THE DA'LY 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, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1904 NO. 72

LIVE STOCK MARKET

VERAGE SATURDAY RUN OF CATTLE AND HOGS.

ttle Active, at Steady Prices—Bunch of Spayed Heifers at $3—Early Clearance Effected.

OGS SOLD AT STEADY TO STRONG PRICES.

od Demand Cleared the Pens Early. Quality Fairly Good, but of Light Weight—Top Price $5.15.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
day	300	650	250
st month	717	957	...
me day 1903	235	78	198

Official Receipts Yesterday.

ttle	746
gs	951
eep	160
rses and mules	26

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

ers—Good to choice	$3 40@3 75
Medium fed	3 00@3 40
Stockers and feeders	2 50@3 00
Yearlings	1 25@2 50
ws—Choice heavy fed	2 50@3 00
Medium butcher	2 15@2 50
Cutters	1 85@2 15
Canners	1 00@1 75
lls, stags and oxen	1 50@3 25
lves—Good to fancy veals	4 00@6 00
Common to fair	2 00@3 50

The light supply of cattle today fig- d about 300 head, against 794 for last urday, 717 for the same day in Feb- ary, and 235 for the corresponding day year ago.

BEEF STEERS.

The supply of steers today was com- ed of about two loads of light handy ght cattle, with a few drive-ins, all of ich sold early on a steady basis com- ed with yesterday; 63 head averaging pounds, topped the market at $3.35. The marketing of steers this week has n fairly liberal, but local packers are getting all they want, and closing tations show an advance of 10c, with pects of a higher market next week. Representative sales:

	Ave.	Price
	926	3 35
	793	3 15
	760	3 00
	760	2 50

BUTCHER STOCK.

The supply of cows and heifers was t and outside of one load of choice yed heifers the bulk were mixed. The bulk of business was of a peddling ure and generally on a steady basis. One load of spayed heifers averaged pounds and sold at $3, with the bulk sales at a range of from $1.75@2.25. Bulls were scarce and trading was un- nged from yesterday at a range of m $1.50@2.50.

	Ave.	Price
Cows.		
	963	3 00
	791	2 00
	730	1 75
	693	1 75
	830	1 75
	880	1 50
	730	1 50
	780	1 25
	769	1 00
Heifers.		
	520	3 00
	594	3 00
Bulls.		
stag	1250	3 00
stag	1470	2 75
	1125	1 95
	720	1 85

CALVES.

The calf trade ruled active and steady, y a few odd head arrived, and sales e at a range of from $2.50@4.00. ood to fancy vealers are quoted a range of from $4.00@5.50, with the mon to medium at a range of from 0@4.00.

	133	5 00
	369	2 00
	367	1 85

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

ice sorted	$4 95@5 15
ed packers	4 75@4 95
hts	4 50@4 75
s	3 50@4 00
gs and roughs	3 00@3 75

The hog supply today was just about ending week's run. Seven cars were ped in, and total receipts figured e around 650, against 210 for the ing day last week, 957 for the same one month ago, and 78 for the cor- ponding day last year. The quality of offerings was fairly d, and with the good demand all of- ngs were sold by 9 o'clock on a dy to strong basis compared with terday. The best on the market, 77 head aver- g 214 pounds, sold at $5.15, with the of sales at from $4.90@5.05, and from $4.00@4.25. Representative sales:

Hogs.

Shrink.	Average.	Price.
	182	4 70
	175	4 90
	193	4 90
	290	4 90
	184	5 00
	191	5 05
	239	5 12½
	214	5 15
Pigs.		
25	115	4 00
16	111	4 25
22	100	4 25
26	108	4 25

THE SHEEP TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Lambs	3 50@6 00
Wethers	3 50@4 50
Ewes	2 50@3 50
Culls	1 50@2 50

The sheep trade continues to show strength. One double-deck of shorn wethers and ewes sold on the market today at $3.90, averaging 85 lbs., which was a strong price compared with the same sheep earlier in the week.

There is an urgent demand for good sheep and lambs. Packers claim they want 2,000 a day. So now is the time to let them come, before the spring rush.

Representative sales:

Sheep.

No.	Ave.	Price.
125 shorn	86	3 90
124 shorn	84	3 90

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	164@175

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.

B. C. Rhome, Rhome	1
D. C. Brant, Weatherford	48
A. F. Crowley, Cisco	37
Cisco Oil Mills, Cisco	56
J. F. Bynum, Vernon	36
W. Gillen, Colorado	26
Hogs.	
Jacob Smith, Augusta, O. T.	103
F. F. Edwards, Augusta, O. T.	85
W. Moore, Washita, O. T.	86
H. O. Dutton, Cordell, O. T.	77
Lee & Co., Antlers, I. T.	89
Coleman Pasture Co., Rockport, Tex.	64
Wilson & Co., Detroit, Tex.	96
Sheep.	
Carnes & Co., Eddy	247
Horses and Mules.	
J. B. Warrick, Merkel	33

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

Cattle.

Swift & Co.	231
Armour & Co.	161
Bussey	19
Saunders	21
Williams	59
C. & P. Co.	42
101 Ranch	101
Others	13
Calves.	
Armour & Co.	142
Swift & Co.	111
Hogs.	
Swift & Co.	529
Armour & Co.	224
Daugherty & Lyford	178
Sheep.	
Swift & Co.	160

BUILDING A POWERFUL NEW GUN.

One That Will Fire Twenty-five Miles Is Under Construction.

New York, March 24.—Within a short time the United States will test at Sandy Hook the latest, and it is believed the greatest, example of the development of big gunmaking yet achieved. The gun is to be a wire-wound 6-inch naval gun capable of throwing a projectile twenty-five miles.

In this country the wire-wound gun is still an experiment, but John Hamilton Brown, who is superintending the building of the gun to be tested shortly, is convinced that all difficulties have at last been overcome and that a gun has at last been produced which will meet the requirements of modern powders.

The Brown gun is being made at Reading and Mr. Brown is living at the works directing the work. The wire wound gun was made necessary by the development of smokeless powder. It has been realized, only too clearly, that the guns now in use are not fitted for the use of smokeless powder. They have been built for most pressure at the breach, as was required by the old quick-burning powder.

A slow-burning powder, such as is produced in the smokeless varieties, causes a much greater pressure throughout the entire length of tube than was formerly called for, and the many accidents in the navy have been caused by this defect.

The wire-wound gun has been built to stand the pressure of the new powders, and is claimed will test up to 80,000 lbs. for the 6-inch gun, which cannot be called upon to stand a strain of more than 60,000 pounds.

Should this gun prove successful others will be built, and it is claimed that the ranges will be extended almost beyond the range of belief. For the 10-inch gun a range of fifty-nine miles is figured.

FARM HANDS FORM UNION.

Iowa Falls, Ia., Mar. 24.—The latest union movement is among the farm hands of Grant township in Franklin county, where about thirty hired men employed in that section have joined an organization for the protection of their rights. An eight-hour day will be demanded and $30 per month, with board and washing, as well as a few minor concessions.

WEEK'S MARKET REVIEW

CATTLE MAKE A STRONG SHOWING—HOGS STEADY.

Heavier Receipts of Cattle and Fewer Hogs on the Market—Statistics for the Week.

The record of the week is briefly summed up: Cattle are strong and higher. Good hogs are stronger, others weaker.

The week opened with an advance of 10 cents in steers and good butcher cows 5 to 10 higher. Tuesday the market was easy, with some of this advance lost. The rest of the week the market was strong, and the closing shows desirable steers and butcher cows 5 to 10 higher for the week. Canner cows are weak, and calves 25 lower.

The hog market closes about where it began. The opening on Monday was slow, and sales were 5 to 10 lower. Tuesday it steadied and was stronger. Thursday there was an advance of 5 to 10, and Friday there was another slight gain. This is the record on good marketable hogs. On light and inferior stuff the market is weak to lower.

The sheep market has been strong, with good prices for everything offered. On Monday a small sale of 54-lb. spring lambs was made at $6, and the same stuff sold at the same price on Wednesday. On Thursday a double-deck of 90-pound shorn sheep brought $3.90. Yesterday 198 head of 45-pound lambs brought $7.50. Good mutton sheep and spring lambs are wanted and bring good prices on this market.

Receipts for the week, compared with last week and for the corresponding week in 1903:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week	7,800	6,621	860
Last week	6,786	9,044	266
Same week 1903	2,998	1,806	117

Receipts for the year to date, compared with the same period last year:

	1904.	1903.
Cattle	94,218	43,368
Hogs	87,618	39,401
Sheep	10,909	3,352

CATTLE.

Monday.

Receipts 1,367. Sters, top $3.75, bulk $3.00@3.65. Cows, top $3. Heifers $3.05.

The small run included quite a liberal supply of fed steers of from medium to fairly well finished cattle, but nothing choice arrived.

There was a good demand from local packers and an active outlet was afforded early for all offerings on a strong to 10c higher basis.

While the supply of butcher stock today was small, the bulk was of medium to good cows and heifers.

The trade opened active and in a short time the bulk of the supply was weighed up, with sales generally on a 5 to 10c higher basis.

Tuesday.

Receipts 2,696. Steers, top $3.60, bulk $2.90@3.35. Cows, top $2.80, bulk $2.00@2.40.

There was a good showing of steers on the market today, of all kinds, from light thin to the well finished grades.

There was a good demand, but buyers realized there was enough to go around, and bids were a shade lower. When cattle started to the scales sales were generally on a steady basis with the close of last week.

The supply contained a liberal portion of good butcher cows, which found a good outlet on a steady basis with yesterday.

The extreme range of prices was from $1.40@3.00, but the bulk of sales landed at a range of from $2.40@2.80.

Wednesday.

Receipts 1,220. Steers, top $3.60, bulk $3.00@3.60. Cows, top $3.00, bulk $2.00@2.65.

The bulk of today's offerings seemed to be steers, with a good representation of all kinds. No good cattle were shipped in early, but a large string of well finished steers were driven in from near-by feed lots.

The demand was good and trading was active and steady with yesterday.

The supply of butcher stock was small, and outside of one bunch of good cows, the bulk were mixed loads and of common to medium quality.

The market had the good tone it has held for some time past, and trading on those offered was active and steady.

Thursday.

Receipts 1,470. Steers, top $3.60, bulk $2.90@3.35. Cows, top $3, bulk $2.00@2.50.

The supply of steers today was smaller than was looked for. Only a few loads arrived, the bulk of which were light to medium cattle, with one of two bunches of fairly well finished beeves.

The market was active at strong prices for everything at all useful in the way of beef cattle.

Local packers were wanting cattle badly, and although there was little or no inquiry from the outside, the supply was hardly large enough to meet local requirements.

The market for cows and heifers was active and strong, with some salesmen quoting their sales around a dime higher.

Local packers were good buyers from the start, and by noon practically everything was weighed up.

One or two loads of spayed heifers were good enough to land around $3, but the bulk of sales, which included a good many common to medium cows, landed at a range of from $2.00@2.50.

Friday.

Receipts 746. Steers, top $3.15. Cows, top $3, bulk $1.75@2.50.

The supply of steers was small. Nothing very choice came in and offerings were composed of a few bunches of light thin and medium fed cattle, which sold early on a steady basis with yesterday, the best selling at $3.40.

Receipts of butcher stock were largely mixed loads, and outside of a few odd head of good cows the bulk were in the canner class.

There was not much to the trade, and the business done was of a peddling nature and generally on a steady basis.

The calf trade today was slow and weak, and while there has been no quotable decline so far this week, values today show a 25c drop on all kinds from the opening Monday.

HOGS.

Monday.

Receipts 1,486. Top $5.10, bulk $4.75@5.10.

The quality of hogs today was fairly good and of medium weight, with very few pigs.

The market opened weak and there was very little doing up to noon. Buyers' messages came in quoting another decline at other points from 5 to 10c and on the opening market bids were on that basis.

Salesmen refused to sell their offerings at a decline during the forenoon, but finally had to let them go at early bids, which were generally 5 to 10c lower than Saturday's close.

Tuesday.

Receipts 1,495. Top $4.95, bulk $4.75@4.80.

The bulk of today's supply were shipped from Texas points, and were largely mixed with pigs and light weights.

There was a better inquiry from local packers today, and while the supply was not quite as heavy as was wanted, there was an active trade until the supply was mostly all weighed up, with sales steady to strong compared with yesterday's trade.

Wednesday.

Receipts 662. Top $5.05, bulk $4.75@4.90.

The supply today was of medium quality, with nothing choice on sale, and while most loads were mixed with lights, pigs were scarce.

The opening market found a good demand for Territory corn-fed hogs, and trading on all of this kind was active and strong.

There was a weak demand for the soft Texas hogs, and while sales were a shade lower and slow, the small supply was weighed up by noon.

Thursday.

Receipts 1,327. Top $5.12½, bulk $4.50@4.85.

The quality today was not very good, with the bulk of the supply from Texas points, of light weight, and a liberal sprinkling of pigs.

Favorable reports came in from other points, and the opening market had a good tone, ruling active at steady to strong prices compared with yesterday.

The late market took a good upturn and closed 5 to 10 higher.

Friday.

Receipts 951. Top $5.15, bulk $4.87½@5.10.

The quality today was a shade better than the hogs on yesterday's market, but outside of one load the weight was light.

The demand was urgent today and the market opened early, ruling active, with the pens cleared by 10:30.

Sales were on a strong and in some cases 5 higher basis compared with yesterday.

SHEEP.

Wednesday.

Another small consignment of well graded Shropshire spring lambs was marketed today, which packers took steady with yesterday.

Thirty-one head averaging from 45 to 52 pounds sold at $6, with two loads of heavy 90-pound lambs at $5.

Thursday.

A double-deck of shorn sheep came in from Eddy, out of which 123 of 90 lbs., and 125 of 92 lbs. sold at $3.90.

Friday.

The trade today was supplied with 153 head of hothouse spring lambs, which sold strong and higher compared with trading on lambs so far this week, the drove selling at $7.50.

One year ago the same kind of lambs averaged 45 lbs. and sold at $8.

Creating a Vacancy.

When the republic had been set up in France in 1848, wrote the Baroness Bonde, the first attempts of the enfranchised people to use their new powers resulted in the election of the most miscellaneous assembly that had ever tried to govern a country. A member nominated from Rouen went to Paris and selected his seat. He had hardly taken it when his next neighbor turned and stared at him. The Rouen man, embarrassed, turned up his coat collar, but too late.

"Sir," said his lynx eyed colleague, "I believe I had the honor of sending you to the galleys for murder in 18—, when I was judge. You had strangled the servant of the cure who had brought you up, and robbed the worthy man. Oblige me by resigning immediately."

The next day the Moniteur announced that there was a vacancy for Rouen, but did not tell why.

FINDING OF COMMISSION

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF ITS ACTION HAS BEEN RECEIVED.

Texas Cattle Raisers' Association May Act for Its Members in Suing for Excess Charges on Shipments.

The official report of the Interstate Commerce commission, in the case of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, against certain railroad companies, known as the "terminal charge case," has been received by Messrs. Cowan, Burney & Lee, attorneys for the Cattle Raisers' association. A representative of The Reporter was allowed to go through this report and make notes of the most important points, which throw additional light upon what has been published.

As is well known, the Texas Cattle Raisers' association long ago went before the Interstate Commerce Commission with a complaint against the charge of $2 per car for switching at the Chicago stock yards. After a hearing, the commission decided that the charge was excessive, and ordered that it be reduced to $1. The order was ignored, and an action was begun in court to enforce the findings of the commission. Through adverse decisions of the lower courts it was carried up to the supreme court of the United States, where it was held that the charge of $2 was illegal, except in territory where a reduction of rates had been made. In 1896 the roads entering Chicago reduced the rates on live stock, and this reduction made the charge for shipping a car less than it would have been had the terminal charge of $2 been discontinued. It was held, therefore, that in such cases the terminal charge of $2 should remain. But this reduction was not made until October, 1896, and extended only to certain territory. By the decision of the supreme court, it follows that from June, 1894, to October, 1896, the charge of $2 was $1 too much, was illegal, and could be recovered by action at law.

The Cattle Raisers' association then took action to recover for its members the excess of $1 a car that they had paid, and went before the Interstate commission with that purpose. This late order of the association lays it down plainly that the Cattle Raisers' association may sue. It says: "One of the purposes of this act was to provide a means for the protection of the public against the exactions of railways, and one method adopted for the accomplishment of this purpose was to permit those who have a common interest to combine in the prosecution of that interest."

"It would probably be well for the members of this association who seek damages, to file a claim in the nature of an intervening petition, stating that they are members of the association, have paid the charges in question and seek to recover the same in this suit. Such statement should also be accompanied by a specification giving as definitely as possible the dates and amounts paid."

The proposition is then taken up, that the railroad rates which were reduced in 1896 have since been increased, so that they are higher than before the reduction, and the complaint contends that if a reduction in rates made the charge of $2 legal while it lasted, the advance of rates would put conditions back to their original status, and make the terminal charge again illegal. This question, the commission says, must be the subject of independent inquiry by a new proceeding.

"We will allow damages," the commission adds, "in favor of the members of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas from all territory down to the reduction of 1896, and from territory to which that reduction did not apply down to the present time."

After considering objections of the defendants, the commission makes this order: "The case will therefore stand reopened, with leave to complainants and the intervenor to show to what territory the reduction of 1896 applied. If it appears that there was territory to which these reductions did not apply, and from which no reduction has been made, the defendants will be allowed to show, owing to the fact that conditions have changed since the date of the original order, that the through rate from that territory is reasonable and just, notwithstanding the addition of the terminal charge."

SWEETENING FOR PIGS.

"I had a barrel of all sorts of molasses, the drainage from measuring cans that I directed my clerks to turn upside down, after filling an order, into a big funnel that was placed in the bung-hole of this particular barrel," writes T. S. White in Southern Planter. "When I quit merchandizing I brought this barrel of molasses to the farm. I found that my pigs were not relishing their bran mashes and it occurred to me to put one and a half gallons of this molasses to each fifty gallons of bran mash. In thirty-five years of pig raising experience I never saw such a sudden and rapid improvement in pigs as resulted from feeding the mixture. I fill a fifty gallon barrel one-fourth full of bran and shorts. I then put in one and one-half gallons of this molasses and fill the barrel from my heating apparatus with milk-warm water and feed at once, keeping the mixture thoroughly stirred while feeding. I add all the greasy slops and milk I can get to the mixture, and when this is very scarce I cook for each barrel of mixture a half bushel of unmarketable potatoes, the marbles, as they are sometimes called.

Heavy Frost Tonight

The local weather bureau sends out the following forecast:

Tonight and Sunday, fair.

HEAVY FROST TONIGHT.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	17,000	2,000
Kansas City	100	3,000	....
St. Louis	300	1,500	1,500
	600	21,500	3,500

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, Mar. 26—CATTLE—Receipts 200.

HOGS — Receipts 17,000. Market stronger. Top $5.60, bulk $5.35@5.50.

SHEEP—Receipts 2,000. Strong.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, Mar. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts 100. Unchanged.

HOGS — Receipts 3,000. Market steady. Top $5.20, bulk $5.05@5.15.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stock Yards, Mar. 25.—CATTLE—Receipts 300. No Texas.

HOGS — Receipts 1,500. Market steady. Top $5.55. Pigs and lights $4.75@5.00, packers $5.00@5.50, butchers $5.30@5.55.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,500. Steady.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Summary of the Week's Bank Statement from New York.

Special to The Reporter.

New York, Mar. 25.—Following is a summary of the bank statement for the week:

Reserve on all deposits, inc.	$ 158,300
Reserve on deposits other than United States, increase	1,523,150
Loans, increase	8,944,500
Specie, increase	487,500
Legal tender, increase	2,584,500
Deposits, increase	11,654,800
Circulation, increase	22,200

AROUND THE STOCK YARDS.

The Coleman Pasture Co. of Rockport sent in 64 hogs averaging 182 pounds, that sold at $4.70.

A. F. Crowley had in from Cisco 28 spayed heifers averaging 520 pounds, that sold to Armour & Co. at $3.

Lee & Co. of Antlers, I. T., were represented on the market with 89 hogs averaging 193 pounds, that sold at $4.90.

W. Moore of Washita, O. T., a regular shipper to this market, had in today 86 hogs averaging 184 pounds, which sold at $5.

G. T. Reynolds sold on today's market 56 steers averaging 793 pounds, which were fed at the Cisco Oil Mills, for $3.15 per 100 lbs.

H. O. Dutton of Cordell, O. T., one of the regular and well known shippers to this market, had in 77 hogs, averaging 214 pounds, which topped the market and sold to Swift & Co. at $5.15.

F. S. Edwards and J. Smith were in from Augusta, O. T., with hogs which sold at satisfactory prices. They say this is the only market for hogs from Indian and Oklahoma Territory points.

Carnes & Co. of Eddy, Tex., marketed another consignment of sheep today. A double-deck of 249 head of shorn ewes and wethers, averaging 85 lbs., sold at $3.90. This is equivalent to $4.40 for wooled sheep.

STOCK BUSINESS IN CANADA.

The Breeding of Live Stock Will Become Chief Farm Industry.

Ottawa, March 24.—The Canadian minister of agriculture predicts that the raising of live stock will become the chief line of Canadian production, even in Manitoba and the Northwest, and that wheat and other grains will take a subsidiary position. This seems to most people an improbable outcome of the development of the agricultural industry in the dominion, but the minister is sanguine.

In Canada the basis of agriculture is live stock. As an instance of the great growth and increasing importance of this industry it is pointed out that the increase in the export poultry trade during the past four years rose from $18,000 to $300,000. This is principally attributable to the proper catering to the demand abroad for fattened fowls. Of the total value of exports from Canada last year, amounting to $214,000,000, more than $114,000,000 worth were represented by farm products.

In the last census the farm lands in Canada were valued at $1,000,000,000, farm buildings at $400,000,000, farm implements at $100,000,000 and live stock at $50,000,000. With 471,000 farms, only 7 per cent of the available land has been tilled by farmers.

The climate, soil and local environment of the dominion enables the highest quality of domestic animals to be raised. These conditions have been augmented by careful breeding from pure stock, and now Canada is exporting largely to South America, Mexico and the West Indies.

New Potatoes.

When buying new potatoes experiment as to whether, when boiled, they are best plunged into hot or cold water, for different kinds vary in treatment.

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

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

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1904

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Daily this paper receives calls from railroad freight agents, claim agents, railway attorneys, or lawyers interested in damage suits against railroads, asking for copies of The Reporter of a back date, containing the market reports on that day. These we have generally supplied; but hereafter we will furnish such papers only at the price of 10 cents each, money to accompany order.

The Reporter is the official market paper of the Fort Worth Stockyards, and its reports of sales are depended upon as evidence in damage suits against railroads, but we cannot hunt up back copies and give them away without a charge. The price is 10 cents apiece.

The Dress of Hindoo Women.

There has been no change in Indian women's dress for 4,000 years. All wear the sari, a single piece of stuff a yard and a quarter wide, ten, twenty, thirty yards long. It is arranged on the body, and forms skirt, garment, veil, first plaited with the hand in accordion folds in front, wound round and round, and the richest end, if embroidered or woven with gold, finally brought over the head. It may be of simple cotton cloth; of silk, plain in design, woven with golden threads; solid with embroidery, strung with pearls, or of kincob, the royal cloth of gold. Some cost thousands of rupees. No pin, hook, button or string, the garment is formed on the architecture of the body, and takes its expression and nobility from its perfect harmony with the lines of the human form. And Indian women, whether of high or low class, have jewels everywhere; have sleeping gems and day gems, as we have day and night shirts.—Everybody's.

The Oak.

England won her supremacy on the seas with her ships of British oak, a wood that is renowned for strength and durability. When the Spanish armada set sail for England its commander had express orders from the king of Spain to burn or otherwise destroy every oak in the forest of Dean, then the great source of shipbuilding supplies. But, as blunt old Drake prophesied, Philip's beard was singed instead. Admiral Nelson declared that without "heart of oak" the British navy and empire would soon come to an end.

The oak is beautiful at all seasons. From the time it opens its delicate green buds, close pressed in their resinous overcoat, and emerging flame tipped with bronze or crimson, until they come again an acorn bearing spray is most artistic, and the ruddy hue of the tree in autumn combines well in nature's color scheme.

One Sided Sport.

A London paper tells a story of a certain shortsighted sportsman. He was asked one morning by a fellow sojourner in a small hotel on the shores of Loch Carron what sport he had had. "Just seen a seal," he said. "Shot at it three times and missed it each time." At dinner, an hour later, he sat next to a man with a bandage round his head. "Accident?" he inquired. "Accident!" was the indignant response. "Attempted murder, you mean. I was having a bath about an hour ago when some lunatic fired at me three times from the shore and shot part of my ear off." "Wonder who it could have been!" murmured the sportsman, and then he changed the conversation.

A Story of Storey.

An English paper tells a little anecdote of the distinguished painter Storey in his capacity of teacher of perspective at the Royal academy: On one occasion Mr. Storey accepted an invitation to dine with the wealthy—and Philistine—father of one of his pupils. Over the undeniable port the by no means doting parent inquired how his son was getting on, and, although the kindliest of men, Mr. Storey could not bring himself to say much that was favorable. "Humph!" grunted the man of money. "Well, I hope he will turn out an artist, for I am quite sure he's not fit to be anything else."

The Office Boy's Record.
Monday, hired;
Tuesday, tired;
Wednesday, fired!
—Lippincott's Magazine.

SELECTIONS

THE SOCIETY SPY.

New Profession For the Idle Man In London's Smart Set.

The out of work man in the smart set who formerly lent himself for a consideration as a "guinea pig" director, "touted" for tradesmen on commission or sold furniture, country houses or motor cars has found a new profession. It is that of "society spy."

According to a correspondent of Truth who signs himself "A Shopkeeper and a Gentleman," the "society spy" is invaluable. If a west end man is in difficulties or his wife has overrated his patience, the "society spy" informs the trade at once.

If a west end man who has been for years on the brink of bankrutcy wins a large sum at the card table, there are intimate friends who profit by making the good fortune known. At a time when there are so many who are rich or appear to be rich whose names are unfamiliar the shopkeeper might make serious mistakes were it not for the information which is so given.

The tradesman is only too happy to pay for information which enables him to avoid a severe loss.

Tradesmen in former days seldom ventured to ask such questions, and their customers, as a rule, supported each other. Now, says Truth's informant, the difficulty shopkeepers have to contend against is that most of their customers, especially if they are intimate friends, have not a good word to say for each other. Modern English society is today an "association of enemies who profess to be friends."—London Leader.

Wages of English Hangmen.

The many executions taking place these days would give the lie to the story had it not already been contradicted that the hangman suffers poverty. But the court of aldermen really does possess the record of an appeal for increase of the hangman's salary. Jack Ketch wrote that as executioner he could get no other employment; that he had to keep an assistant, but that hangings were so rare as to make it impossible for him to live. He must have compared his own lot with that of the French hangman in the palmy days of that officer before the guillotine killed his profession. "The post is sacred here," wrote a diarist in Paris, "and approaches the noblesse in the right of using a sword and the priesthood in being proscribed entry at all spectacles but that of the profession. If blood unsullied can ennoble, then I know of none so pure, for a French hangman can marry none but a French hangman's daughter." Far different was it from the Ketches of old time, as the following record shows: "Executioner's fees, 7s. 6d.; stripping the body, 4s. 6d.; use of shell, 2s. 6d."—St. James Gazette.

The Rich Man and the Doctor.

"The life of a rich man is worth more than the life of a poor man, and the physician has a right to charge the millionaire more for his services than he does the laborer," is the opinion recently handed down by a Philadelphia judge, who went on to say:

"The physician is unlike the merchant, who has goods of different quality to sell at various prices. He must give his best service in every case. But it does not follow that the service is worth the same in every case.

"Human life has a pecuniary value of variable quantity, greater in the millionaire than in the laborer. Thus the practitioner of common sense makes out his bills to suit the pecuniary circumstances of his patients."

Draft Hunter to Edward VII.

There is an individual attached to the court whose calling were it classified in the directory would come under the heading of "draft hunter." His sole duty is to precede the king and search for drafty places in the hall or room in which the ceremony participated in by his majesty is to be held. If, for instance, King Edward attends a banquet the "draft hunter" visits the room and sees that every precaution is taken for shielding his majesty from the slightest draft.

The Cost of War.

A prominent Frenchman who has given much study to the subject says that were his country to be drawn into a great war in present conditions it must be prepared to meet an expenditure of 30,000,000 francs a day. So stupendous is the absolutely unavoidable outlay when a mighty nation in these days becomes involved in a conflict of the largest proportions that taxpayers are affrighted and appalled at the mere thought of the thunder of the guns.

A Lucknow Heroine.

There died recently in England at the age of seventy-one Lady Inglis, who was one of the heroines of Lucknow. Her husband, Sir John E. W. Inglis, was the commander of the garrison during the famous siege which was raised by General Havelock and Lord Clyde. As if this was not sufficient trial for her, on her way home after the siege she was shipwrecked on the coast of Ceylon.

A Famous Rubens Injured.

"La Kermesse," which hangs in the Louvre, was badly injured recently. It had been taken out on a terrace to be photographed. A gust of wind threw it down from the stand on which it was placed, causing some very serious cracks to appear. These have been repaired to a certain extent, but the painting is not what it was.

Lords and Commons.

The house of lords is 91 by 45 feet, the house of commons a trifle smaller.

Austrian Marriage Laws.

The Austrian marriage laws are very severe. They prohibit marriages between Christians and Jews and between Christians and infidels. A marriage between a Protestant woman and a man who said he had no particular creed was annulled by the supreme court.

Hearts Courageous

By... HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES

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CHAPTER I.

IN the year of grace 1774 a climbing sun glowed above his majesty's colony of Virginia. It drank the opal mists of the marshes, flecked the fields into shadow haunted cloth of gold and so unrolled over the old "middle plantation," where a round century before Bacon and his men had taken the oath against England, a drowsing, yellow mid-May afternoon.

Two quickened rivers, like silver girdles unclasped, wound through the lowland, from where phantom far lay the shadows of pines against the color washed line of sky, sharp edged and black, in gigantic pointed fronds. The rivers rolled broadly to the sea, holding between them a green valley sweet with the warm perfumes of leaf and flower, and this valley folded to its heart Williamsburg, the gay little capital.

The teal and mallard that winged over from York to James looked down thereon and saw a single broad thoroughfare, shaded by poplars and mulberries, with William and Mary college at one end and the new capitol at the other. Straggling streets of wide porched houses bordered with gardens debouched upon this, and spreading away in all directions, like gathered ribbons, by league long plantation and through broken forest, went tawny, twisting roads.

Along one of these roads, by clumps of rustling laurel, came a great coach with green body and brown cloth, bearing the arms of the Tillotsons of Gladden Hall. A black body servant rode behind it a-horseback.

The coach, which rolled thumping and swinging ponderously where the way was rugged, pleasantly and lightly where the road was smooth, held a matron and a slender girl. The latter was of that age when nature paints with her richest brush. Her hair was a wave of russet lights, with shadows of warmer brown. Her face, rose stained, was the texture of a rose. Her mouth, below serious eyes of blended blue, gave a touch of willfulness. If there was intentness on the brow, so was there languor in the lips, red, half ripe, the upper short and curved to smile. She was all raptures—all sapphire and rose gold against the dark cushion.

Both as they rode were silent, looking out through either wide window upon the warm, scent steeped glimpses of the way. All along were waving reaches of wheat, where the poppy flung its wrinkled splash of red, or acres of young growing tobacco wherein sweating slaves toiled listlessly, their songs woven with the undertone of the sluggish stream, slashed by reviling oaths and whip crackings of a bearish overseer. At the dusty edges of the road thistle and wild honeysuckle scrambled for their breath, and cowslips went spinning yellow ribbons. It was a slumberous land swathed in a tremulous haze of heat and a wash of sun.

"Anne," said the matron at length, withdrawing her gaze from the window.

"Yes, Aunt Mildred."

"Do you intend to treat that boy badly?"

The girl was silent, gazing across the fields, watching the birds' slender flashings in the olive hollows.

"You haven't answered my question."

"What question?"

"Do you intend to treat that boy badly?"

"What boy?" inquired Anne, with a sweetness that boded other things.

"Francis Byrd."

"I intend to treat him as I always have—no better, nor worse."

"The world has changed since my time," reflected Mrs. Tillotson. "Maids deemed themselves lucky to have one gallant and wasted small time in wedding. Last winter I thought it had been Captain Jarrat. Now he is left for Molly Byrd to make eyes at. The way that woman acts! So I suppose it will be with Francis."

"Let them cease arranging things for me, then!" cried Anne. "I will not be put up and bargained for. I will be the subject of no family councils. I will wed when and whom I please."

Her aunt looked a bit startled at the outburst.

"Of course, of course," she assented mildly. "But you don't please. You're eighteen—two years older than I was when I married your uncle. Francis Byrd of Westover is the pick of them all."

"He is a mere boy." Anne's tone held a growing impatience.

"He is not too young," went on Mrs. Tillotson, "to take stock of all you say. But remember, dear, that he is to wear the royal colors now. 'Tis all well enough for you and me to be open Whigs. We don't have to do any oath taking, and they don't hang us. But king's men cannot be so free of tongue."

Anne turned upon her.

"I know the rest of it!" she cried. "Francis is spending time at Alberti's rooms—my fault. Francis is making a friend of Patrick Henry—my fault! Francis has a mind of his own, hasn't he? If he chooses so, well and good. Aunt Mildred, there will be a day when any Virginian will be proud to be a friend of Patrick Henry!"

The lady shook her head not unkindly. "Your mother over again, Anne," she said. "Loyal and true. Ah, me!"

She was silent, but Anne knew of what she was thinking. After a time she put her hand over and touched the girl's. "Keep your friendships, child, if you like them," she said. "I have naught against Mr. Henry. I like him, and the colonel values him most highly. Only—Byrd is a good lad; too good to be hurt."

"Here is the shop," Anne said presently as the coach stopped before the sign of a mercer. "I shall drive awhile and return for you in an hour. Won't you take John the Baptist with you and buy that turban for Mammy Evaline? What color did she want, John the Baptist?" she called to her body servant.

The lank, loose jointed, strapping figure of solemn countenance who sat a sorrel behind the coach, spurring alongside the window, broke out in wide smiles.

"Mammy want er maz'reen blue, Mis' Anne. Dat what I hearn her say."

"Now, don't go over the hour," Mrs. Tillotson reminded as her niece bowled away, and she sighed as she looked after her.

The coach had entered Williamsburg from the north and now turned into Duke of Gloucester street, where stood an embowered mansion, the town house of the Byrds of Westover. Here at the gate fluttered two girls, who waved hands and called eagerly to the solitary occupant.

"Anne, Anne!" they cried as the coachman drew up at the horse block. "Come and tell us what you are to wear to the ball tomorrow."

"I don't know, Betsy," replied Anne, jumping down.

"Pshaw!" rallied Mistress Byrd. "Just as if we believed that, when you know you will be looked at more than the new arrived Lady Dunmore!"

Anne kissed the younger one—Paulina Cabell, slight, olive eyed, a pretty, pouting slip of a girl, wriggling to be grown up. "Your eyes are red, sweetheart," said she.

"I have been reading 'Lady Julia Mandeville,'" Paulina complained. "I never cried so in my life reading a novel. The tale is beautiful, but the ending is horrid!"

"You'll stay to supper, of course?" asked Betsy, linking an arm in Anne's. "Brother Frank will fetch you home."

"Not today."

"Mother will want to tell you about Frank's royal commission," pursued Betsy. "Come in for a moment. Do."

But the mistress of Westover was otherwise occupied. In fact, the girls entered the wide, cool hall to find a storm lowering.

Mrs. Byrd was not only young, pretty, a second wife and the possessor of a husband who was one of the governor's council, but she was conscious of all these things.

Her husband did not remember as often as did she that the gay colonel, his father, had been bosom friend of the learned Charles Boyle in England and a fellow of the Royal society. She reminded him frequently of the fact that the old wit had been a scholar and had left to Westover, where he lay under a monument in the garden, the best private library in the colonies, not even excepting that of Mr. John Bordley of Maryland, and a garret full of writings. His portrait hung there, a face as clear and as beautiful as a woman's, framed in a curling peruke of the time of Queen Anne.

As for the present master of Westover, much to her irritation, he cared little more for sight of St. James than for the heaped up manuscripts in the garret. He contented himself with sitting in the council chamber at Williamsburg and riding after foxes at Westover, when his gout left him.

Now Mrs. Byrd, consciously impressive, leaned against the white paneling in a posture which showed her plump figure to advantage.

"'Tis high time," she was saying, settling the yellow point de venise at her throat, "that Francis be spoken to about it. (Come in, Anne.)"

The colonel, bowing as gallantly to Anne as his gouty leg propped on a chair would permit, shifted his powdered wig in some discomfort.

"Frank will get no harm from Patrick Henry," he said. He is too sensible."

"Mayhap you call it no harm, sir," persisted Mrs. Byrd, "to see your son—you, a member of the council—hobbing with that shiftless wag. Sooth, then, I do! The malt bugs of the tavern are his betters. (No, don't go, Anne.) Francis is daft about him, sir. And the boy's royal commission just come. Oh, 'tis too bad!"

Colonel Byrd straightened his ruffles fretfully.

"You go to the ball, of course, Anne?" he asked.

But his wife was not to be shut off.

"Small preferment," the lady went on, "will Francis get from Lord Dunmore if he continues. The governor keeps himself informed. Every one knows that Patrick Henry is the very front of all these rebel doings. (Yes, you need give me no look, Anne. 'Tis the word I meant to use. Rebel doings! Rebel doings!) And for my son—a Willing—to"—

"Zounds! Your son is a Byrd, ma'am!" This from the colonel.

"For my son to associate with a low country demagogue, half the time dressed in buckskins like that shabby burgess from Louisa county you brought to dinner last week, and to go to his crazy meetings at the Raleigh. I thought his stay abroad would have weaned Frank of that. That and the commission. But, no! He comes home talking the gibberish of that mealy mouthed Charles Fox that he learned in his dreadful London club. I look yet to see him put off his king's uniform and disgrace us all."

"Pshaw!" said Colonel Byrd, nevertheless uneasily. "Frank's all right. The young blade will take to the army like a duck to water. Zooks! There is no harm in the Apollo room. Jefferson is steady enough, and he is ever there."

"Tom Jefferson!" ejaculated the lady. "Think you he is much better? A freethinker! He and Henry are pitch and toss. La! A squeak of a fiddle, and both of them will dance. Jefferson need to be my speaker with it at Governor Fauquier's musickings. Everybody knows he spends half his time when he is in Williamsburg at the rooms of that papist actor Alberti, and so does Henry. I marvel if Francis does not know him too."

The colonel sighed. If the truth must be told, the same uneasiness was in his soul. But, being masculine, he did not admit it to his wife.

"I'll lay a crown you'll dance with Master Henry tomorrow night, Anne," volunteered Betsy wickedly.

Anne was looking through the large window, sashed with crystal glass, and there were little blue sparks snapping in her eyes. She made no reply, but under her skirt edge her red slipper, like a burnished tongue, went tapping the polished floor.

"I should think, Anne," remarked Mrs. Byrd, with acidity, toying with a rose jar from which the Duke of Cumberland had once plucked a bud, "that you would have more regard for your bringing up. I never had to be reminded of mine."

Mrs. Byrd never looked younger or more handsome than when remembering this. In her soul the soothing and ever present consciousness of being born a Willing of Philadelphia was embalmed like a fly in amber. If she could have had her way she would have had the master of Westover dining at 4, like the Cadwaladers and Shippens and the rest of the Church of England set there.

"A Tillotson," she continued raptly, "dancing at the burgesses' ball with the husband of a tavern girl!"

Anne turned, her eyes glowing the color of burning brandy.

"And why not?" she cried. "Why not? Mr. Henry is a burgess of Virginia!"

"Aye, a burgess—from the woods! A lick dish for the country votes!"

"Molly!" Her husband's tone was gathering remonstrance.

"He is a gentleman!" Anne flared, with wrath dark eyes. "A courteous, honorable gentleman! And he has more in his head than any four of them together."

"Highty tighty!" exclaimed Mrs. Byrd. "More rebellion, you mean! I should think so!"

Looking, Betsy felt a strange wonder. She did not always understand the other. "Why like you Master Henry as you do, Anne?" she asked curiously.

"Because," cried Anne hotly, "he is a man—a man—not a gallant! He has something more to do than the wits of the Raleigh tavern or the Jemmy Jessamys of the assemblies. He knows no fine speeches. He spends no hours

Anne kissed the younger one.

twirling a lovelock nor feather biting over dolorous sonnets, nor petting his ruffles, nor dicing in the Apollo room. Oh, I grow sick of the macaronis and their sliken compliments and dress swords, all as nice as nanny hens. And the verses they write in the Gazette! 'Tis mawkish! What do they do? What do they know? The breed of a bird. The latest fashion of pinchbeck shoe buckles from Annapolis."

Mrs. Byrd sniffed.

"A pity he married the tavern keeper's daughter!" she said. "You might have had him and his buckskin breeches!"

Betsy laughed at this. "Bless me!" she sighed. "What a blow that had been for Captain Jarrat!" Then, repenting, she ran after Anne as she swept grandly out and threw an arm around her neck.

"Don't be angry, dear," she said. "An you are, I shall feel all to blame!"

Paulina was still at the gate. "Haste!" she called under her breath. "Here comes Mr. Jefferson."

"Lack!" said Betsy. "Speak of the dev—I mean—there is Mr. Henry with him."

"I marvel Mr. Jefferson likes him!" quoth Anne, a gentle sarcasm ruffling her anger.

Mistress Byrd did not note the tone. "Aye," she responded, "so do I. He has a tongue, though. Father says it has made more trouble for the colony than all the exclusion acts put together. He looks a very uncouth creature," she added. "See that moth eaten hunting cap and those horrid leather clothes!" This was in a low tone, for the approaching men were come within ear shot and were even then doffing head gear to them.

(To be Continued Monday.)

Men Dressmakers.

The name of the first famous man dressmaker in Paris is said to have been Rhomberg. He was believed to have been the son of a poor Bavarian peasant who lived in Munich.

Egg Superstitions.

English and Irish mothers tell their children to push their spoons through the bottom of eggshells after finishing their meal "or else the witches will make boats of them." In France a similar custom prevails, but the reason assigned is that the magicians formerly used eggshells in concocting their diabolical witcheries.

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, grades, hogs and sheep; also on cattle 1 year old and over, for distances from 10 miles to 750.

DISTANCE—Miles.		RATES No. 1	RATES No. 2
10 and less		6	6½
15 and over	10	6½	6
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	14½
80 and over	70	11½	15
90 and over	80	12	15½
100 and over	90	12½	16½
125 and over	100	13¾	17½
150 and over	125	15	18½
175 and over	150	16¼	20
200 and over	175	17½	21½
250 and over	200	18¾	22½
300 and over	250	20	23½
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 6c
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.
C. L. Ware, vice-president.
V. S. Wardlaw, secretary.
Marion Sansom, treasurer.
Directors: R. H. McNatt, C. L. Ware, C. L. Brown, D. Wyrick, W. B. King, J. W. Montague, A. F. Crowley, R. Burk, John Daggett.

CHURCH AND CLERGY.

Archmandrite Raphael of New York has been raised by the czar to the rank of bishop of Brooklyn, the second vicar of the Aleutian diocese.

Pope Pius X. has ordered a reduction of the salaries of priests everywhere, the limit in this country being fixed at $1,000 a year and the "prince."

There are 1,800 churches in Moscow. They are the wealthiest churches in the world. One, St. Saviour's, cost 2,500,000 rubles (nearly $14,000,000) to build.

Dr. Cadwallader C. Vinton, a Baptist missionary is in Seoul, where he has labored for the past ten years. He is one of the only two Massachusetts missionaries now in Korea, the other being Miss Josephine O. Paine of Roxbury.

Bishop Hoss of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, who has been enthusiastically received in Texas, claims he is to have his episcopal residence goes to England in July as fraternal messenger to the British Wesleyan church.

THE MORMONS.

Mormon theology as expounded by President Smith evidently needs clarification and codification.—New York Tribune.

From the evidence of its president the Mormon church has abolished polygamy exclusively in a Pickwickian sense.—Baltimore American.

After inspecting the case of Prophet Smith it becomes more and more apparent that Prophet Dowie has his redeeming qualities.—Chicago News.

President Smith is a little vague as to how wives who fail to obey the Mormon husbands are "destroyed," and possibly this reticence on his part is wise, as there are ugly rumors of happenings of this kind in the past.—Indianapolis News.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Somehow the mikado does not seem so humorous a character as he did in Gilbert and Sullivan's opera of a few years ago.—Portland Express.

China cannot be quite sure whether its integrity is being preserved or whether the carving is merely postponed until a decision can be reached as to who shall have the white meat.—Washington Star.

It is reported that the Russians are clamoring for revenge on England. Revenge is said to be sweet, but there was never a rose without a thorn. Can Russia afford to attempt to pluck the English thorn?—St. Louis Star.

...RTH RAILWAY SCHEDULE

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

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

Frisco System

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

...Worth & Denver City Railway. Arrive.

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

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

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

Cotton Belt Route.

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

Texas & Pacific Railway.

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

...ational & Great Northern Ry. Arrive.

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

...lf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry.
...trains at Union Station, Cor. ...d Jones:

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

...ton & Texas Central Railroad.

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

...RED LETTER DAYS.

...rigin of Thus Designating Notable Occasions.

...origin of a "red letter day" has ...raced back to the third century. ...y, bishop of Cæsarea, zealous ...e conversion of pagans, found ...unwilling to give up their custom- ...creations at the festivals of their ...so, taking a leaf out of their ...he instituted festivals in honor ...ts and martyrs.

...example soon led to the institu- ...f holy days, now corrupted into ...ys. In old almanacs all such ...days were set forth in red ink, ...st being in black; hence the term ...etter day" for any notable occa-

...rs say that the origin of the ex- ...on is much more recent and is ...the fact that saints' day, the ...November, the king's birthday ...ecession and King Charles' day ...similarly marked off in red as ...ys for the Bank of England, evi- ...in the times of the later Stuarts. ...don Telegraph.

Sudden Awakening.

...t it is bad for the heart to be ...d up suddenly in the morning is ...ntention of a certain writer, ...ases his opinion on the fact that ...suddenly awakened from sound ...sends a great rush of blood to ...eart, thus overtaxing and strain- ... People whose business necessi- ...their being awakened early have ...suspected the practice of being ...it one and have tried to rid them- ...of it. But heretofore they have ...no better reason for wishing to ...ue to lie in bed than that they ...it inconvenient or unpleasant to ...arly. Evidently they have right ...eir side. It is an unhygienic ...ce this being waked up at un- ...ly hours in the dusk of the early ...ing. It is bad for the heart.

...ppy When They Are In Jail.

...ny a prisoner as soon as he steps ...n the outer office," said a Charles ...jail officer, "throws himself into ...air with a sigh of relief, mutter- ...'This is the first happy hour in ...months.' This is especially true ...en charged with large embezzle- ...s. Their consciences seem to be ...e verge of collapse until they ar- ...under the shadow of the jail, ...they then see their fut... clear- ...-Boston Record.

The Friends.

...see you are wearing my old en- ...ment ring."

...es; isn't it perfectly lovely to be ...ged to Jack?"

...es, indeed! He's so deliciously ...us about it, isn't he?"—Detroit ...Press.

His Practice.

...tle Elmer—Papa, what do the let- ...'D. D." after a man's name mean? ...essor Broadhead—That he is a doc- ...who makes a practice of preach- ...my son.—Town Topics.

MALLORY'S READINESS

By Bertha Trevelyan

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

If it usually happened that Mallory got what he wanted in the world, it was by no means due to chance. When he wanted anything he began by looking the field over carefully, noting all the salient points—the advantages and the disadvantages. Then with his feet up and a cigar between his lips he would consider all available methods of securing the thing desired.

Having finally arrived at a decision as to the best course of action to pursue, he pursued it with an energy and a single mindedness that were open to no discouragement, admitted no defeat. And the result was that, as life goes, Mallory was accounted lucky.

He was a handsome, vigorous man of fifty when, business affairs making it necessary for him to spend a number of months in New York, a letter of introduction secured him the very delightful privilege of rooms with the Fosters, whose story of waning fortunes he had heard from the friend who sent him to them. The ominous length of his upper lip was hidden under a short gray mustache, or Miss Foster would have known from the first that it was useless to oppose him once his mind was set upon anything.

The romance of his youth was a beautiful memory, a thing as faint and elusive as the scent of lavender. But he had been loyal to it for twenty years, having been left at thirty a widower with two children. As he sat in the great dim drawing room where everything was eloquent of other days he noticed several things—touches unusual in stiff city drawing rooms, but which made for homeliness. He sighed with a sudden wistfulness altogether out of keeping with his height, breadth and floridness.

In the midst of his reverie Miss Foster appeared, her delicate slightness heightened by the massive doorway in which she stood framed for a moment. As she rose to greet her he wondered idly what could have given her that harassed look, this little woman with the oval face and the piled up hair. Her smile, he thought, was oddly shy and girlish, and in a few minutes they were talking with the ease of old acquaintance.

With a businesslike air that sat amusingly on her she showed him the rooms that she and her mother rented to eke out their small and uncertain income, and the next day found him installed in them.

Often during the following months he would spend an hour with the mother and daughter, noting with hidden amusement the latter's unnatural little air of elderliness. She would forget and laugh and chat gayly at times; then, in a moment, she seemed to remember that she was no longer young, and she became in a trice the prosaic, careworn woman again, drawing her mantle of years ungraciously about her. It was as if she had determined not to be surprised by old age and so had rushed out to meet it.

Her references to herself were slighting always, as if to one to whom nothing but the dregs of life were left, whom romance could not possibly touch, whose role was one of duty untouched by grace.

At first Mallory took her at her own estimate, concluding that she was about his own age. Then one night she appeared in a gown of filmy violet, with her brown hair rising in a swirl above her face, and he looked at her with puzzled but admiring wonder. She turned her head, and the surprise of her profile fairly made him start. It was singularly delicate and youthful, with a small high bred nose and full lipped mouth.

His speculative glance now told him that she could not be more than forty, if she were that. But by the way in which she was always putting forward the young girls of her acquaintance it was evident that she thought herself too old a woman to be of interest to any man.

"She belongs to the old regime," Mallory soliloquized, "and has probably considered herself an old lady ever since she emerged from her teens. She hasn't been able to assimilate this bachelor woman idea." And he smiled to himself.

"By the way, Miss Marion," he said nonchalantly, "I have tickets for the opera tomorrow night. Be good and come too."

There was a flash of surprise in her face that for one brief, fleeting moment said frankly that he must have taken leave of his senses. Then courtesy prevailed, and after hesitating for an appreciable moment, in which it was apparent that she was casting about in her mind for some plausible excuse, she accepted.

When the time arrived she was disturbed by an uncomfortable consciousness. She had the air of a person who felt that she was going to be a subject of quickly exchanged glances and half laughing comment. All this Mallory divined, and he put forth every effort to make her forget herself to such good purpose that by the end of the evening she was laughing and chatting as unconcernedly as if Mrs. Grundy did not exist.

With this excellent beginning things went smoothly for awhile. Walks, drives and theaters followed, and apparently Miss Foster's fear of appearing "kittenish" slumbered. To Mallory each hour spent in her society made him long for more. She was so deliciously contradictory.

Then of a sudden all the old prim restraint returned to her manner. Three consecutive invitations were refused with excuses so flimsy that even the most obtuse person must have seen through them.

As before, he divined the meaning of it all—some idle word that had aroused all her dormant sensitiveness, and she was writhing under it. She doubtless imagined that people were saying that that old maid, Marion Foster, was trying to catch Mr. Mallory, and her manner was her fierce, wordless refutation of it. The lines of care were deepening in her face day by day, and his heart ached for her.

"I want to speak to you, Miss Foster," he said in a determined way as she was about to pass him in the hall one day with her usual brief greeting.

"Certainly," she replied somewhat uncomfortably, and they sat down in the quiet drawing room together.

"Something is bothering you," he began, fixing his glance searchingly upon her. "Come now, be frank. If there is any way in which I can be of service to you tell me."

"It's nothing," she protested hastily, "or, at least, nothing much." Then with an attempt at lightness she added, "Women who have neither fathers nor brothers to look out for them often have to worry, you know."

Another sort of woman might have added "husbands," but to Miss Foster, whose consciousness upon the subjects of love and matrimony was as shrinking as that of a young girl, such a remark would have been impossible. Even in that moment Mallory chuckled to himself, yet would have liked to take her in his arms and put himself between her and the world forever.

"Marry me," he said softly. "Give me the right to take care of you. I shall count it a great happiness."

Her face went scarlet.

"Such a subject seems scarcely the proper one for jest," she retorted with dignity. "If you will excuse me, I have duties to attend to," and she rose to leave him.

"One moment."

His voice rang a trifle sharp and clear with command. The Mallory who achieved what he wanted in life was speaking. Miss Foster seemed to feel this, and she sat down again as obediently as a child, though he could see that her hands were quivering nervously.

"You have misunderstood me," he said in a calm, decided voice which somehow thrilled her with the certainty that he would bend her to his will.

"I have no intention of indulging in the sentimental talk of a man of twenty-five," he went on, taking one of her slim hands in his and looking at her a bit quizzically. "Love, of course, is a matter of years. A man and woman of fifty would only be ridiculous if they essayed to speak that language."

"But I'm only thirty-nine!" she exclaimed, surprised into protest.

Mallory could have roared with laughter at the innocent "only." As he had supposed, then it was not that she really thought herself outside the pale; it was only as one sensitively afraid that she ought to think so. He could not entirely banish the teasing smile from his eyes, and she felt vaguely that she had walked into the trap he had set for her.

"But of course it's absurd for you to say such things to a woman of my age—and for me to listen," she continued courageously, though Mallory noticed that she no longer made as if to leave him.

"My dear Miss Foster," he said persuasively, "we won't talk of that phase of the matter at all. I should not be saying this to you if I had not a very deep regard for you, and you, I fancy, would not be listening."

There was a little incoherent murmur which he took for assent. Then he continued with an anxious air.

"But there is an ethical side to the matter that persons of our age should consider. You would be doing a beautiful act if you would take my children and me in hand, and I could make things so much easier for you and your mother."

"That will bring her," he exulted to himself.

"But I thought your children were grown?"

"They're over twenty," he admitted boldly, "but that is the very age at which young people most need the controlling influence of home."

He could see that she was awakening, and he wisely refrained from further persuasion, murmuring only, "We need you, dear."

* * * * * * *

On the steps of her new home as the carriage dashed up the drive she noticed that a small group awaited them. A moment later she was clasped in a bear hug by a bright faced girl who said, "My dear little new mother," so warmly that she loved her on the spot as well as the manly youth who laughingly took her next, pleading "Me too."

"And this is my husband, Ralph," the girl explained as another young man stepped forward. "And this, Janet, Harry's wife."

Then a nurse moved forward into the circle, holding a bulky armful.

"And this, mother," continued the girl proudly, "is your little granddaughter."

So these were the "children" who needed her.

The second Mrs. Mallory swept the group with an eye that sought her perfidious husband. He had disappeared. Then she buried her convulsed face in the soft, sweet smelling bundle containing her new grandchild to smother her laughter.

A Wily Programme.

"Why is your majesty so frequently reported dead?" inquired the Chinese empress' most intimate maid of honor.

"It's a little idea of my own," was the answer. "It enables me to get even with editors who are remiss in the matter of obituary notices instead of waiting until it is too late."—Washington Star.

Foods.

Cheese, beans, peas, eggs, meats and milk are rich in nitrogen; rice, wheat, oats, corn, barley, peas, beans and potatoes in starch; cheese, meats, eggs and milk in fats; vegetables, fruits, radishes and condiments in salts, acids and flavors.

Knew Greek.

Miss Kulcher—Of course, Mr. Freschmann, you are quite familiar with Greek? Mr. Freschmann—Oh, yes, indeed! I know Greek the minute I see it, the letters are so funny looking, you know.

What do we live for if it is not to make life less difficult to each other?—George Eliot.

"Give me the first seven years of a child's life," said a wise man, "and you may have the rest. These are the ones that count."

Sheriff's Sale—Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of sale issued on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1904, out of the District court of Tarrant county, Texas, Seventeenth Judicial District, in cause No. 23746, the State of Texas vs. Unknown owner and G. M. Forman and W. B. Gano, I did on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1904, levy upon the following described land as the property of the above named defendants, situated in Tarrant county, Texas, to-wit: Lots I and J of Schiller's addition (also known as McDonald's addition) to the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the years 1896 and 1901. And I will on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1904, the same being the first Tuesday in April, A. D. 1904, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and four o'clock in the afternoon, offer the said land for sale at public vendue for cash, at and in front of the court house door of Tarrant county, Texas, in the said City of Fort Worth. John T. Honea, Sheriff of Tarrant County, Texas. By Geo. W. Akers, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale—Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of sale issued on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1904, out of the District court of Tarrant county, Texas, Seventeenth Judicial District, in cause No. 23158, the State of Texas vs. J. H. Greathead. I did on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1904, levy upon the following described land as the property of the above named defendants, situated in Tarrant county, Texas, to-wit: Lots 5 to 40 exclusive, in block 134, Arlington Heights addition to the City of Fort Worth, Texas: also blocks 18 and 19 of Arlington Heights, second addition to said City of Fort Worth, in Tarrant county, Texas, for the year 1901. And I will on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1904, the same being the first Tuesday in April, A. D. 1904, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and four o'clock in the afternoon, offer the said land for sale at public vendue for cash, at and in front of the court house door of Tarrant county, Texas, in the said City of Fort Worth. Jno. T. Honea, Sheriff of Tarrant County, Texas. By Geo. W. Akers, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale—Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of sale issued on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1904, out of the District court of Tarrant county, Texas, Seventeenth Judicial District, in cause No. 23943, the State of Texas vs. Unknown owner and Lena Jane Graham. I did on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1904, levy upon the following described land as the property of the above named defendants, situated in Tarrant county, Texas, to-wit: Block No. 3, town of Azle, in Tarrant county, Texas, for the years 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901. And I will on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1904, the same being the first Tuesday in April, A. D. 1904, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and four o'clock in the afternoon, offer the said land for sale at public vendue for cash, at and in front of the court house door of Tarrant county, Texas, in the said City of Fort Worth. Jno. T. Honea, Sheriff of Tarrant County, Texas. By Geo. W. Akers, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale—Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of sale issued on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1904, out of the District court of Tarrant county, Texas, Seventeenth Judicial District, in cause No. 23194, the State of Texas vs. Unknown owner and Robert C. B. Rowe. I did on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1904, levy upon the following described land as the property of the above named defendants, situated in Tarrant county, Texas, to-wit: Lot 11, in block 17, Brooklyn Heights addition to the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the years 1891 to 1901, inclusive. And I will on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1904, the same being the first Tuesday in April, A. D., 1904, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and four o'clock in the afternoon, offer the said land for sale at public vendue for cash, at and in front of the court house door of Tarrant county, Texas, in the said City of Fort Worth. Jno. T. Honea, Sheriff of Tarrant County, Texas. By Geo. W. Akers, Deputy Sheriff.

JINGLES AND JESTS.

Forgetful King.

The king of France went up the hill
With twenty thousand men.
He frowned and scratched his head awhile—
And then marched down again.
"My dear," said he unto his wife,
"Why was it that I went?"
"Because, said she, "it's cheaper to
Be moving than pay rent."
—Cincinnati Times-Star.

The Three P's.

"Dis here radium," said Uncle Eben, "may turn a cullud man white, but it can't make a complete job of it onless it kin spoil his appetite for policy, persimmons an' possum."—Washington Star.

The Difficult Part.

It doesn't take a man very long to become wise, but getting other people to recognize your wisdom after you have it is a long and tedious job.—Chicago Record-Herald.

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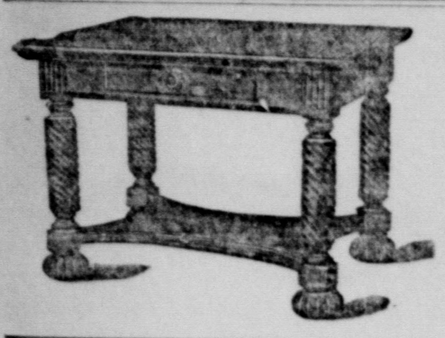

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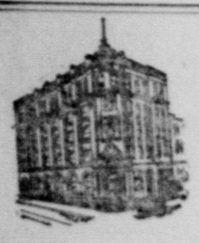

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DALLAS, TEXAS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The Old English Coffee Houses.

In 1657, we are told, the first coffee house had been prosecuted as a nuisance. In 1708 there were 3,000 coffee houses, and each coffee house had its habitual circle. There were coffee houses frequented by merchants and stockjobbers carrying on the game which suggested the new nicknames bulls and bears, and coffee houses where the talk was Whig and Tory, of the last election and change of ministry, and literary resorts such as the Grecian, where, as we are told, a fatal duel was provoked by a dispute over a Greek accent, in which, let us hope, it was the worst scholar who was killed, and Wills', where Pope as a boy went to look reverently at Dryden, and Buttons', where at a later period Addison met his little senate. Addison, according to Pope, spent five or six hours a day lounging at Buttons', while Pope found the practice and the consequent consumption of wine too much for his health. Thackeray notices how the club and coffee house "boozing shortened the lives and enlarged the waistcoats of the men of those days."—"English Literature and Society In the Eighteenth Century."

Lofty Mountain Lakes.

The most lofty lakes are found among the Himalaya mountains in Tibet. Their altitudes do not, however, seem to have been very accurately gauged, for different authorities give widely different figures regarding them. According to some, Lake Manasarowar, one of the sacred lakes of Tibet, is between 19,000 and 20,000 feet above the level of the sea, and if this is so it is undoubtedly the loftiest in the world.

Two other Tibetan lakes, those of Chatamoo and Surakol, are said to be 17,000 and 15,400 feet in altitude respectively. For a long time it was supposed that Lake Titicaca, in South America, was the loftiest in the world. It covers about 4,500 square miles, is 924 feet in its greatest depth and is 12,000 feet above the sea. In spite of inexactitude with regard to the measurements of the elevation of the Tibetan lakes they are no doubt considerably higher than this or any other.

The Oldest Herbarium.

The oldest herbarium in the world is in the Egyptologist museum at Cairo, and consists of an inconspicuous collection of dried portions of plants. These portions of plants and flowers were taken from wreaths and garlands in the coffins with mummies, where they were placed by the ancient Egyptians as death offerings, and from edible plants which were set in earthen vessels on the floor of the sepulcher as the furniture of the last resting place of their beloved ones.

Many of these floral remains are so well preserved that, after being treated with warm water, they can be handled like modern herbarium specimens. The colors, too, are preserved in a remarkable way. The most important matter in connection with these plants is their age. The remains of funeral food are found in tombs as far back as 3,000 years before Christ.

The Spartan Japanese Father.

The Spartan character of the Japanese father may be gathered from two facts mentioned by Consul Dalgoro Goh in the admirable address on family relations in Japan which he delivered before the Japan society. The Japanese child calls its father "Gempu" and its mother "Jibo"—which mean "strict father" and "benevolent mother"—and Mr. Goh quoted a Japanese boy who classified the Japanese father as one of the "four fearful things of the world—earthquake, thunder, conflagration and father."—London Truth.

Incongruous.

A bullfight was once given in Madrid for the benefit of the Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Eastern Asia.

Eastern Asia is one of the richest mineral fuel regions in the world. The area of all the paying coal layers in Europe comprises only 22,760 square miles, an area equal to that in one of the Russian provinces, the Kazan province.

Constantinople Beggars.

Even beggars have their "season" in Constantinople. During the winter months the city harbors a much larger number of them than in the summer, when many migrate to the country.

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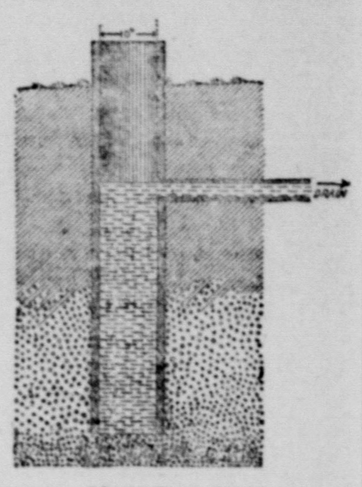
By C. G. ELLIOTT, Drainage Expert.

In many irrigated lands the water accumulates at various points by underflow from the waste of irrigation practiced upon more elevated land adjoining or from leakage of supply ditches which are constructed through pervious material. The prevention of the accumulation of water in harmful quantities is best accomplished by intercepting it before it reaches the lower level.

Albert Igo, near Greeley, Colo., has used a series of small wells located at points where water appeared, sinking them into the gravel which lies beneath the saturated soil. The wells consist of curb boxes twelve inches in diameter made with eight sides from boards an inch thick. They are sunk from eight to twelve feet deep, the excavations being made with a large auger. The wells have underdrain outlets about three feet deep leading to a surface ditch. The water rises at once in these wells to the height of the outlet provided and flows away. The soil, which is about five feet deep, is underlaid with gravel, which through the process of seepage from higher lands has become surcharged with water which by reason of constant pressure and continual supply from land occupying a higher level saturates the soil above the gravel. These wells, put in at various points where water appeared, reclaimed at small cost a field which had been given over to grazing on account of saturation and alkali.

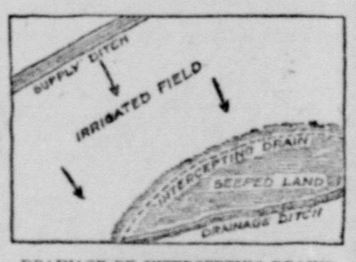


DRAINAGE BY WELLS.

This method of draining is regarded as highly successful by the farmers of the vicinity who have witnessed the reclamation of the land so treated. The individual well and drain as used in the work described are shown in the first figure. The method is simple. Its efficiency consists in relieving the pressure of the underground water at such a depth that it will not continue to force itself upward against the soil and also in removing such a quantity that the gravel stratum underlying the tract will provide for the remainder.

Drains upon another plan have been used by J. Hetzel and others in the vicinity of Longmont, Colo. A continuous line of underdrains is laid crosswise of the slope along the upper border of the lands showing seepage. These drains are laid five feet deep, which is regarded as necessary to their success. The subsoil is adobe clay, in which pockets of sand are encountered which interfere with the laying of the drains. The method of location is shown in the second figure. The drains are made of one inch boards in the form of a continuous box 6 by 6 inches in the inside, with no bottom. These drains complete cost about $1 per rod. It is not uncommon in this vicinity to find one drain located in this manner intercepting sufficient water to reclaim forty to eighty acres of land where the soil is of a stiff nature. Where soils are open and admit of very free percolation of water the same plan is applicable, but the size of drains must be increased. The quantity of water which it is necessary to intercept is greater than is usually suspected, and some failures to obtain good results are probably owing to the fact that the drains are too small. Shallow drains do not accomplish the result, nor do drains laid up and down the slope, as fully and cheaply as those laid across.

Where drains are laid in wet land its unstable condition and water bearing sand pockets often make it impracticable to use short tiles unless laid upon a broad base. Sewer pipes known as "seconds" may sometimes be used in place of draintiles.



DRAINAGE BY INTERCEPTING DRAINS.

The plans of treating land for the purpose of redeeming it from alkali which has accumulated through evaporation and seepage are not uniform, nor is there any practice which has been so reduced to a system as to justify an authoritative statement of methods that may be best employed. The cutting off of the underground supply by drainage has often resulted in the full reclamation of the land, with no other treatment than subsequent irrigation and cropping.

THE COTTON BOLL WORM.

Its Damage Last Season Was $5,000,000—Second Only to the Weevil.

Second only in importance to the Mexican cotton boll weevil as an enemy to cotton is the cotton boll worm. This insect has long been known as destructive in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana and in 1879 had become the principal insect enemy of cotton in Texas. Nevertheless little if any effort has been made by planters during the many years of bollworm injury to check its ravages, and along with increased cultivation of cotton from year to year, often to the exclusion of any other crops, the losses from this insect have tended to increase, and the injury during the past two or three years in Texas has been notable.

Aside, in fact, from certain isolated localities here and there in the great cotton belt, bollworm injury during 1903 appears to have been confined mostly to Texas and the southern part of the Indian Territory. The most serious injuries in Texas were in the northern and central counties of the eastern portion of the state, the loss in each county being estimated at from 20 to 60 per cent of the crop. The ravaged district includes the principal cotton producing area of the state, from which came in 1902 approximately three-fourths of the cotton crop of the state. It is hard to arrive at even an approximate estimate of the loss, but a conservative view by a special agent in charge of cotton boll worm investigations places it at 90,000 bales for 1903, which, at a valuation of $50 per bale, would mean a loss of $4,500,000. Add to this the value of the cotton seed, and the total loss would easily exceed $5,000,000.

The bollworm has a worldwide distribution. It need hardly be explained that the larva known variously as the bud worm of corn, the tassel worm, corn ear worm and tomato fruit worm is identical with the cotton boll worm. Bollworm eggs may be easily detected with the unaided eye on the fresh silk of corn. As the larvæ grow a remarkable diversity of color may become apparent, ranging from whitish or greenish to rose color or almost black, with distinct spots and stripes. A full grown larva measures from one and a quarter to one and a half inches in length.

Corn when in a suitable condition is the preferred food of the bollworm, and cotton is not materially injured until after the corn has begun to harden. It would therefore appear that bollworms might be largely kept out of cotton by the proper use of corn as a trap crop.

ROASTING EAR INFESTED BY BOLLWORM.

Extensive tests of corn as a trap crop were made the last year both at Calvert and at Willspoint, Tex. Bollworm moths fly about freely in cotton fields and would be attracted a considerable distance by the trap crop. The experiments in question provided for belts of corn around and through the cotton fields, planted so as to be in prime silking condition about Aug. 1. By this means the large generation of moths appearing late in July and August from larvæ infecting roasting ears in the surrounding cornfields was largely detracted from the cotton, and egg laying was concentrated on the trap rows of corn. Thus the number of eggs found on a single corn plant was often surprisingly great. Furthermore, the trap rows of corn were attractive to moths all through the season, from the time the plants were twelve to eighteen inches high till ripening began. The total number of eggs deposited on a single plant must be very great, and a single calculation will indicate the enormous number of bollworm eggs that are kept from cotton by a series of belts of corn planted through the cotton field.

It might be supposed that by thus furnishing the insect with its favorite food its increase and consequent greater destructiveness would be the result. This, however, appears to be not the case. From the several hundred eggs that may be found on a single corn plant but two or three larvæ will eventually succeed in attaining their growth owing to the cannibalistic habits of the larvæ themselves and for other reasons.

What to Put on the Early Potatoes.

If you follow the advice of Professor E. B. Voorhees of New Jersey you will push your potatoes along with the following: Nitrate of soda, 100 pounds; sulphate of ammonia, 100 pounds; tankage, 100 pounds; acid phosphate, 500 pounds; sulphate or muriate of potash, 200 pounds. You may use from 800 to 1,200 pounds per acre. For late potatoes use fifty pounds less nitrate of soda, 100 pounds of acid and fifty less of potash. Application per acre, 600 to 800 pounds.

The English Husband.

A poor woman in a London parish was consulting me in connection with her domestic troubles, and there was some doubt as to whether her marriage was a legal one, inasmuch as her "husband" (as she had just discovered) appeared to have a wife living from whom he had separated. The woman's pathetic inquiry was, "If he is not my husband, what right has he to knock me about?"—A Clergyman in London Spectator.

Nature's Sweet Restorer.

Blessings on him who invented sleep, the mantle that covers all human thoughts, the food that appeases hunger, the drink that quenches thirst, the fire that warms, the cold that moderates heat and, lastly, the general coin that purchases all things, the balance and weight that equals the shepherd with the king and the simple with the wise.—Cervantes.

THREE GOOD THINGS.

Mix Thoroughly With Common Sense and Take Regularly.

Sunshine.—Disinfectant, germicide, soporific, sedative. Soak yourself in it—spiritually, mentally, bodily. Make a storage reservoir of your heart and soul and store up every stray sunbeam that comes your way. Fill the reservoir full, so that there will be enough for your friends and neighbors too. Just a little dab stored up for your own use will all evaporate before you have a chance to get any satisfaction out of it.

Fresh Air.—Disinfectant, germicide, tonic, sedative, stimulant, blood purifier. Pump the pure article down into the very roots of your lungs—steady, sure, all the time, day and night. Pure air, remember, not some old second-hand stuff that has been used over and over again nor that which has been poisoned by the burning of gas in the room, but pure air, fresh from meadow and forest. That is what the air cells of your lungs are in need of if they are to make pure air, without which health is impossible.

Exercise.—Stimulant, lubricant, vermifuge, necessary to proper heart action and a good circulation of the blood. Mix thoroughly with common sense and take regularly.—Maxwell's Talisman.

THE BULL'S EYE.

How the Center of the Target Came to Be So Named.

Why is the target's bull's eye so called?

This is one of many instances in our language where words have gained a higher status than that with which they started and have been promoted from the slang dictionary to the dictionary of words of respectable and current use.

Bull's eye is found in the dictionary of "The Canting Crew" so far back as 1690 and was the vulgar word for the central ring of the target used as a mark for archers, which was colored differently from the other rings. This may have arisen from the ancient rounded shields, cut out of ox hide and strengthened with a spike or central boss for this shield or target; hence target was often used as a mark itself.

When sheet glass began to be manufactured the thickened part, where the tube had been attached, was called the bull's eye. Then this term was successively applied to a lens of glass, especially in a ship's side, to the lens of the lantern, to the lantern itself and finally to the central boss of a target.—London Answers.

A DEAL IN ANTIQUES.

The Way a London Dealer Fooled an American Millionaire.

The ways of the dealer in antiques are too often as dark as those of the heathen Chinee in the poem, and it is very hard to get the best of a really wideawake member of the trade. A certain dealer in London, having a number of alleged Chippendale chairs for sale, approached a well known nobleman and succeeded in selling the set for $5,000 to the latter. Later on the purchaser, being informed that the chairs were "faked," wrote to the dealer and demanded his money back.

The wily dealer wrote back a hurt and offended letter to his patron, protesting that his honesty had been impugned, but to show his good faith he would be willing to pay 1,000 guineas to get the chairs back. So it was done, and within a very few hours the nobleman's receipt for that amount was being held under the nose of an American millionaire as proof that the chairs had been bought from that well known collector, Lord ——. Of course the dealer must have his profit, and the American millionaire finally handed over a check for $12,500 and carried his bargain triumphantly across the Atlantic.—Kansas City Independent.

DOG WATCHES.

Four Different Theories as to the Origin of the Term.

Four distinct explanations have been given of the origin of the term "dog watch." One, which commends itself as probable in the mouth of a sailor, is that it is really the "dodge" watches, two short watches from 4 to 6 and from 6 to 8, introduced so that the crews may get a continual change of hours of duty and each man have only his fair share in the small hours of the morning.

Others maintain that the dog watches take their title from the fact that they are short and fitful in character, so that the phrase is akin to a dog sleep.

Admiral Boys, in a lecture at the United Service institution in London in 1889, remarked that he believed dog watches are so called because dogs are at times employed on shipboard, as in the army, for keeping watch as scouts or sentinels.

Others connect it with the Scandinavian dagmalastad, a day watch, corrupted into dog.

Theodore Hook wittily explained dog watches to be watches that are curtailed.—London Standard.

Salt and Fresh Water.

A vessel drawing forty feet rises two inches in passing from fresh water to salt.

Acute Dyspepsia.

After an attack of acute dyspepsia, accompanied by great pain, mild starvation should be enforced during a period of twenty-four hours. The stomach needs rest. Such treatment will not injure the system, and the benefit locally is always great.

White Elephants.

A great elephant catcher in India is authority for the statement that but twenty-four white elephants have been caught since the commencement of the Christian era.

Dirt In Tibet.

Cleanliness is not understood in Tibet. What serves as clothing by day serves as bedding by night. The bathrobe, which constitutes a man's suit of clothes, is simply ungirded when he lies down to sleep. It is neither changed nor washed until it goes to pieces. The man inside the bathrobe fares no better.

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Handkerchiefs.

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Death Dealing Tongue.

Among the proverbs and sayings current in Japan is the following: "The wife's tongue is three inches long and kill a man six feet tall."

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