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, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1904. NO. 16

## LIVESTOCK MARKET

**Today's Receipts of Cattle, 1,500, of Hogs 1,100.**

**CATTLE MARKET STEADY**

**Offerings Generally of Inferior Quality.**

**HOGS SLOW TO STEADY.**

**Quality was Good, but Weight was Lacking.**

### RECEIPTS.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. | H&M |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Today | 1,500 | 1,100 | 202 | ... |
| Last month | 274 | 451 | 133 | ... |
| Same day 1903 | 526 | 404 | ... | ... |

**Official Receipts Yesterday.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Cattle | 1,728 |
| Hogs | 1,275 |
| Horses | 155 |

**Today's Selling Prices.**

CATTLE—Steers, top $3.55, bulk $2.75@3.15. Cows, top $2.50, bulk $2.00@2.40. Calves, top $5.

HOGS—Top $4.95, bulk $4.85@4.90.

## THE CATTLE TRADE

**Today's Quotations.**

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

Receipts of cattle today were again moderate. Forty cars were in at the opening of the market, with about 1,200 cattle, and enough reported, including drive ins, to make total receipts for the day close around 1,500, against 887 for last Thursday, 274 for the corresponding Thursday last month, and 526 for the corresponding day one year ago.

### BEEF STEERS.

The supply of steers today was small, and outside of one pretty well finished load, offerings were largely light thin to half fat steers.

There was a good inquiry from local packers for desirable grades, and though the rain made trading disagreeable, the general market had an active tone, with sales on a steady basis.

On feeders buyers were a little slow taking hold, but this was evidently on account of the quality of the offerings, which were mostly common, but finally a clearance was made on a steady basis, with quite a number going to speculators.

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

Representative sales:

| No. | Ave. | Price |
|---|---|---|
| 22 | 1051 | 3 55 |
| 37 | 948 | 3 15 |
| 44 | 964 | 3 15 |
| 50 | 885 | 3 10 |
| 21 | 741 | 2 75 |
| 154 | 740 | 2 75 |
| 49 | 1011 | 2 50 |
| 1 | 610 | 2 50 |
| 1 | 490 | 1 70 |
| Late sales yesterday. | | |
| 47 | 1009 | 3 15 |

### BUTCHER STOCK.

The supply of butcher stock was again light, and offerings were mostly common to medium. The trade was a little slow getting started, as a good many cows did not seem to be the kind wanted, and considering everything, with a good many mixed loads to be peddled out, a seasonable clearance was affected on a steady basis.

Bulls sold slowly on a steady basis, the small supply going largely at a range of from $2.00@2.25.

Choice heavy fed cows are quoted from $2.50@3.00, with medium butchers $2.25@2.50, cutters $2.00@2.25, and canners $1.00@2.00.

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

| Cows. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1230 | 2 60 |
| 9 | 680 | 2 50 |
| 11 | 773 | 2 40 |
| 14 | 730 | 2 40 |
| 16 | 943 | 2 35 |
| 18 | 743 | 2 10 |
| 29 | 701 | 1 90 |
| 3 | 710 | 1 90 |
| 27 | 693 | 1 75 |
| 1 | 820 | 1 75 |
| 28 | 752 | 1 75 |
| 28 | 579 | 1 70 |
| 10 | 589 | 1 65 |
| 1 | 600 | 1 40 |
| **Bulls.** | | |
| 1 | 1390 | 2 65 |
| 2 | 1270 | 2 50 |
| 1 | 1310 | 2 45 |
| 1 | 1230 | 2 25 |
| 1 | 2110 | 2 25 |
| 1 | 1070 | 1 50 |

### CALVES.

Calves were not very plentiful. Only two loads with a few odd head mixed in here and there. The quality was medium to good, and trading was active and steady with yesterday.

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 100 | 5 00 |
| 2 | 140 | 5 00 |
| 4 | 182 | 5 00 |
| 138 | 142 | 5 00 |
| 1 | 130 | 4 75 |
| 1 | 150 | 4 50 |
| 14 | 183 | 4 25 |
| 2 | 115 | 3 50 |
| 30 | 208 | 3 50 |
| 2 | 285 | 3 25 |
| 9 | 311 | 3 00 |
| 4 | 355 | 2 50 |
| 4 | 432 | 2 25 |
| 1 | 320 | 2 25 |
| 4 | 317 | 1 75 |
| 4 | 290 | 1 75 |
| 16 | 283 | 1 60 |

## THE HOG TRADE

**Today's Quotations.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice sorted | $4 70@4 95 |
| Mixed packers | 4 60@4 85 |
| Lights | 4 55@4 75 |
| Pigs | 3 75@4 50 |
| Stags and roughs | 3 50@4 00 |

The general estimate made yesterday of today's receipts was around 500. At the opening of the market six cars of 481 head were in the pens, but six cars were reported to arrive about noon, which made total receipts for the day close around 1,100, against 2,340 for last Thursday, 451 for the corresponding Thursday in December, and 404 for the corresponding day one year ago.

The quanty of offerings was good, but outside of one load they were hardly as heavy as wanted.

The market was slow opening, as bidding was generally 5 to 10 lower than yesterday's close. Salesmen were holding hogs steady with yesterday's close, and finally with the good demand the supply sold out on this basis.

The top was $4.95 for Oklahoma corn fed hogs averaging 294 lbs., with the bulk of sales largely around $4.85.

Choice sorted are quoted from $4.70@4.95, mixed packers $4.60@4.85, light grades $4.55@4.75, pigs $3.75@4.50, and boars, stags and roughs from $3.50@4.00.

Representative sales:

**Territory Hogs.**

| No. | Shrink. | Average. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | ..... | 133 | 4 25 |
| 5 | ..... | 130 | 4 25 |
| 9 | ..... | 133 | 4 25 |
| 65 | 300 | 221 | 4 80 |
| 85 | 200 | 198 | 4 85 |
| 68 | 80 | 194 | 4 87½ |
| 65 | 280 | 294 | 4 95 |
| 76 | 80 | 247 | 4 95 |

## THE SHEEP TRADE

**Today's Quotations.**

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

## HORSES AND MULES

**Horses.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Drafts, good | $140@150 |
| Chunks, good | 75@130 |
| Drivers, good to fancy | 75 up |
| Drivers, medium | 55@ 75 |
| Southerners, common to fair | 35@ 50 |
| Southerners, good to extra | 75@100 |
| Plugs | 15@ 20 |
| Rangers, plain | 10@ 30 |
| Choice range horses | 50@ 75 |
| **Mules.** | |
| 13½ to 14 hands, fat | $ 50@ 60 |
| 14 to 14½ hands, fat | 75@ 85 |
| 14½ to 15 hands, fat | 90@120 |
| 15 to 15½ hands, fat | 125@140 |
| 15½ to 16 hands, fat with quality | 145@160 |
| 16 to 16½ hands, extra, 1,200 to 1,500 | 165@175 |

### RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

**Cattle.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Coffin & Green, Itasca | 34 |
| B. Bros., Hillsboro | 36 |
| P. M. Russell, Marthon | 28 |
| J. M. Chittim, San Antonio | 168 |
| S. & W., Comstock | 30 |
| W. W. Marrs, Commerce | 31 |
| G. C. Gelpin, Mt. Pleasant | 28 |
| J. S. Spangler, Sulphur Springs | 20 |
| S. R. Harper, Mt. Pleasant | 111 |
| Evans, Lambert & F., Mt. Pleasant | 206 |
| H. T. Hall, Omaha | 48 |
| M. Bros., Frost | 31 |
| D. C. Brant, Weatherford | 37 |
| Walter & McGee, Abilene | 81 |
| Mayfield & Hughes, Abilene | 71 |
| Branch Bros., El Campo | 64 |
| E. P. Slade, Sunset | 40 |
| S. B. Middlebrown, Vernon | 32 |
| B. Allen, Eskota | 29 |
| W. Allen, Colorado | 18 |
| D. J. Hudson, Monahans | 50 |
| D. Huffeker, Celecte | 26 |
| J. K. Barfield, San Angelo | 54 |
| J. R. Holman, Comanche | 28 |
| Hall & Lowe, Carbon | 19 |
| W. C. C., Malakoff | 16 |
| Huffstetter, Lometa | 35 |
| **Hogs.** | |
| E. S. Sparrow, Okla City, O. T. | 63 |
| C. J. Phillips, Osage, I. T. | 80 |
| E. H. Thompson, Clarksville | 94 |
| Briggs & Hill, Lucien, O. T. | 77 |
| L. L. Clark, Madill, I. T. | 77 |
| C. A. Barchers, Bessie, O. T. | 90 |
| Williams, B. &'M., Honey Grove | 71 |
| W. C. C., Malakoff | 50 |
| **Sheep.** | |
| Armour & Co., Kansas City | 206 |
| **Horses.** | |
| S. T. C., East Dallas | 23 |

### BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

**Cattle.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Swift & Co. | 893 |
| Armour & Co. | 442 |
| J. W. | 14 |
| Logan & Green | 33 |
| Saunders | 30 |
| Todd | 61 |
| All others | 22 |
| **Calves.** | |
| Armour & Co. | 103 |
| Swift & Co. | 43 |
| **Hogs.** | |
| Armour & Co. | 525 |
| Swift & Co. | 514 |
| E. P. Reynolds | 1 |

### TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 8,000 | 30,000 | 14,000 |
| Kansas City | 5,000 | 7,000 | 2,000 |
| St. Louis | 3,000 | 8,000 | 1,500 |
| St. Joseph | 1,500 | 4,800 | 200 |
| | 17,500 | 49,800 | 17,700 |

**Chicago.**

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, Jan. 21.—CATTLE—Receipts 8,000. Market slow. Beeves $3.50@5.70, cows and heifers $1.50@4.25, stockers and feeders $2.25@4.00.

HOGS — Receipts 30,000. Market strong to 10 higher. Top $5.10, bulk $4.75@4.95. Good to choice heavy $4.95@5.10, mixed and butchers $4.65@5.00, lights $4.50@4.85, pigs $4.25@4.50.

SHEEP — Receipts 14,000. Slow.

**Kansas City.**

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, Jan. 21.—CATTLE—Receipts 5,000. Market steady. Beeves $3.70@4.95, cows and heifers $1.75@3.75, stockers and feeders $2.75@4.25, Texas and Westerns $1.75@4.25.

HOGS — Receipts 7,000. Market strong to 5 higher. Top $4.95, bulk $4.65@4.90. Good to choice heavy $4.85@4.95, mixed butchers $4.70@4.90, lights $4.55@4.70, pigs $3.50@4.40.

SHEEP—Receipts 2,000. Weak.

**St. Louis.**

Special to The Reporter.

National Stock Yards, Jan. 21.—CATTLE — Receipts 3,000, Texas 1,400. Steady. Texas steers $2.60@4.25, cows and heifers $2.20@4.80.

HOGS — Receipts 8,000. Market steady. Top $5. Butchers $4.65@5.00, packers $4.55@4.85, pigs and lights $4.40@4.60.

SHEEP — Receipts 1,500. Steady. Lambs $4.75@5.75.

**St. Joseph.**

Special to The Reporter.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 22.—The Stock Yards Daily Journal reports:

CATTLE — Receipts 1,500. Mostly strong to 10 higher. Top $4.65.

HOGS — Receipts 4,800. Market 5 to 10 higher. Top $5, bulk $4.75@4.90.

SHEEP — Receipts 200. Market 10 to 15 higher.

### Mistletoe and Holly.

Hanging rooms with holly wreaths and bunches of mistletoe is a time honored custom which can be traced to the days of the Roman saturnalia and even early Persian customs. Our own custom of decorating our rooms at Christmas comes more immediately from ancient Germany, where evergreens were hung in honor of the midwinter festival.

The Druids used to cut the mistletoe from their sacred oaks with elaborate ceremony. A golden knife was used to sever the parasite from the tree. During the ceremony two white bulls were sacrificed, and music and processional formed part of the rite. The groves of Mona, once the favorite retreat of the British Druids, were cut down by the all conquering Romans and have passed from the popular memory, but the mistletoe, which the old Druids called "all healing," is still an object of veneration. In some parts of England a berry is plucked from the mistletoe for every kiss that is given under it, and when there are no more berries left no more kisses are allowed.

### About Heads.

The head of the true Rhinelander is wide at the temples. If the hat is the exact length in nine cases out of ten it has to be stretched sideways in order to make it fit. English heads are wide, but not so pronounced as those of Germans. There is more of a "sliding scale" with them as to the relative length and breadth. The Celtic head is almost invariably round or oval and is without pronounced phrenological bumps.

For general smoothness of the cranial protuberance the Italian comes next to the Celts, either of the two besting the classic Greeks in that respect. Odd as it may seem, anatomists declare that the Turkish skull is almost identical in shape, size, etc., with that of the enlightened inhabitant of the United States.

### Rattan Comes From Singapore.

Strange as it may seem many people imagine that rattan and willow furniture are the same. Rattan is the Chinese importation, brought direct from Singapore, and is reed susceptible of bending double without even cracking. It possesses, besides this, great firmness and strength, and a chair of rattan could be thrown from an express train and picked up intact. Rattan is therefore used for such articles as baskets and lighter ornamental furniture. Each has its use, the rattan, however, being better adapted for working up into intricate designs.

### Summer Ice.

The peasants of Pongibaud, in the mountains of Auvergne, are acquainted with a singular summer formation of ice, presumably due to evaporation of underground moisture and consequent fall in temperature. Of this phenomenon they have for many years taken advantage to cool and harden their cheeses, which are deposited in certain caverns where this ice is found to be present, and thus keep good during the hottest summer months.

## FINE HEREFORDS BURNED.

**Fire on the Stannard Ranch Kills Eighty Fine Animals.**

Emporia, Kas., Jan. 19.—Fire shortly after midnight this morning destroyed barn No. 5 on the Sunny Slope ranch about 2 miles from this city and 82 head of purebred Hereford cattle, including some of the most famous animals in America, were burned. The loss is estimated at $20,000, partially covered by insurance. The Sunny Slope ranch is owned by C. A. Stannard, one of the foremost breeders of Hereford cattle in the country, and was formerly the property of C. S. Cross, the Emporia banker who committed suicide several years ago.

The fire is believed to have caught from a tank heater in the building, and was not discovered until after the structure had collapsed, and long after every animal confined in it was dead. The animals burned included about 40 bulls from 20 to 22 months old and five young heifers. The remainder were the best breeding cows on the ranch. None of the bulls burned was included in the famous Sunny Slope show herd, but all were valuable animals. The cows, however, were among the best of the breed the country has produced. Mr. Stannard said this morning that at the present condition of the purebred cattle market the animals burned were worth fully $20,000, but that the loss to him as a breeder was much greater than this because some of the cows killed were simply priceless because of their reputation as producers. Among these was Elvira, Lady Wilton of Brookside, Beth, Emma, May and Desdemona. They were all dams of prize-winning calves. The calves of Elvira and Beth were unbeaten in the show ring. Calves of Elvira have sold as high as $1,000, and the least that any of them has ever brought was $470, which Mrs. C. S. Cross paid for Elvira 5th, a prize winner at the American Royal and International shows last year, the sale having been made at the time of the big sale held by Mr. Stannard last month. At this time 100 head were disposed of at auction for an average of $172.90.

## AROUND THE STOCK YARDS.

Cattle on the market today were generally of inferior quality.

H. T. Hall from Omaha, Tex., sold 26 cows of 566 pounds at $1.70.

L. L. Clark from Madell, I. T., sold 76 hogs of 247 pounds at $4.95, which was the top price.

Evans, Lambert & F., from Mt. Pleasant, had 154 steers on the market that averaged 740 pounds and sold at $2.75.

C. J. Phillips sent in from Osage, I. T., 65 hogs of 221 pounds average that sold at $4.80, and 15 pigs of 133 pounds at $4.25.

E. S. Sparrow sold a load of 63 head of hogs, from Oklahoma City, at the top price. They averaged 296 pounds, and brought $4.95.

C. A. Barches had in a load of hogs from Bessie, O. T., of 195 pounds that sold at $4.85, and 5 pigs of 135 pounds that brought $4.25.

Dick Huffaker had top steers on today's market. Twenty-two head, averaging 1051, sold at $3.55. They came from Celeste, in Hunt county.

R. Marrs sent in from Commerce 20 cows of 792 pounds that sold at $1.75, 4 steers of 885 pounds that sold at $2.90, and 1 100-pound calf brought $5.

Briggs & Hill are new shippers to this market, from Lucien, O. T. They had in 68 hogs of 194 pounds that sold at $4.87½, and 9 pigs of 133 at $4.25.

The rain today made the walking pretty sloppy, but stockmen were not kicking. They are willing to stand a good deal of mud for the benefit that comes with it.

Branch Bros. sent in from El Campo some steers and calves that sold at near top prices. Two loads of steers, 50 head, averaging 884 pounds, brought $3.10, and 14 calves of 183 pounds sold at $4.50.

On the late market yesterday the best cow stuff was driven in and sold by J. E. Greer and George Beggs. Mr. Beggs had 54 cows, average 1115, that sold at $2.75, and 9 of 1156 at $2.50. Mr. Greer sold 47 heifers of 1040 pounds at $3.15.

About 2 o'clock this morning it began raining. The much wanted water fell in torrents for a while, with a strong wind. Then it dropped to a steady downfall, which was kept up until about daylight. Up to noon the weather bureau reported a precipitation of .97 inch, practically an inch. An inch of water will do a world of good, though it is not half as much as is needed. Reports from West and Northwest Texas indicate that the rain was pretty general. Cattlemen and farmers at the yards today are hoping that it extended to their neighborhoods and gave them a wetting.

## GENERAL NOTES.

Geo. L. Adair's dead body was found in bed in the Mohawk hotel, Fort Worth, yesterday morning. He had evidently committed suicide by taking a dose of carbolic acid. Adair was a railroad man, about 50 years old, and came from Ennis.

The Texas & Pacific Railway company was stopped in the work of laying a track across Adams street, in Fort Worth, on Wednesday. Residents in that neighborhood objected to the laying of another track, and the chief of police interfered and stopped the work.

A report from Houston says that State Veterinarian W. A. Knight has returned from the Brazos bottoms, where he has been investigating a disease which has been very fatal among the work stock, and which has also prevailed to a great extent over other sections of the state. The farmers have been calling it the blind staggers and have been treating it as such, but Dr. Knight declares it to be anthrax, against which no precautions have been taken. He has directed that all the carcasses of dead animals be burned.

## COTTON IN THE PANHANDLE.

**Possible Transfer of the Cotton Fields to Northwest Texas.**

The steady extension of the area of cotton production in Northwest Texas has proved that the soil and climate are favorable to cotton. A few years ago it was not thought possible to raise that staple profitably west of a point on the Fort Worth and Denver railroad 100 miles from Fort Worth. Now it is raised all along the line of that road and along the Texas & Pacific 300 miles west of Fort Worth. According to statistics gathered by Oswald Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, during the year 1902-3, Archer county raised 119 bales, Baylor 266, Callahan 7,753, Childress 2,004, Clay 3,269, Coke 27,874, Comanche 33,822, Concho 483, Eastland 28,498, Fisher, 1,749, Foard 535, Hall 427, Hamilton 15,991, Hardeman 1,666, Haskell 1,200, Howard 509, Jack 5,004, Jones 11,977, Knox 1,974, Mitchell 1,275, Montague 16,500, Nolan 1,911, Palo Pinto 7,720, Runnels 6,888, Scurry 1,156, Shackelford 900, Stephens 4,020, Stonewall 980, Taylor 10,410, Throckmorton 323, Tom Green 766, Ward 2,812, Wichita 282, Wilbarger 1,096, Wise 18,334, Young 2,473. Discussing the raising of cotton in Northwest Texas, Mr. Wilson says: "The average production of botton along the Denver road the past year was one-half bale per acre; that is to say, there was an average of 205 pounds of lint cotton per acre, as against 125 pounds in the black belt of Texas. On account of seasons with shorter winters, colder and dryer climate, which cuts out the boll weevil and boll worm to a considerable extent, I believe that by planting the proper seed and adopting the proper culture methods, insect injury can be cut down to a minimum and that there will be no such thing as an insect ravage of the cotton crop. It is possible, to my mind, that they will be cut entirely out. The thing needed in that section is quick and easy-maturing cotton that will mature in 100 days from the time the plant gets up. The inducements offered by the land owners in the section I visited are all that could be asked for the farmer who desires to leave the boll weevil-infested district. I am told that farmers in the Brazos bottoms, for instance, have positively declined to put in another crop in that part of the state, and it strikes me that their interests and the interests of Texas demand that they get into the Panhandle section and get back at their favorite industry. I was told that in the Panhandle section there were farmers who were interested in raising alfalfa and corn for feeding purposes who desired to get bottom lands, and it strikes me that the exchange could be profitably made. The idle cotton lands could be utilized by them no doubt to good advantage and the Panhandle lands could be used by the cotton planters to good advantage. I was glad to note that there was an inclination among the land owners where I went to rent and sell lands for cotton raising, and I believe that the cotton planters will be given a royal welcome to that section of the state. It is no experiment; the experimental stage of cotton raising has been passed. It has been shown conclusively that the fleecy staple can be raised, and most successfully, too. Think of a bale and a half to the acre. If this can be done on twenty acres, why not on 20,000 acres? Another point that struck me with a great deal of favor is that the land in the Panhandle section is easier to till for the reason that there are comparatively no weeds and crab grass."

It is estimated that 140,000 acres were put in cotton along the Denver road this season and something like 45,000 bales were raised therefrom, over a third of a bale to the acre. It is stated that for the first seventy miles from Fort Worth to Bowie with an acreage of 131,000, 32,000 bales were raised; that for the next ninety-five miles from Bowie to Vernon, there was an acreage of only 8,400, with a yield of 2,300 bales; that for the following fifty-seven miles with an acreage of 35,000, 15,000 bales were raised. The cotton area extends about sixty miles beyond Childress with an acreage of 3,550, and a yield of about 1,650 bales.

Mr. Wilson has prepared a statement showing the average yield of lint cotton per acre for the year 1902-03. He gives Central Texas at 3,838,503 acres, with a yield of 125 pounds per acre; East Texas with 1,810,104 acres, with 131 pounds; Northwest Texas with 1,497,600 acres, with 205 pounds. The average of the state is given at 145 pounds.

## WANT TO BUY A RANCH.

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

### White Pepper.

White pepper is apt to be purer than the black, which is largely an admixture of paper shells, pepper dust and other adulterations.

### The Floating Needle.

A small needle will float in water. This seems contrary to the law of gravitation, but the explanation is simple. The superficial molecules of water arrange themselves horizontally under the action of gravity and cohere sufficiently to make a superficial "skin."

### Foot and Mouth Disease.

Foot and mouth disease is said to cause more loss in Europe than all other animal plagues combined.

### Hard Sauce For Puddings.

Cream half a cupful of butter. Beat in gradually one cupful of sugar and then the unbeaten white of an egg. Beat vigorously throughout. The sauce should be very light and fluffy when finished.

### Bookbinding.

The first book to have a cloth binding was a volume of Pickering's "Diamond Classics." The second volume of the seventeen volume edition of Lord Byron's works, issued in 1832, marks the introduction of gold stamping upon book cloth.

## VEGETABLE PORCUPINE.

**Wild Cattle Eat Its Sharp Spines as With Ironclad Mouths.**

The best hated cactus in America is the cholla. The Mexicans say that if you go near a cholla joint it will jump at you. Certainly if you touch one it will stick, and when you try to free yourself it will pierce your other hand as well. Each pendent joint seems to reach out for the passerby, and the ground beneath the broad cholla trees is strewn with fallen fragments, many of which take root and grow.

After one has felt the sharp spines through heavy boots and seen their needle points it is a source of continual wonder to see the wild cattle of Arizona quietly browsing on chollas. The phrase "cactus fed" as applied to Arizona is not a figure of speech. During the years of drought thousands of cattle carry themselves over until the next grass by eating chollas. With their leathery tongues and lips they strip the spiny joints from the trunk and leave the wide spreading cactus a bare and woody skeleton. It is only the range cattle, whose mouths have been hardened on the thorny mesquite and ironwood browse, that will undertake to eat cactus, and cattlemen therefore often burn the thorns from chollas and nopals in order to tempt their more fastidious animals to eat.—Country Life in America.

## MYSTERIES OF SAP.

**How the Circulation From Roots to Leaves Is Maintained.**

To illustrate the modern view of sap circulation, which is not thoroughly understood, it is necessary to explain that the chief food of the plants, consisting of inorganic salts dissolved in water, is absorbed from the soil by the roots. The root consists of a hollow tube or cylinder lined with several cells, the outer layer of which contains certain hairlike processes.

The water in the soil, containing the salts in solution, is absorbed by these root hairs and passes by filtration into the cells and capillary vessels. The activity of these root hairs and the concentration of fluid in the adjacent cells create what is called "root pressure," and this forces the sap into the general vascular system of the plant and up to its furthest extremities, or leaves.

This "root pressure" is further supplemented by "transpiration," or loss of vapor from the leaves under the influence of heat and light. Plants may be said to breathe or respire by their leaves, and this abstraction of water by transpiration creates a fresh demand for the vital fluid supplied by the roots. In this way the circulation, or "rising of the sap" from root to leaves, is maintained.—Pearson's.

## YULETIDE IN SERVIA.

**The Poor Save For Months to Buy Their Christmas Pig.**

In Servia they keep Christmas eve in a somewhat peculiar way. The father of the family goes into the wood and cuts down a straight young oak, choosing the most perfect that he can find. He brings it in, saying, "Good evening and a happy Christmas," to which those present reply, "May God grant both to thee and mayest thou have riches and honor." Then they throw over him grains of corn. Presently the young tree is planted upon the coals, where it remains until Christmas morning, which they salute by repeated firings of a pistol.

The national dish in Servia is pork. The poorest family in Servia will pinch themselves all through the year so as to have money enough to buy a pig at Christmas. Skewered to a long piece of wood, the pig is turned over a blazing fire until cooked, the guests watching the process with increasing interest. After dinner stories are told and songs sung. Santa Claus, who, in the person of an honored guest, is present to receive instead of to give presents, departs after the feast, decorated with a long ring of cakes around his neck and laden with such gifts as his friends can bestow.

### A French Deputy's Pay.

A French deputy receives a salary of 9,000 francs ($1,800). He also receives free railway transportation and free luncheons at the bar of the Palais Bourbon, where many a lawmaker spends more time than he does in the Salle des Seances. Some are accused of taking all their meals at the free lunch counter. A deputy even gets, at reduced rates, a special brand of cigars which is called "cigare de deputes." With these cigars he treats his influential constituents. In spite of all these privileges, there have been many complaints that, unless he has a large personal income, a deputy cannot live decently. Therefore many members of parliament when they are not well to do have to make up for the insufficiency of their pay by contributing to newspapers or pleading in the courts.—Century.

### Look Higher.

Never cultivate second or third rate folk except for artistic purposes. Meet them, if you must; leave them when you can. You need expect nothing from them that they can conscientiously withhold, for they are after your goods while keeping a strict and jealous watch upon their own. All you can get from them is material, never any spiritual, intellectual, wise, sane or moral or helpful messages.

### Just Like a Woman.

"She's running a correspondence school; teaches the secret of success."

"Just like a woman to tell secrets."—Detroit Free Press.

You might shed your blood for some fellows, but they would never understand the sacrifice.—Schoolmaster.

The Reporter is 50 cents a month.

# Daily Live Stock Reporter.

BY THE REPORTER PUBLISHING CO.

50 cts. a Month. - - - $4.00 a year
Single Copy 5 Cents.

Issued Every Day Except Sunday,
Exchange Ave., North Fort Worth, Tex.
Telephone 569.

Address all Communications to The Reporter Publishing Company.

No drafts or orders will be honored by this company, unless given by agents showing proper written authority therefor.

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

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

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

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1904

Entered June 15, 1903, at Fort Worth, Tex., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1875.


### Notice to Agents.

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

### Some Red Saunders Philosophy.

"Of all the worlds I ever broke into this one's the most curious," said Red Saunders, "and one of the curiousest things in it is that I think it's queer. Why should I, now? What puts it into our heads that affairs ought to go so and so when they never do anything of the sort? Take any book you read or any story a man tells you. It runs along about how Mr. Smith made up his mind to do this or that and proceeded to do it. And that never happened. What Mr. Smith calls making up his mind is, when you come down to bed rock, nothing more nor less than what Mr. Smith pleasantly calls his mind dodging to cover under pressure of circumstances. That's straight. Old Lady Luck comes for Mr. Smith's mind, swinging both hands. She gives it a stem winder on the ear, lams it for keeps on the smeller, chugs it one in the short ribs, drives right and left into its stummick, and Mr. Smith's mind breaks for cover; then Mr. Smith tells his wife that he's made up his mind—he, mind you! Wouldn't that stun you?"—McClure's.

### Ancient Cooking School.

We of the twentieth century are inclined to think of cooking schools as belonging exclusively to our day and generation. Therefore it may be news to many people that as long ago as the reign of good Queen Anne a Mr. Kiddee had a school of cookery in Queen street, Cheapside, and another in Holborn. Here is his advertisement—the original is on good paper, with a neatly engraved border:

To All Young Ladies:

At Edward Kiddee's pastry school, at Little Lincoln's Inn Fields, are taught all kinds of pastry and cookery, Dutch hollow works and butter works on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, in the afternoon, and on the same days in the morning at his school in Norris street, St. James, Haymarket, and at his school at St. Martin's le Grand on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, in the afternoons.

What Dutch hollow works may be none of the cooking schools of today seems to know, but they sound good.

### The Fierce Caterpillar.

A more harmless, inoffensive creature does not crawl than the common garden caterpillar, yet this small worm will put up an appearance so fierce upon occasion as to frighten its enemies away. Soft and pulpy, with no defensive or offensive weapons, this destroyer of cabbages and lettuces will bluff itself into a veritable armored cruiser and frighten many more formidable insects into ungovernable flight. Its method of procedure is like this: Immediately anything approaches, the slow moving, fat caterpillar raises its hairy body, wags a formidable looking head and looks the essence of strength and defiance, so much so that it requires a bird of a particularly valiant disposition to attack it.—Chicago Record-Herald.

### Clocks.

The water clock was known in Rome B. C. 158. Dial clocks were first put up in A. D. 913. Striking clocks were Saracenic, about 801. Pendulum clocks were invented in 1641 and repeating clocks in 1676.

### Fireproof Cities.

Most Mexican cities have no fire department, as they are built almost entirely of stone, with stone floors and tile roofs, leaving little to burn.

### An Accurate Artist.

A Dutch painter in the picture of the magi worshiping the infant Saviour represented one of them booted and spurred in a large white surplice and bearing in his hand as an offering to the babe a model of a Dutch frigate.

### Coin Classification.

Coins are classed, according to their state of preservation, as "proof," "uncirculated," "fine," "good," "fair" and "poor."

### The Necessity For Air.

A human being can live ten days without food, but only five minutes without air. Therefore breathe deep and long the purest air you can get. If we could sleep outdoors in all warm and moderate weather it would be of great benefit to us.

### Crested Canaries.

Perfect crested canaries are very difficult to breed, and they are subject to blindness, the crest being cultivated to such an extent that it grows over the eyes and hides even the beak.

### Polite Spaniards.

No one enters or leaves a street car in Spain without bowing politely to the occupants, and the person who goes into a shop and asks for what he wants without first saluting the shopkeeper is considered very ill mannered.

# PATTERSON SPEAKER.

## Colorado Senator Continued His Remarks on Treaty.

# ACTION OF COLOMBIA.

### In Rejecting Hay-Herran Agreement He Said She Acted In Good Faith and Referred to Reputed Utterances of President.

Washington, Jan. 21.—In the senate Wednesday Mr. Patterson undertook to show that President Roosevelt's claim that his course on Panama was in the line with policies of the preceding administration was unfounded.

Referring to the president's declaration that what had been done in Panama had been done as the mandate of civilization, Mr. Patterson quoted with approval a statement by Mr. Spooner to the effect that that was a new phrase, adding: "That it was a new phrase and the man who penned it must have been in a state of mental exaltation at the time as others have been on other occasions. Mahomet, Joe Smith and Dowie have moved in such exalted spheres that they imagined themselves as very vice regents of the Almighty and it may be that the president moves in the same sphere."

Mr. Patterson entered into an argument intended to demonstrate that Colombia had acted in good faith in rejecting the Hay-Herran treaty. He said that Colombia had a perfect right to object the treaty and declared that its rejection could be "traced to the deliberate threats of the United States."

He arraigned the president for failing to carry the Spooner law into effect and declared that the president had boldly announced his intention to steal Panama or take it by sheer force.

Going further, Mr. Patterson thought that we should assist Colombia in again securing control of Panama. He spoke of the United States as the trustee of the commercial nations of the world and the agent of civilizations' effort to secure an isthmain canal.

Without Mr. Patterson's completing his speech, the senate at 4:05 p. m. adjourned.

### FOR ANNEXATION.

#### Senator Morgan Wants Panama Joined to the United States.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Senator Morgan introduced a bill providing for the annexation of Panama to the United States. "The rights and property of Panama resting in the United States without reserve." The bill appropriates $10,000,000 as compensation to Panama for its cession; places $10,000,000 at the disposal of the president for the compensation of Colombia and appropriates $60,000,000 for the purchase of the property of the New Panama canal company in Colombia, including the Panama canal. It is specially provided that the provisions of this bill shall not have the effect of repealing the Spooner act.

#### Pure Food Bill Passed.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The house passed the Hepburn pure food bill on a rising vote, 201 to 68, its opponents being unable to secure a roll call on the bill. The amendment of inserting the word "willful," with reference to persons who sell adulterated or misbranded goods, and which would have compelled the government to prove intent to violate the law by the vendors was stricken out on a yea and nay vote in the house.

### OKLAHOMA STATEHOOD.

#### Sidney Clark Opposes Uniting the Two Territories.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Statehood for Oklahoma was considered by the house committee on territories. Sidney Clark of Oklahoma City spoke for the proposition. He opposed joining Oklahoma and Indian territories into one state because of the lack of taxing power in the latter territory caused by treaties with the Indians.

### GOES TO GEORGIA.

#### Secretary of State Hay Will Remain There Ten Days.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Secretary Hay left for Thomasville, Ga., where he expects to remain ten days or two weeks as the guest of Colonel Payne, under his doctor's orders, as there remains in his system traces of his recent attack of grippe.

#### Was a Hoax.

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 21.—Ethel Rovelle, the young woman from Meridian, Miss., alleged to possess several millions of property and cash left by an uncle was arrested on the charge of being "dangerous and suspicious." The complaintant was Detective Hand of Meridian, Miss., who said that he came here at the instance of the woman's uncle, J. M. Huskey of Meridian, who desired to meet and consult the woman as to her future. He said that the reported kidnapping of the girl at Meridian was a hoax.

### ALL THREE DEAD.

#### Mother Supposed to Have Killed Her Children and Herself.

New York, Jan. 21.—Mrs. Louise A. Ellen was found mortally wounded by a pistol shot at her home, dying soon after. Her two young children were found dead, both having been shot in the abdomen. It is believed the woman first shot her children and then herself.

#### Bridge to Be Restored.

Snyder, Okla., Jan. 21.—The bridge near Mountain Park will be restored at once, and the moving of Mountain Park to Snyder will continue. This is the bridge over which the battle was fought last week, when several were dangerously injured.

### PETER MAY ABDICATE.

#### Report Is That King of Servia Will Leave the Throne.

Vienna, Jan. 21.—King Peter of Servia, according to a report from Gettinge, Montenegro, published by the Menus Weimee Journal, is prepared voluntarily to renounce the throne and allow the powers to nominate his successor.

The statement published by the Neues Weiner Journal is not confirmed, but all reports indicate that affairs in Servia are steadily growing worse, and that they are causing great anxiety in Russsia and Austria.

The Servian conspirators are said to be openly threatening to take revenge on everybody joining the expected Macedonian outbreak in the spring. The internal condition of Servia is alarming. Outside the towns life and property are insecure. Roads are infected with brigands.

### EXPERTS ON BLOOD.

#### Forty Witnesses Were on the Stand In the Bechtel Case.

Allentown, Pa., Jan. 21.—After hearing examined forty witnesses in its endeavors to prove that Mrs. Catherine Bechtel was guilty of being an accessory after the fact in the murder of

MRS. KATHERINE BECHTEL.

her daughter, Mabel, last October, the commonwealth closed its case at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening. The proceedings were taken up entirely with the examination of experts on blood.

### STEEL TRACK.

#### National Railroad of Mexico Will Lay Two Hundred Miles.

Monterey, Mex., Jan. 21.—S. M. Robertson has closed a contract with the National railroad of Mexico for the laying of steel on their branch line from Monterey to Matamoras, on the gulf coast, a distance of 200 miles. The grading has already progressed about fifty miles. At first track laying will be carried on from the Monterey end only, but as soon as the grade can be gotten ready, the work of placing the rails will also be prosecuted from the Matamoras end.

The concession requires that this branch road shall be completed and in operation before the close of the year 1907. Judging from the progress already achieved, there seems every assurance that the provisions of the concession will be complied with.

### IN BAD SHAPE.

#### Leader of Dominican Forces Has Lost Number of Men.

Cape Haytien, Jan. 21.—General Jiminez, the leader of the Dominican revolutionists, is very much crippled by the loss which his forces have sustained through the recapture of Puerto Plata by President Morales. The troops of the president are now marching on Santiago de Los Caballeros, where it is believed the decisive battle will take place.

#### Election Transferred.

Rome, Jan. 21.—The pope has issued a personal order transferring the election of bishops who do not depend on the propaganda from the special commission of cardinals to the congregation of the holy office, of which the pope is prefect.

### MINOR MATTERS.

Russian spies are in Berlin.

Ardmore will have an army recruiting station.

New England had a terrific blizzard on the 19th.

who was riding a bicycle, cutting off his right leg.

Mrs. Will Daniels, who was burned near Edgewood, Tex., died.

Geronimo, the famous Apache warrior, is very ill at Fort Sill.

Rock Island will soon resume work at Dallas with a large force.

Mabank, Kaufman county, Texas, has raised $25,000 for a cotton mill.

Five men broke into the State bank at McLean, Neb., and stole $500.

Mrs. Eliza Applewhite, a resident of San Antonio for half a century, is dead.

A street car jumped the track at Galveston and struck August Schaenberg.

Sproule House, a hotel at Texarkana, Ark., valued at $5000, was destroyed by fire.

Governor Lanham on the 19th signed sixteen land warrants, aggregating 3465 acres.

Captain Guy Carlton will be chief paymaster for the department of Texas.

The Cimarron Valley Potato and Fruit Growers' association was organized at Ripley, Okla.

Tams Bixby, Major Breckinridge and Van Smith of the Dawes commission have been summoned to Washington.

Grant Williams, a negro, tried at South McAlester, charged with killing Lee Burgher and Ed Dolan, got death penalty.

Tom Queenan, under sentence to hang at Oklahoma City Feb. 12 for wife murder, will go to penitentiary for life by order of Governor Ferguson.

When a man knows how to give the baby a bath his wife doesn't know whether to rejoice because he is so smart or to weep because he is so little like a man.—New York Press.

### The Only Chance.

My lady love is perfect quite;
Her hair is brown, her eyes the same.
Her disposition's sweet and bright;
There's naught I'd change—except her name.

—Brooklyn Life.

### A Fetjter.

Ted—What makes you think old Rockxey doesn't intend to let you marry his daughter?

Ned—The tip he gave me on the stock market was a loser.—Town Topics.

### About the Size of Him.

"Pa, what is a model man?"

"A model man, my son, is generally a very small sample copy or facsimile of a real man and is usually made of putty."—Smart Set.

# STEAM PIPE EXPLODES

## Terrible Disaster In a Boiler Room of Cambria Steel Company.

# SEVERAL LOSE LIVES

### Heat of Such Intensity That a Man Under the Debris, but In Plain View, Could Not Be Rescued by Comrades.

Johnstown, Pa., Dec. 21.—An immense steam pipe directly over the engine in the boiler room No. 2, mill of the Cambria Steel company exploded, bringing down the whole section of roof running from the puddling mill to the finishing shed of the mill. The woodwork at once took fire from the furnaces and burned fiercely. It is known that at least two or three men are under the debris and it is not believed that they can be rescued in time to save their lives.

Added to the fire and explosion disaster, a large water pipe burst and is flooding the ground about the scene of the accident. One man caught in the debris in plain sight, but cannot be rescued owing to the intensity of the heat. It is probable that not one of the men penned in can escape death either by drowning or fine. The accident occurred between a turn and a great many men were sealed in the mill.

The number of dead is placed at from twelve to fourteen men. The injured will number twenty or more, many of whom are terribly scalded and cannot live.

### SOLDIERS MARCHING.

#### American Practically Managed Recapture of Puerto Plata.

New York, Jan. 21.—Seven hundred government soldiers are on the march to Santiago, the rebel stronghold, says a Herald dispatch from Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. It is believed this battle will be the most important of the Jiminez revolution. The rebels are firmly intrenched in the capital and it is presumed they will make a desperate resistance.

Details of the recapture of Puerto Plata a few days ago by government forces show, according to the Herald's correspondent, that the commander of an American war vessel in the harbor practically managed the battle and that a fighting zone demarked by the commanders of the United States and British warships was accepted by the contending forces. President Morales' troops promptly respected the order to cease firing, although General Jiminez' forces when routed ran through the streets and continued to fire in all directions.

An American force composed of eight men with the stars and stripes went to the firing line and demanded a suspension of hostilities. The commander of the United States warship then landed a force of 100 men and arranged for the surrender of the fort. The American disarmed the Jiminez forces and later turned over the fort to General Cespedes, in command of the government troops.

### MEET AT ST. LOUIS.

#### Room They Occupy Will Be Built Entirely of Yellow Pine.

New Orleans, Jan. 21.—The Southern Lumber Manufacturers' association completed its fourteenth annual session with the election of officers, as follows:

President—R. W. Long, Kansas City.

Vice-president—J. L. Kaul, Birmingham, Ala.

Treasurer—A. J. Neimeyer.

Vice-presidents at large—N. P. Clapp, Arkansas; H. H. Wheeler, Louisiana; Sam Park, Texas; D. H. Marbury, Alabama; J. H. Enochs, Mississippi; J. H. Berkshire, Missouri; H. H. Tifft, Georgia; B. M. Camp, Florida.

Directors—C. D. Johnson, Arkansas; J. D. Long and J. W. Martin, Louisiana; L. Davidson, Texas; F. H. Lathrop and John B. Rider, Alabama; C. S. Carpenter and J. J. White, Mississippi; W. C. Greer, Missouri; H. A. Graham and William Stillwell, Georgia; A. E. Ranney and J. C. Anderson, Texas.

The lumbermen will meet in St. Louis during the World's fair in the house of the Hoo Hoos, or lumbermen's headquarters. Each room will be finished in some American wood, and the main auditorium in yellow pine. This room, which will have a seating capacity of 350 people, will be entirely of yellow pine. It is proposed to show the possibilities of yellow pine as a finished wood.

### NEWS IN BRIEF.

Clinton, Okla., had a $10,000 fire.

Lawton, Okla., had a fine rain on the 20th.

Fire in the business part of Rolling Fork, Miss., destroyed eight brick buildings.

Fifteen miles northwest of Durant, I. T., Charles Collins was waylaid and fatally shot.

At San Francisco an attempt will be made with radium to turn a negro's skin white.

Half the necessary money to have a Chautauqua at Mineral Wells has been raised.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Shortridge of Bonham, Tex., have celebrated their golden wedding.

Ike Brower, sixty years old, was found dead in bed with a newspaper in his hand.

Case from Beaumont of Lone Acre Oil company vs. Swanye et al. goes to Texas supreme court.

Negroes in Washington county, Alabama, are being terrorized by what is termed the "Dalton gang."

### BOY BEHEADED.

#### Terrible Sight a Father Beheld Upon Returning Home.

New York, Jan. 21.—An unexplained tragedy has been discovered in the home at Oakland, N. J., of Arthur Oswald, a fireman. When he returned from work in another village Oswald was horrified to find the body of his eight-year-old son lying upon the kitchen floor. The child had been beheaded and his head lay between his feet. The boy's pet dog had also been killed in a similar manner. Mrs. Oswald lay in bed in a delirium with her seven-months-old baby sleeping peacefully at her side. Two other children lay asleep in a crib. Thus far nothing has been learned from the mother as to the cause of the tragedy.

Mrs. Arthur Oswald was arrested on the charg of murdering her son. She is believed to be insane.

### ATTACKED BY COUPLE

#### Deputy Constable Had a Warm Time Serving an Execution.

Waco, Jan. 21.—Deputy Constable McNamara went to serve a civil executio non a man and was resisted with a shotgun. He seized the weapon just as both barrels were discharged and grappled with the man for the gun. The latter's wife took part in the scuffle by beating the officer with a club. The deputy finally triumphed, seized the property and departed.

### VETERAN PASSES AWAY.

#### Was a Mier Prisoner, but Did Not Draw One of the Beans.

Floresville, Tex., Jan. 21.—Captain John R. Baker died five miles from Stockdale, aged ninety-four years. He was a Mexican war veteran and one of the famous Mier prisoners, but did not draw a bean because he was wounded and it was thought he would die. Captain Baker took part in the historic Saltillo campaign.

#### Death of Mrs. West.

San Antonio, Jan. 21.—Mrs. Mary B. West, mother of George W. and Sol West, two of the most prominent stockmen in Texas, died here.

### HACKMEN STRIKE.

#### Eight Hundred of Them Have Quit Work at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Jan. 21.—Pursuant to an order issued at a meeting held late Tuesday night by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 800 hack and carriage drivers went on strike to force the demands ofr $12.50 per week, a twelve-hour day, 25 cents an hour for overtime, and recognition of the union. A small proportion of this number of men are working in East St. Louis. The strike is directed against the St. Louis Liverymen's and Undertakers' association. Officials of the Citizens' Industrial association, which supports thel iverymen and undertakers in their stand against their employes, declare that any attempt to infere with funerals will be promptly suppressed "even if the militia has to be called."

### GORDON MONUMENT

#### General Lee Wants Late Confederate Chieftain Thus Remembered.

Columbus, Miss., Jan. 21.—General Stephen D. Lee, commander of the United Confederate Veterans, has issued a circular relative to a movement to erect a monument to the late General John B. Gordon. The call was addressed to all Confederate organizations and division brigades and camps of United Confederate organizations, Ladies' Memorial association, Daughters of the Confederacy, Sons, Children ters of the Confederacy, Cons of Confederate Veterans and Children of the Confederacy to take immediate action and organize and secure subscriptions to a monument fund. General Lee suggests the states, cities and organizations generally unite in building a monument.

### LARGE SUIT FILED.

#### Amount Asked Is Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Guthrie, Okla., Jan. 21.—Suit was commenced here by the Fruin-Bambrick Construction company which built the Fort Smith and Western railroad into Guthrie, against the railroad company for $121,373. The alleged amount due to construction firm for building of the road. The alleged reason for the non-payment of the claim by the railroad is that the construction was not completed to Guthrie by Aug. 1, the contract time.

#### Change of Venue.

Ardmore, Jan. 21.—Will Seeley, a full-blood Chickasaw Indian, charged with murder, has secured a change of venue to Paris, Tex.

#### National Board of Trade

Washington, Jan. 21.—At Wednesday's session of the National Board of Trade resolutions were adopted favoring appointment of a standing committee of seven, to be known as committee of conference, with department of commerce and labor, urging liberal appropriation by congress to bring the new department up to full measure of efficiency and declaring it would be unwise for a National Board of Trade to become an incorporated body at this time.

#### To Drop Amendments.

Washington, Jan. 21.—It has been practically determined to drop all amendments to the Panama treaty, assurances having been received that Panama concedes that the treaty be interpreted as amendments to provide in regard to harbors sanitation and limitation of cities to Panama and Colon.

#### Senate and House.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Senate on Wednesday took up resolution for additional clerk in senate postoffice. Mr. Hale objected, saying too many clerical measures were being made in that body. Resolution went over. In the house consideration of pure food bill was resumed.

#### The Doctor's Orders.

Dedelia—Phat are yez doin' takin' the lock off the cupboard dure, Pat? Are yez chrazy?

Pat—No, darlint; the dochtor tould me today thot I must quit boltin' me food, and I'm goin' to obey insthructions.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

#### Postgraduate Course.

Mrs. Richmond—Is your daughter going back to the cooking school this year?

Mrs. Bronxborough—No; I'm going to keep her home until she learns to cook some dishes that we can afford to eat.—Judge.

#### Penalty of the Smoker.

"Fred!"

"Yes, dear?"

"Why don't you buy me one of those nice Havana wrappers that you were talking to Mr. Bruce about last night?"

### TEXAS LIVE STOCK RATES.

#### Tariff Fixed for Shippers by the State Railway Commission.

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

| DISTANCE—Miles. | RATES No. 1 | 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 | 15½ |
| 100 and over 90 | 12½ | 16¼ |
| 125 and over 100 | 13¾ | 17½ |
| 150 and over 125 | 15 | 18¾ |
| 175 and over 150 | 16¼ | 20 |
| 200 and over 175 | 17½ | 21¼ |
| 250 and over 200 | 18¾ | 22½ |
| 300 and over 250 | 20 | 23¾ |
| 350 and over 300 | 21¼ | 25 |
| 400 and over 350 | 22½ | 26 |
| 450 and over 400 | 23¾ | 27 |
| 500 and over 450 | 25 | 28 |
| 550 and over 500 | 26¼ | 29 |
| 600 and over 550 | 27½ | 30 |
| 650 and over 600 | 28¾ | 31 |
| 700 and over 650 | 30 | 32 |
| 750 and over 700 | 31¼ | 33 |
| over 750 | 32½ | 34 |

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

### LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS

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

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

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

### CHARGES FOR SELLING LIVE STOCK

#### Rates Fixed by the Live Stock Exchange for Handling Stock.

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

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

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

Charges for sheep are the same as for hogs.

#### Yardage Charges.

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

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

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

#### Officers of the Exchange.

Officers and directors of the Live Stock Exchange are:

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

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

### EYES INCREASE IN SIZE.

#### Change Often Results In the Improvement of the Sight.

A conversation with a prominent hatter developed the fact that among men of large affairs where decided executive ability and strong mental equipment were requisite it was common to find an increase in the cranial development. A more detailed investigation among some of the large metropolitan hatters revealed the fact that many of them had for years by means of an automatic measuring device kept records of peculiarities of the cranial outline of many of our prominent men, which had led to the discovery (to which, however, little importance had been attached) that the skull often shows a decided increase in size after middle age.

Thus, if it is a fact that the human eye depends largely upon the surrounding bony structure for its size and proportion, it can readily be seen that in the case of an eye which presents abnormal visual conditions due to an inadequate development the increase in the size of the skull referred to, accompanied, as it usually is, by generally improved physical conditions, would naturally tend to a corresponding increase in the size of the eyeball, thereby contributing to a possible neutralization of the visual defect.—Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

### LOCKS AND KEYS.

#### Their Use Can Be Traced Back to the Ancient Egyptians.

According to Denon, locks and keys can be traced back to the ancient Egyptians, more than 4,000 years ago. This is inferred from the sculptures on the great temple of Karnak, which closely resemble locks still in use there—clumsy, massive wooden locks, in which three pins drop into three holes in the bolt, when it is pushed in, and are raised by corresponding fixed pins on the big key. Similar locks and keys are found at Mosul, near Nineveh, the key being more than a foot long, quite clublike and often carried on the shoulder.

Keys are also mentioned at the siege of Troy, 1193 B. C. The Phoenicians are said to have exchanged locks for tin from Cornwall. Occasional notices of them occur in many Greek and Roman writers, Pliny ascribing their invention to Theodorus of Samos. Bronze and iron keys have been found in the ruins of Pompeii.

Possibly far more ancient than these are Chinese locks, with springs and tumblers, some of them musical, almost exact counterparts of the famous Bramah locks of England in the eighteenth century.

## FORT WORTH RAILWAY SCHEDULE

**Rock Island System.**

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

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

**Frisco System**

**Red River, Texas & Southern Ry.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Depart. North | | Arrive. North |
| 8:15 am | K.C.&St. L. Mail&Ex. | 2:55 pm |
| 6:30 am | ..... Mixed ..... | 7:50 pm |

**Ft. W. & R. G. Ry.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Depart. | | Arrive. |
| 3:15 pm | Brownwood M. & Ex. | 10:55 am |
| 5:30 pm | ..... Mixed ..... | 6:00 am |

**Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.**

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

**Missouri, Kansas & Texas.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Depart. North | | Arrive. North |
| 8:35 am | ... "Katy Flyer" ... | 7:45 pm |
| 8:45 am | Kansas City, St.Louis & Chicago M. & Ex. | 7:40 am |
| 8:00 pm | Kansas City, St.Louis & Chicago Fast Ex... | 5:10 pm |
| Depart. South | | Arrive. South |
| 7:15 pm | Hou. & Gal. & San Antonio, "Katy Flyer" | 8:10 am |
| 7:30 am | Houston Mail & Ex. | 10:55 am |
| 3:00 pm | Houston & Mail Ex. | 8:15 pm |

**Cotton Belt Route.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Depart. | | Arrive. |
| 10:30 am | St. Louis & Mem. Ex | 5:05 pm |
| 10:30 pm | St. Louis Lt.via Dallas | 1:20 pm |
| 10:00 pm | Dallas, Mem. & St.L.. | 6:50 am |

**Texas & Pacific Railway.**

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

**Discontinental Division via Sherman.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Depart. | | Arrive. |
| 10:00 am | Texark. & St. Louis. | 4:35 pm |

**International & Great Northern Ry.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Depart. | | Arrive. |
| 8:00 am | Houston &San An.Ex. | 7:35 pm |
| 12:00 pm | Austin " " " | 12:05 pm |

**Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry.**

These trains at Union Station, Cor. Main and Jones:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Depart. North | | Arrive. North |
| 7:00 am | K. C. & Chi. Ex.&Mail | 9:00 pm |
| 3:00 pm | K. C. & Chi. Fast Ex. | 7:50 am |
| Depart. South | | Arrive. South |
| 8:00 am | Hou. & Gal. M. & Ex. | 8:20 pm |
| 3:00 pm | Hou. & San Antonio Gal. Mail & Ex..... | 7:40 am |

**Houston & Texas Central Railroad.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Depart. | | Arrive. |
| 8:00 am | Hou. & Gal. Mail&Ex | 8:50 pm |
| 3:00 pm | Hou. & Gal. Mail&Ex | 8:05 am |
| 3:00 pm | .... Ennis Mixed .... | 11:50 am |

**His Problematic Tour.**

Did you ever appear in a problem play?" answered Mr. Stormington Blake. "Last season I was doing sums in hotel bills, time tables and box office statements all the time I was on tour."—Washington Star.

**A Matter of Opinion.**

"Pardon me, sir, but isn't there an artist in this building?"

"Well, that is a matter of opinion. There is another fellow who paints."—Chicago Journal.

**A Little Mixed.**

Patient—Look here, doctor. I'm not going to starve to death for the sake of being a little longer.

WRITE OR 'PHONE FOR CATALOGUE.
BRYAN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE
FORTH, CORNER 7th AND HOUSTON INC., $300,000.00 CAPITAL
Eight Colleges owned by Bankers, Merchants and others. Diploma from these schools means something. Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, etc. Superior instruction day and night. Positions secured. NO VACATION.

INTERURBAN LINE
NORTHERN TEXAS TRACTION CO.
40 TRAINS DAILY
Between FORT WORTH AND DALLAS.
Leave from the business center of both cities every hour, and on the half hour from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m. Cars leave Union Depot, Fort Worth, Santa Fe and Cotton Belt depots,
DALLAS FT. WORTH

--THE--
Santa Fe
ROUTE.
J. E. KEENAN, G. P. A.
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

**Citation by Publication. No. 24791.**—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas. To the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to make publication of this citation in some newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks previous to the second Monday in February, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and Mrs. F. Barger and Mrs. V. A. Wells, whose residence is unknown, and all parties owning, having or claiming any interest in the land herein mentioned, to be and appear before the said District court of the Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas, at the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house in the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, on the second Monday, the 8th day of February, 1904, then and there to answer the second amended petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of December, 1903, in said above numbered cause, wherein the State of Texas is plaintiff and the hereinbefore named parties defendants, and in which the plaintiff alleges that there are now delinquent and unpaid to the State of Texas and county of Tarant, state taxes amounting to $13.47, county taxes amounting to $24.60, fees allowed by law amounting to $27.00, including a penalty amounting to 10 per cent of said taxes for the year, including and since the year 1897, for which the said taxes are delinquent, together with 6 per cent interest on said taxes from the first day of January next succeeding the years for which any taxes are delinquent, and that the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs are delinquent, unpaid and due to the plaintiff, and that the amount thereof is a charge against and a lien on the said land in Tarrant county, Texas, described as follows: Lots 27 and 28, block 2, Johnson addition to Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the years 1891 to 1902, inclusive. Plaintiff prays judgment for the amount of the said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for a foreclosure of the said tax lien against all of said defendants on said land, to satisfy the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for all other general legal and equitable relief. Herein fail not, but have then and there before this court on the first day of the next regular term thereof, this writ, with your return thereon indorsed, showing how you have executed the same. Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office in Fort Worth, this the 7th day of December, 1903. Jno. A. Martin, Clerk District Court, Tarrant county, Texas. (L.S.) By E. J. Brock, Jr., Deputy.

**Citation by Publication. No. 24689.**—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas. To the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to make publication of this citation in some newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks previous to the second Monday in February, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and C. W. Campbell, whose residence is unknown, and all parties owning, having or claiming any interest in the land herein mentioned, to be and appear before the said District court of the Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas, at the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house in the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, on the second Monday, the 8th day of February, 1903, then and there to answer the first amended petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of December, 1903, in said above numbered cause, wherein the State of Texas is plaintiff and the hereinbefore named parties defendants, and in which the plaintiff alleges that there are now delinquent and unpaid to the State of Texas and county of Tarrant, state taxes amounting to $8.41, county taxes amounting $15.50, fees allowed by law amounting to $4.50, including a penalty amounting to 10 per cent of said taxes for the year, including and since the year 1897, for which the said taxes are delinquent, together with 6 per cent interest on said taxes from the first day of January next succeeding the years for which any taxes are delinquent, and that the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs are delinquent, unpaid and due to the plaintiff, and that the amount thereof is a charge against and a lien on the said land in Tarrant county, Texas, rescribed as follows: Lots 27 to 29, block 7, Grandview addition to Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the years 1901 and 1902. Plaintiff prays judgment for the amount of the said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for a foreclosure of the said tax lien against all of said defendants on said land, to satisfy the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for all other general legal and equitable relief. Herein fail not, but have then and there before this court on the first day of the next regular term thereof, this writ with your return thereon indorsed, showing how you have executed the same. Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office in Fort Worth, this the 7th day of December, 1903. Jno. A. Martin, Clerk District Court, Tarrant County, Texas. (L.S.) By E. J. Brock, Jr., Deputy.

**Citation by Publication. No. 24815.**—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas. To the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to make publication of this citation in some newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks previous to the second Monday in February, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and L. G. Watson, whose residence is unknown, and all parties owning, having or claiming any interest in the land herein mentioned, to be and appear before the said District court of the Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas, at the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house in the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, on the second Monday, the 8th day of February, 1904, then and there to answer the second amended petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of December 1903, in said above numbered cause, wherein the State of Texas is plaintiff and the hereinbefore named parties defendants, and in which the plaintiff alleges that there are now delinquent and unpaid to the State of Texas and county of Tarrant, state taxes amounting to $4.19, county taxes amounting to $7.46, fees allowed by law amounting to $18.00, including a penalty amounting to 10 per cent of said taxes for the year, including and since the year 1897, for which the said taxes are delinquent, together with 6 per cent interest on said taxes from the first day of January next succeeding the years for which any taxes are delinquent, and that the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs are delinquent, unpaid and due to the plaintiff, and that the amount thereof is a charge against and a lien on the said land in Tarrant county, Texas, described as follows: Lots 10 and 11, block 6, Lawn Place addition to Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the years 1895 to 1902, inclusive. Plaintiff prays judgment for the amount of the said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for a foreclosure of the said tax lien against all of said defendants on said land, to satisfy the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for all other general legal and equitable relief. Herein fail not, but have then and there before this court on the first day of the next regular term thereof, this writ, with your return thereon indorsed, showing how you have executed the same. Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office in Fort Worth, this the 7th day of December, 1903. Jno. A. Martin, Clerk District Court, Tarrant County, Texas. (L.S.) By E. J. Brock, Jr., Deputy.

**Citation by Publication. No. 11013.**—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas. To the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to make publication of this citation in some newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks previous to the second Monday in February, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and Jno. A. Walker, whose residence is unknown, and all parties owning, having or claiming any interest in the land herein mentioned, to be and appear before the said District court of the Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas, at the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house in the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, on the second Monday, the 8th day of February, 1904, then and there to answer the first amended petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of December, 1903, in said above numbered cause, wherein the State of Texas is plaintiff and the hereinbefore named parties defendants, and in which the plaintiff alleges that there are now delinquent and unpaid to the State of Texas and county of Tarrant, state taxes amounting to $0.73, county taxes amounting to $1.60, fees allowed by law amounting to $6.75, including a penalty amounting to 10 per cent of said taxes for the years including and since the year 1897, for which said taxes are delinquent, together with 6 per cent interest on said taxes from the first day of January next succeeding the years for which any taxes are delinquent, and that the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs are delinquent, unpaid and due to the plaintiff, and that the amount thereof is a charge against and a lien on the said land in Tarrant county, Texas, described as follows: Middle one-third lot 1, block P, Rosedale addition to Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the years 1886, 7 and 8. Above property now known as lot 6, block P, Rosedale addition. Plaintiff prays judgment for the amount of the said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for a foreclosure of the said tax lien against all of said defendants on said land, to satisfy the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for all other general legal and equitable relief. Herein fail not, but have then and there before this court on the first day of the next regular term thereof, this writ, with your return thereon indorsed, showing how you have executed the same. Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office in Fort Worth, this the 7th day of December, 1903. Jno. A. Martin, Clerk District Court, Tarrant County, Texas. (L.S.) By E. J. Brock, Jr., Deputy.

**When Doctors Were Slaves.**

Romans of means had physicians in their own houses. These men were slaves, for, odd as it seems, many Roman slaves were accomplished in literature, art and science. At one time the selling price of a slave doctor was about the equivalent of $300 in our money.

After the time of Julius Cæsar, who encouraged physicians, the art began to "lift its head" in Rome, and later men of character and position, though generally foreigners, entered the profession. Some of them accumulated large fortunes, and one made the equivalent of at least $500,000 in a few years.

**Sarcastic.**

In a volume of memoirs it is told that on the first council day after Lord Derby's elevation to the premiership Greville showed his disapproval by not appearing in his place as clerk. Some busybody asked Lord Derby whether he had noticed Greville's absence, and Lord Derby replied, with a face of benevolent apology: "No, really! You know, I am the most inattentive fellow in the world about these things. I never notice, when I ring the bell, whether John or Thomas answers it."

**Boon Island.**

Probably Boon Island would be but little known outside of New Hampshire, Maine and Massachusetts if it were not for the fact that the island is the terminal of the Cape Ann trial course. Perhaps it would be more proper to call the island the northern terminal, but at any rate Boon Island gains a mention in this way every time a new battleship or cruiser is tried off this coast, as all those hot built on the Pacific always are.—Boston Globe.

**Artists and Poets.**

Artists and poets are like stars—they belong to no land. A strictly national painter or a strictly national poet is bound to be parochial, a kind of village pump. And you may write inscriptions all over him and build monuments above him, but he remains a pump by a local spring.—Robert Orange.

**His Ideal.**

Editor—What do you mean by "a girl of rare intelligence and one who refused to take advantage of alleged advantages offered her?"

Critic—Simply this: She does not dance, sing or play, but she can sharpen a lead pencil, drive a nail and keep a secret.

**Just Too Late.**

The world is overloaded with people who were just going to do something when somebody else got in ahead of them.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

**The Woman Must Speak.**

Mr. Skrap—There's just this about it. It is impossible for us to live together and not quarrel.

Mrs. Skrap—There is no possibility of our quarreling if neither of us speaks.

Mr. Skrap—Of course; but, as I say, it isn't possible for us to live together and not quarrel.—Philadelphia Press.

—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,
Swift & 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.

## JUDGING CATTLE.

**The Touch as Well as Eye Is Essential In Making Selections.**

An expert judge, says the Philadelphia Record, should be able to select an animal by the sense of feeling, and in judging cattle the touch as well as the eye is brought into request, according to an authority. Except in regard to certain points of conformation and color, some experts are by no means sure that "touch" is not the most important qualification. The skin and the flesh can only be fully examined by touch or handling in ascertaining if the bones are well covered with flesh and also if the latter is soft to the touch and ample in quantity on the examined points. The squeeze of the palm of the hand is not so delicate as the touch of the tips of the fingers. The former ascertains the quantity; the latter judges the quality. The touch may be hard or mellow, thin or harsh, good or bad, as it is frequently termed. A slow feeder is marked by having a thick set, hard, short hair, which constitutes a bad touch; a thin, meager, papery skin, covered with thin, silky hair, though the opposite of the one just mentioned, does not constitute a good touch, but is indicative of weakness of constitution, though probably of good breeding qualities. A good touch will be found in a thick, loose skin, floating, as it were, on a layer of soft fat, yielding to the least pressure, springing back toward the fingers like a piece of soft, thick chamois leather and covered with thick, soft, glossy hair, which looks rich and beautiful and seems warm and comfortable to the animal. A curly pile of soft hair indicates a vigorous constitution and also a propensity to fatten. Such a skin is termed "mossy" from resembling a bed of fine soft moss. The sensation of a fine touch is very gratifying to the handler. The animal is liked, and more especially if it is accompanied by a symmetrical form.

Long practice is required to appreciate a fine touch, but when it is acquired it is alone sufficient to estimate the feeding properties of an ox. In a fat animal the position of the flesh on the carcass is a great consideration. The finest meat lies on the loins and rump and on the fore and middle ribs. Consequently that ox that carries the largest quantity of beef on these parts is the most valuable. The other parts, of various qualities and used for soups and salting, do not fetch the high price of the parts described. The point on top of the rump is the first part of a feeding ox that shows fat, and the parts that are last in being covered with flesh are the top of the shoulder and the point of the shoulder joints. When these points are felt to be well covered, then the other and better parts may be considered to be in perfection, and a prime condition may be expected. But the general handling must establish the real condition, for there is a wide difference between the apparent and real fatness of an ox. The flesh of an ox that appears very fat to the eye may feel loose and flabby, but a truly fattened animal always feels "hard fat." Such handlers never deceive the butchers, while loose fatteners never kill well.

**How to Catch a Sheep.**

A sheep should never be caught by its wool, says Pacific Homestead. This method not only causes the animal unnecessary pain, but in the case of fat sheep that are to be killed it does much harm to the joint of mutton that lies underneath where the wool was pulled. It causes a dark bruise just in the same manner as our bodies become discolored from being bruised.

The proper way to catch a sheep is to take it either by the hind leg just above the gambrel joint or by putting the hand underneath its jaw or neck. In using a crook it is important that the sheep are not caught below the gambrel joint, as injury to the leg is liable to result from this.

## BEEF CATTLE

British cattlemen are much stirred up over the recent regulation adopted by the Smithfield club that fat animals shall not be shown more than one time. In view of the fact that no change has been made in the classes, it is rather a strange rule which forbids all young stock to be carried over to win ribbons another year. The promising calf or yearling, according to this decree, must not be shown until a two-year-old or else must be slaughtered after being once shown, which is likely to result in a falling off in the show in one class or the other, if not in both. In the greatest American fat stock show, the International, such a rule would certainly result in lessened exhibits, says Stockman and Farmer. Some steers were on exhibition at the late show for the third time, having been shown as calves, yearlings and two-year-olds, and then were defeated by a steer bought out of a car load and fed about seven months. From which it appears that it is no hardship to the new feeder to allow the others to bring back their cattle.

**Beef or Butter.**

If a beef breed of cattle is preferred, make beef production a specialty and don't look upon cows of such breeds to be perfect as producers of milk and butter. There may be a few good butter cows among the beef producing breeds, but where a certain article is desired it should be the prime object. If milk and butter are to be specialties, the breeds used should be those that excel in those products. Too many good points cannot be had in cows. Each cow will excel in one line only and should be made to do duty where the most profitable.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**Ainu Women.**

When Ainu, especially Ainu women, meet after a separation that has lasted some time they have a pretty way of telling each other their experiences in a sort of chant, and in the pleasant sound of their singularly sweet voices one forgets their wild and unkempt looks. The Japanese women are equally remarkable for the sweetness of their voices, but have the advantage over their Ainu sisters of delicate and dainty ways, the charm of which the most stolid globe-trotter is constrained to own. If the women of Ainu-moshiri, as the Ainu call their land, are the drudges of the men in their youth and middle age their opportunity for revenge comes with the lapse of years.

The curses of an angry old woman excite the utmost terror in the bravest bear hunter. He flies, panic struck, from such names as shunumaash (mangy deer), tontoneppo (bald pated boar) or, worst of all, rai-guru (corpse) or inao-sak-guru (godless fellow). After death her ghost is regarded with even deeper dread.

A BOOM
does not, ultimately, bring about the best results to a community.
THE PANHANDLE
is NOT on a boom, but is enjoying the most rapid growth of any section of Texas.
WHY?
Because only recently have the public at large realized the opportunities which this northwest section of Texas offers. The large ranches are being divided into
SMALL STOCK FARMS.
Wheat, Corn, Cotton, Melons and all kinds of feed stuffs are being raised in abundance, surpassing the expectations of the most sanguine. A country abounding in such resources (tried and proven), together with the
LOW PRICE
of lands, cannot help enjoying a most rapid growth, and that is what is happening in the Panhandle.
"THE DENVER ROAD"
has on sale daily 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.

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.

**ARMOUR HEREFORDS**
**Immunized Against Texas Fever**

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

CHARLES W. ARMOUR, Kansas City, Mo.

.....JUST ARRIVED.....
From Arizona with
**Four Carloads of Horses,**
Consisting of mares, horses and colts. Will be sold at once,
Call at Polk Bros' Stock Yards. TUCKER & STEWART.

I. B. EDWARDS & SON
**Buy and Sell Horses and Mules**
In lots to suit purchasers. No time to write. Call or wire us, care of
POLK BROS' STOCK YARDS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

## A Case of Identity

[Original.]

I was sitting down to breakfast when there was a ring at the door bell, and the maid handed me a note:

Dear Charlie—Come round to the —— police court and bail me out. I'm in trouble. Nothing serious, but don't want to stay here any longer than necessary. Yours, HENRY FARNHAM.

I swallowed a cup of coffee and hurried off to the police court. What in the world could the steady, matter of fact Henry Farnham have been doing to get himself jugged? When I arrived I learned at the desk that Henry Farnham, a notorious swindler, had been arrested late the night before at a hotel. He was marched out for my inspection.

"I know nothing about the man," I said and turned on my heel.

"Charlie, for heaven's sake don't desert me!" cried the prisoner.

The voice was surely my friend Henry Farnham's. I turned for another look. A gleam of recognition struggled through my brain. Was he or was he not my Farnham? It is astonishing what a difference clothes will make in a man. It was the same face I had been used to, but that suit of dingy checkerboard, that flaming red necktie! Surely something must be the matter with my eyes.

"He's trying to fool you," said the inspector, who stood looking on. "We've a requisition for him from St. Paul. The reports from there are that he is capable of fooling Beelzebub himself. He's probably found that he has some chance in persuading a friend of yours, and he's trying it on."

"He certainly looks like my friend," I said. "Do you mind permitting me to talk with him alone?"

"None at all."

During this colloquy the prisoner's face was gradually being overcome by a terrific dread. He looked like a man who had been caught in a trap and was just beginning to realize that he might never get out of it. We were shown into a private room, where by a knowledge of my affairs he soon convinced me that he was what he pretended to be. Then he went on to tell me that he had been on a trip and had returned at midnight. He lived in a suit of rooms in a private house a long distance from the depot and was sure he would find the door of his lodging house locked, so he went to the —— hotel, a rather inferior house, but the best near the depot. About 3 o'clock in the morning he was awakened by the police and told to put on his clothes. His own clothes had disappeared, and the clothes he now had on were in their place. Despite his protests he was obliged to put them on and go with his captors. He had been locked in a cell, but as soon as it was morning the note I had received had been sent at his request.

I was puzzled to know how to convince those who had arrested him of his identity. As soon as his bail was fixed I became his bondsman and took him home with me for consultation. Thus far there was no publicity. True, a newspaper report of the capture of Henry Farnham at the —— hotel was published, but none of his friends would suspect that he was the man arrested. It was advisable, if possible, to avoid having the matter come out. If the angel Gabriel were to come down from heaven and get into trouble, there would be some who would say, "Where there's so much smoke there must be some fire." Besides, was Farnham sure that he could establish his identity? In the famous Tichborne case it was never proved conclusively whether the claimant was Roger Tichborne or not; at least opinion was divided at the end of the trial. My own belief is that when a case is ready for trial in court the last chance for establishing the truth concerning it is gone.

Farnham and I talked the matter over, and I thought it over. I consulted a lawyer about it. The result was that both the lawyer and I advised the suspected man to go to Europe, forfeiting his bail. This he could do, as he was possessed of some means. Having given me a check for the amount of the bond, he got aboard a steamer and sailed for Havre.

I received letters from him from time to time asking whether it would be safe for him to return, but I invariably replied that it would be risky. Finally I took up a paper one morning and read of the arrest of Henry Farnham. I greatly feared that my friend had returned in spite of my advice, and I lost no time in going to the police station to find out. The Henry Farnham I found there was a flashy looking man wearing clothes as shabby as those left for my friend at the —— hotel. He gave me an explanation of the puzzling affair in which my friend had been involved. He (the real culprit) had come into town expecting to be arrested. He knew that a requisition for him had been made and that the police were watching for him. He had strolled into the —— hotel and noticed his name on the register. The clerk was in bed and the office in charge of a negro porter. Farnham yawned and remarked that he would go to bed. The porter, thinking him a guest, permitted him to go upstairs. Being expert at picking locks, he had no difficulty in inserting tweezers into the keyhole and turning the key. Changing clothes with the other Farnham, he had gone down and out without being seen. He had been shadowed to the hotel, and, his name appearing on the register, my friend had been arrested.

I cabled the respectable Henry Farnham that the coast was clear. He came home and felt once more at his ease. He put in a claim for the forfeited bail, but I believe he never secured it.

MONTGOMERY MOORE.

**Stretching Process.**

"The doctor says I must take some massage treatment to limber up the muscles of my neck."

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# MORE FIRE ILL LUCK.

## Flames Drive Thespians From Hostelry at Chicago.

## TWO HUNDRED FLEE.

### Number of Women Were Preparing to Jump Out of Windows at the Grand Palace Hotel, but Restrained.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—The ill fortune of Chicago theatrical people during the last few weeks was again in evidence at a fire in the Grand Palace hotel, Indiana and Clark streets, early Wednesday, nearly 200 members of theatrical troupes being driven into the streets by the flames. It was with difficulty that a panic was averted and the frightened men and women assisted from the structure in safety.

The fire originated on the escond floor, supposedly from crossed electrical wires, and was carried quickly up an elevator shaft by a draft to the top floor.

A number of women were preparing to jump from the windows when policemen arrived and aided in the work of restraint and rescue. The women were led to a rear stairway, down which they escaped through smoke that was pouring upward from the lower floors. Miss Louise Mitchell, who had been hemmed in by the flames, was rescued by firemen and taken down a fire escape. The fire was extinguished quickly after the guests had been taken from the building. Almost all the guests were members of theatrical companies stranded in Chicago.

### DISCOMMODED MANY.

**Passengers on South Side Elevated Road Delayed Long Time.**

Chicago, Jan. 21.—As a result of the storm train service on the South Side Elevated road was paralyzed nearly two hours Wednesday, endangering life and discommoding hundreds of passengers. Rain soaking the superstructure of the road caused moisture to communicate to the defective third rail support near the network of switches. The electric current deserted car motors and flowed through the iron work of the structure to the ground. The entire structure for a considerable distance was electrified and menaced the safety of horses and men below until the current was shut off at the power house. Trains on the road were crowded. Passengers on the stalled trains, after waiting for some time for signs of life in the motors, took surface lines and reached their work down town after a long delay.

### PRIMARY RESULTS.

**Blanchard Seems Nominated For Governor and Foster For Senator.**

New Orleans, Jan. 21.—Wednesday's returns from the primary do not indicate any change in the result previously announced so far as the contest between Blanchard and Jastremski for governor is concerned. Blanchard is apparently nominated, his majority in this city being approximately 9000. Result of country figured will be close. Sanders is nominated for lieutenant governor and Foster for United States senator. The attorney-generalship is between Reed and Guion and doubtful. There may have to be second races for auditor and treasurer.

### SHE SMOKED.

**Woman Consumed Package of Cigarettes Daily and Is Insane**

Chicago, Jan. 21.—Miss Fannie McNab, said to be a victim of the cigarette habit, has been adjudged insane before Judge Carter. She is thirty-three years old, and evidence was introduced to show that she had smoked a package of cigarettes every day for years. Two years ago she was treated at a sanitarium and was supposed to have been cured, but the habit regained its hold on her. She was ordered sent to the Kankakee asylum.

### MISTAKE MADE.

**Causes Ill Tempered Remarks About the United States.**

St. Petersburg, Jan. 21.—Attacks on Japan in the Russian press are ceasing. Newspapers print prominent reports to the effect that the acute phase is passing. They continue to assert that mediation is unnecessary.

Confusion of Olongampo in Subig bay, near Manila, with Yangampho on the Yalu river has led the Russian press into a curious attack on the United States. The statement that Rear Admiral Evans' squadron was to proceed to Olongampo was either garbled in transmission or misunderstood, for it is reported here the destination of the American ships was Yongampho. This error is made the basis of an attack on the motives of the United States by the Novoe Vremya and Listok, both papers pretending to see in this a move to get the United States into the quarrel. The Novoe Vremya remarks: "At least America will be an open enemy, which is preferable to a secret one."

**Entered Suez Canal.**

Port Said, Jan. 21.—The Russian battleship Aurora, transport Orel, collier Saratoff and nine torpedo boats bound for the far east entered the Suez canal.

**Hanna Invited to Speak.**

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 20.—Senate concurred in house joint resolution inviting Senator Hanna to address the general assembly of Kentucky. Senator Gorman had previously been invited.

**Went Up Two Cents.**

Chicago, Jan. 21.—Wheat went to 92¼ cents just before close of trading Wednesday, an advance of 2 cents over Tuesday's close.

**The Dahlia Tuber.**

The dahlia tuber when roasted and eaten is wholesome and makes an excellent substitute for the potato.

**Turkestan Courtship.**

A wedding engagement in Turkestan begins with the payment of a substantial consideration to the girl's parents. If the girl jilts her lover, the engagement gift has to be returned unless the parents have another daughter to give as a substitute.

### COMMISSION MET.

**Money Will Be Raised For Fair If Work Is Systematic.**

Austin, Jan. 21.—Texas World's Fair commission met here. Former Governor Hogg made an address favoring the fair, but protesting against inferior immigration. Daughters of the Confederacy, Daughters of the American Revolution and Daughters of the Republic were granted permission to make exhibits. It was declared money would be raised if work was pushed.

### FINE FLOW.

**Rich Stratum of Pure Water Beneath Houston.**

Houston, Jan. 21.—Sinking a test well under orders from President Scanlan of the Water company, Gus Warnecker has struck the richest stratum of pure water beneath this city at a depth of 1515 feet, its thickness being seventy feet from top to bottom, and is regarded as settling the question of pure water for years for Houston. The depth is over 300 greater than that of any well yet sunk.

### REDUCTION MADE.

**Railroad Commission Accedes to Request on Baggage Rates.**

Austin, Jan. 21.—The railroad commission granted the application of the Travelers' Protective Association of Texas for a reduction of the excess baggage rate from 15 per cent of the ticket rate to 12 per cent of the ticket rate. The commission also agreed to reduce the children's passenger rate from 2 cents per mile to 1½ cents per mile between points in Texas.

### LUCK OF A LADY.

**One of the Heirs to Forty-Two Millions of Dollars.**

Dallas, Jan. 21.—Mrs. C. B. Hollarn, who is a deputy United States clerk in this city, has been notified that she is one of the heirs to an estate in Wales, valued at $42,000,000.

**Hundreds Attended.**

Waco, Jan. 21.—The funeral of Mrs. Mary Ross Barnard, which took place Wednesday afternoon, was attended by hundreds of citizens of central Texas, who gathered here from McLennan and adjacent counties to honor the venerable lady, whose name is interwoven with the early history of Texas.

**Held to the Grand Jury.**

Galveston, Jan. 21.—At the preliminary hearing of A. Arthur, charged with counterfeiting, the accused waived examination and was held in the sum of $2000 to await the action of the grand jury.

**To Be Guarded.**

El Paso, Jan. 21.—The United States is about to make arrangements with the government and railroads of Mexico by which the Rio Grande border can be protected by the immigration authorities of this country.

**Will Be Ready Sunday.**

Galveston, Jan. 21.—The Santa Fe will be ready for business with its extension into the Saratoga oil field on next Sunday. The track has been finished into the station at Saratoga.

### MOTHER ARRESTED.

**General Impression Is Unfortunate Woman Is Insane.**

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 21.—Mrs. Arthur Oswald was arrested on the charge of murdering her eight-year-old son at her home in Oakland. She is believed to be insane. The tragedy was discovered by the woman's husband when he returned home late Tuesday night. As he entered the dining room he was horrified to see the headless body of his eight-year-old son lying on the floor. The head lay near the boy's feet. Near by lay the body of his pet dog, which also had been beheaded. Oswald found his wife lying in bed with her young baby in her arms. She was singing softly to the infant. Near the bed her two other children lay sleeping in a crib. The woman did not recognize her husband, nor seem to understand what was said to her.

### UNCLE SAM A FACTOR.

**His Position Is Extremely Pleasing to the Japanese People.**

Paris, Jan. 21.—The Temps had a leading article on the increasing importance of the United States in the Japanese-Russian situation. It reflects the growing French sentiment which, to some extent, is shared in government quarters, and says: "It cannot be disguised that the appearance of the United States upon the scene is calculated to encourage Japan."

Continuing, the Temps notes the early friendship between Russia and the United States and the alleged recent gradual estrangement which is attributed to the ratification of the commercial treaty between the China and the United States, and declares that may be "according to the view taken at Washington and St. Petersburg, either the final point of departure for new complications or the happy conclusion of misunderstandings."

The paper adds: "It depends much upon the wisdom and pacific spirit of President Roosevelt in exerting upon the crisis his conciliatory influence at Tokio, and it is hoped Great Britain has done already, and it is believed France is not neglecting to do at St. Petersburg."

**Nothing Yet Done.**

St. Petersburg, Jan. 21.—The first exchange of views betwgen the foreign office, Viceroy Alexieff and Baron de Rosen, the Russian minister to Japan, on the Japanese reply has not resulted in a definite decision. Consequently Russia's answer probably will be delayed a little longer than anticipated.

**Texan Appointed.**

Washington, Jan. 21.—Lovick P. Pinkston of Texas has been appointed a second lieutenant in the marine corps.

**Let Perhaps Be Die.**

When Emperor William shut the crown prince in his room for disobedience, let us hope that he did not rub it in by saying, "My boy, this hurts me worse than it does you."—Albany Argus.

**Those Boston Girls.**

Kitty—Constance has been painted by Mr. Cambogo. She is delighted with it.

Mattie—I see. It is a picture rather than a portrait.—Boston Transcript.

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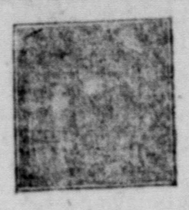

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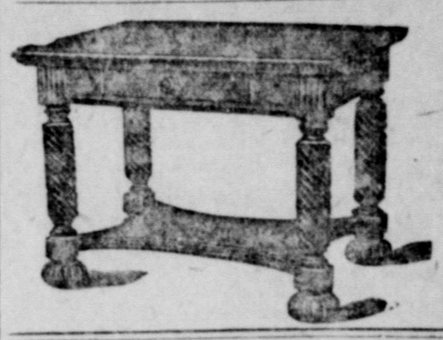

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### THE GOOD OLD CLOCK.

**Its Mellow, Friendly Tick an Antidote For Lonesomeness.**

"Give me the clock for company," said the observant man, "and you may have all the balance of the inanimate things under the sun, or over it, and I will throw a few of the animals in for good measure. I can conceive of nothing more friendly, more unspeakably comforting, than the mellow tick of the old family clock which towers high on the old fashioned mantel, above the good old open faced fireplace where the embers are dying down and deepening into a bluish melancholy gray late of winter nights. One never feels quite alone as long as one may hear the mellow tick tack of the old family clock, the same sweet mellow cadences which have rung in one's ear from earliest infancy, through all the changes and upheavals of time, down to the present. Other sounds may fail and deepen into the sadder silence of the night's heavy stillness, but the old clock continues to mark the flight of time, and no second may escape without hearing its passing called out dreamily by the faithful clock whose hands have measured already so many days—some bright and full of light and life and promise and sweet bodings of the future and others echoing back sepulchrally from the years already counted. Ah, the clock! But give me the clock with its ticking all through the night, and its silvery chiming on the hour, and you may have the other things, and the dog to boot. I'll take the clock in mine every time when it comes to keeping off that feeling of lonesomeness which creeps upon us now and then."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

### NUMBER ON PAPER MONEY.

**How to Tell Without Seeing the Figures if It Is Odd or Even.**

"If any one comes up to you and wants to bet you that he can tell whether the number of any of Uncle Sam's paper money is odd or even by looking at that part of the bill on which the number does not appear, shun him as you would the plague," said a guest at the Hotel McKay the other night.

"Why? What is the joke?" asked another guest.

"Only this," replied the first: "I was out this afternoon with a number of men with whom I have business dealings. We ate lunch, and then one man wanted to bet me that he could call the even or odd on the number of any bill I had, the loser to pay for the lunch. I took a bill from my pocket, folded it so that the number did not show, and after he had looked at it he said, 'Even.'

"It was even. Soon afterward I got stuck for the cigars the same way. After I had been done four or five times they explained to me that all of the bills marked 'A' and 'C' were odd, while those marked 'B' and 'D' were even. It cost about $6 to find it out, but I guess it was a good investment at that. It is the same on all bills. Be careful when attempting to do the work not to take the series letter in front of the number, but hunt for a small letter on the left hand side of the bill."—Duluth Herald.

**The Way of Whistler.**

His manservant entered the studio. "Well?" said Whistler. "Lady Somebody, sir," said the servant (she was one of the great ladies of the British peerage). "Where is she?" "In her carriage at the door, sir." Whistler took no further notice of his servitor, but resumed the reading of his proof sheets to me, and the puzzled footman, who was standing behind his master's back and facing me, shook his head slowly up and down and, like Longfellow's Arab, "silently stole away." Thus the reading went on for quite ten minutes longer, and the reader's sole auditor fidgeted more and more till, realizing how deadly cold it was on that March day, I called out to him, "I beg your pardon, Mr. Whistler, but I think I overheard your servant telling you that a lady was waiting to see you." "Oh," said he, "let her wait; let her wait! I'm mobbed with these people!" Then he went on reading for fully fifteen minutes more, and after that (his voice was getting tired, I dare say) he condescended to go downstairs and receive her shivering ladyship.—F. Keppel in The Reader.

**Shorty Long's Escape.**

"There used to be a cigar store round the corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street," said an old timer, "where there had a wooden Indian which stood on the platform during the day, but was always taken in at night to save it from mutilation by the boys about the neighborhood. Shorty Long was one of the well known characters of the town, an all round good fellow, who was always out for fun. On one occasion he started a hurrah on Fifth avenue near Smithfield street and was pursued by the police, who gave him a hot chase down the avenue and were in a fair way to overhaul him when he rounded the corner and sprang on the box where the Indian was to be found during the day. There he took a position as much like that of the wooden chief as possible and as he posed with outstretched arm the bluecoated guardian of the peace galloped past and disappeared down Diamond alley, while the cause of the trouble left his pedestal and started out for some fresh amusement."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

**Steamer Nurseries.**

Some of the steamers of the great transatlantic lines have large and pleasant nurseries and playrooms especially for children. The playrooms contain toys and equipments for games. There is also a children's library.

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