THE DAILY LIVE STOCK REPORTER'S MARKET REPORTS ARE OFFICIAL ACCURATE AND RELIABLE. SUBSCRIBE FOR IT AND KEEP UP WITH THE MARKET.

The Fort Worth Daily Live Stock Reporter.

VOL. VIII. NORTH FORT WORTH, TEXAS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1904 NO. 32

LIVE STOCK MARKET

Today's Receipts of Cattle, 2,200; of Hogs, 300.

CATTLE MARKET ACTIVE

Good Steers Steady—Butcher Cows Steady.

HOGS QUOTED STEADY

Good Territory Hogs at $5.10. Bulk Texans.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	H&M
Today	2,200	300	600	55
Last month	2,060	364	...	224
Same day 1903.	777	235	...	...

Official Receipts Yesterday.

Cattle	2,647
Hogs	1,893
Sheep	210
Horses	85

Selling Prices Today.

CATTLE—Steers, top $3.50, bulk $3.00@3.40. Cows, top $2.50. Calves, top $4.

HOGS—Top $5.10.

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Steers—Good to choice	$3 35@3 75
Medium fed	3 00@3 25
Stockers and feeders	2 00@3 00
Yearlings	1 25@2 50
Cows—Choice heavy fed	2 50@3 00
Medium butcher	2 15@2 40
Cutters	1 85@2 00
Canners	1 00@1 75
Bulls, stags and oxen	1 50@3 00
Calves—Good to fancy veals	4 00@5 00
Common to fair	2 00@3 50

Receipts of cattle today were fairly liberal, but while the run was not as large as last Tuesday, receipts for the first two days this week show an increase of about 1,000 over the corresponding time last week.

Fifty cars were in at the opening market, with 1,600 head, and with those reported total receipts for the day were estimated close around 2,200, against 2,122 for last Tuesday, 2,060 for the corresponding Tuesday last month, and 777 for the same day one year ago.

BEEF STEERS.

Receipts of steers were fairly liberal, of from medium to good quality. There was a good demand for all kinds and trading was active.

A few loads of well finished cattle sold steady with yesterday at a range of from $3.50@3.75.

On the light and medium steers traders as a rule were calling prices barely steady. A good many have been coming lately, and though there is a good outlet for this class, buyers claim prices were getting too high, compared with other points, and trading was active on a shade lower basis, with the bulk of sales from $2.85@3.00.

Good to choice fed steers are quoted from $3.35@3.75, medium fed from $3.00@3.40, stockers and feeders from $2.50@3.00, and yearlings $1.25@2.50.

Representative sales:

No.	Ave.	Price
38	1130	3 50
14	1064	3 50
41	1011	3 40
38	1000	3 40
24	927	3 20
11	1134	3 20
24	905	3 00
1	710	2 95
26	848	2 90
48	877	2 85
48	870	2 85
1	950	2 85
4	682	2 25
7	690	2 25
2	605	2 15
17	499	2 00

BUTCHER STOCK.

Receipts of butcher stock were fairly liberal, of from medium to good quality.

The demand was equal to the supply, and all offerings found a good outlet on a steady basis with yesterday. One string of good cows and heifers sold at $2.50, with a few at a range of from $2.65@3.00, but the bulk of offerings landed within a range of from $2.00@2.25.

Choice heavy fed cows and heifers are quoted from $2.50@3.00, medium butchers $2.15@2.40, cutters $1.85@2.15, and canners $1.00@1.75.

Bulls were not very plentiful and sold generally on a steady basis with yesterday, at a range of from $2.00@2.50.

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

Cows.		
9	892	2 65
1	1120	2 50
2	835	2 25
1	950	2 10
26	735	2 10
1	620	2 10
24	757	2 00
1	870	1 75
2	755	1 65
2	690	1 65
3	733	1 25
Heifers.		
1	370	2 65
4	522	2 25
1	560	2 15
1	480	1 75
Bulls.		
1	1450	2 25
2	1295	2 25
1	750	2 00
2	1140	2 00
2	650	1 85
1	580	1 50

CALVES.

Receipts of calves were fairly liberal, the bulk of which were of the heavy kind.

Trading was about steady with yesterday, and while a few were good enough to land at a range of from $5.00@5.50, the bulk sold at from $3.00@4.00.

Good to choice vealers are quoted from $4.00@5.50, with common to fair kinds from $2.00@4.00.

78	225	4 00
30	281	3 50
30	365	2 50

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	$4 90@5 10
Mixed packers	4 80@4 95
Lights	4 65@4 85
Pigs	3 75@4 50
Stags and roughs	3 50@4 00

Receipts of hogs today were light. Only four loads were in for the opening market with 258 head, and as very few were reported, total receipts for the day were estimated close around 300, against 1,127 for last Tuesday, 364 for the same Tuesday last month, and 235 for the corresponding Tuesday one year ago.

The bulk of today's supply were Texas hogs of light weight and common to medium quality, with the exception of one load of good weight corn fed Territory hogs.

There was a good demand for the small supply, and while buyers' messages came in quoting lower markets at other points, bidding was steady and the small supply was weighed up on this basis.

The top today was $5.10 for 76 head averaging 253 pounds, with the bulk of sales around $4.75.

Choice sorted are quoted from $4.90@5.10, mixed packers $4.80@4.95, light grades $4.65@4.85, pigs $3.75@4.50, and boars, stags and roughs $3.50@4.00.

Representative sales:

No.	Shrink.	Average.	Price.
Territory Hogs.			
76	.....	253	5 10
Texas Hogs.			
11	.....	139	4 25
1	.....	210	4 25
61	.....	204	4 75
30	.....	199	4 90
79	.....	187	4 90
Wagon Hogs.			
1	.....	80	4 50
2	.....	300	4 90
5	.....	206	4 95
10	.....	176	4 95
7	.....	224	5 00
5	.....	190	5 00
2	.....	240	5 10

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.	
Fortenberry & Willis, Decatur	35
Cherryholmes & Hill, Alvord	45
J. W. & D. Knox, Jacksboro	77
J. W. Knox, Jacksboro	26
S. P. Stone, Itasca	25
J. H. Millett, Waxahachie	27
W. A. Briggs, Waxahachie	27
R. L. Connolly, Hico	38
C. M. Thompson, Hico	33
J. A. Martin, Hico	80
C. Anson, Dublin	24
S. V. Miles, Dublin	34
G. S. Wale, Caldwell	24
J. P. Ball, Whitesboro	28
L. Lumsden, Cisco	71
L. I. Hinslen, Temple, O. T.	34
R. Gillian, Ladonia	53
Hardy Farmer, Winchell	27
Falkner, Blanket	30
D. R. Martin, Arlington	69
C. C. Hill, East Dallas	27
L. B. Hamm, Wills Point	35
J. Searle, Wills Point	98
A. & Co., McGregor	18
B. & M., McGregor	34
J. H. Titts, Hebbronville	345
H. R. Stubbs, Wortham	66
W. C. Smith, Malakoff	13
Beauchamp & McKinney, Ennis	22
F. M. Weaver, Rockwall	24
J. W. Webb, Quanah	42
H. Barker, Mullen	103
L. L. Shields, Santa Ana	55
W. J. Roby, Coleman	43
L. S. Schuler, Ballinger	167
C. Bain, San Angelo	25
J. H. Styles, Colorado	30
M. C. Hodges, Sweetwater	31
Hogs.	
E. F. Sparrow, Oklahoma City	76
Closs & Harris, Bryan	79
J. C. Smith, Malahoff	73
A. & Co., McGregor	30
Sheep.	
Smith & Hamilton, San Angelo	500
Horses and Mules.	
S. V. Miles, Dublin	7
T. Hansell, Cisco	24
J. B. Morehead, Kosse	24

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

Cattle.	
Armour & Co.	829
Swift & Co.	810
Saunders	27
Bishop	35
Others	4
Calves.	
Swift & Co.	325
Armour & Co.	88
Hogs.	
Armour & Co.	1,148
Swift & Co.	863
Austin	61
Others	2

HORSE AND MULE SALE

BUT FEW SOLD TODAY, AT LOW PRICES.

Auction Put Off Until Tomorrow at 1 p. m.—General Conditions of the Horse and Mule Market.

Fort Worth is not to make a horse and mule market. It is already made, for the shipments of stock in here are so frequent and in such large numbers that one of the largest dealers said today that until the facilities were improved he had all of the stock sent in to him that he wanted or could handle.

The month of January was marked by some special selling because of the demand for cotton mules, and there were also offered several lots of horses of high grade, and they helped materially to increase the volume of sales. But whatever the cause, the result was gratifying, for the total of sales made by the Fort Worth Horse and Mule Commission Co., Cook & Simmons, R. C. High, Polk Bros. and Frank Southern, amounted to over $350,000, and the current moth has started off about as well as did the last month.

Some of the dealers in Texas and Territory mules say they buy for the Southeastern states and Louisiana and Arkansas. This being the fact, there is no reason which presents itself with any force to them why the animals for the markets named should pay freight to Kansas City or St. Louis and then another freight back to the ultimate destination. One buyer here at the last sale told the writer that there was an average freight on each car load of such stock shipped from here of about $200, which was a fair profit in itself on a shipment.

One dealer who sold about 300 head of horses and mules last month said today that he averaged about $125 per head for the mules and fully $60 for the horses. Probably this may be taken as a fair average for all of the sales. If that is a fact, it establishes the assertion that the sellers have no reason for complaint.

When the big barn now being built for the Fort Worth Horse and Mule Commission Co. is completed, which will be done in about six weeks, the business of the market will be increased, for that company will make a specialty of commission stuff.

R. D. Nicholson of Temple is here today and says he has a car load of mules to ship here for sale.

J. H. Findley of Paris shipped in a car load of good mules, about 15 hands high, and in fine condition.

Pennick, Hughes & Co. of Stamford shipped in a car load of good cotton mules.

Cook & Simmons' buyers picked up a car load of mules at Wortham and shipped them in.

TODAY'S SALE.

Prices So Low the Sale was Put Off to Tomorrow.

The sale began about 1 o'clock this afternoon. After the sale had continued about three-quarters of an hour Mr. Hicks said it would be stopped until tomorrow, at 1 o'clock. He added he knew the value of the stock offered and so did the buyers. The stuff had been consigned to them for sale, but he was unwilling that the sale should continue so the consignors would stand to lose from $5 to $15 on every head sold. Not a single animal sold to day, he said, had brought its value, and for that reason, and because the buyers were either too few or did not want the stock being offered, he deemed it best to stop the sale. He concluded: "We have about 150 head of just such stock to offer, and as it is cold today, the stock is just in, and is a little rough looking. I think it is best to hold off until tomorrow and we will let them fill up and will offer them again at 1 o'clock."

The horses placed on sale today were above the average for their classes.

F. H. Rogers, who has been a dealer for about seventeen years, was the auctioneer.

Sales were as follows:

Hicks & Anson—Bay horse, 7 years, sound, good saddle horse, to F. W. Rison for Cook & Simmons; bay mare, smooth mouth, broke for single and double, working also to saddle, to same, $35; to Mr. Crumpton, sorrel horse 7 years old, broke double, also to saddle, sound, to W. Anson, for $40; sorrel horse, 6 years old, well broke, works single or double, sound, to C. E. Hicks, for $75; brown horse, smooth mouth, broke to work double, single and saddle, sound, to Wade Hampton Crowley, $57.50; brown horse, 9 years old, well broke, to J. D. Hamby, Fort Worth, for $51; bay horse, 8 years old, well broke, to Wm. Anson, for $40; bay horse, 8 years old, double worker, sound, sold to Jackson, Fort Worth, for $62.50; bay mare, 6 years old, well broke, double and to harness, sound, to W. Anson, for $40.

A PURIFYING PLANT.

Steps Taken to Purify Refuse Water from the Packing Houses.

It is announced that the Stockyards Company and the packing houses will at once begin work on a plant for purifying the water waste that flows from the stockyards district. The plan adopted is known as the septic tank and filtration process. As explained by Mr. W. B. King, manager for the Stockyards Co., "a septic basin is a closed receptacle where the sewage to be disposed of is allowed to develop bacteria, which dissolve complex organic matter into simpler compounds. In other words, where the solids in the waste—blood, albumen and fats—are resolved into liquid. This process is called hydrolysis. It has been found that the process proceeds faster in sealed chambers than in the open air.

"It is hoped that the process now being adopted will free the waste from the packing houses from any perceptible odor, and that the cause for complaints on this score will cease as soon as the plant is in complete operation."

This action, it is hoped and expected, will relieve residents along the Trinity river below the packing houses of any cause of complaint on account of contaminating the water by waste products.

AROUND THE STOCK YARDS.

The heavy run of hogs yesterday was succeeded by a very light run today.

G. W. Faulkner from Blanket sold 24 cows that averaged 757. They brought $2.00.

G. W. Farmer from Winchell sent in 26 cows of 735 pounds average that sold at $2.10.

Closs & Harris sent in from Bryan, Tex., 79 hogs that averaged 187 pounds and brought $4.90.

W. C. Smith from Malakoff, Tex., sold 61 hogs of 204 pounds at $4.75, 11 of 139 and 1 of 210 at $4.25.

E. F. Sparrow of Oklahoma City, O. T., had in 76 hogs averaging 253 pounds, which sold to Swift & Co. at $5.10.

Cattle receipts for Monday and Tuesday aggregate about 4,500, which is in excess of the run for the same days last week.

H. J. Justin of Nocona, known as "the cowboy shoemaker," was at the yards today. Mr. Justin is the maker of a special cowboy boot that is hard to beat.

J. H. Tipps had a large mixed shipment on the market from Hebbronville. He sold 35 steers of 871 pounds average at $2.75, 120 cows of 789 pounds at $2.50, 78 calves of 225 pounds at $4, 30 of 281 lbs. at $3.50, and 30 of 365 lbs. at $2.50.

J. F. Cavitt, from Wheelock, Robertson county, was at the yards today. He says very little feeding has been done this year in Robertson county, as the boll weevil got away with the cotton crop, and there are no seed. Meal and hulls are too high and beeves too low to take the risk.

J. T. Walcott, aged 35, superintendent of the oil refining department of Armour & Co., died this morning about 5 o'clock. His widow survives him. The body, which is now at L. P. Robertson's undertaking establishment, will be sent to Buffalo, N. Y., for interment. His death was due to heart failure, that organ being weakened by an attack of typhoid fever which Mr. Walcott suffered about two months ago.

Long Journeys Made by Whales.

The whales that swim about the islands which lie off the coast of Norway and Finland in March and April travel immense distances. In May they turn up at the Azores or even at the Bermudas and sometimes pay a visit to the Antilles. They swim fast, for in June they are back again off Norway. Some of these whales have been known to bring back evidences of where they have been, for harpoons of the peculiar kind used off the coast of South America have been found stuck in them.—St. James Gazette.

Odd Japanese Customs.

The Japanese houses have no chimneys, and you are never warm enough until the house catches fire. The Japanese have beef and no mutton; the Chinese have mutton and no beef. Japanese bells, like Japanese belles, have no tongues; Japanese snakes have no poison; Japanese music has no harmony. The Japanese alphabet is not an alphabet, but a selection of seventy useful ideograms to dispense with the 30,000 in ordinary use by the Chinese.—"Queer Things About Japan."

A Story of Brahms.

A rather celebrated composer asked to be allowed to play his very latest composition to Brahms, and did so with tremendous vigor, the perspiration streaming down his face as he pounded the piano. Brahms at the end of the performance picked up a sheet of the manuscript and, feeling it between his finger and thumb, enthusiastically exclaimed: "I say, where do you get your music paper? It's first rate."

Plants Without Roots.

The "flower of the air" is a curious plant found in China and Japan. It is so called because it appears to have no root and is never fixed to the earth. It twines round a dry tree or sterile rock. Each shoot produces two or three flowers like a lily—white, transparent and odoriferous. It is capable of being transported 600 or 700 miles, and it grows as it travels, suspended on a twig.

Thorns.

"Do all roses have thorns, pop?"

"Yes, my son."

"I can't feel any on those roses on ma's hat."

"You would if you had to pay for the hat, my son."—Yonkers Statesman.

RICE LANDS FOR SALE—Go to the rice belt and get rich; most profitable crop grown. We will start you for $500, balance in 7 years' time. You will own your own 100-acre rice farm, improved, with house, irrigation plant, well and steam plant. In fact, everything ready to run. Write Stephenson & Arthur for pamphlets and particulars. 1600 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas.

HORSE AND MULE RATES

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE FORT WORTH MARKET.

Efforts Making to Get a Better Rate From Fort Worth to Louisiana and Southern Points.

Efforts are now making to get a better rate fon horses and mules from Fort Worth to New Orleans and other Southern points. The rate from Fort Worth to New Orleans is $126 for a carload. A shipper told the Reporter, not long ago, that he paid $100 a car from St. Louis to New Orleans. The distance from Fort Fort Worth to that point is 445 miles. From St. Louis it is about 750 miles. We are paying more for a short haul than St. Louis pays for a long haul.

Texas has a state railroad commission that fixes the rate of charges made by railroads in the state. Louisiana has a commission that fixes the rate in that state. It looks like these two commissions ought to be able to say what a railroad shall charge for shipping from a point in one state to a point in another. But they can't, for when a shipment crosses the line it is interstate, and is taken out of the jurisdiction of the railroad commissioners. We have an Interstate Railroad commission, but its powers are limited to "advising" the railroads—and drawing the salaries of the commissioners. No relief can be expected from this source.

It is suggested that a way around the interstate rate is to bill to Wascom, on the Texas & Pacific, near the Louisiana line, unload, and drive to the next station in Louisiana, load there and go on to their destination. It is reported that there are no facilities for unloading or loading at Wascom or at Greenwood, the first station in Louisiana. We do not know what power the Louisiana commission has, but the Texas commission has ample power to require any railroad to provide necessary means for loading anl unloading live stock. These two commissions, acting together, we believe could get the horse and mule raisers of Texas reasonable rates to market in Louisiana.

TENT FOR FAT STOCK SHOW.

Work Now Going on in Leveling Grounds for the Tent.

Ground for the big show tent for the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show is being graded. The location is immediately in front of the Exchange and between the hog and sheep division of the stock yards and Fort Worth Horse and Mule Commission Co.'s barns.

The tent will be 150x350 feet in size, and the pens will be located in the center, with the seats at the ends.

Some of the hog and sheep pens in the hog and sheep division will be disinfected under the direction of the United States inspectors, and these will be used for stock north of the line.

Divisions will be arranged for the cattle, sheep and hogs, in brief all kinds of live stock, except the horse family.

The longest diameter of the show tent will be parallel with Exchange Ave.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,500	23,000	18,000
Kansas City	10,000	12,000	4,000
St. Louis	5,000	7,000	3,000
St. Joseph	2,400	6,800	2,400
	21,900	48,800	27,400

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, Feb. 9.—CATTLE—Receipts 4,500. Steady. Beeves $3.50@5.70, cows and heifers $1.50@4.00, stockers and feeders $2.20@4.00.

HOGS — Receipts 23,000. Market strong to 5 higher. Top $5.30, bulk $4.95@5.10. Good to choice heavy $5.10@5.30, mixed and butchers $4.85@5.20, lights $4.50@5.00, pigs $4.25@4.55.

SHEEP — Receipts 18,000. Market lower.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, Feb. 9.—CATTLE—Receipts 10,000. Market slow, 10 to 15 lower. Beeves $3.50@5.00, cows and heifers $1.50@3.90, Texas and Westerns $3.00@4.35.

HOGS — Receipts 12,000. Market opened steady to 5 lower, closing firm. Top $5.10, bulk $4.75@5.05. Good to choice heavy $5.00@5.05, lights $4.50@4.80, pigs $3.50@4.30.

SHEEP—Receipts 4,000. Steady.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stock Yards, Feb. 9.—CATTLE—Receipts 5,000, Texas 3,000. Market steady. Texas steers $2.80@4.35, cows and heifers $2.00@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts 7,000. Market firm. Top $5.25. Butchers $5.00@5.25, packers $4.75@5.05, pigs and lights $4.55@4.75.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000. Steady.

St. Joseph.

Special to The Reporter.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 9.—The Stock Yards Daily Journal reports:

CATTLE — Receipts 2,400. Good 10 to 15 higher, others slow, steady to 10 lower. Top $4.85.

HOGS — Receipts 6,800. Market steady to shade lower. Top $5.10, bulk $4.75@5.00.

SHEEP — Receipts 2,400. Steady to strong. Colorado lambs $5.70; yearlings $5.00.

DAILY WEATER REPORT.

Weather Bureau, Fort Worth, Feb. 9.—Local weather forecast:

Tonight and Wednesday, light rain or snow. Colder.

Cold wave. Temperature 20 Wednesday.

INVITATION TO CONVENTION.

Texas Cattle Raisers' Convention at Fort Worth, Next Month.

The regular annual meeting of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association will be held in Fort Worth, on Tuesday and Wednesday, March 8th and 9th. The following invitation has been sent out:

The
Cattle Raisers' Association
of Texas
most cordially invites you to
attend its
Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting
Tuesday and Wednesday,
March the Eighth and Ninth,
Fort Worth, Texas.
1904.

Indications are for a large attendance at this meeting. Secretary Lytle is now completing the program, which will be given to the public in a short time. Papers on matters of interest to the cattle interests will be read by the most competent men in the association. The citizens of Fort Worth and North Fort Worth have raised money to entertain the visitors handsomely. They will find here the greatest and only market for their cattle in the South, and two immense packing houses for the handling of their products, which have been completed and begun business since the last meeting of the association in Fort Worth. A genuine Texas welcome awaits all who come.

THE RAISING OF HOGS.

Methods of an Experienced Breeder, as He Tells About It.

Ed Edmonson of Newark read the following paper before the Texas Swine Breeders' association meeting at Plano:

"There are two ways of feeding that are profitable—and there are other ways—if you feed good hogs. The majority of breeders claim there is more profit in pushing from birth until six or eight months old and then sell. That is good if the pigs are farrowed so they can be put on a good market at that age. I claim, and believe I have good grounds to think so, that there is more clear money made to give them more growth. You get the growth from cheaper feed—green stuff. Always feed some grain with the grazing.

In the fall and winter of 1901-2 we fed 140 head of hogs, and you will know how high corn was that winter. The pigs were farrowed the first part of April, except one litter farrowed July 10. They were fed as soon as they would eat, and weaned at two months old and turned into a cornfield to get what grass and weeds they could and were still fed feed until roasting ears came in. They were fed some of these, but not as much as they would eat, but kept growing and thrifty through the summer and early fall in that way, then increased gradually until we got them on full feed. That was only twenty-eight days before we put them on the market. We fed no more than they would clean up before they left the troughs, for the corn was ground and soaked and fed in troughs. They were sold March 10 at $6.50 per hundred lbs. The hogs were run on wheat pasture all the fall and winter. The corn that they ate cost 84c per bushel as pork. The hogs were scarcely past 11 months old and the fifty best ones averaged 313 pounds.

Now that July litter was pushed for all that was in them so they would sell well with the others and three of the litter weighed 300 pounds at just eight months old, but they ate more in proportion to their gain than the older hogs, therefore were not so profitable. From experience the most costly age of a pig is from three to five months old. The 1902 spring pigs were fed in about the same way and in the same numbers—140 head. We divided them on Jan. 1, 1903, taking seventy head to Tarrant county, my brother feeding the others at Sherman. My hogs ran on wheat and were put on full feed, some were on full feed fifty days. They were all shipped to Fort Worth, were shown for best carloads of fat hogs and got first and second prizes and sold for $7.55 per hundred. One load weighed 312 and the other 309 pounds average. They were nearer finished and the greater per cent of them were heavier at same age. The corn brought 90c per bushel at the price they brought, but still the difference is in favor of the slower feed, as the last lot brought over $1 per hundred more than the older hogs.

I let my fall pigs run on wheat and put them on oats in the spring and fed them all they would eat all the time, sold them in May at about eight months old at an average of 266 pounds for the thirty-one head. The gain was all right, but they never made the clear profit that the older hogs did. I could never get more than eleven pounds of gain from a bushel of corn, and the hogs with more growth made 12 pounds to the bushel of grain. Besides they got their first growth cheaper than the pushed ones. I fed shorts with corn chops soaked together and finished on chops straight.

The main thing is keeping hogs in good condition. To do this give them plenty range for exercise, some salt and ashes, a warm dry place in bad weather, as free from dust as possible, and a cool place in hot weather. Then they are all right until they come in contact with some contagious disease, and then you had just about as well turn them all together and let them take it as fast as possible and as fast as they die burn them. The quicker you get through with it the quicker you can start again. As for curing it I don't think there is any remedy discovered yet.

COTTON SEED FOR SALE.

I have a few car loads of cotton seed from GATHERED COTTON for sale at $9.75 per ton f. o. b., Waxahachie, Tex. H. A. PIERCE, Waxahachie, Tex.

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

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

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1904

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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.

Finding by Intuition.

A man asked the clerk of a big hotel in Fifth avenue if a person whom he named was staying in the house. The clerk said he was, but he was not in at that moment. "I had never seen the person for whom I had inquired," said the man who tells this story. "I had never had a description of him. I had formed no idea as to what manner of man he is, as we often do in such cases. I took a seat in the corridor, intending to ask the clerk again later on. I read a newspaper for a half hour and started to the clerk's desk to repeat my inquiry when I bumped into an individual by accident. We both apologized. In a second I said to him, 'Are you not Mr. ——?' I don't know what impelled me to make the inquiry, but as quickly as I had asked him as quickly did he reply that he was Mr. ——, the very person whom I wished to see. I suppose Conan Doyle might explain it, but hanged if I can."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Tobacco Smoke and the Blood.

Two or three mouthfuls of tobacco smoke from a cigarette were shaken up with a few drops of blood diluted with water in a bottle. Almost immediately the blood assumed the pink color characteristic of blood containing monoxide gas, and further observations with the spectroscope confirmed the presence in the blood of carbon monoxide. Similarly a few mouthfuls of smoke from a pipe and a cigar were tried, and the results were even more marked. In this experiment we have some explanation in particular of the evil effects of cigarette smoking, for it is chiefly cigarette smoke that is inhaled, an indulgence by which the poisonous carbon monoxide is introduced directly into the blood. This effect of tobacco smoke upon the blood appears to us to be of considerable significance.—London Lancet.

Christmas Tree Legend.

There is a legend in Germany that when Eve plucked the fatal apple immediately the leaves of the tree shriveled into needle points and its bright green turned dark. It changed its nature and became the evergreen, in all seasons preaching the story of man's fall. Only on Christmas does it bloom brightly with lights and become beautiful with love gifts—the curse is turned into a blessing at the coming of the Christ Child, and we have our Christmas tree.

Grows In the Clouds.

So far as is known, the highest elevation at which flowers are found growing is 17,000 feet above sea level. The homely little plant which has the distinction of being the loftiest grower in the world is found on the upper slopes of the Himalayan mountains, near the line of perpetual snow. The season during which vegetation may appear above the surface in this region is less than four months in length.

Testing Swords.

A very picturesque and effective test is applied to all the swords made for the English army before they are allowed to go into commission. A powerful man takes each in turn, swings it above his head and strikes it with all his might upon a huge round stone. If the sword shows any sign of weakness it is at once discarded.

Sarcastic.

They had been discussing the baby's ears, eyes and nose.

"And I think it's got its father's hair," said the joyful young mother.

"Oh, is that who's got it? I noticed it was missing." And as the tall girl with the suave manner said this the mother looked dubiously at her.—Judge.

In His Interest.

Jack—You know when Mabel rejected me last week I told you my troubles, and you promised to help me. Well, she accepted me last night. Am I to thank you for interceding for me? Cousin Belle—Not exactly, dear boy. I simply intimated to Mabel that I was after you myself.

Barred.

"There's one thing the women can't get into!" said the anti woman suffragist.

"What's that?" cried a chorus of feminine voices.

"The secret service!"—Detroit Free Press.

His Chance.

"That boy never will be worth anything."

"I wouldn't be so sure of that. He may marry well."—Chicago Post.

Suspicions are weeds of the mind which grow of themselves, and most rapidly when least wanted.—Wallace.

ONE OF WORST EVER HAPPENING.

This Is the Opinion of Baltimore Conflagration.

NO ESTIMATE CAN BE GIVEN.

Some Say It Is Fully Two Hundred Millions of Dollars.

FIREMEN BATTLED A DAY AND NIGHT

To Extinguish a Conflagration That Is One of the Most Disastrous Ever Experienced In the World's Annals.

Baltimore, Feb. 9.—There was no sleep for the 700,000 residents of Baltimore Sunday night because of the conflagration which started Sunday forenoon. As near as known no lives have been lost and estimates on the monetary loss are as high as $200,000,000. Some of the most valuable property in the dry goods, produce, lumber, shipping, railroad and financial district have been destroyed, notwithstanding the heroic efforts on the part of the local department, reinforced by almost numberless firemen from Washington, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Newark, N. J.; Newark, Del.; Harrisburg and New York city. The fire was raging as furjously at 9 o'clock Monday morning as it was an hour after it orginated in the cellar of the John E. Hurst company at Liberty and German streets. Its origin is said to have been from spontaneuos combustion, but no evidence to this effect thus far has been secured. The area of the fire district extends from Liberty street on the west to Jones' Falls on the east, a distance of about three-fourths of a mile, and from Fayette to Pratt streets, north and south, a distance of four city blocks. Included in this territory are a number of financial establishments of national repute, including buildings of Alexander Brown & Sons, Continental Trust company, Union Trust company, Atlantic Trust company, offices of the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad companies, Maryland, Southern and Chesapeake railroad. Several steamship companies, all the largest whosale houses, many of the principal retail stores and thousands of smaller business establishments. Many of them carry little or no insurance, and it is doubtful if many insurance companies will be able to pay their losses dollar for dollar, and those that do will probably require time in which to arrange for payment.

The start of the fire was in the basement of Hurst & Co.'s wholesale dry goods house. After burning for ten minutes or so there was a loud explosion from the interior of the building, as the gasoline used for the engine in the building let go. Imeediately the immense structure collapsed, sending destruction to adjacent buildings in all directions and putting the fire at once beyond the control of the firemen.

The first attempt at dynamiting was in a large building, that of Strong, Carter & Co., but it failed to collapse, and attention was turned to the building at the southwest corner of Charles and German streets, where six charges of dynamite, each charge containing 100 pounds, exploded. The tremendous force of the explosions tore out the massive granite columns that supported the building and left it with apparently no support, but the walls failed to collapse and stodd until the flames crossed Charles street and had eaten into the block between Charles and Light streets. The fire then communicated to the row of buildings on South Charles street between German and Lombard streets, and all those places, occupied principally by wholesale produce and grain dealers, were quickly destroyed. Shortly before midnight the Carrollton hotel was in flames and the fire swept on toward Calvert street with irresistible fury. Firemen working on the south side succeeded in checking the flames at Lombard street. The western limit was also reached at Howard street and the progress of the flames toward the north was simply appalling. From structure to structure they flew, licking up massive buildings as though they were made of paper. The block between German and Baltimore streets was out of existence almost before it was realized it was on fire.

For a time it was hoped the fire would be kept from crossing to the north side of Baltimore street and the firemen made a desperate stand. The effort was useless, however, and soon the tall, narrow building of Mullins' hotel began to show tongues of flames. The remainder of the buildings between Sharp and Liberty streets were quickly ablaze, and the fire began its march to the north. In an incredibly short time the entire south side of Fayette street added its material to the roaring flames. Down Fayette and Charles they swept, and in a twinkling the building occupied by Putts & Co. on the corner was doomed.

Seeing that nothing could save it, it was decided to destroy the building with dynamite in the hope of preventing the fire from crossing Charles street. The explosion was successful, but the effort failed. The entire corner collapsed instantly, but this apparently had no effect upon the progress of the fire, for almost before the sound of the falling walls had died away the building on the east side of Charles street began to blaze, and it was evident the block between Charles and St. Paul streets was doomed.

It was a desperate but futile attempt to prevent the fire going further to the east. Building after building was dynamited, but it was of no avail, and the fire proceeded rapidly onward. The new courthouse was one of the buildings that became a prey to the fire about this hour.

All buildings of Baltimore newspapers, including the offices of the Associated Press, was destroyed by midnight. Several publishers arranged immediately to have editions printed on presses of Washington papers.

The fire attacked the wharves, piers and docks of the harbor. The lumber district near O'Donnell wharf has been practically consumed.

All electric power houses were destroyed and no street cars are running.

Shortly after 5 o'clock the wind changed from the west to the northwest and sent the flames to the water front in the wholesale lumber district. Millions of gallons of water had no effect on the flames during the night, and at daybreak the fire seemed to be growing in extent. The flames extended to the water front and threatened all the southwestern section of the city. At that time reinforcements of fire engines from nearby towns had arrived and went to work.

Jacob Ilginfritz, a member of Laurel Fire company of York, Pa., was killed.

It was thought the fire was under control at 10:30 o'clock, but at noon it had spread to the river and harbor front, and it was impossible then to tell when and where it would end. The firemen were fighting bravely, but against tremendous odds.

Chamber of commerce and stock exchange buildings have been dstroyed. It gutted buildings on the wharves and along Pratt street, swept away the bridge over Jones' Falls and burned into the freight termins of the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania railroads.

The fire was thought to be under control at 1:30 o'clock Monday afternoon. Loss will exceed all estimates.

The loss is estimated between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000. About thirty-five persons have been injured.

At Senator Gorman's request the president has sept 1000 troops and the city is under military control.

Aid Sent.

Washington, Feb. 9.—President Roosevelt has been appealed to for federal aid by Baltimore. The president has dispatched 1000 engineers supplied with over 6000 pounds of gun cotton, tents and ten days' rations.

BAYOU CITY BLAZE.

Block and Horses Burn and a Woman Is Fatally Injured.

Houston, Feb. 8.—At an early hour on Monday fire swept a block near the business center, destroying two livery stables, including 200 vehicles and 115 head of horses, five residences, including furniture; the central fire station, with fire alarm machinery; Houston Notion company, store and stock, and damaging residences in two adjoining blocks. Loss is estimated at $175,000, with about $50,000 insurance. The fire started in the livery stable next to the fire station and before the alarm was turned in the firemen who were asleep were nearly roasted. Several reported small burns. A woman named Ola Howard, while viewing the conflagration from a carriage with a party, was thrown out by a runaway and fatally injured. The driver was struck by a live wire, fell to the ground and his horses darted off.

BIBLE A SCRAPBOOK.

Chicago Professor Says it Is Worts Printing Extant.

Boston, Feb. 9.—The Bible was likened to a scrapbook by Professor Richard G. Moulton of the University of Chicago in a lecture on "The Bible as Literature."

Professor Moulton said: "The old versions of the Bible present the book in one monotonous arrangement of numbers, chapters and verses, not distinguishing literary forms, and often running counter to them. It effaces all forms of literary structure and presents the apeparance not so much of a sacred book of revelations as of a divine scrapbook.

"The Bible is the worst-printed book in the world. It is well printed as regards the type, paper and binding, but initial literary forms have been destroyed. The revised version is but a step in the direction of a true literary form. The version of the future will have to do with producing the true literary form."

LOVERS' QUARREL.

Results In Young Woman Fatally Shooting Herself.

San Antonio, Feb. 9.—After having had a quarrel with her sweetheart, Dec O'Brien, a beautiful young woman, kneeled beside her bed and shot herself through the breast. The bullet went through a lung and inflicted what is thought a fatal wound.

Paid For His Horse.

Waxahachie, Tex., Feb. 9.—John Smith of Midlothian, who was a soldier under General Robert E. Lee, has received from the United States government a check for $245, payment for a horse seized at the close of the civil war.

Open June 1.

San Antonio, Feb. 9.—After carefully reviewing the progress of construction work on the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico railroad, President Uriah Lott gave out the announcement that the road would be open for business by June. 1.

Cable Cut.

Paris, Feb. 9.—The foreign office is advised that Japan has cut the cable between Korea and Japan. This is regarded here as significant of the purpose of Japan to begin hostilities.

Samoa.

Samoa is not one island, as is frequently imagined, but a group of small islands, in the southern Pacific. There are nine islands in all. One of the largest is Upolu, which was the home of Robert Louis Stevenson.

Roofs.

Roofs are usually blown off by suction on the lee side rather than pressure on the weather side.

A Gladstone Definition.

Gladstone when in office did not care particularly for the visits of self appointed committees of citizens. His definition of a deputation was "a noun signifying many, but not signifying much."

For the Birds.

German house builders always contrive to leave a small flat place on the roof of each house for birds to nest on.

SEVENTY-FIVE BLOCKS

One Hundred and Forty-Two Acres Were Burned Over.

BALTIMORE'S GLOOM.

Building Inspector Preston Places the Property Loss In Neighborhood of One Hundred and Fifty Millions of Dollars.

Baltimore, Feb. 9.—Baltimore, on Monday night, was staggering under a fire loss which no one has the temerity to put in figures. The important commercial district is blackened ruins, laid bare by a conflagration which raged without a momentary check from 10:45 a. m., Sunday, until late in the afternoon Monday. At 3 o'clock the city officials again breathed. It was agreed that the flames were under control. They had raged twenty-eight hours, in spite of superhuman efforts put forth by the best fighting forces which more than half a dozen cities were able to muster.

The only lights in that section which escaped destruction were from corner gas lamps. The stores were closed in nearly every street. The darkened avenues were full of jostling people talking of one subject. Apparently there is but one cause for gladness, and this is that there are no homeless. The residence section of the city escaped. This phase of the situation relieved the officials from any thought other than property.

At 2 o'clock the Associated Press sent out a bulletin saying that the flames would be held in check at the Union docks and prevented from leaping Jones falls, and placing the entire city opposite there in in jeopardy. Ot 5 o'clock that bulletin was confirmed. A score of times flames of fire were found lapping the sides of lumber piles on the east bank of the falls. In some instances the lumber was tossed into the falls, and in some cases heroic effort stayed the onward sweep of the flames. Throughout the district in which the firemen worked for supremacy they were handicapped by a gale which carried burning brands over the heads of the workers and beyond the reach of the hundreds of streams of water poured into the raging furnaces. But for the work of volunteers in seeking out and extinguishing these embers it is almost certain that the burned area would have been twice larger than it is. About seventy-five squares, or 140 acres, are in ashes.

Insurance companies have opened temporary offices in the Lexington hotel, but their representatives decline to estimate the loss. The answer of one is typical of all: "It's too big. We have no figures to describe it. Make it above $100,000,000. That's the best we can do."

The same indecision was true with regard to estimates concerning insurance.

The city was early placed under martial law, and thus all danger of looting in the doomed district was eliminated. Word was received that General Corbin of New York would be here to take command of the federal troops. The presence of two regiments of militia as an adjunct to the police, which were augmented by details from Philadelphia and Washington, resulted in the maintenance of the best of order.

No one dares to guess what would have happened had the flames jumped the falls. The struggle Monday was with the one end of confining the fire to the west side of the muddy stream. That this effort was successful is merely the result of the fire burning itself out and coming into contact with the concerted labors of nearly one hundred fire companies, aided by the powerful tug, the Cataract. Again and again the terrible heat, driven from the burning district across Jones falls, ignited buildings and lumber piles. Furious hand to hand fights occurred which, fortunately for the residents of East Baltimore, were won by the firemen. Bucket brigades were formed to prevent the destructive leap of the flames across the narrow stream. Had the fire gained a foothold on the east side lumber yards, it is conceded that nothing could have stopped the onslaught, and the departments would have been powerless to prevent damage as great, if not greater, than the Chicago fire.

Dynamite explosions were frequent Monday. The plan adopted Sunday night of blowing up buildings in attempting to stay the progress of the flames continued until the fire was under control. Then the dynamiters turned their attention to razing tottering walls which threatened to collapse. The result was almost constant cononading, and the detonating was heard in all parts of the city.

With the fire under control, the blackened waste which lies in the wake of the sea of flames presents a view, terrible in its pyrotechnic grandeur. It can be likened best to oceans of great coke ovens, each shooting out its thousand tongues of flame from pyramids of brick, stone and cement. Where the fire has died out nothing remains but blackened waste, from which rise hundreds of towering, insecure shafts of the same color. These are all that is left of what were once handsome office, storage, wholesale and business houses of all kinds.

The loss will not be accurately estimated for weeks, for business men, propetous previous to the fire, are now poor. Expressions heard among these men as they look into the collapsed property, reveal an astounding number who are only poorly protected by insurance.

The high winds made it nearly impossible for any one to pass through the streets bordered by crumbling walls without grave danger to personal safety. Tangled masses of wires cross and recross the streets, and these were lashed so furiously by the wind that they could have proved no more dangerous had they been alive.

TEN DAYS.

Bill Was Promptly Passed by Maryland Legislature.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 9.—The general assembly met at the state house Monday to consider plans for the relief for fire conditions in Baltimore. Senator Gill of Baltimore introduced a bill authorizing Governor Warfield to declare ten successive legal holidays in the stricken city so as to aid property owners and other losers by the fire to get their business in as good shape as possible. The bill, which was passed at once and signed by the governor, also authorizes him to extend the suspension of business beyond ten days if necessary. A bill to make a relief appropriation, which was to have been presented in the house, was laid over until the conditions and amounts needed can be ascertained.

The legislature adjourned, and the legislators left on a special train for Baltimore.

Food Needed.

Baltimore, Feb. 9.—Food must come from adjacent cities, and a partial famine will be an added plague of the situation. Restaurants are entirely without food, and the destruction of the commission houses along the waterfront has built off the means of supply. Hotels are but little better off, and though they save they will be able to feed their guests, it is admitted the scarcity will be lessened at once.

Preston's Figures.

Baltimore, Feb. 9.—Inspector of Buildings Preston, after making a careful study of the burned district, placed the building loss at $150,000,000.

TERRIFIC TORNADO.

Fulton County Arkansas Visited by Heavy Wind Storm.

Little Rock, Feb. 9.—A special to the Arkansas Gazette from Mammoth Springs, Ark., says:

News has been received here of a terrific tornado which smashed through the southern part of this (Fulton) county Saturday night. At Union, thirty miles southwest of here, three persons were killed, the Rev. Seden, a Baptist minister, and the oldest daughter of John Clinton. The other was a child, name not known. It is reported that five persons were killed four miles west of Union; names not known. At Union the dwelling of Samuel W. Cochran, together with the barn and house of William Gilstrap and a number of smaller residences, also the store houses of S. W. Cochran and S. W. Cochran, Jr., with the contents, two churches, the Masonic hall and Carnes' blacksmith shop were swept away. The only bulidnig left in the little town was Dr. Barnes' store, and it was blown from its foundation. The path of the tornado was about 300 yards wide.

BILL PASSED.

Measure Granting Assistance to Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Washington, Feb. 9.—After listening to speeches by Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Clay in support of the Panama canal treaty the senate Monday passed the bill granting assistance to the proposed Lewis and Clark expedition at Portland, Ore.

The bill was amended so as to close the exposition on Sundays and the provision for a permanent memorial to Lewis and Clark was eliminated.

Chaplain Hale, in his opening prayer, referred to the Baltimore fire.

The Panama canal question was then taken up, and Mr. Hopkins addressed the senate in support of the canal treaty.

He eulogized Mr. Roosevelt as one of the ablest presidents the country has ever had.

The reasons for the criticisms of the president, he said, were political.

Mr. Clay followed, announcing his intention to vote for the canal treaty, but the same time sharply criticising the conduct of the administration in dealing with the situation in Panama.

DEBATED IN HOUSE.

Proposed Loan to the World's Fair Came Up For Discussion.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The house Monday debated at length the proposed loan of $4,600,000 to the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis, as provided for in the senate amendment to the urgent deficiency bill, and it was still pending when the house adjourned. The house nonconcurred in all other amendments except that providing for coal tests at the St. Louis fair.

The chaplain, in his opening prayer, prayed for the fire-swept city of Baltimore.

The urgent deficiency bill was referred to the committee on appropriations through the efforts of those who wanted to move concurrence in the St. Louis fair amendment.

Resolutions were alopted calling on the attorney general for information in addition to that furnished under the recent request for information as to the anti-trust suits instituted, also for a report made by an examiner sent by the department of justice to investigate charges made by S. M. Brosius of the Indian Rights association.

Little More Encouraging.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Senator Hanna's condition Monday night was a little more encouraging, though the extreme weakness which has been the worst feature of his illness, continues. He had a fairly quiet day, rested a little better and there was less irritability of the stomach, so that the senator was able to take more nourishment than for some days.

Awaiting Results.

Lake Charles, La., Feb. 9.—Henderson Ashworth, colored, is in jail awaiting the result of injuries to Mrs. John Thompson, a white woman, who is at the point of death.

The Hungry Jackal.

The jackal is a greater destroyer of humanity in India than the tiger. Statistics published by the government of India show that, while 928 persons were killed by tigers, more than 1,000 children were carried away by jackals.

Life of a Tea Set.

It is said that the average life of a forty piece tea service is a decade—that is to say, in ten years the very last of the forty pieces has been broken.

An Odd Legacy.

Among strange legacies may be classed that of a Vermont man who left $500 to his church, the income to be used in sweeping the snow off the church pavement and in strewing ashes and sawdust on the slippery places.

The Sugar We Eat.

The United States can consume its own sugar product and that of Cuba, Porto Rico, Manila and Hawaii too.

Clippers..

FOR HORSES AND SHEEP, BOTH HAND AND MACHINE. WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE IN STOCK, THE QUALITY BEING THE BEST WE CAN GET. PRICES RANGE

From $1.25 to $22.50.

MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

Nash Hardware Co.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK RATES.

Tariff Fixed for Shippers by the State Railway Commission.

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

DISTANCE—Miles.		RATES. No. 1	RATES. 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	15¾
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.

Spencers and Titles.

Herbert Spencer in disdaining all titles happened to follow a lead set to him by others of his name. Charles Spencer, second Lord Sunderland, would not, when he sat in parliament for Tiverton, allow himself to be called my lord and expressed the hope that he would live to see the day when not a peer would be left in England. Another and a later Spencer, the Hon. George Spencer, sixty years ago astonished his father, the Earl Spencer of the day, by dropping his title and even his name when he became a Roman Catholic and entered the Passionist order as "Father Ignatius."

Shortest Street In the World.

What is perhaps the shortest street in the world is West South Division street in Buffalo. Furthermore, it has only one side. South Division street proper runs east from Main, but the old surveyors allowed it to cross Main street and run for thirty feet on the west side, where it intersects Erie street, which runs diagonally southwest from Main. On the north of West Division street is Shelton square, so the short street has but its south side to call its own.—Exchange.

WORTH RAILWAY SCHEDULE

Rock Island System.

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

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

Frisco System

		Arrive. North
	d River, Texas & Southern Ry.	
am	F. & St. L. Mail & Ex.	2:55 pm
am	.... Mixed	7:50 pm
	Ft. W. & R. G. Ry.	Arrive.
pm	Brownwood M. & Ex.	10:55 am
pm	..... Mixed	6:00 am

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

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

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

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

		Arrive.
	ternational & Great Northern Ry.	
am	Houston & San An. Ex.	7:35 pm
pm	Austin " " "	12:05 pm

		Arrive. North
	Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry.	
	ese trains at Union Station, Cor. and Jones:	
am	K. C. & Chi. Ex. & Mail	9:00 pm
pm	K. C. & Chi. Fast Ex.	7:50 am
		Arrive. South
am	Hou. & Gal. M. & Ex.	8:20 pm
pm	Hou. & San Antonio Gal. Mail & Ex.....	7:40 am

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

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GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The Growers of Mutton and Wool

I keep a few sheep with the dairy, for I think they require so little attention, says E. E. Stebbins in American Agriculturist. My sheep are housed only during bad storms until the lambs begin to drop, and I seldom have a weak lamb. Last year my six ewes dropped eleven lambs and raised them all. I sold them in August at 5 cents per pound alive, and they weighed just 1,050 pounds, bringing $52.50. The ewes sheared forty-nine pounds of wool, which sold for 17 cents per pound, netting $8.33, or a total of $60.83 from my six ewes. A single lamb generally will be larger than a twin, but my heaviest lamb weighed 115 pounds and his twin 111 pounds. Much depends on the ewe as a milker as to size of lambs.

As I was raised among Merino sheep when a lad, I thought there was no sheep their equal, and of course when I went to farming for myself I bought a flock of Merinos. I kept them two or three years and sold them, and now I would not take a bunch of Merinos as a gift if I were obliged to keep them. In the sixties, when wool was from 75 cents to $1 per pound, the Merinos just filled the bill, but when it comes to raising lambs they are not in it with the coarse wool breeds.

Several years ago I bought a flock and picked out six that suited me as to build. Then I got a Shropshire ram lamb of the same makeup, and at two years old he weighed 200 pounds, and my flock is all his get. A year ago one of the ewes lost part of her udder, and I feared trouble with it in the future, so I sold her. She was only four years old and would have been good for several years yet. She dressed ninety pounds.

I branched out in the business and bought a registered Shropshire ewe, and she dropped a pair of fine ewe lambs. My sheep all dropped lambs except one within a week, and four pairs of twins and two sets of triplets is the record and all strong, healthy lambs. My sheep are about as tame as a house cat.

A Great Irish Breed.

The American Sheep Breeder prints the accompanying picture of one of the only native Irish breed of sheep, the Roscommon, which by reason of its striking characteristics is attracting considerable attention among the breeders of Great Britain.

These sheep become very large and heavy, especially when fed and kept on

A ROSCOMMON RAM.

limestone lands. Some animals recently exhibited weighed as high as 268 pounds, and dressed lambs at ten months old have tipped the scale at 128 pounds. The mutton is delicious and the flavor excellent. Another attractive feature is the even mixing of the lean and fat, which is a great advantage from the butchers' standpoint.

As to the wool, it is white, bright and lustrous, and an expert from the Bradford wool house when giving evidence before the government department committee on sheep dipping in London recently gave his opinion that the wool of the Roscommon sheep was the best in the whole of Great Britain.

Sheep Men's Grievances.

"Between the railroads and the forest reserves the sheep men of our country are being subjected to considerable hardship," said Thomas J. Dickerson of Walcott, Wyo. "The railroads are selling large tracts of land to big stockmen, and these stockmen will not allow any trespassing. Every alternate section is owned by the government, and one man has as much right to it as another, but we can't get to it without trespassing, and so the men who have bought railroad land have the use of just twice the amount included in the purchase. This bars out the rest of us. The Medicine Bow forest reserve has also taken a good deal of our pasture. The law limits the number of sheep to be put on the reserve to 40,000, and in the past at least 100,000 have found good grazing thereon. The matter of trespassing was taken into court awhile ago, and it cost one big firm in the neighborhood of $6,000 to find out that the landowner's wishes must be respected."

What Sheep Eat.

Professor Kennedy of the Iowa experiment station says that there are 600 kinds of weeds and grasses growing in the agricultural states, and of these sheep eat 550, horses eat 82 and cattle eat 56. He says sheep relish most weeds and do well on them, and therefore every farm of a quarter section should have at least a flock of twenty-five sheep to help keep down the weeds, and that small flocks pay their way on most farms in this way. He says: "Less labor is required in handling sheep than almost any other kind of stock. During a large portion of the year they will take care of themselves and at the same time utilize the weeds and other wastes found on so many farms. True it is that at certain seasons of the year they must be given food, care and attention. This is especially so at lambing time."

A NEW KIND OF MEAT.

Results of Mr. Goodnight's Mating of Buffalo and Angus Cattle.

There is a man in Texas who has spent the last twenty years in developing a theory which now promises to revolutionize the entire cattle industry of this country. He is Charles Goodnight, distinguished as a philanthropist, philosopher and scientist, and he has at last succeeded in raising a peculiar cross breed of cattle combining the flavor of beef with the extra weight and fourteen ribs of the American buffalo.

Cattlemen are greatly interested in Mr. Goodnight's breed of cattle. The animals are magnificently built and weigh fully 20 per cent more than the average Texas steer. Those who have tested the delicious tenderloin steaks from one of the new crossbred cattle declare that they are the best they ever ate. It is proposed to breed the cattle extensively for the markets, where, it is believed, the meat will command a higher price than even thoroughbred beef.

"Seventeen years ago, one cold, frosty morning," said Mr. Goodnight, "I surprised a number of buffalo cows and two buffalo calves grazing in a canyon some thirty miles west of my ranch. After a short chase my companions and myself succeeded in roping the calves, and these, together with another animal, a present to Mrs. Goodnight, were the nucleus for the present herd of buffalo now grazing in my pastures. It has been a long, tiresome task, and many times I was almost forced to despair of reaching the successful end of my experiment, but at last success came to me, and I have proved that a cross between the wild buffalo and the Angus breed of cattle has produced a valuable new breed of animals.

"I have succeeded in producing a breed of cattle which, retaining all the hardihood of the buffalo, possesses all the fine qualities of the domestic animal. The high bumps and heads have disappeared, but the long, deep bodies have remained, giving a weight of at least 20 per cent more to the grown animal and at the same time improving the flavor of the beef. These cattle, like the buffalo, will grow fat on grass which would starve the ordinary Angus herd, and their ability to go long without water and face the severe storms of winter is one of the most important features of the new breed.

"A most remarkable feature, however, is the fact that even down to the eighth blood they retain the fourteen ribs to a side possessed by their progenitor, the native buffalo, thus giving more steak cutting meat and additional weight. Perhaps the strangest characteristic of all is the fact that, while the buffalo is excitable and afraid of human beings, the crossed breed is much more gentle even than the ordinary Angus animal and seems to crave human attention rather than fear it."

THE PORKERS

Comfortable pig quarters can be cheaply built, and comfort with hogs means as much or more profit than with any other animals on the farm. He is a rich man, indeed, who can afford to let a milking cow shiver in the wind through a rainy, cold night or a flock of laying (they won't be laying, though) hens roost where wet and wind make the night one long spell of suffering, but the man who will leave his hogs to lie down in mud and filth, exposed to rain and wind, must be wholly blind to profits and all human feeling. Still, in a long journey through the country during a recent stormy week we saw more hogs in muddy, cheerless, exposed yards than any other kind of stock. This is too bad. It is cruel, and it is an inexcusable waste. It takes bushels of good corn to make up the heat which a little stray manure or plain earth and sod would do if piled around a hog house or pen. We believe in portable pens where they are at all practical, but these can be made with a good light and tight roof over the sleeping quarters and at least the north and west sides made wind proof. Nearly always some kind of refuse, straw, oats or something, can be found for a little bedding. We know it had been rainy and bad, much worse than usual, but dry spots or shed room can generally be found somewhere on the farm if one sets about it.—Dakota Farmer.

Pure Bred Hog Trade.

Breeders of pure bred swine were hardly able to keep up with their orders while fat hogs were high. Their surplus stock was snapped up at good prices. But since hogs have declined breeding stock is not so much in demand. In fact the inquiry for it is only a fraction of what it was a year or two ago at this time. Stockman and Farmer holds that there is just as much need for breeding hogs now as there ever was, but people will not buy because "the hog market is so discouraging." The market for fat hogs should have very little to do with the extent of the demand for breeding stock, but it should have something to do with prices, and it has. Just as fat hogs decline and advance so do pure bred hogs. They can be bought cheap now, and it is the time to buy them, regardless of what the other fellow is doing.

Why Hogs Root.

Thus far all efforts to prevent swine from rooting have been only comparatively successful. All the appliances are only partially a success. Hogs are after the luscious morsels the earth only affords, and they will try to have them in spite of hog tamers, rings and other devices. They are the worst in the spring and in the fall, when the insects are coming out of or going into the ground.—Tennessee Farmer.

Italian Newspapers.

Italian newspapers have few subscribers. They are sold mostly in the streets.

For a Hard Corn.

A simple home remedy for a hard corn is a glycerin poultice. Saturate a little lint or cotton wool with glycerin, apply to the corn, cover with a bit of oil silk and wrap in a bandage overnight. Repeat for several successive nights, and the bulk of the corn may be readily removed.

Danish Industrial Schools.

The industrial schools in Denmark pay special attention to basket weaving, brushmaking, bookbinding, woodcarving, straw weaving and cabinetmaking.

Venezuela Pearls.

The pearl fisheries of the island of Margherita, in Venezuela, are worth about $600,000 a year.

Fort Worth Stock Yards Company

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Daily Capacity

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

This Is Your Market...

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

PACKERS.

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

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

A FAMILY AFFAIR

[Copyright, 1903, by C. B. Lewis.]

We had with us in C company a man about forty years old named Reuben Hardman, and he was the only man among us who kept close mouthed about his identity and his family history. Some of the men thought there was good reason for this, but it didn't transpire that Hardman had anything to be ashamed of. The truth came out one day as he was marching and stumbling over a bad road, and when his patience had become exhausted he said:

"Gaul durn Dan'l's hide, but if I had him here I'd wallop him till he couldn't holler! What on earth did he go and do it for and bring all this trouble on me?"

Some of the boys asked him who Dan'l was, and then the mystery was solved. Dan'l was a brother who had gone south and enlisted in the Confederate army and was then known to be in among the troops confronting us. If Reuben was a good Union man Dan'l was no less a good Confederate, and if Reuben cussed Dan'l for the war his adjectives were supposed to be returned with interest.

We wondered if it would so happen that the two would meet in battle, but time went on until we got around to Petersburg. As our regiment took the rifle pits in the center of Grant's lines one day Reuben was one of the men detailed for the pits. At this point Union and Confederate pits were not more than a hundred feet apart, and to show a head above the earth was sure death. Reuben had a high pitched voice, and any one having heard it could identify him in the darkest night. It began raining soon after he and a comrade had reached the pit, and the brother soon began the same old tirade against Daniel.

Suddenly a voice from the Confederate pit opposite shouted out:

"Say, now, but shuck my hide if I don't know the critter who owns that voice!"

"Who be you over there?" called Reuben as he started up.

"I'm Dan'l, of course."

"You don't mean it!"

"Yes, I do, and you are Reube. I'd know that voice of yours if I heard it in Chiny. Say, old man, how are ye, and how are all the folks at home?"

"I'm well 'nuff, and the folks are well 'nuff, but I'm powerful mad. What did you go and turn rebel for and make all this trouble? You hain't got a spark of decency about you, Dan'l Hardman!"

"I'm as good as any old Yankee!" replied Daniel.

"You ain't either. Just let me git holt of you, and you'll sing a different tune. I want you to come right over here and surrender and behave yourself. Do you hear me?"

Their conversation in the pits was heard by a score of men on either side, and first one would cheer and then the other. When there was a break in the talk, a Confederate would shout across:

"Hey thar, Reube, come over to the house and see Dan'l!"

"You bad boy, Dan'l, come home and be licked!" a Federal would shout in answer. And for an hour the firing from half a dozen rifle pits was suspended. When Reuben took his second trick in the pit he was so eager to open communication that he exposed his head, and a bullet sent his cap flying ten feet away.

"Durn your hide, but that was you, Dan'l!" he shouted as he crouched down. "Yes, I'll bet it was. You hain't got no more sense in your head than to go and shoot at your brother, though you couldn't hit a barn ten feet away."

"That you, Reube?" called Daniel.

"Of course it's me. What you askin' such silly questions for? You never did know beans, even before you ran away and joined them rebels."

"Don't git mad," said Daniel. "I thought it was some other Yank. Say, Reube, did you say that all the folks at home was well? I hain't heard from them in a hull year."

"None o' your business how they are. Anybody mean 'nuff to go off and join the rebel army needn't be askin' about decent folks. I've got a heap o' things laid up ag'in you, young man, and you'll do a lot of beggin' when I git holt of you."

"But you'll never git holt," replied Daniel, while all those around him raised a cheer.

"Yes, I will. Grant is goin' to capture your old army for sure, and then me an' you will settle things."

"Tell General Grant to go to grass."

It was funny what influence that little thing had on the opposing rifle pits. It came to be known to hundreds of men on each side that Reuben and Daniel were brothers, and their names became household words. They were on duty only three times before their respective regiments were relieved, but the men who came after them had something to talk about. All of a sudden there would come a lull in the murderous firing, and a Confederate would raise his voice and call out:

"Say, yo' Yank over thar, what has become of Dan'l's brother?"

"Oh, he's all right!" would be answered. "And how's Dan'l getting along?"

"He's all right."

All through the last days of the fighting Reuben looked for Daniel, but it was only at Appomattox that he found him among the men whose brave fight was over at last. As Daniel grounded his musket and looked at the flag he had fought for Reuben stepped up to him with extended hand and said:

"So I have found ye at last, have I? Now, then, you shake hands and begin to be decent and come along home with me and see what father's got to say about your shootin' my cap off."

M. QUAD.

A Liquor Cure.

A cure for a craving for intoxicating liquors is said to be a raw potato peeled and one end cut down till it can be easily inserted in the mouth. Then the potato is to be dipped in ice water and sucked whenever the craving comes on.

The Play In France.

The first play given in France was "Cleopatra," in 1552.

A Mediæval Kitchen.

The oldest relic in London of a mediæval kitchen is at Westminster abbey, though little remains to indicate it save the rubble flooring, the buttery hatch and an adjoining cellar.

YOU WILL FIND

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

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

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G. P. A., C. R. I. & G. Ry.,
FORT WORTH, TEX.

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 people 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 stopovers at nearly all points; thus giving you chance to investigate the various sections of the Panhandle.

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

THE
Interurban Electric Road

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

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

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

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

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

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS ARE OUR SPECIALTIES

BUT WE

Manufacture, Repair, Engrave and Sell

Everything usually found in a first-class jewelry establishment. We want your patronage and will use every legitimate effort to get it.

J. E. Mitchell & Company,

Wholesale, Retail and Manufacturing Jewelers.

506 and 508 Main Street. FORT WORTH.

Stockmen, Attention!

The next Monthly

Auction Sale

—OF—

Horses AND Mules

Will be held

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Feb. 9, 10, 11

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

Ft. Worth Horse and Mule Co.

ARMOUR HEREFORDS

Immunized Against Texas Fever

I have just had 55 of my best 7 to 18 months old bulls and heifers inoculated against Texas Fever, which Dr. Connoway allows us to say, is the best lot he ever immunized. These we are now offering for sale to those who wish such animals shipped below the Fever Line, and will be pleased to receive your inquiries regarding same.

CHARLES W. ARMOUR, Kansas City, Mo.

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

Cracked Cotton Seed Cake, Meal and Hulls

Write or wire for delivered prices. FORT WORTH GRAIN AND COMMISSION CO. 212 Wheat Building Fort Worth, Texas

LOST.

LOST—Between Marine and Exchange ave., Stock Yards, one Navajo Saddle Blanket. Return to Jas. Stewart, Interstate Live Stock Com. Co., Exchange Bldg., and receive reward.

FOR SALE.

RICE LANDS FOR SALE—Go to the rice belt and get rich; most profitable crop grown. We will start you for $60, balance in seven years' time. You will own your own 100-acre rice farm, improved, with house, irrigation plant, well and steam plant. In fact, everything ready to run. Write Stephenson & Arthur for pamphlets and particulars. 1600 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

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

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

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EUROPEAN PLAN

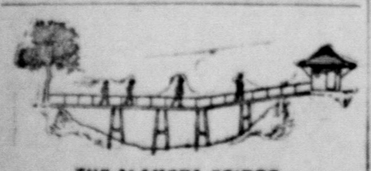
At end of street car line, 25th and North Main Street. Three hundred yards due west of Live Stock Exchange Building

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

THE FAMOUS KITTS BRIDGE,

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

Stock Yards Exchange Saloon



THE ALAMEDA BRIDGE.

The above is a cut of the

ALAMEDA BRIDGE,

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

Alameda Bar

than all the waters that have ever passed beneath it.

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

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

HINTS BY MAY MANTON.

4645 Child's Russian One Piece Dress, 4 to 10 years.

Child's Russian One Piece Dress 4645.

One piece dresses always are becoming to children and are much liked by many mothers because of their simplicity as well as style. This one is made of the new mercerized linen suiting in rose color, with stitched bands of white, and is charming, but is adapted to childish wool fabrics as well as those of linen and cotton. When lapped right side over left, as shown, it is suited to girls, but can be lapped left over right and made equally appropriate for the wee boys who have not yet discarded frocks.

The dress is made with fronts and back and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. At the waist is a belt, slipped under straps at the under arm seams, that serves to keep it in place. The sleeves are full, finished with straight cuffs rounded at one end.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (8 years) is 3½ yards 27 inches wide, 3 yards 32 inches wide or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1 yard of contrasting color for bands.

The pattern 4645 is cut in sizes for children of 4, 6, 8 and 10 years of age.

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

Pattern Department, Daily Live Stock Reporter:

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

Name .....

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

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

Measurements—Waist..... Bust.....

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

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

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

Strudel.

Strudel is a preparation of pie crust mixed with beer, rolled into a sheet thin as a veil, spread with fat, chopped nuts and raisins, manipulated into a roll and baked. In the Hungarian heart it holds the time honored place occupied in New England by fruit cake.

For a Shoe Brush.

A strip of carpet glued to a piece of wood will remove mud from boots quickly and without the slightest injury to leather and is far better than the usual brush.

STRICT NEUTRALITY.

That Will Be the Attitute of United States Government.

CASSINI SO INFORMED

Secretary Hay Had a Call From the Russian Ambassador to America and He Advised as to Position We Hold.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador called by appointment on Secretary Hay at 3 o'clock Monday and the two were in conference for nearly an hour. The ambassador was again assured that this government could be depended on to maintain the strictest and most complete neutrality in the coming war. Count Cassini gave Mr. Hay a brief summary of the negotiations. He informed the secretary that Russia was convinced that Japan had all along been anxious for war and that her breaking off of diplomatic negotiations at the moment when Russia was put-

COUNT CASSINI.

ting forth her utmost effort to make concessions that would preserve peace, was an evidence of bad faith.

In Russian circles it is not expected that Japan will formally declare war, but that she will attempt to catch Russia unawares. It is declared that the Russian army and fleet will be found ready and waiting, that Russia will not assume the offensive until she has been attacked, but after that there will be no delay.

FIRING HEARD.

Said to Have Occurred to the East of Koje Island.

London, Feb. 9.—In a dispatch from Tokio a correspondent of the Daily Mail says the Jiji Shampo has received a telegram from Fusan, Korea, declaring that the firing of guns was heard to the east of Koje island, about twenty-five miles southwest of Fusan, at 8 o'clock Saturday morning.

To Land Troops In China.

London, Feb. 9.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says that France has agreed with other powers to land troops in China directly hostilities begin, in order to insure neutrality of the middle kingdom.

EPILEPTIC COLONY.

Will Be Ready to Receive Patients In a Short Time.

Austin, Feb. 9.—The state building board, consisting of the governor, state treasurer, controller and superintendent of the state lunatic asylum, has just made an inspection of the epileptic colony at Abilene, and reports that, with the exception of the water tower, everythink is in readiness for the opening of the colony, which will occur by March 1, unless inclement weather retards the work on the standpipe.

BURIAL OF PAUPERS.

San Antonio Official Declares Graves Are too Shallow.

San Antonio, Feb. 9.—Mayor pro tem Brown, at a meeting of the city council Monday, sprang a sensation when he charged that paupers were being buried in graves dug not over 2½ feet deep, and that he believed an examination will develp that empty coffins have been interred in these shallow graves.

He introduced a resolution instructing the opening and examining of ten paupers' graves, which he believes will create a scandal.

Would Not Approve.

Houston, Feb. 9.—The Charles E. Dodge case took a new turn Monday evening when District Clerk Dart declined to approve the $10,000 bond named by Judge Burns. The judge has gone to Laredo.

FIFTY KILLED.

Workmen Lose Their Lives by Caving In of an Embankment.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 9.—Fifty workmen were killed by the caving in of an embankment on the Warsaw-Vienna railway. In the course of their work the men dug into an old smelting works which had been buried beneath the line for thirty days. An explosion followed. Besides the men killed, many were frightfully burned.

FATALLY SHOOTS WOMAN.

Man Then Sends His Own Soul Into Eternity.

Rockdale, Tex., Feb. 9.—John Powell shot Pinkie Brown through the body at the International lignite mine, two miles east of here, and then shot himself through the head, causing instant death. The woman is still alive.

DEPARTURE URGED.

Consul Insists That His Countrymen Shall at Once Leave.

Port Arthur, Feb. 9.—The Japanese consul at Che Foo has sent a telegram to Japanese elder statesmen here urging the departure of all Japanese from Port Arthur and Port Dalny. The greatest excitement prevails here. No steamers are available and Japanese are trying to charter a sailing vessel. They are hastily selling off property and winding up business. Japan has been telegraphically cut off from this port for some days. A detachment of Japanese troops stationed on the Island of Sumima, forty miles from Mazampho, Korea, has been ordered to be in readiness to land in Korea in the event of a rupture. The Japanese commercial agent at Vladivostock has been ordered to leave.

CAVALRY LEAVING.

They Are Going From Mukden and Will Go Into Korea.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 9.—An advance detachment of Russian cavalry is leaving Mukden for Korea. A telegram from Mukden announcing the departure of the cavalry adds: "Russian love of peace has been exhausted by Japan's demands. Troops, therefore, have been concentrated at the Yalu river. The Russian troops are in the best of spirits. Japanese everywhere are hurrying homeward."

The Mukden dispatch repeats the rumor that a Japanese squadron is of Wei-Hai-Wei on the north coast of Shan-Hung peninsula, with the object of intercepting Russian ships coming from Europe.

HAVE STARTED.

Japanese Regiments and Russian Ships Take Their Departure.

Berlin, Feb. 9.—A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Vienna says Admiral von Spaun, commander-in-chief of the Austrian navy, has received a dispatch from the commander of the Austrian legation guard at Pekin to the effect that Japan has embarked her regiment of guards and two army divisions on forty steamers. The dispatch added that a Russian cruiser division sailed from Port Arthur.

REPLY OF RUSSIA.

Baron Hayashi of the Opinion It Has Never Been Sent.

London, Feb. 9.—Baron Hayashi regardsgards breaking off of negotiations as tantamount to war and does not look for any formal declaration. The minister reiterates the statement that the Russian reply has not been delivered and declares his belief that it never was sent.

Cannot Be Confirmed.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The state department received a cablegram from the American legation at Seoul to the effect it was reported Japanese warships had arrived off Masampho, but telegraphic communication has been cut off and it is impossible to confirm the report.

Chinese Are Excited.

Port Arthur, Feb. 9.—In response to instructions from the Japanese government many Japanese sailed from here for Nagasaki. Chinese in Manchuria are greatly excited and numbers of them are preparing to leave for Che Foo.

Has Commenced.

London, Feb. 9.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister, has informed the Associated Press that military steps contemplated by Japan for preservation of its interests in the far east have already commenced.

Seizure Reported.

London, Feb. 9.—A special dispatch from Berlin says a strong fleet of Japanese warships, reported to be on its way to Chemulpo, Korea, seized several Russian trading steamers.

Comfortable Night.

Washington, Feb. 9.—At the Arlington hotel it was reported that Senator Hanna passed a comfortable night Sunday night.

Pritchard Appointed.

Washington, Feb. 9.—George K. Pritchard of North Carolina has been appointed United States marshal for the Central district of the Indian Territory.

Bank Closes.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The comptroller has been advised of the closing of the Citizens' National bank of McGregor, Tex. Its capital stock is $25,000. Failure is alleged to be due to drop in cotton.

Black's Terrible Mistake.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 9.—Oscar Black, a brakeman, accidentally drank carbolic acid, from which he died.

Condemned Man Baptized.

Cleburne, Tex., Feb. 9.—Henry Fugett, the negro man who is sentenced to hang soon for the murder of his wife, was baptized. The sheriff, Frank Long, chained the prisoner to himself and with the negro prisoner, went down into the water.

Ten on One Train.

New York, Feb. 9.—Ten fire companies left Jersey City on a special train early Monday morning for Baltimore.

Code Messages May Be Sent.

New York, Feb. 9.—Japan has decided that cable messages in code may be sent to Japan without restriction.

Reported Captured.

Berlin, Feb. 9.—The Deutsche Zeitung affirms on diplomatic authority that the Japanese have captured three Russian ships

Coffee Trees.

The coffee tree reaches its maximum of production in about twelve years and should continue in full bearing for fifty years, though some trees are known to be as old as eighty-two years.

The Reason.

The reason the plumber is awfully slow
When he's got you once in his gripe
Is simple enough for an infant to know:
He's always "hitting the pipe!"
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Wireless.

"This is certainly having words over nothing," mused the wireless telegraph operator as he sent a message.—Columbia Jester.

The Curtain Lecture.

Most wives are inconsistent
When husbands drive them to it.
They say, "It's no use talking!"
Then go right on and do it.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

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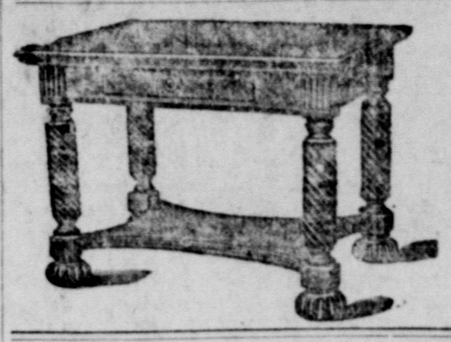

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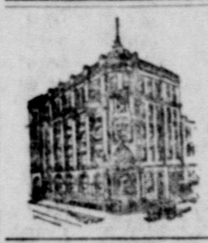

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RATS KNEW CAT WAS ABOUT

They Never Saw Puss and Were on Another Floor of House.

"I have observed recently a rather curious thing with respect to the relationship between cats and rats, and it has led to a rather interesting reflection," said a man who takes much interest in animal life. "For awhile the rats overran my place. At night there was no such thing as quiet around the house. They would scamper across the floor, bump up and down the steps and cut all kinds of capers. We secured a cat, and from the very time the cat appeared on the place the rats began to get scarce.

"There is nothing curious about this fact in itself. But to my personal knowledge the rats have never seen the cat. The cat has remained on one floor and the rats on another. There has been no chasing and no conflict between them. Now, I want to know how the rats know the cat is on the place.

"The inquiry has caused me to indulge the more interesting reflection. How far can a rat detect the presence of a cat by the sense of smell? Evidently at considerable distance. Else the rats at my place would not have known of the cat's presence under the circumstances. I'm quite sure that they have never seen the cat. But they know he is there just the same, and they have been awfully cautious since his arrival."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Dangerous Fishing.

Some years ago the New London sloop yacht Redhot, while cruising off Marthas Vineyard for swordfish, was struck by a wounded fish and so badly injured that she sank. The fish had pierced the bottom with his sword and in his blind attack had butted his head so hard against her timbers that they were shattered.

Actually not one of the fifty or sixty vessels that cruise for swordfish has a record of complete immunity. One craft was struck and rammed by swordfish twenty times in one cruise. Luckily none of the attacks was delivered under such circumstances that the fish succeeded in piercing her hull entirely, but the vessel was injured so badly that she needed a thorough overhauling after she made port.

Dogs as Collectors.

Dogs with collecting boxes attached to their collars are comparatively common in Europe. It may not, however, be generally known what large sums they earn for the charities they represent. It is stated in the Animal World that one which used to beg for a hospital in Ireland collected in five years nearly $15,000. He had a special banking account, which was submitted periodically to a chartered accountant.

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