Jan. 7.—The governor has signed thirty-seven patents to land in various parts of the state, comprising some 15,084 acres in all.

JOURNAL'S COMMENT.

Says Interests of Russia and Japan Can Be Amicably Settled.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 7.—A dispatch from Port Arthur says the Russo-Japanese crisis is commented on by Viceroy Alexieff's organ, Novoe Kraige, as follows:

No threats can make Russia abandon her legitimate rights in Manchuria or in Korea. The interests of Russia and Japan can be reconciled without violating that country's (Korea) sovereignty. The outcome of negotiations depends on the number of ironclads at Port Arthur and troops in Manchuria. Russia does not fear war, but she does not desire it; therefore, she is seeking to render it impossible.

Russian Guard Landed.

Seoul, Jan. 7.—A Russian legation guard of thirty has been landed at Chemulpo, but the Japanese railway has refused to transport it to Seoul.

LONGSTREET BURIED.

Hundreds of Prominent Georgians Attended the Funeral.

Gainesville, Ga., Jan. 7.—The funeral of General James Longstreet was held here Wednesday afternoon, the rites of the Catholic church being conducted over the remains by Bishop Keiley of Savannah, assisted by Father Schadowell of Albany. Special trains brought hundreds of prominent citizens from all parts of the state to pay their tribute to the dead. The escort to the grave included sate and city officers, various organizations of Confederates, Daughters of the Confederacy and military companies.

THRICE SENTENCED.

Tom Queenan, Who Killed His Wife, to Die Feb. 12.

Oklahoma City, Jan. 7.—For the third time since his arrest, Tom Queenan was sentenced by Judge Burwell to be hanged at noon on Feb. 12.

Four years ago Queenan, after having spent the night at the gambling houses, went to his room and shot his wife in the back while she was preparing the morning meal, causing instant death.

Simpson Jailed.

Chickasha, I. T., Jan. 7.—Jasper Simpson, for whose arrest and conviction a reward of $600 was offered, has been landed in jail here. He is charged with the killing of Deputy Marshals L. S. Hill and J. R. Grady at Jenson, I. T., July 17, 1898. He is charged with shooting the two officers while they were attempting to arrest his son.

Fatal For Two Miners.

Guthrie, Okla., Jan. 7.—Reports from McCurtain, I. T., state that two miners were killed there by a dust explosion in the Fort Smith and Western Railway mine No. 2. The front of the mine caved in and work is suspended for thirty days.

Broke His Neck.

Shawnee, Okla., Jan. 7.—Near here Tom Chandler, a Santa Fe employe, fell from a train, breaking his neck.

No Action Taken.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Alleged irregularities in the postoffice department constituted the only theme in the senate Wednesday. The question came up on a motion first made by Mr. Lodge and afterwards by Mr. Penrose to refer the Carmack resolution looking to a senatorial investigation of the postoffice department to the committee on postoffices and postroads. The Democratic senators resisted the motion, and contended that the country would not be satisfied with an investigation of a department made by the department itself.

Played in "East Lynne."

New York, Jan. 7.—Sarah Cecelia Earl, well known on the stage a quarter of a century ago, is dead at her home here, after a long illness. Her greatest success was in "East Lynne."

Robbed of Large Sum.

St. Louis, Jan. 7.—Charles F. Hazelton of Kansas City was held up on Academy avenue by a lone highwayman and forced to deliver over a pocketbook containing $1000. Hazelton was then struck in the face and prostrated.

Fearful Loss of Life.

Sydney, N. S. W., Jan. 7.—Forty-three persons have been killed by the explosion of the boilers on the British cruiser Walaroo one shift of twenty-eight stokers is included.

Silent Japanese Soldiers.

Japanese soldiers fight noiselessly. They have no bands, no drums beat reveille or tattoo, and in action they utter no cheers.

Frangipani's Valuable Discovery.

Count Mauritius Frangipani was the discoverer of the process of combining with odoriferous substances and thereby presented us with a hundred aromatic flavors, toilet waters and cosmetics.

Citation by Publication. No. 24406.—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Seventeenth 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 publised in said county, for three consecutive weeks previous to the second Monday in January, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and Vesta Brown and George Brown, 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 Seventeenth 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 11th day of January, 1904, then and there to answer the second amended petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of December, 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 $11.23, county taxes amounting to $20.50, fees allowed by law amounting to $13.50, 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 11, Alford and Veal addition to Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the years 1897 to 1902 inclusive. 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 7th 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. 24412.—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Seventeenth 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 January, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and John R. Swancoat, 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 Seventeenth 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 11th day of January, 1904, then and there to answer the second amended petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of December, 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 $3.03, county taxes amounting to $5.52 fees allowed by law amounting to $13.50, 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 14, block A, Bellevue Hill addition to Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the years 1897 to 1902 inclusive. 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 7th 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. 24000.—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Seventeenth 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 January, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and Andrew Crumb, A. S. Hayter and J. T. Stevens, 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 Seventeenth 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 11th day of January, 1904, then and there to answer the first amended petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of December, 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 $4.43, county taxes amounting to $10.19, fees allowed by law amounting to $27.00, 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: Block 33, town of Mansfield, Tarrant county, Texas, for the years 1889, 1890 and 1893 to 1902 both inclusive. 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 7th 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. 23226.—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Seventeenth 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 January, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and R. H. Thweatt, 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 Seventeenth 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 11th day of January, 1904, then and there to answer the second amended petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of December, 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 $5.14, county taxes amounting to $5.73, fees allowed by law amounting to $11.75, 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: Middle one-third of lots 7 and 8, block 4, College Hill addition to Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, (above property now known as lot 13, block 4, College Hill) for the year 1899-1900 and 1901. 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 7th 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. 24584.—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Seventeenth 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 January, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and Mrs. Chas. Tait, 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 Seventeenth 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 11th day of January, 1904, then and there to answer the first amended petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of December, 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 $0.69, county taxes amounting to $1.31, fees allowed by law amounting to $9.00, 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: N. ½ block 11, and n. 75 feet block 11, Edwards heirs addition to Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the year 1897-1900-1901 and 1902. The above is now known as lot 1, block 11, Edwards heirs. 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 7th 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. 25386.

The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court, Seventeenth 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 January, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and A. Crumb and A. S. Hayter, 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 Seventeenth 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 11th day of January, 1904, then and there to answer the first amended petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of December, 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 $11.01, county taxes amounting to $19.80, fees allowed by law amounting to $9.00, 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: N ½ lot 3, Harmon addition to Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas (the above property now known as lot 11, block 3, Fields Welch addition) for the years 1899 to 1902 inclusive. 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 7th day of December, 1903. Jno. A. Martin, Clerk District Court, Tarrant County, Texas. (L.S.) By E. J. Brock, Jr., Deputy.

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.

LARGE PARTY OF ONE.

Chicago Live Stock World: Billy Bolton, editor of the Live Stock Inspector, of Woodward, O. T., is of gigantic girth, and in general physical make-up is elephantine except in height.

"Billy" is quite a public functionary also, and this circumstance requires him to travel a great deal. Sometimes he is at his wits end to make things come his way, but they generally come.

One day his train was late and he wanted to catch a connection at Harper, Kan., so he dropped off at a way-station and wired the conductor of the H. & S. to wait for a large party on the Santa Fe. Arriving at Harper the conductor was impatiently waiting as "Billy" waddled over to the train. "Where is the large party," demanded the conductor? "Large party? Ain't I large enough?"

FEEDING FOR THE MARKET.

The abundant corn crop of Williamson county supplemented [illegible] other forage is giving an impetus [illegible] industry of feeding live stock for [illegible]. Howard Bland and J. [illegible] recently bought 450 stock hogs [illegible] also received six car loads of mixed cattle from Llano. All of these will be fed and fattened from Williamson county's abundant supply of corn. J. E. Tucker has bought and received from Fort Worth 100 head of mixed cattle which with the 150 head he already has on feed at Taylor will be fattened for the spring market.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASS'N.

At Portland, Oregon, January 12th to 15th, 1904.

Agents are authorize to sell round trip tickets to Portland, Ore., as follows:

Rate: One lowest normal first-class one way fare.

Routes—The above rate applies for tickets going via Huntington or Billings, returning same route, or going via Huntington, returning via Billings, or vice versa.

Going via Huntington or Billings, returning via Shasta route or O. R. & N. company steamers to San Francisco [illegible] direct routes from there at rate of [illegible] higher. Final limit January 31, [illegible]. Transit limit—Going transit limit January 12, 1904, going passage to begin on date of sale. Returning transit to begin on date of execution. Joint agent at destination will execute tickets by attaching validation certificate thereto. Stopovers will be allowed within final limit at and west of Colorado common points, by depositing tickets with ticket agent at stop-over point.

Form of ticket: Regular iron-clad descriptive form of ticket will be required, and all coupons and contract must be endorsed "N. L. S. A."

Tickets must not be sold through California on the going journey.

Destination—Tickets must be sold only to Portland, and will be executed only at destination.

Joint Agent—Tickets must be executed for return passage at Portland by joint agency to be conducted in the name of James Charlton, and contract of tickets must be endorsed. "Fee of 50c to be paid for execution at Portland."

Baggage—Baggage must be checked to Portland only on going journey.

A. A. GLISSON,
General Passenger Agent.

CALL, WRITE OR 'PHONE FOR CATALOGUE
DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL Business College
FT. WORTH, CORNER 7th AND HOUSTON INC. $300,000.00 CAPITAL
Chain of eight Colleges owned by Bankers, Merchants and others. Diploma from these schools means something. Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, etc. Superior instruction day and night. Positions secured. NO VACATION.

A TELEPHONE SERVICE
is valuable according to the number of people a subscriber can reach.
3,200 telephones in Fort Worth; 60,000 telephones in Texas are connected to the Fort Worth exchange of the
SOUTHWESTERN TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO

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

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THE LICENSED AND BONDED
PAWNBROKER,
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Loans money on all articles of value, and handles a fine line of TAILOR-MADE CLOTHING.

OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL. ENTRANCE ON MAIN AND NINTH STS.

200-ACRE BLACK WAXEY LEVEL FARM

2 1-2 Miles of Packeries and Stock Yards.

No Johnson grass or waste land. Artesian well and other No. 1 improvements. Per acre, $45.00.

If interested in this or cheaper farm property, see or address,

J. W. BUCHANAN,

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THE RURAL TROLLEY LINE.

One of the Mediums for Bringing the Country Into Town.

Kansas Farmer: When rural telephones became practicable they became common. When rural free delivery routes were suggested they became at once popular. When rural trolley lines have been built, they become at once profitable. So far as present information goes, there never has been constructed in the West a suburban or rural trolley line which was not profitable to its promoters and immensely valuable to its patrons. We have in mind as an illustration a rural trolley line which passes near the home of the best-known breeders of Kansas and one of the prominent members of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association. In spite of the fact that a large and important railroad line also passes near him, he uses the trolley line to ship out the products of his breeding farm and to ship in coal, feed and other bulky supplies. The modern trolley is as safe, though not quite so rapid, as the modern railroad train, while its short lines and small intervals between trains render it exceedingly convenient for its rural patrons and profitable for the merchants and business men of the town connected by it. Like most other modern business enterprises the building of these lines may be largely in the hands of promoters who seek large initial profits as well as later returns from its operation. There is no good reason, however, why these enterprises should not be conducted as mutual associations, thereby saving much of the cost of construction and returning profits to the pockets of the home investors. Few people in the West would feel willing to do without the rural mail delivery or to abolish the rural telephone, and those who have become accustomed to the rural trolleys have the many advantages of country or suburban life with rapid and easy access to the near-by town for business purposes. Like the telephone and the mail route, the rural trolley has come to stay and the time is short until it will find its way into neighborhoods where the steam trains can never reach.

WRENS SING A REQUIEM.

How the Birds Mourn the Loss of a Comrade.

"Did you know that wrens sing a requiem—hold a funeral service—over their dead?" said a gardener. "I myself once saw a requiem in progress. It was an early morning in May, and an unusual twittering outside my window caused me to get up. I saw, under the eaves, two curious festoons hanging from the room. The festoons were two semi-circles composed of wrens—wrens to the number of 20 or 25, that clung to one another with foot and wing. Thus they hung for two or three minutes, and all the while they twittered mournfully. Then suddenly, they broke loose and flew away. On going down I found a dead wren lying just under the window over which the birds, in their strange cluster, had so sadly twittered. A naturalist to whom I described this episode said that what I had witnessed was called the 'wren's requiem,' an established fact, though a thing very rarely seen."—Philadelphia Ledger.

LIQUOR AND LONG LIFE.

Abstainer Has Decidedly the Best of It In the Long Run.

Chicago Record Herald: Once upon a time—to be exact, in 1840—an Englishman, who was known as a crank because he was a teetotaler, applied for a life insurance policy from a London company. He thought that because of his abstinence from liquor he ought to be given a reduced premium rate. Instead, the company attempted to charge him an extra premium. It regarded him as a poor risk because he did not take a little wine for his stomach's sake.

The outcome was that the Englishman in his wrath founded a new life insurance company—The United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution. This company offered special advantages to teetotalers, and while it also insured moderate drinkers it kept the two classes of policy holders sharply separate from one another.

The officials of the company have steadily insisted that their experience justified the statement that the teetotalers had better chances for long life than the moderate drinkers, but many life insurance experts have doubted the truth of the assertion. Now, however, the actuary of the company has made an exhaustive study of the facts, with results so convincing that even unfriendly experts cannot gainsay them.

The cases he examined were those of "whole-life" assurers, the number being 29,000 abstainers and 32,000 non-abstainers. For non-abstainers the "expectation of life" is shown to be practically identical with that at corresponding ages, as shown by the latest mortality tables based on the combined experience of the British life companies. For the abstainers, however, there is shown an expectation that is substantially 10 per cent better throughout the working years of life.

For instance, at 30 the non-abstainer's expectation is 35 years and the abstainer's 38.8. At 40 years of age these figures become 27 and 30. At 50 they are 20 and 22 respectively.

The assured, both abstainers and non-abstainers, come from what the company calls the "lower middle classes." This is shown by the fact that their policies average practically the same size, about $1,500 now, and about $1,000 in the earlier years of the company's history.

Considering the large number of cases examined, and the care that has been taken to eliminate all confusing or doubtful factors, the results of the investigation may be regarded as thoroughly reliable. They certainly give the drinking man, who values his life, much reason for reflection.

THIEVES RARELY TAKE BIBLES.

Few Criminals Depraved Enough to Steal Holy Book.

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 a 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 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 saving bank."

JOTTINGS.

It takes a lot of cold cash to melt a marble heart.

—

Vanity is the only intellectual enjoyment of some women.

—

Many a man who claims to be a gentleman doesn't work at it.

—

The experience a man buys is seldom up to the sample submitted.

—

Fault finders are disgusted when they bump up against perfection.

—

It's the alimony that enables some men to figure in a divorce suit.

—

A woman cares not where a man hails from if she is permitted to reign.

—

To-day a man is struggling for justice and to-morrow he will flee from it.

—

Fortunately for his neighbors the man who borrows trouble never pays it back.

Right Sort of a Girl.

The Cincinnati girl who married a poor young man who thought her poor also and then informed him after marriage that she is worth $500,000 seems to be of the good old American variety of girl who was not in the market for counts of no account.

Distilled Alcoholic Drinks.

Alcoholic beverages are distilled from bananas, the milk of cocoanuts, rice, and peas. The Japanese distil spirit from plums, peaches, and the flower of the motherwort. The Chinese make an alcoholic drink from plums.

BROTHER DICKEY'S PHILOSOPHY

Dey's des enough Foolishness in de worl' ter make Wisdom worth de waitin' on.

—

De worl' des ez you take it, dear brotherin'—but do don't try ter take all er it at one time!

—

It's all right en well fer charity ter begin at home, but de trouble is, she don't git out en take enough exercise.

—

Lots er folks tries ter satisfy dey conscience by saddlin' all dey sins on Satan; but Satan don't keer, kaze he know mighty well his time is a-comin'.—Atlanta Constitution.

BOLTED AND LOCKED.

Eleven Exits of the Iroquois Theatre Were In That Situation.

STARTLING STORIES.

Failure Is Admitted to Instruct Employes Relative to Fighting Fire, and Not Even Suitable Appliances Provided.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—By their own evidence before Justice Fulkerson, attorney for the fire department, who is conducting the investigation into the Iroquois theatre horror, the proprietors of the theatre showed that a worse condition of affairs existed than had heretofore been thought possible.

Will K. Davis, Harry J. Powers and Thomas J. Noonan, active managers of the Iroquois theatre, were examined by Mr. Fulkerson. All of them pleaded ignorance of any precautions taken to prevent loss of life at their theatre. They admitted failure to instruct employes in fighting fire, and even to provide suitable appliances for use against flames. Their statements were corroborated by the testimnoy of twenty employes of the theatre, none of whom had ever been told their duty in case of fire.

Noonan, who is the working manager of the theatre, under direction of Davis and Powers, admitted that eleven of the theatre exits were locked and bolted. Two of these exits, leading to the front of the theatre on the ground floor, were locked, three exits on the north side of the ground balcony were bolted. The greatest loss of life by fire was in the first and second balconies. Hundreds of people were suffocated through inability to get out, or were trampled to death trying to do so. Had these three exits in the balcony been available, according to Inspector Fulkerson, the loss of life must have been greatly diminished.

Noonan declared no person had been named by the theatre management to superintend the operation of the ventilators of the theatre in case of fire, and that in consequence the flames had been permitted to sweep the place instead of seeking a natural outlet through the stage roof.

From figures obtained, it was evident that almost one in three of the people who attended the matinee lost their lives, the percentage being a trifle over 31 per cent. The theatre seated 1606 people, and in addition to these, 236 had been admitted after all seats were sold, making a toetal of 1842 present in the theatre, of whom 591 were killed.

Manager Noonan declared that the two balconies, including seats and people standng, held 339 people. The total number of fatalities in the fire is to date 591, of whom three were killed on the first floor. This would make, according to Manager Noonan's statement, 58 deaths out of 339 people in the two balconies.

SAN DOMINGO AFFAIRS.

Commander Dillingham Says That Anarchy Prevails.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Under date of Puerto Plata, San Domingo, Jan. 5, the navy department has received a telegram from Commander Dillingham of the cruiser Detroit giving an account of a state of demoralization in that vicinity. The dispatch reads:

"In ths vicinity anarchy prevails, business is at a standstill. Puerto Plata is quiet at present. Jiminez authorities are collecting duties and dues, Jiminez at Santiago. Revolution is not one of principle, but of unfarness. Will not allow interruption of commerce. Went to Sosoua morning of Jan. 3; returned to Puerto Plata to see Cherokee out of port. Will coal here and return to Sosoua.

"Fight at Sosoua Dec. 20 between Morales and Jiminez troops took place in United Fruit company's property. Without notice, houses were looted, lives of United States citizens absolutely disregarded, women and children had to flee for safety, property destroyed. Have forbidden any fighting or any armd force of any party, with certain limits necessary to protect lives of United Staes citizens at Sosoua. Commanding officers in the filed near Sosoua have been instructed. Left one officer, sixteen marines, Colt automatic gun and steam launch at Sosoua to see my instructions carried out until my return. Am in signal communication with this force. Can control situation.

"Consuls here want guard. Do not think it necessary at present. Am all ready when necessary. British steamer Pallas here. Have joined British captain in note to military commander here, holding him responsible for any disorder, and telling him that we will take such prompt action as we see fit in case of disorder."

With a firm hand the Washington government from now on will protect American life and property in the island of San Domingo. It is said that the administration has not yet adopted any permanent policy for the conduct of affairs in San Domingo beyond that which it has always pursued of protecting Aamerican life and property. The statement is authorized that the conduct of Commander Dillingham, while following only general instructions, is entirely indorsed and approved by the government, and it is believed that his intelligent handling of the situation will have a large influence toward the restoration of order in the island.

House Did Little.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The only measure considered in the house Wednesday was a bill introduced by the delegate from Hawaii in the ratification of a Hawaiian legislature authorizing the manufacture and distribution of electric power and the island of Oahua, territory of Hawaii. Owing to the objections made to the bill in the form presented, it was recommitted to the committee on territories.

Population Increases.

Since the formation of the German empire its population has increased 17,000,000. On July 1, 1903, it was estimated at 58,545,000—an increase of 1.46 per cent in a year.

Good Old Tsi An.

Protests against Empress An's course may be withdrawn, now that it has been discovered that she is beheading journalists instead of editors.

"CUPID" IN COURT.

Delegate From Hawaii Is Charged With Disorderly Conduct.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Joneh Kalaniaole (Prince Cupid) the Hawaiian delegate in congress, appeared in police court Tuesday on the charge of disorderly conduct for which he was arrested Monday night, and his case was continued until Thursday. He had an altercation with a man named Charles Clarke over a personal matter, and when the police interfered, stated that he stood on his rights as a member of congress, and was immune from arrest. He and Clarke were taken into custody, and were advised at the police station to leave collateral or send for his friend, he declined on the ground that he was not subject to arrest. He spent the night in a cell, and was drawn in the "black maria' to court, where he was given the usual prison fare of coffee and sandwiches. Efforts were again made to have him send for friends and arrange the matter, but he insisted on a trial, and the case was continued.

NEUTRAL ZONE.

It Is Said to Be one of the Desires of the Russians.

Paris, Jan. 7.—It has developed that the greatest defference between Russia and Japan arises from the proposal made by Russia that a neutral zone should be established extending from Ping Yang in Korea on the south to the Russian frontier on the north.

The Russian government has expressed a willingness to recognize the preponderating influence of Japan in the remainder of Korea and the two powers are agreed respecting the principle of the intregity of China and Korea.

Japan, however, saw no reason why the proposed neutral zone should be established, holding that the entire peninsula should be subject to her preponderating influence. The attitude of Russia is believed to be due to the fact that if Japan controls Korea she will thereby be able to more easily menace Port Arthus as well as Vladivostock.

ENGINEERS EN ROUTE.

Have Sailed For Japan By Way of the Pacific Coast.

London, Jan. 7.—The party of marine engineers from the Clyde district engaged by the Japanese government to proceed immediately to Japan, presumably for service on board the transports, have sailed for Japan. They embarked at Liverpool on board the British steamer Lake Erie, bound for St. Johns, N. B., whence they will be transported by rail to the Pacific coast. Another draft of Scotch engineers left Govan quietly for Japan a week ago. The summons they received were so urgent the men left without having provided themselves with outfits.

A detachment of 120 British naval pensioners and naval reserve men and ten British officers started for Genoa, Italy, to assist navigation to the far east.

The Japanese warships Kasaga and Nimsin were formerly the Mooreno and Rivadavia of the Argentina navy. The railroad station is crowded with sightseers, who manifest great enthusiasm. There were repeated cheers for the "gallant little Japanese."

WHY THEY LANDED.

Circumstances Leading Up to It Being Done are Given.

Paris, Jan. 6.—A dispatch received by the French foreign office from Seoul gives the circumstances leading up to the landing of American marines in Korea. It says: "The Korean army is seriously disaffected. It has not been paid and is threatening to engage in an outbreak at any moment, although no actual disturbance occurred this time. As a precaution the American minister asked for marine guards, which landed.

"Two British warships, two Russian and one American are in the harbor of Chemulpo. Naval officers say they will remain at Chemulpo until the crisis is over. Korean authorities admit they can not answer for loyalty or discipline of the troops, but Americans are the only ones thus far considering the landing of marines necessary."

RUSSIAN RESPONSE.

It Is Believed to Have Been Transmitted to Japan.

Tokio, Jan. 7.—It is believed the Russian response has been handed the government but delivery has been zealously guarded and the nature of the reply remains undisclosed. Minister of Foreign Affairs Komaru called upon Baron de Rosen, Russian minister to Japan, with whom he remained an hour. Then he visited Premier Kalsura, where an extended conference was held. There is every indication now that further negotiations will take place, although it is expected Japan will refuse to transfer discussion of affairs to St. Petersburg if this is proposed.

FIRE CHIEF KILLED.

Three Firemen Were Badly Injured by Collapse of Wall.

London, Ont., Jan. 7.—Chief Rae of the fire department was killed and three firemen badly injured by the collapse of a burning wall at a fire. Sterling Bros.' wholesale shoe factory and warehouse burned. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Many Have Lost Jobs.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—The closing of the theatres by order of the mayor is causing a daily loss of thousands of dollars to the hotel and restaurant keepers in the downtown district. It has als othrown a great many restaurant employes out of work, and in many places it was stated that more help would be laid off if the theaters remained closed. Restaurants which have catered to the theare trade in the past now find that they are operating at a loss.

MILLIONS FROM RACING

Yearly Income from the New York Tracks Alone, $4,000,000.

New York, Jan. 2.—It costs a large amount of money to race the thoroughbreds these days. When it was called the "sport of kings" it was well named.

An idea of the magnitude of this particular branch of outdoor recreation has reached may be judged from the fact that the eight racing associations in the state this year received in revenue $4,000,000. This vast sum does not represent a one-fourth part of the money expended during a racing season. Six times $4,000,000 is a low estimate of the money bet by the race track followers. Add to this sum $28,000,000, the cost of thoroughbreds, the salaries paid trainers and jockeys, transportation, feed bills, stabling, entrance money and other incidentals, and the total amount is easily $35,000,000, a sum that is close to the amount voted by congress in 1898 to wage war against the Spanish kingdom.

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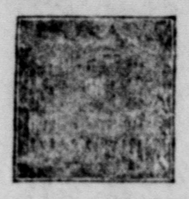

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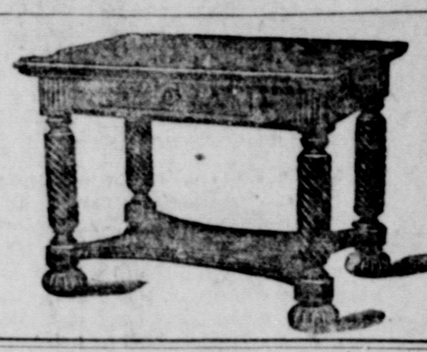

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WITH THE SAGES.

Irony is an insult conveyed in the form of a compliment.—E. P. Whipple.

Simplicity of character is the natural result of profound thought.—William Hazlitt.

The shortest life is long enough if it lead to a better, and the longest life is short if it do not.—Colton.

Do not wait for extraordinary circumstances to do good actions; try to use ordinary situations.—Richter.

Justice is the insurance we have on our lives and property, and obedience is the premium we pay for it.—Penn.

The slightest sorrow for sin is sufficient if it produce amendment, and the greatest insufficient if it do not.—Colton.

We are haunted by an ideal life, and it is because we have within us the beginning and the possibility of it.—Phillips Brooks.

This is the law of benefits between men: the one ought to forget at once what he has given, and the other never to forget what he has received.—Seneca.

There is no action of man in this life which is not the beginning of so long a chain of consequences, as that no human providence can tell what the end will be.—Thomas of Malmesbury.

The words that a father speaks to his children in the privacy of home are not heard by the world, but, as in whispering galleries, they are clearly heard at the end, and by posterity.—Richter.

Let us be thankful that our sorrow lives in us as an indestructible force, only changing its form and passing from pain into sympathy—the one word which includes all our best insight and our best love.—George Eliot.

There cannot be a more glorious object in creation than a human being replete with benevolence, meditating in what manner he may render himself most acceptable to the Creator by doing good to His creatures.—Fielding.

Never did any soul do good, but it came readier to do the same again, with more enjoyment. Never was love, or gratitude, or bounty practiced but with increasing joy, which made the practicer still more in love with the fair act.—Shaftesbury.

We often magnify troubles and difficulties and look at them till they seem much greater than they really are. Some of our troubles, no doubt, are real enough, but yet are not evils. Foresight is very wise, but foresorrow is very foolish; and castles are at any rate better than dungeons, in the air.—Lord Avebury.

Funny Old Signs.

One of the most notable of old London signs, "The Dog's Head in the Iron Pot, had its beginning in the early years of the reign of that same bluff King Hal, says St. Nicholas. It stands out, a lonely figure on Blackfriars road at the corner of Charlotte street, the sign of a wholesale ironmonger's establishment. The dog is in the act of eating out of a three-legged iron pot which it has overturned. There were also "The Black Dog" and "The Dog and Duck." "The White Greyhound" was the sign of John Harrison in St. Paul's churchyard, a bookseller who published some of Shakespeare's early works.

Nerves and the Piano.

An eminent Berlin nerve specialist, who had his attention attracted to the chronic nervousness of many pianists, has been studying the piano from the pathological point of view. Out of 1,000 young girls whom he examined, each of whom had begun to study the piano under 14 years of age, no less than 600 had some nervous malady, while out of 1,000 who had never studied the instrument only 100 were afflicted. The specialist, therefore, has promulgated the theory that no child should be allowed to learn the piano before the age of 16.

KOREAN WOMEN'S HARD WORK

Labor-Saving Machines Unknown in "Hermit Kingdom."

As there are no labor-saving machines in Korea, women's work is done by the crudest and hardest methods possible, from hulling rice with a heavy wood or stone pestle to washing clothes by beating them in the streams and ironing them with sticks. In order to iron the clothes must always be ripped apart and wrapped around a wooden roller while damp; they are then beaten by either one or two women. It is surprising to see the gloss on the white calico and the sheen upon the linen produced by this method of ironing; it surpasses the dressing one sees in this country on newly bought linen. Since the people dress exclusively in white, the woman's day—and often much of the night, too—is spent in washing, ironing and sewing.

Electricity as Medicine.

An instructive instance of the use of electrical effects in a legitimate way for treating diseases is described in a recent issue of the Lancet, London. The practitioner makes use of high frequency alternating currents to cause electrical osmose, by means of which drugs were introduced into the tissues of the diseased part. In 15 per cent of the cases of cancer treated the treatment was successful. He has come to the conclusion that a radio active salt of strontium induced into the tissues by cataphoresis by high frequency currents would prove a panacea for all forms of cancer.

The Hittite Alphabet.

If not the Hittite language, at least the alphabet devised by that warlike race prevailed all over Asia Minor. Many of its 125 distinct signs were ideograms—survivals of the picture-writing stage. It, therefore, stood midway between the cuneiform Assyrian and the phonetic Phoenician. In Cyprus and Asia Minor the far handier alphabet which the Phoenicians had adopted from the Egyptian came into competition with the various tongues adapted from the Hittite and vanquished their clumsy characters.

Had Monkeys "to Burn."

The story of the mutilated telegram which was transposed from "200 Athans" to "200 live cats" reminds correspondent of the London Globe of an incident said to have occurred some years ago. An Italian gentleman wrote to a friend in Africa for "one or two monkeys," or, as it was written in the language of Rome, "1 o 2 monkeys." By next mail he received a note saying that 85 had been dispatched and the remainder should follow by another boat.

Dog Exercisers.

There are people in London who earn quite respectable livings solely by exercising dogs, and some of those who so live are ladies. In every suburb and in every London park the exercisers of dogs may be seen every day, and one gentleman alone pays 15s. a week for the walking out of his valuable bulldogs, the young fellow who undertakes the job having half a dozen other employers besides.

French Academy Prize.

The annual prize of the French Academy for the most remarkable scientific work is given to Dr. Roux, who continues the work begun by the late Prof. Pasteur. The money was accepted on condition that it be devoted to the work of the Pasteur Institute.

Prayer for Peace.

The Twentieth U. S. I. sailed for the Philippines with the record of having more brides to the square inch than any other regiment ever detailed for service in the field. Best wishes for peace both at home and abroad.—Ohio State Journal.

Villages of Women.

The villages near the north Italian lakes are in summer inhabited almost entirely by women, who till the fields which do not yield much. The men go to Switzerland and beyond for their earnings in winter.

Revive Sun Dials.

The sun dial, that old-time fixture in the garden of the past, has been revived, and it is stated on good authority that no garden will be considered complete without it.