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

The Fort Worth Daily Live Stock Reporter.

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LIVESTOCK MARKET

LIBERAL RUN OF CATTLE FOR A FRIDAY MARKET.

Steers of Medium Quality Only on the Market, Weak and Steady—Butcher Cows in Demand at Steady Prices. Calves Active and Steady.

RECEIPTS OF HOGS SHOW SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT.

In Line with Decline at Northern Markets, a Dime was Taken Off Today, with Tops at $5.50.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Today	1,500	350	...
Last month	266	5	...
Same day 1903	1,057	86	...

Official Receipts Yesterday.

Cattle	1,397
Hogs	220
Sheep	250

Range of Selling Prices Today.

CATTLE—Steers, top $3.25, bulk $2.80@3.00. Cows, top $2.20, bulk $1.35@1.85. Calves, top $3.00, bulk $2.25@2.75.

HOGS—Top $5.50.

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

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

Receipts of cattle today were liberal for Friday, and everybody seemed to have fully enough. Thirty-seven cars arrived early, and total receipts were estimated to figure close around 1,500, against 1,847 for last Friday, 266 for the same Friday in July, and 1,057 for the corresponding Friday last year.

BEEF STEERS.

The supply of steers was liberal, the bulk of which were medium quality grassers, with nothing choice on sale. There was a good demand, but buyers are still trying to lower prices in sympathy with Northern points, and the trading ruled slow and weak, with sales barely steady, the bulk going at a range of from $2.50@2.75.

Representative sales:

No.	Ave.	Price.
26	1011	3 25
24	879	3 00
1	1010	3 00
24	1019	3 00
24	917	2 80
44	954	2 75
4	1040	2 75
1	950	2 75
1	1000	2 75
25	950	2 75
1	990	2 75
24	960	2 75
1	1110	2 75
7	1102	2 60
9	872	2 40
52	903	2 25

BUTCHER STOCK.

Receipts of butcher stock were moderate, with very few good cows on sale. The bulk were canners and medium butchers.

Salesmen are still complaining of the low prices paid for cows, but today there was a fairly good outlet to local houses on a steady basis with yesterday, the bulk going at a range of from $1.50@2.00.

Bulls were scarce and selling ruled steady for all kinds at a range of from $1.50@2.00.

3	936	2 20
4	852	2 00
7	912	2 00
30	872	2 00
13	786	2 00
5	758	2 00
28	735	1 95
19	774	1 90
12	757	1 90
30	644	1 85
26	765	1 85
22	725	1 80
30	717	1 75
17	739	1 75
5	871	1 75
1	940	1 75
4	805	1 75
30	741	1 75
30	756	1 75
7	677	1 65
14	715	1 65
17	686	1 65
16	673	1 65
17	765	1 60
7	702	1 60
1	630	1 60
21	720	1 55
6	778	1 55
10	780	1 50
6	755	1 50
6	701	1 50
1	750	1 50
3	853	1 50
5	716	1 35
5	808	1 25
16	695	1 25
1	730	1 25
1	640	1 25
3	676	1 25
4	585	1 25
2	730	1 25
1	700	1 00
Heifers.		
1	700	2 50
9	583	2 25
6	701	2 15
1	640	1 75
8	505	1 75
Bulls.		
1	1440	1 80
2	910	1 75
1	940	1 75
2	1130	1 70
1	1070	1 70
1	1050	1 55

CALVES.

Receipts of calves today were light. The demand strengthened somewhat today, and all offerings sold active and steady, the best selling at $3.00, with the bulk around $2.50.

35	165	3 00
70	204	2 75
9	211	2 50
1	140	2 50
1	230	2 50
7	192	2 50
3	196	2 25
86	220	2 25
4	262	1 75
10	243	1 75
1	270	1 75
4	297	1 75
5	228	1 50

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	$5 50 5 60
Mixed packers	5 35@5 50
Lights	5 20@5 50
Pigs	4 75@5 30
Stags and roughs	4 00@4 75

Receipts of hogs today showed a slight increase over yesterday. Five shipments arrived, and a few wagon hogs, making total receipts close around 350 head, against 338 for last Friday, 5 for the same Friday in July, and 86 for the corresponding day one year ago.

The quality today was about of an average, though loads were mixed.

Northern reports came in quoting declining markets, and while there was a good demand here from local houses, buyers would not take hogs other than on a 10c lower basis compared with yesterday.

The top today was $5.50 for one load averaging 211 pounds, with the bulk of sales at a range of from $5.10@5.25.

Hogs.

No	Ave.	Price.
1	150	4 25
1	330	4 50
31	99	4 50
15	128	4 50
9	166	5 25
8	175	5 25
1	230	5 25
32	177	5 30
1	570	5 35
7	152	5 40
64	198	5 42½
7	157	5 45
1	211	4 50
65	211	5 50
Pigs.		
9	104	5 00

THE SHEEP TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Lambs	$3 50@5 00
Wethers	3 00@4 25
Ewes	2 50@4 00
Culls	1 50@2 50

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.

H. J. Falconer, Poteau	31
J. H. Bray, Valley View	32
O. Loving, Graham	80
J. N. Payne, Graham	63
Mart Lowe, Jacksboro	42
D. C. Brant, Vineyard	69
A. J. Meyers, Vineyard	41
Harlan & Donaldson, Decatur	49
H. H. Bevering, Jolly	58
Edrington & Meyers, Jolly	26
T. B. Wilson, Wichita Falls	25
C. W. Morgan, Wichita Falls	75
Hilderbrand & D., Wichita Falls	27
W. M. Coleman, Wichita Falls	42
Bank of Sugden, Sugden, I. T	30
J. W. Martin, Duncan	39
Hensley & B., Waurika	23
H. Kennedy, Waurika	51
W. W. Tweedle, Temple	26
C. E. Thompson, Temple	51
Fritz & Wilhelm, Brady	28
Walker & Williams, Brady	30
Carroll & Crockett, Brady	48
R. J. Carroll, Brady	73
Jim Cottle, Moran	30
A. Lanham, Cresson	26
N. B. Clark, Valley View	46
T. B. Owens, Ardmore	58
Hogs.	
J. H. Bray, Valley View	7
E. T. Gillean, Frost	65
L. L. Clark, Durant, I. T.	74
J. R. Dezell, Jewett	113
W. C. Smith, Malakoff	88

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET

Cattle.

Armour & Co.	434
Swift & Co.	367
Saunders	94
Musgrave	80
Cook & Reese	49
Miller	12
Burnes	34
Hodgkins	15
Adams	37
Others	22
Calves.	
Armour & Co.	105
Swift & Co.	58
Hogs.	
Swift & Co.	130
Armour & Co.	86
McCauley	6
M. Edwards	8
Sheep.	
Armour & Co.	251

NO MATTER

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UP IN THE PANHANDLE.

Grass is Good and Cattle Fat—Calves Suffer from Blackleg.

Sherman County, Texas, Aug. 10.—Partial showers have fallen over most of this country lately, improving crop prospects, and putting a fresh green on the grass, of which the country has a fine coat. Feed crop prospects are exceedingly good. One more good rain at the proper time will insure lots of cow feed.

Dry cattle are about fat. There will be considerable cattle shipped from this part of the country to the markets later on, if the cattlemen do as they say.

There is none of the loco weed in this part, to interfere with cattle or horses.

Calves are suffering from blackleg here now, at a much younger age than is generally expected.

Dipping cattle for the mange throughout this part of the country has been pretty thoroughly done. The cattle have to be put through the dip twice, ten to twelve days elapse between dipping. There are four dipping vats in Sherman county.

Politics are running low here, while the mercury runs high, from 60 to 70 at night, to 85 to 95 in the heat of day.

The writer has just returned from a trip to Dalhart, a busy little town some 30 miles to the west. The range is fine in that direction and the people seem to be in the best of spirits.

T. F. BASKIN.

JOHN LEDBETTER DEAD.

One of the Leading Cattle Raisers of the State.

Quanah, Tex., Aug. 11.—John Ledbetter died this morning at 6 o'clock at his home. His condition was known to be serious, but the end was not expected so soon. Mr. Ledbetter leaves a widow, one daughter and two sons. He was born and raised in Kaufman county and was among the first to come to this country. Since then he had been the leader of the stockmen in pushing and advocating the grading up of Western cattle. He had one of the largest herds of registered Shorthorns in Texas and was also owner of the ZL ranch in Bailey county. The cause of his death was heart trouble. He was 49 years old.

ABOUT THE STOCK YARDS TODAY.

The Bank of Sugden, I. T., sold 27 cows of 736 pounds average at $1.95.

A. Lanham had in a load of 877-pound steers from Cresson that sold at $3.

H. I. Falconer sold 30 cows from Poteau, I. T., of 741 pounds average, at $1.75.

J. W. Martin sent in 32 cows from Duncan, of 725 pounds average, that sold at $1.80.

With 10 cents off of hogs today, this market is still 15 cents above Chicago, and 45 above Kansas City.

L. L. Clark had in from Durant, I. T., 64 hogs of 198 pounds that sold at $5.42½, and 9 pigs of 103 at $5.

Edrington & Myers had the top steers in today. They came from Wise county, averaged 1011, and sold at $3.25.

C. W. Morgan had a big bunch of steers in from Wichita Falls. He sold 93 head, averaging 955 pounds, at $2.75.

O. Loving had a load of calves in from Jack county. Seventy head of 204 lbs. average sold at $2.75, and 10 of 243 at $1.75.

Tweedle & Thompson had in steers from Bell county. They sold 52 steers of 903 pounds at $2.25, and 15 of 1079 at $2.60.

J. H. Bray, the Valley View shipper, had in today some cows. He sold 17 of 680 pounds average at $1.75, and 3 of 936 at $2.20.

Crockett & Carroll were on the market with two loads of steers from McCullough county. They sold a load of 1019 pounds average at $3 and one of 917 at $2.80.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,000	27,000	7,000
Kansas City	2,000	8,000	1,000
St. Louis	1,500	6,000	3,000
	5,500	41,000	11,000

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, Aug. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts 2,000. Market slow. Top $5.90.

HOGS — Receipts 27,000. Marget extremely dull, 10 to 15 lower. Top $5.35, bulk $5.10@5.25.

SHEEP—Receipts 7,000. Steady.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, Aug. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts 2,000. Market steady. Top $5.85.

HOGS—Receipts 8,000. Market weak, 10 lower. Top $5.05, bulk $4.85@5.05.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,000. Steady to weak.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stockyards, Aug. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts 1,500, Texas 1,000. Market slow. Top $4.

HOGS—Receipts 6,000. Market 10 to 15 lower. Top $5.25.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000. Slow, dull.

If you want to buy or sell a horse or mule, of any description, grade or quality, be at the big auction sale at Fort Worth, Sept. 19th to 24th. It will be a summer. Write J. K. Bruce, care Fort Worth Stockyards Co., for any information you want.

THE PERCHERON.

Typical Color of the Breed and the Favorite in France.

Commenting on an article in the National Stockman and Farmer on Percheron color, the Live Stock Journal says: Some farmers want imported stallions, and they want them black, and our largest Percheron breeders are importers as well. There is no antagonism between breeders and importers. The importers buy what sells best, the largest and best draft stallions they can get. Our supply of pure bred Percherons in America is entirely inadequate to the demand, and not all are large enough. The color mania is purely the prejudice of the farmers who want black stallions, and this compels the importers to buy blacks at the highest prices and to leave behind many good dapple grays of superb quality, but the stallion company and the individual buyer say they must buy a black stallion because the farmers will not breed to the gray.

If our farmers would buy stallions regardless of color they could buy them much cheaper, but the price is of far less consequence than these restrictions. They want a good big stallion, and black color prejudice is an expensive luxury.

The city teamsters pay a premium for the handsome grays, and most of the heavy draft teams in large cities are gray. They are more attractive in the city streets. The teamsters think they possess more of the old gray Norman quality. The gray color is the typical color of the Percheron horse and the favorite color with the Frenchmen who breed blacks to please the Americans, but grays for France. Our importers would much prefer importing the best stallions without regard to color. Our largest breeders do sell their imported stallions for about double the price of home bred stallions because the buyers prefer to pay the price.

The Flesh of the Goat.

Those who speak from experience will agree that the flesh of kids is a delicacy, and an honest city butcher will tell you that they constantly pass over his block as "lamb" and that customers do not complain of the quality of such "lamb." The large packing houses purchase every year considerable numbers of mature goats which are sold in the carcass or canned as mutton. The meat is not as palatable as good mutton, but it may easily be better than poor mutton. The general reputation of the goat as an animal unusually free from serious diseases should be a further evidence of its food value. The prejudice against goat meat is based upon the name and not the quality of the flesh, and if packers would put the meat upon the market for what it is it would gradually gain in favor.

The Hide of the Angora.

The flesh of the Angora is lacking the strong flavor of the common goat, so that a cross between the two would produce a better animal for flesh, but the skin of an Angora or any long haired goat has little value for the tanner. Such a skin could only be used in the manufacture of the coarsest gloves and morocco leather.

BEEF PRODUCTION

It is generally recognized as one of the fine points of the beef producing business to know the right time to market cattle, says Breeder's Gazette. There are a number of points to be considered. Buyers favor the steer that is fully ripe or finished in condition, but discriminate against both the overripe or the steer lacking in condition. From the feeders' standpoint it is therefore an expensive and useless process to make a steer too fat. Again, the most desirable carcass from the dealers' or butchers' standpoint is not necessarily the one that makes the highest percentage of dressed beef. Such steers usually carry too high a proportion of waste fat. When the steer is sufficiently fat, therefore, to make as high a quality of beef as he is capable of making, and when at the same time he is sufficiently fat to satisfy the buyer that he will dress a good percentage of beef and fat, there is little to encourage the feeder to carry him further. This seems to be the best time to market cattle.

Weed Out the Scrubs.

That scrub animals will waste large amounts of the farmer's feedstuffs is shown in a feeding test conducted at the Tennessee station. A bunch of animals of good breed and antecedents were fed for beef and gained two and a half pounds per day, while so-called "scrubs" under the same conditions gained only one and a half pounds, a difference of one pound per day. The effect of breeding, blood and conformation is instanced in another feeding test where certain beef steers gained only forty-five pounds in sixty days, while others under similar conditions gained 125 pounds in the same period. This goes to show that it does not pay to feed a poor animal. Weed out the scrubs.

Result of Scientific Feeding.

In the lot of 130 steers sold by the Illinois experiment station recently on the Chicago market 106 carcasses of extra choice beef were produced, twenty-three carcasses of prime beef and one carcass of medium beef. In the ten lots Nos. 1 and 6 produced only extra choice beef, all the other lots yielding some carcasses of the second grade named. No. 1 was fed silage and No. 6 corn and cob meal, gluten meal, oilmeal and clover hay. Lot 6 averaged 1,425 pounds, dressed out 62.1 per cent and sold for $6.10.

Raising Hogs For Bacon

The Ontario Agricultural college for the past five years has been experimenting with a number of breeds of swine for the purpose of studying the relation of breeds to economy of pork production. Commenting upon the results, Professor G. E. Day of the college says:

"The results of our experiments are in direct opposition to the theory that it costs more to produce a pound of gain in a hog of the bacon type than in one of a thick, fat type. It is true that the Berkshire made a better showing in regard to economy of gain than the Yorkshires and Tamworths, which scored highest in the slaughter test, but it is also true that the Berkshires were much superior as bacon hogs to the Duroc Jerseys, Poland-Chinas and Chester Whites and stood higher in point of economy of gain.

"The last three breeds were the least suitable for export, and they also stood at the bottom of the list in point of economy of gain.

"The experiment proves very clearly that a hog of good bacon type can be fed just as cheaply as one of an undesirable type. This also applies to animals of the same breed, but of different types."

To Make Money With Hogs.

There are several problems before the man who wants to make money out of hogs. The first is the breed, and it is not the most important. Any of our standard breeds will do the work if they are in the right hands. Pick out one that you like and then stick to it unless you have the skill to crossbreed and produce something better, which is seldom. Don't let every big claim for another breed lead to crossing with it.

Breeds of hogs are only what men make them.—National Stockman.

A Typical Berkshire.

This thirteen-month-old sow is a fine type of the Berkshire breed, although the photograph does not show her to the best advantage, says American Agriculturist. The photographer caught her just as she was starting to back away from her owner. Her hind legs were too far forward, which makes her ham look light. In reality she has an exceptionally fine ham, well fleshed down, deep and wide. The straight top and bottom line, large heart girth, well formed shoulder, typical Berkshire head, all go to make up a desirable type of hog.

YOUNG BERKSHIRE SOW.

Lard and Bacon Breeds.

Experiments at the Minnesota station have demonstrated that swine of the lard producing types are not more cheaply grown up to the age of 196 days than swine of the bacon producing type; that pork can be made more cheaply from swine of the large improved Yorkshire and Tamworth breeds than from the Poland-Chinas or what may be termed the lard types; that the cross of the large improved Yorkshire and Tamworth breeds upon the Poland-China sows of the corn reared types produces animals at once vigorous, shapely, growthy and relatively more profitable than pigs from the aforementioned sows.

Angoras Help the Pasture.

The Angora goat is being introduced in Kansas to clear up pastures of brush and weeds, says a correspondent of American Sheep Breeder. Unlike the sheep, the Angora does not nip the grass short, but bites off end of blades, delighting to feed on pastures where cattle have destroyed it by overfeeding. I have for three seasons confined our goats on pasture almost destroyed by feeding cattle and hogs in former years. The natural prairie grass has thickened up wonderfully. The weeds are about exterminated. There is scarcely a weed the goats will not eat; even "buck brush" disappears before them.

Draft Horse Conformation.

A good sized draft stallion or mare should have a well developed knee and fetlock joint in proportion. It is scarcely of any use trotting out the old adage "No hoof, no horse," as nearly all the draft horses now have fairly good feet. Hocks, we think, should always be proportionate to stifles and quarters. They are not always so, however, a great, thin, ill spread, leggy sort having at times hocks which throw it out of all bearing so far as the contour of a picture is concerned.—English Live Stock Journal.

Hog Notes.

A little sulphur in the food is beneficial.

Pigs should be kept growing right along.

Little pigs thrive better on soft feeds and slops than on grain.

A dose of charcoal is a good remedy for a hog that has been overfed.

Pure air and cleanliness are a necessary foundation for healthy pigs.

The brood sow must furnish plenty of milk if the little pigs grow as they should.

One disadvantage with large boars is that they are usually very slow to mature.—Farmer's Advocate.

SELECTING FEEDERS.

They Should Have Broad Backs and Be Low at the Flanks.

Professor Herbert W. Mumford of the Illinois College of Agriculture believes that in the selection of stock by the feeder lay the foundation elements of success or failure in that work, and he has prepared some timely instructions as to the method of selecting cattle for the feed lot which will be read by every feeder with profit. On this subject Professor Mumford says:

"The general form should be low set deep, broad and compact rather than high, gaunt, narrow and loosely made. Stockers and feeders should be low set or on short legs, because animals of this conformation are almost invariably good feeders and capable of early maturity. Such conformation indicates a good constitution, capacity for growth and for ultimately producing a relatively high percentage of the most valuable cuts.

"Select feeders with broad, flat backs and long, level rumps. They should possess straight top and under lines, which should be nearly parallel; should be low at the flanks, thus forming good depths, for the barrel of stockers and feeders as well as dairy cows should be roomy.

"An animal which is too pouchy, however, is objectionable to the butcher. The matter of low flanks should be emphasized, as it is an almost unfailing sign of good constitution and good feeding quality.

"Secure as much smoothness of outline as is consistent with low flesh, being specially careful to avoid too great prominence in hips, tail head and shoulders. Avoid rough, open shoulders, swaybacks and large, coarse heads with small eyes set in the side of the head. Short, broad heads and short, thick necks indicate strong tendency toward beef making.

"A large, prominent and mild eye is to be desired. The mild eye denotes that the animal has a quiet disposition, which all feeders know is so desirable in a steer intended for the feed lot. The distance between the eye and horn should be short, and the horn should be flat and of medium fineness rather than round and coarse. The lower jaw should be heavily coated with muscle. The muzzle, lips and mouth should be large and not coarse."

Sorghum Hay.

Sorghum hay when cut at the right season and properly cured is an excellent feed for work horses, especially when fed with a grain ration consisting largely of oats, says H. R. Smith of the Nebraska station. It compares very favorably with prairie hay. For fattening cattle we are finding that it is somewhat superior to prairie hay, and there is no reason why it should not be as good for work horses.

THE FEEDER'S CORNER

One ton of cotton seed, according to tests made by the Mississippi experiment station, will produce about one-sixth more beef than a ton of corn, and a ton of cottonseed meal will produce about twice as much.

Pea Vine Hay.

Pea vine hay is splendidly adapted for feeding to sheep and to cattle whether milk or beef production be the object in view, says A. M. Soule of the Tennessee station in Breeder's Gazette. It is not so well adapted to feeding to horses and mules, especially to horses, because it is dusty and is supposed to be one of the principal causes of "heaves." While it is true that clover hay is a fertile cause of heaves, it is not so likely to produce the disease as pea hay. Many have objected to using pea hay for horses, because it has been said to be a frequent cause of death. Investigation has generally shown that death has only followed when moldy pea hay was fed, and as the feeding of timothy or clover hay under the same conditions would as likely have produced death it is not fair to attribute any injurious effects to properly made and cured pea hay.

Alfalfa Fattened Hogs.

Two car loads of hogs which were fattened largely on alfalfa, no corn being used, were consigned to the Chicago market recently from Kansas and sold at $4.60, the average price on the day of sale.

Rape and Alfalfa.

Sheepmen generally have a good word for rape and alfalfa. Some losses, however, are reported from pasturing them. They should be used carefully, never turning on when wet or when the sheep are empty.

Turnips For Work Horses.

Rutabagas have been fed to horses largely in the old country, says American Agriculturist. As a rule, they seem to be palatable, but are not sufficient for keeping up the strength of work horses. However, as a relish they may be fed sparingly with good effect.

Feed For Pigs.

I have found that one-half shelled corn and one-half whole oats, by measure, soaked twelve hours and fed sweet, make excellent gains when fed to pigs, says a correspondent of Breeder's Gazette. These feeds should be supplemented with good pasture of clover or rape. When the pigs are about two weeks old get the sows on a heavy feed of milk producing food, such as shorts, ground oats, clover, alfalfa or vetch pasture in connection with corn.

Keep an Account of the Hog Feed.

Keep an account of what it costs to feed hogs, weigh them occasionally and calculate the profit, says Farm and Ranch. If thoroughbred swine are raised the result will be both surprising and gratifying.

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VEGETARIANISM.

A Theory That Has Been Maintained From the Earliest Days.

From the earliest days vegetarians have maintained that fruit and vegetables are the proper food for mankind, and in ancient times such leaders of thought as Plato, Pythagoras, Empedocles and Plutarch can be counted among the advocates of this doctrine.

It is in this connection that we find Virgil singing the praises of a natural diet apart from the use of flesh:

Soft chestnuts we possess
And apples ripe, with store of curdled cream.

Still more to the point are his words in the Second Georgic at the close of a vivid description of the joys of a golden age:

Before the reign
Of the Dictean king, before the days
When on slain bullocks fed an impious race.

This further rendering from Latin poetry proclaims the same primeval teaching:

Forbear, O mortals, to taint your bodies with forbidden food:
Earth is lavish of her riches and teems with kindly stores,
Providing without slaughter or bloodshed all delicacies.

DUCKS AND THUNDER.

The Possible Origin of an Ancient English Expression.

The phrase, "like a dying duck in a thunderstorm," probably originated in the peculiar susceptibility exhibited by these birds to electrical disturbances. They hang their heads at such times and turn up their eyes in the most comically pathetic fashion, giving a faint die away quack now and again, as though they had quite made up their minds that their last hour had come, but were resigned. They are thus precisely typical of people whose submission, more or less forced, is made mainly with an eye to effect.

This susceptibility seems to be inherent in ducks, for their eggs in course of hatching are spoiled by a thunderstorm when hens' eggs escape.

It is worth noting in this connection that Shakespeare in "Timon of Athens" says, "We, poor mates, stand on this dying deck." It is just possible that this may be the real origin of the phrase, as it refers to the sinking of a ship during a thunderstorm, and deck may have been carelessly recast as duck.—London Answers.

MARINE TURBINES.

They Date Back to the Time of Hero of Alexandria.

In turbine steamers there is a marked absence of vibration, while the position low in the hull of the machinery gives great stability and in men-of-war makes better protection possible and affords facilities in maneuvering.

The practical advantages of turbines are many. They reduce the oil bill considerably and while they occupy less floor and cubic space are simple in construction and operation.

In a turbine there is nothing to wear out. The only parts subjected to friction are the bearings at the extremities of the spindle but these run in oil and after years of constant service show no wear. Parsons' turbine plants of 400 horsepower and 1,800 horsepower, which have been driving electric generators for years, have not yet cost a penny for repairs.

The steam turbine dates back to 120 B. C., when Hero of Alexandria described it in his book on pneumatics.—Pearson's Weekly.

The Print of the Springs.

A politician upon his arrival at a certain small town where he was to make a speech the following day found that the two so called hotels were crowded to the doors. Not having telegraphed for accommodations, the politician discovered that he would have to make shift as best he could. He was compelled for that night to sleep on a wire cot which had only some blankets and a sheet on it. As the statesman is a fat man, he found his improvised bed anything but comfortable.

"Well," asked a friend, when the politician appeared in the dining room in the morning, "how did you sleep?"

"Oh, fairly well," replied the statesman nonchalantly, "but I looked like a waffle when I got up."—Youth's Companion.

VIEW OF DONNELLY.

Looks to Him as Only the Beginning of the Fight.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—President Michael Donnelly of the Butchers' union said he had little faith in the retailers' peace negotiations to settle the packing house strike. "It looks to me as though this is only the beginning of the big fight," he said. "I will not now stand for the first agreement matter. It is now beyond me. Allied trade conference board has approved any terms offered. I do not think the packers will agree to terms that I insist upon now, and of course the strike cannot be settled unless terms are satisfactory to all unions in the allied trades.

HOKE SMITH SPOKE.

Former Secretary of the Interior Makes an Address.

New York, Aug. 12.—Former Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith of Georgia was the principal speaker Thursday night at the annual meeting of the Democrats of Queensboro at College Point, L. I. Over 3000 Democrats were present.

In his remarks the speaker eulogized Judge Parker, declaring his nomination was brought about by conservative Democrats who sought a candidate who would respect the constitution and laws of our country. "Well may the Republicans shrink from a comparison," said Mr. Smith. He declared single standard was a necessity, and none but a gold standard man should be nominated for president; that bimetallism was impossible.

Family Grief Stricken.

Shreveport, La., Aug. 12.—Miss Fannie Hershkowitz of Sherveport, who died in a Dallas sanittarium from injuries received in falling from a car window while en route from Shreveport to Mineral Wells, was the daughter of J. Hershkowtz, a clothier, and was on her way to the Texas resort for treatment. The family are prostrated over her death.

DR. WATKINS DEAD.

Noted Mississippian Succumbes to Injuries Received.

Natchez, Miss., Aug. 12.—Dr. B. D. Watkins, who several days ago was thrown from his buggy while making a call in response to a professional case, died Friday morning a few moments before 2 o'clock. Dr. Watkins was one of the most prominent physicians in this state and was formerly president of state board of health.

He was a member of the local exchanges and one of the most popular citizens of this city.

RUMORS OF FALL.

There Were In Circulation at London, but Not Believed.

London, Aug. 12.—Rumors that Port Arthur has fallen are again current, but apparently there is no further warrant for them than on previous occasions. It is regarded as impossible that Port Arthur can hold out much longer, but there is no further news at hand, either concerning the fortress or the fate of the Port Arthur squadron beyond the statement from Chefoo that the protected cruisers Askold and Novik have entered the port of Kiau Chau, which is German leased territory.

Parker Praised.

City of Mexico, Aug. 12.—Judge Parker's utterances in opposition to militaryism and conquest of territory are well received here in poltical circles. His speech is praised in the press for its moderation and judicial temper.

In Memory of Vest.

St. Louis, Aug. 12.—All the municipal offices were closed for two hours Thursday and flags on city institutions placed at half mast during the funeral of former Senator Vest, who died Tuesday at Sweet Sprins, Mo., and whose remains were laid to rest in Bellefontaine cemetery, this city.

Will Eclipse All.

London, Aug. 12.—The admiralty has invited the Clyde shipbuilders to tender bids for two battleships of 16,500 tons and high speed. It is said that these vessels in the mater of armament and armed protection will eclipse anything yet attempted.

ELEVATOR BURNS.

Quite a Quantity of Wheat and Oats Destroyed Also.

Sherman, Tex., Aug. 12.—Fire was discovered in the large frame elevator of the Brackett-Wallace Mill and Grain company and despite the effort of the fire department property to an approximated value of $35,000 was destroyed, but fortunately it was fairly well insured.

The origin of the fire is unknown, and it was well under way before it was discovered.

Quite a quantity of wheat and corn was destroyed.

Bullet Not Found.

Terrell, Tex., Aug. 12.—An operation has been performed on F. H. Grinnan of this city, shot at Tyler, to locate the bullet that is supposed to have lodged in his neck, but was unsuccessful. An incision one and a half inches long and three-fourths of an inch deep was made in the neck, but no trace of the bullet was found.

Wreck Victim.

Terrell, Tex., Aug. 12.—I. W. Schurman, a farmer living near this city, has been advised that his daughter, Miss Janette Schurman, was a victim in the Pueblo, Colo., wreck, in which so many other persons were killed a few days ago.

A Bottomless Lake In Sweden.

In Thomas Nashe's "Terrors of the Night," published in 1594, he says that Lake Wetter, Sweden, is bottomless. He also tells other peculiar things respecting it. "Over it no fowle flies but is frozen to death nor anie mann pass but is mummed like a statue of marble. Awle ye inhabitants around about it are deafened with ye hidieous roar of hits waters when out of its midst as out of Mont Gibell a sulphurous stinking smoak issues that well nil poysons ye whole countrie about."

PLAYING THE SPY

[Copyright, 1904, by T. C. McClure.]

While Sheridan and Early were facing each other in the Shenandoah valley a Federal soldier named Sid Davis was sent into the lines of the latter to secure information. He took with him a peddler's pack and claimed to be a civilian and a resident of Virginia, and his excuse for not being in the Confederate army was that he was physically incapacitated by heart disease. On penetrating the enemy's lines he was taken before General Early, who questioned him at length and seemed satisfied with his answers. As he left the tent, however, he encountered a private soldier who was lying in wait for him and who shook a fist in his face and said:

"Say, Yank, yo' fooled the gineral, but yo' can't play it over me. Yo' are a dodgasted Yankee spy, and I'll prove it before yo' leave camp!"

The Confederate was a rough specimen of the soldier, having a saber cut across his face and an aggressive manner of speech, but why he should display such malevolence toward a stranger Sid could not make out.

"Are you drunk, or what, that you call me a Yankee spy?" blustered Sid as three or four of the man's comrades came up and seemed inclined to make trouble.

"No, I'm not drunk, and I saw yo' in the Union camp at Charlestown last spring when I was a prisoner of war there," was the answer.

"Nonsense, man. If you have got any charges to make against me, go to the general. If he is satisfied that I am all right, it's not for you to kick."

"I say yo' are a Yankee spy, and I say I'll prove it and have yo' hung!" growled the man as he and his comrades sauntered off.

Sid picked up his pack and found a place to lodge and next morning began peddling his goods through the camps. The rest of his adventures is told in his own language:

"By haggling with customers over prices, and by hanging to the goods as long as possible, I made them last me two days. In that time I had made close figures on every branch of Early's command, and had also got a good idea of the strength of his position. I had secured all I came for and was ready to return and report, but officers stopped me by the dozen to send messages to friends in Washington or ask that I make purchases for them. I was handed upwards of $5,000 in Confederate money, and, though I would have no chance to return it, it was no gain to me. The whole sum would not have purchased a bottle of ginger ale of a Union sutler.

"As to the man with the saber cut, I had seen him two or three times during the two days, and I knew that he was trying his best to work up a suspicion against me. Some of the soldiers asked me a few questions, but most of them were satisfied that I was what I claimed to be. I learned that the man went to General Early and stated his case, but as I was not sent for the general could not have taken much stock in what he said.

"I had intended to creep out of the Confederate lines in the darkness of night, but observing that the camp sentinels and pickets had been doubled and having met with such good luck in playing my role, I decided to go to the general and ask for a regular pass. I did not find him, but his adjutant general promptly handed me the paper, and just at sunset on the second day I left by the same road I had entered. I had no writing of any sort about me, and if stopped and searched there was nothing to incriminate. What information I had secured was all carried in my memory, and I had no fear of forgetting any of it.

"No one questioned the pass until I came to the last picket post. There were four men on this post, and one of them was he of the saber cut. As he realized that I was escaping his clutches he threw his hat on the ground and shouted:

"'I don't keer if he has a hundred passes! I tell yo' he is a Yankee soldier and a spy, and dod rot him he can't git by me!'

"The other three men, one of whom was a corporal, protested that they had no right to stop me, as the pass was all right and not to be questioned at any post, and I spoke softly in hopes of placating the man, but he grew still more fierce and handled his musket menacingly and shouted:

"'He's shorely got to go back to camp with me. I kin tell the gineral how to trap him. About face and forward march or I'll put a bullet into yo'!'

"Of course I refused to go back, and in this I was stoutly supported by the three others, two of whom had purchased goods of me the day before and been very friendly over it. They argued and protested, and just when I was hoping that the man with the scar would calm down he suddenly drew up his musket with the intention of shooting me in my tracks. As the weapon came up one of the men sprang forward and struck it upward, and another seized the man. Just how it was done I could not follow, but the musket was discharged, and the heavy ball struck the fellow under the chin and tore the greater part of his face away. He was dead in thirty seconds, and his comrades were bending over his body with looks of horror on their faces when I hurried away down the road. Had they insisted on my going back to camp with them and aiding them to make the tragedy clear to the officer of the day I should no doubt have fallen under suspicion and perhaps met the fate meted out to spies."

M. QUAD.

Babylonian Bricks.

Some of the bricks found in Babylon indicate by the stamps upon their surface an age of at least 5,000 years. The art of brickmaking was well developed at that time, for no bricks are better made than these.

Reptiles.

Reptiles seek the light, but independently of heat. In winter they often leave comfortable and warm retreats to seek the sunlight.

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s, per doz.	$2.50
ers, per doz.	$1.75
—Per doz	$5.50
—Per doz	10c
ER—Per lb., yellow....15c to 20c	

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Prices Paid to Farmers.

Johnson Grass, wagons ton	$8.00
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e Territory, per ton	$7.50
ORN—Per pushel	45c
Per bushel	33@36c
WHEAT—Per bushel	$1.00

Vegetables.

GE—Per pound	2½c
S—Per pound	2c
ES—Crate	75c@$1.00
S—Per bushel	$1.25@1.50
S, green, per bbl.	$5.00
—Doz. bunches	25c
—Per bushel	$2.00
OES—(New) bushel	$1.00@1.10
POTATOES, per bu.	$1.25@1.50
ING EARS—Per doz.	12½c
LOUPES—Per doz.	15@20c
IELD PEAS—Per bushel	40c
LANT—Dozen	50c

HIDES.

Prices Paid Shippers.

Dry Beef	15c
Dry Fallen	13c
	11c
lt	9½c
	7c
eavy, 40 lbs and up	6½c
ight, under 40 lbs	5½c

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From the Store.

—Standard	11½c
	10½c
alt Standard	10½c
alt Bellies	11½c
Bellies	12½c
—Medium	15c
	12½c
Leaf, in tierces	11c
nd cans	11¼c
ns cans	12c
ound, tierces	8c
nd cans	10c

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Selling Prices at Stores.

—Granulated, pound	6c
nf and powdered, lb	6½c
	5½c
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ed molasses	55c
syrup, gallon	65c
anc Ribbon Cane	65c

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er Straights	$2.55
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Johnnie's Criticism.

pa," queried little Johnny nickle, "are you a self made

my boy, and I'm proud of it," the old man.

pa," continued the inquisitive r, "why didn't you use a look-s?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

ORTH RAILWAY SCHEDULE.

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

Rock Island System.

	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.

River, Texas & Southern Ry.

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

orth & Denver City Railway.

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

ouri, 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	7:25 pm
St.Louis Lt.via Dallas	1:50 pm
Dallas, Mem. & St.L.	6:50 am

xas & 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'f'd Local	3:25 pm
....Dallas Local....	1:50 pm
....Dallas Local....	6:10 pm
..Wills Point Local..	11:00 am
St. Louis Mail & Ex.	9: am
Main Line West.	Arrive. West
Colorado Mail & Ex..	7:00 am
Weatherford Local..	9:45 am
..El Paso Express..	6:00 pm
ntal Division via Sherman	
	Arrive.
Texark. & St. Louis.	4:35 pm

onal & Great Northern Ry.

	Arrive.
Houston & San An.Ex	8:55 pm
Austin " " "	12:45 pm

ains at Santa Fe Station, Cor. nes:

Colorado & Santa Fe Ry

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

& Texas Central Railroad.

	Arrive.
Hou. & Gal. Mail & Ex	8:00 pm
Hou. & Gal.Mail & Ex	8:05 am

THE OGLESBY BRIDE

By KEITH GORDON

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When the senior partner is young, handsome and unmarried and the woman in the office of a quiet elegance of face and form, subtly suggestive of drawing rooms, it is apparent that complications become possible.

Oglesby himself had a vague consciousness of the fact at the end of Miss Wentworth's first year there. It was not so much that, under the charm of her personality, a Turkish rug, not originally included in the plan of office furnishings, had found its way into her room—that was a small matter! But that he perceived a certain incongruity in the fact that her slender, well shod feet rested upon a polished floor, while he and Stanton walked on rugs, was more significant. When incongruities of this sort attract a business man's attention he should beware.

Miss Wentworth, to be sure, had an atmosphere all her own, which seemed to demand a proper setting for her. To this silent demand of her individuality Oglesby made a good many concessions from time to time, almost without knowing that he did so. He had a whimsical theory that she was like fine china and should be treated with the greatest delicacy.

She herself never seemed to suspect that there was anything unusual in the attention that was paid to her comfort. If a rug were put down in her room, well, surely it was no more than proper that there should be a rug there. If Mr. Oglesby showed a real anxiety to know whether the chair that she occupied was as comfortable a one as could be procured, Miss Wentworth supposed that it was but the usual kindliness displayed by employers for their employees.

It was not until the little room occupied by her contained every office convenience that Oglesby was brought to a consciousness of the fact that there might be some personal motive in his thoughtfulness.

"Um! Seems to me, old man, that you're daft on the subject of our fair assistant," observed his partner when for the third time in as many months he had suggested some improvement to be made in the stenographer's equipment.

Oglesby answered him somewhat tartly and in a manner meant to convey that an Oglesby could under no circumstances whatever become interested in a woman not of his own class.

Still the fact that Stanton had noticed anything unusual in his behavior irritated him. He remembered, with sharp discomfort, a number of times when he had worked hard—harder by far than he ever had with any woman of his own world—to win a smile from her. He even found relief in the thought that with a tact rare in a girl untrained to social life she had added zest to his efforts by her calm, well bred, but by no means encouraging manner.

"An Oglesby and daft on the subject of a stenographer!" he repeated to himself with scorn as Stanton's remark rankled in his mind. "I guess not!"

It was fortunate that he should have encountered Miss Wentworth on the street one day while this resentment was still warm in his mind. At the office, in spite of his resolutions, his manner was unchanged. Over and over again he forgot that the cold, serene young woman who looked at him very much as if he were a mere detail of the office furniture was simply his stenographer.

But when he met her on the street that day a sudden remembrance of Stanton's speech embarrassed him. After all, the Oglesby pride whispered, "Stanton was right." With this thought in his mind he checked the smile of greeting that rose to his lips and bowed with elaborate and somewhat patronizing gravity.

"Intends to be just as courteous to me as if I did not write his letters for so much per month," was the thought that flashed wickedly through Miss Wentworth's mind. Her acknowledgment of his greeting was reduced to a flicker of the eyelids that came perilously near to being imperceptible.

The effect was by no means lost upon Mr. Oglesby and produced in him a queer mixture of triumph and indignation.

"Jove," ran his thoughts appreciatively, "she has the air of a grande dame!"

Then a quick transition took place in his view of the matter, and he experienced a thrill of righteous indignation at her treatment. Had he not bowed to her precisely as he would have done to Miss Ten Eyck, with a mere trifling, impalpable difference of expression, which a person in her position could scarcely be expected to detect?

Just what was going to happen in the future can never be definitely known, for at that moment the vision of a tall, fair girl, whose eyes seemed to look into his with quiet mockery, terminated his train of thought. He felt almost as guilty as if the vision had been Miss Wentworth in the flesh, and somehow the dignified displeasure that he had meant to show when next they encountered each other at the office did not seem so possible as it had.

And, indeed, the "dignified displeasure" was not at all discernible in the reference that he afterward made to that meeting, which showed plainly his anxiety to efface any impression of patronage that Miss Wentworth might have absorbed—a reference that was received by her with an indifferent smile and a quick reference to business matters in hand that left him feeling neatly and beautifully snubbed.

Subsequently, in the stenographer's room, Miss Wentworth took a letter head from the drawer at her side with the air of a person in deep thought. Then, with a scornful smile playing about her lips, she dropped the paper into the machine, gave the roller a quick contemptuous turn and murmured to herself:

"A perfect cad!"

Fight the conviction as he would, Oglesby became more and more convinced as the days went by that a dire thing had happened to him. Why, otherwise, was he forever furtively watching her clear, pure outlines with satisfied delight?

Yet his very soul winced at the thought of an Oglesby in love with a typewriter girl—and one, moreover, who scarcely noticed him! With that thought the queer, unreasonable exultation that he had experienced before at being snubbed darted through him. He was proud of her—proud of her as if she had been himself.

For two generations the Oglesbys had married belles of their day. Indeed, to be born an Oglesby—and a man—was much the same thing as being born a prince of the blood.

And now the head of the Oglesby family was absolutely dependent upon a girl of the people—a young woman who earned her living by means of the skill by which her long, white fingers ticked off the letters that pertained to the vast Oglesby interests.

Admitting that the impossible could happen, he reflected, wouldn't it be sweet? Glaring headlines in the daily newspapers: "Oglesby Weds His Pretty Stenographer!" "Romance In a Wall Street Office!" The thought was too much. And he turned to the papers that lay on his desk with his lips shut in a cruel smile. She must go!

"She is a queen, all right," he was thinking as he held a portentous document before his eyes in the delusion that he was reading it. "She's a queen, but we Oglesbys cannot marry queens who have got lost from their queendoms!"

At that moment there was a tap at the door, and in response to his mumbled "Come in!" the lady of his thoughts entered. In less time than it takes to write it the Oglesby pride slunk out of sight. After all she need not go! The mere thought of some round cheeked girl with a belligerent pompadour filling her place made him feel murderous.

He rose to place a chair for her, dimly aware through the confusion of his thoughts that she had expressed a wish to speak to him upon a personal matter. Then a shiver of intuition caused him to look at her keenly.

"And I should like to get away as soon as I can, Mr. Oglesby, without inconveniencing the firm in any way," were the first words that Oglesby heard clearly as he recovered from his dazed surprise.

For a moment he did not speak. For the first time in all his elegant, arrogant life Hubert Oglesby felt forlorn, bereft! In that moment the Oglesby pride was forgotten.

"May I ask why you have decided to leave us?" he asked at last, very humbly and with a fear clutching at his heart as a very probable reason for her action suggested itself to his imagination.

"Of course," he went on soberly, not waiting for her to speak, "I do not need to tell you how much I—how much we have appreciated your presence here. We"—

She interrupted him by a little gesture at once imperious and girlish. Now that she was about to leave, the cold reserve of her manner had disappeared.

"You've all been so very kind to me here that"—

Something in the intense gaze that he bent upon her caused her to leave her sentence unfinished. Then slowly the color burned in her cheeks like the fire in an opal, and Mr. Oglesby was speaking, rapidly, eagerly and as a man rather than an Oglesby.

"Don't tell me that it is too late," he pleaded, "and that there is some one else. I think I have loved you from the first, but"—

He stopped in embarrassment. Miss Wentworth looked up at him with a quizzical smile.

"The Oglesby pride?" she queried with gentle raillery.

It was a trying moment. Oglesby turned hot and red with shame. The Oglesby pride suddenly seemed to him a contemptible thing. Then he looked up and nodded with dull hopelessness. She would never forgive such an admission as that, he felt sure.

Miss Wentworth laughed delightfully—unaccountably.

"The Wentworths of Boston," she observed demurely, "are unused to being scorned!"

"But how in the world came you to be earning your living?"

"Family and fortune," she smiled back at him, "sometimes part company."

And in that smile Oglesby read that there really might be a chance for him—some time!

To Be an Angel.

Small Martin, aged four, ventured a few steps down the street away from his own doorway. A big black dog, frolicsomely inclined, ran after him. The terrified youngster dashed back to his own gate, up the steps and into the house, where his mother sat sewing.

"Oh, mamma, I wish I was dead," he sobbed, clinging to her knees.

"Oh, Martin, dear, don't say that!" cried his mother, clasping her darling to her breast.

"'Es, I do. 'Tause ven I'd be a little angel, an' I'd have wings an' vere wouldn't be a dog in town 't could tatch me."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Music of Frederick the Great.

Frederick the Great was ambitious to be thought a composer of music. Over 120 of his pieces have been found and are now in the Imperial library of Berlin. They are, if possible, worse than his poetry.

Raw Silk.

Usually the silk is colorless on leaving the body of the silkworm, but sometimes it is a straw yellow or greenish.

Pottery and Porcelain.

Things made wholly or in part of clay and baked, which are opaque, are called pottery. Those which are semi-transparent are porcelain.

Missouri's Farmer King.

David Rankin of Tarkio, Missouri's farmer king, was given a handsome leather couch by some of his employees on his seventy-ninth birthday, which arrived the other day. "Boys," said the vigorous old man, "I've got a lot of these things in the house, but I never have time to use them." Although so near an octogenarian, Mr. Rankin drives day after day over his 23,000 acres, telling his men how to do things and seeing that they mind. He is still as tough as a pine knot and seems good for many years yet.

The Thieving Blue Jay.

Greenleaf Davis, the hermit of Mount Katahdin, tells of a blue jays' nest that contained the shells of more than 250 eggs, which the jays had stolen from the nests of song birds and taken home for their young to feed on. Hidden in one side of the nest was a gold watch which a hunter from Worcester had lost the previous autumn and had accused his guide of stealing. The watch had been hung on the limb of a lean-to camp at night, and when the hunter woke in the morning the timepiece was missing.

Almost a Heroine.

A New Hampshire woman was almost a heroine the other day. She was in her pantry and noticed the tail of a mouse protruding from a cupboard. Quickly grabbing a pair of tongs she fastened them to the mouse's tail and yanked. The mouse came out all right, but the front end of it was half way down the throat of a three foot snake. The woman ran shrieking from the house in search of her husband and is still at a loss to know how the snake got into the house.

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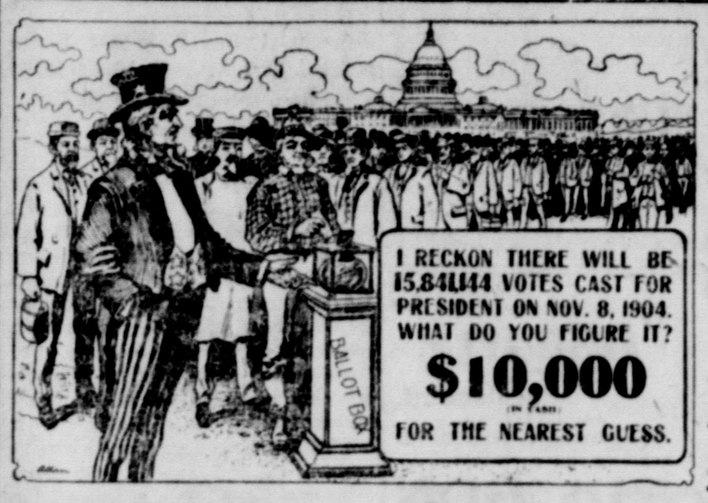

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Every subscriber to THE DAILY LIVE STOCK REPORTER or THE WEEKLY CITIZEN has a chance to share in these cash prizes. The subject matter of the interesting Contest in which these large prizes will be paid is the Total Popular Vote to be cast for the office of President of the United States on the 8th day of November, 1904. Every man, woman and child in the United States should be interested in the Greatest Election the Country has ever had. It costs you nothing to win a prize.

Conditions of this Great Contest.

Every subscriber who remits 50 cents for one month's subscription to The Daily Live Stock Reporter, will be entitled to two guesses. For a year's subscription to The Weekly Citizen, at 50 cents, he will be entitled to one guess. For each guess he will receive a certificate. These certificates will insure to him any prizes which his guesses will entitle him to claim. When you send us your subscription also send us your guess or estimate of the Total Vote to be cast on November 8th, for the office of PRESIDENT. In making your guess consult thefigures below showing the total vote for President from Lincoln to McKinley. Write your name, address and estimate of the vote in the Subscription Blank. The paper will be sent to you regularly and we will mail to you certificates containing the figures of the guesses which you send to us. This certificate will guarantee to you any prize which your guess entitles you to. Keep the certificate until the prizes are awarded, so that you can compare your figures with the official figures at the close of the contest. The contest will close at midnight, November 7th, 1904, and no estimate received after that hour will be allowed. The official figures of the government showing the total vote cast for the office of President will determine who are entitled to the prizes and the awards will be made by a disinterested committee of prominent judges just as soon as the official figures can be ascertained. When the prizes are awarded every subscriber who holds a certificate in the Contest will receive a printed list of the winners. In addition to the large general prizes there are Eight Special Prizes of $500 each for early subscriptions. All have an equal chance to win these magnificent prizes. Those who estimate or guess NOW have a chance to win a special prize and just as good a chance to win the capital prize of $10,000 as the one who sends in his guess on the last day of the contest. Act at once. It may mean a fortune to you. The money with which to pay the prizes has been deposited by the Press Publishing Association, in the Central Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich., and can be used for no other purpose. In case of a tie for any individual prize such prize will be equally divided between the the contestants.

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For the nearest correct estimate or guess	$10,000
For the second nearest correct estimate or guess	5,000
For the third nearest correct estimate or guess	1,000
For the fourth nearest correct estimate or guess	500
For the fifth nearest correct estimate or guess	200
For the sixth nearest correct estimate or guess	100
For the 10 next nearest correct estimates or guesses, $50 each	500
For the 20 next nearest correct estimates or guesses, $25 each	500
For the 42 next nearest correct estimates or guesses, $15 each	630
For the 100 next nearest correct estimates or guesses, $10 each	1,000
For the 314 next nearest correct estimates or guesses, $5 each	1,570
492 prizes amounting to	$21,000

In addition to the foregoing prizes the following

Special Prizes for Early Estimates will be paid

For the nearest correct guess received before July 1st	$ 500
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For the nearest correct guess received on or after July 15th and before August 1st	500
For the nearest correct guess received on or after August 1st and before August 15th	500
For the nearest correct guess received on or after August 15th and before September 1st	500
For the nearest correct guess received on or after Sept. 1st and before Sept 15th	500
For the nearest correct guess received on or after Sept. 15th and before Oct. 1st	500
For the nearest correct guess received on or after Oct. 1st and before Oct. 15th	500
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The TOTAL POPULAR VOTE for President in the year

1864, was	4,024,792	
1868, was	5,724,686	increase of 42.23 per cent.
1872, was	6,466,165	increase of 12.94 per cent.
1876, was	8,412,733	increase of 30.10 per cent.
1880, was	9,209,406	increase of 9.47 per cent.
1884, was	10,044,985	increase of 9.07 per cent.
1888, was	11,380,860	increase of 13.30 per cent.
1892, was	12,059,351	increase of 5.96 per cent.
1896, was	13,923,102	increase of 15.45 per cent.
1900, was	13,959,653	increase of .26 per cent.

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Figure it out or guess at it, and send in your subscription. It may mean a fortune to you.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1904.

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No traveling solicitor is authorized to solicit for subscriptions or advertising or collect money on account of the Daily Live Stock Reporter or The Citizen, except J. A. Parchman.

VEGETARIANISM.

A Theory That Has Been Maintained From the Earliest Days.

From the earliest days vegetarians have maintained that fruit and vegetables are the proper food for mankind, and in ancient times such leaders of thought as Plato, Pythagoras, Empedocles and Plutarch can be counted among the advocates of this doctrine.

It is in this connection that we find Virgil singing the praises of a natural diet apart from the use of flesh:

Soft chestnuts we possess
And apples ripe, with store of curdled cream.

Still more to the point are his words in the Second Georgic at the close of a vivid description of the joys of a golden age:

Before the reign
Of the Dictean king, before the days
When on slain bullocks fed an impious race.

This further rendering from Latin poetry proclaims the same primeval teaching:

Forbear, O mortals, to taint your bodies with forbidden food.
Earth is lavish of her riches and teems with kindly stores,
Providing without slaughter or bloodshed all delicacies.

DUCKS AND THUNDER.

The Possible Origin of an Ancient English Expression.

The phrase, "like a dying duck in a thunderstorm," probably originated in the peculiar susceptibility exhibited by these birds to electrical disturbances. They hang their heads at such times and turn up their eyes in the most comically pathetic fashion, giving a faint die away quack now and again, as though they had quite made up their minds that their last hour had come, but were resigned. They are thus precisely typical of people whose submission, more or less forced, is made mainly with an eye to effect.

This susceptibility seems to be inherent in ducks, for their eggs in course of hatching are spoiled by a thunderstorm when hens' eggs escape.

It is worth noting in this connection that Shakespeare in "Timon of Athens" says, "We, poor mates, stand on this dying deck." It is just possible that this may be the real origin of the phrase, as it refers to the sinking of a ship during a thunderstorm, and deck may have been carelessly recast as duck.—London Answers.

MARINE TURBINES.

They Date Back to the Time of Hero of Alexandria.

In turbine steamers there is a marked absence of vibration, while the position low in the hull of the machinery gives great stability and in men-of-war makes better protection possible and affords facilities in maneuvering.

The practical advantages of turbines are many. They reduce the oil bill considerably and while they occupy less floor and cubic space are simple in construction and operation.

In a turbine there is nothing to wear out. The only parts subjected to friction are the bearings at the extremities of the spindle but these run in oil and after years of constant service show no wear. Parsons' turbine plants of 400 horsepower and 1,800 horsepower, which have been driving electric generators for years, have not yet cost a penny for repairs.

The steam turbine dates back to 120 B. C., when Hero of Alexandria described it in his book on pneumatics.—Pearson's Weekly.

The Print of the Springs.

A politician upon his arrival at a certain small town where he was to make a speech the following day found that the two so called hotels were crowded to the doors. Not having telegraphed for accommodations, the politician discovered that he would have to make shift as best he could. He was compelled for that night to sleep on a wire cot which had only some blankets and a sheet on it. As the statesman is a fat man, he found his improvised bed anything but comfortable.

"Well," asked a friend, when the politician appeared in the dining room in the morning, "how did you sleep?"

"Oh, fairly well," replied the statesman nonchalantly, "but I looked like a waffle when I got up."—Youth's Companion.

VIEW OF DONNELLY.

Looks to Him as Only the Beginning of the Fight.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—President Michael Donnelly of the Butchers' union said he had little faith in the retailers' peace negotiations to settle the packing house strike. "It looks to me as though this is only the beginning of the big fight," he said. "I will not now stand for the first agreement matter. It is now beyond me. Allied trade conference board has approved any terms offered. I do not think the packers will agree to terms that I insist upon now, and of course the strike cannot be settled unless terms are satisfactory to all unions in the allied trades.

HOKE SMITH SPOKE.

Former Secretary of the Interior Makes an Address.

New York, Aug. 12.—Former Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith of Georgia was the principal speaker Thursday night at the annual meeting of the Democrats of Queensboro at College Point, L. I. Over 3000 Democrats were present.

In his remarks the speaker eulogized Judge Parker, declaring his nomination was brought about by conservative Democrats who sought a candidate who would respect the constitution and laws of our country. "Well may the Republicans shrink from a comparison," said Mr. Smith. He declared single standard was a necessity, and none but a gold standard man should be nominated for president; that bimetallism was impossible.

Family Grief Stricken.

Shreveport, La., Aug. 12.—Miss Fannie Hershkowitz of Sherveport, who died in a Dallas sanittarium from injuries received in falling from a car window while en route from Shreveport to Mineral Wells, was the daughter of J. Hershkowtz, a clothier, and was on her way to the Texas resort for treatment. The family are prostrated over her death.

DR. WATKINS DEAD.

Noted Mississipian Succumbes to Injuries Received.

Natchez, Miss., Aug. 12.—Dr. B. D. Watkins, who several days ago was thrown from his buggy while making a call in response to a professional case, died Friday morning a few moments before 2 o'clock. Dr. Watkins was one of the most prominent physicians in this state and was formerly president of state board of health.

He was a member of the local exchanges and one of the most popular citizens of this city.

RUMORS OF FALL.

There Were In Circulation at London, but Not Believed.

London, Aug. 12.—Rumors that Port Arthur has fallen are again current, but apparently there is no further warrant for them than on previous occasions. It is regarded as impossible that Port Arthur can hold out much longer, but there is no further news at hand, either concerning the fortress or the fate of the Port Arthur squadron beyond the statement from Chefoo that the protected cruisers Askold and Novik have entered the port of Kiau Chau, which is German leased territory.

Parker Praised.

City of Mexico, Aug. 12.—Judge Parker's utterances in opposition to militarylsm and conquest of territory are well received here in poltical circles. His speech is praised in the press for its moderation and judicial temper.

In Memory of Vest.

St. Louis, Aug. 12.—All the municipal offices were closed for two hours Thursday and flags on city institutions placed at half mast during the funeral of former Senator Vest, who died Tuesday at Sweet Sprins, Mo., and whose remains were laid to rest in Bellefontaine cemetery, this city.

Will Eclipse All.

London, Aug. 12.—The admiralty has invited the Clyde shipbuilders to tender bids for two battleships of 16,500 tons and high speed. It is said that these vessels in the mater of armament and armed protection will eclipse anything yet attempted.

ELEVATOR BURNS.

Quite a Quantity of Wheat and Oats Destroyed Also.

Sherman, Tex., Aug. 12.—Fire was discovered in the large frame elevator of the Brackett-Wallace Mill and Grain company and despite the effort of the fire department property to an approximated value of $25,000 was destroyed, but fortunately it was fairly well insured.

The origin of the fire is unknown, and it was well under way before it was discovered.

Quite a quantity of wheat and corn was destroyed.

Bullet Not Found.

Terrell, Tex., Aug. 12.—An operation has been performed on F. H. Grinnan of this city, shot at Tyler, to locate the bullet that is supposed to have lodged in his neck, but was unsuccessful. An incision one and a half inches long and three-fourths of an inch deep was made in the neck, but no trace of the bullet was found.

Wreck Victim.

Terrell, Tex., Aug. 12.—I. W. Schurman, a farmer living near this city, has been advised that his daughter, Miss Janette Schurman, was a victim in the Pueblo, Colo., wreck, in which so many other persons were killed a few days ago.

A Bottomless Lake In Sweden.

In Thomas Nashe's "Terrors of the Night," published in 1594, he says that Lake Wetter, Sweden, is bottomless. He also tells other peculiar things respecting it. "Over it no fowle flies but is frozen to death nor anie mann pass but is mummed like a statue of marble. Awle ye inhabitants around about it are deafened with ye hidieous roar of hits waters when out of its midst as out of Mont Gibell a sulphurous stinking smoak issues that well nii poysons ye whole countrie about."

PLAYING THE SPY

[Copyright, 1904, by T. C. McClure.]

While Sheridan and Early were facing each other in the Shenandoah valley a Federal soldier named Sid Davis was sent into the lines of the latter to secure information. He took with him a peddler's pack and claimed to be a civilian and a resident of Virginia, and his excuse for not being in the Confederate army was that he was physically incapacitated by heart disease. On penetrating the enemy's lines he was taken before General Early, who questioned him at length and seemed satisfied with his answers. As he left the tent, however, he encountered a private soldier who was lying in wait for him and who shook a fist in his face and said:

"Say, Yank, yo' fooled the gineral, but yo' can't play it over me. Yo' are a dodgasted Yankee spy, and I'll prove it before yo' leave camp!"

The Confederate was a rough specimen of the soldier, having a saber cut across his face and an aggressive manner of speech, but why he should display such malevolence toward a stranger Sid could not make out.

"Are you drunk, or what, that you call me a Yankee spy?" blustered Sid as three or four of the man's comrades came up and seemed inclined to make trouble.

"No, I'm not drunk, and I saw yo' in the Union camp at Charlestown last spring when I was a prisoner of war there," was the answer.

"Nonsense, man. If you have got any charges to make against me, go to the general. If he is satisfied that I am all right, it's not for you to kick."

"I say yo' are a Yankee spy, and I say I'll prove it and have yo' hung!" growled the man as he and his comrades sauntered off.

Sid picked up his pack and found a place to lodge and next morning began peddling his goods through the camps. The rest of his adventures is told in his own language:

"By haggling with customers over prices, and by hanging to the goods as long as possible, I made them last me two days. In that time I had made close figures on every branch of Early's command, and had also got a good idea of the strength of his position. I had secured all I came for and was ready to return and report, but officers stopped me by the dozen to send messages to friends in Washington or ask that I make purchases for them. I was handed upwards of $5,000 in Confederate money, and, though I would have no chance to return it, it was no gain to me. The whole sum would not have purchased a bottle of ginger ale of a Union sutler.

"As to the man with the saber cut, I had seen him two or three times during the two days, and I knew that he was trying his best to work up a suspicion against me. Some of the soldiers asked me a few questions, but most of them were satisfied that I was what I claimed to be. I learned that the man went to General Early and stated his case, but as I was not sent for the general could not have taken much stock in what he said.

"I had intended to creep out of the Confederate lines in the darkness of night, but observing that the camp sentinels and pickets had been doubled and having met with such good luck in playing my role, I decided to go to the general and ask for a regular pass. I did not find him, but his adjutant general promptly handed me the paper, and just at sunset on the second day I left by the same road I had entered. I had no writing of any sort about me, and if stopped and searched there was nothing to incriminate. What information I had secured was all carried in my memory, and I had no fear of forgetting any of it.

"No one questioned the pass until I came to the last picket post. There were four men on this post, and one of them was he of the saber cut. As he realized that I was escaping his clutches he threw his hat on the ground and shouted:

"'I don't keer if he has a hundred passes! I tell yo' he is a Yankee soldier and a spy, and dod rot him he can't git by me!'

"The other three men, one of whom was a corporal, protested that they had no right to stop me, as the pass was all right and not to be questioned at any post, and I spoke softly in hopes of placating the man, but he grew still more fierce and handled his musket menacingly and shouted:

"'He's shorely got to go back to camp with me. I kin tell the gineral how to trap him. About face and forward march or I'll put a bullet into yo'!'

"Of course I refused to go back, and in this I was stoutly supported by the three others, two of whom had purchased goods of me the day before and been very friendly over it. They argued and protested, and just when I was hoping that the man with the scar would calm down he suddenly drew up his musket with the intention of shooting me in my tracks. As the weapon came up one of the men sprang forward and struck it upward, and another seized the man. Just how it was done I could not follow, but the musket was discharged and the heavy ball struck the fellow under the chin and tore the greater part of his face away. He was dead in thirty seconds, and his comrades were bending over his body with looks of horror on their faces when I hurried away down the road. Had they insisted on my going back to camp with them and aiding them to make the tragedy clear to the officer of the day I should no doubt have fallen under suspicion and perhaps met the fate meted out to spies."

M. QUAD.

Babylonian Bricks.

Some of the bricks found in Babylon indicate by the stamps upon their surface an age of at least 5,000 years. The art of brickmaking was well developed at that time, for no bricks are better made than these.

Reptiles.

Reptiles seek the light, but independently of heat. In winter they often leave comfortable and warm retreats to seek the sunlight.

Texas Schools and Colleges

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t	9½c
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rt cans	12c
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Johnnie's Criticism.

"pa," queried little Johnny nickle, "are you a self made

my boy, and I'm proud of it," the old man.

"pa," continued the inquisitive r, "why didn't you use a look-s?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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Rock Island System.

	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.

River, Texas & Southern Ry.

	Arrive. North
K.C.&St. L. Mail&Ex.	2:55 pm

Ft. W. & R. G. Ry.

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

orth & Denver City Railway.

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

ouri, 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	7:25 pm
St. Louis Lt. via Dallas	1:50 pm
Dallas, Mem. & St. L.	6:50 am

xas & Pacific Railway

	Arrive. East
St. Louis Cannon Ball	7:45 pm
St. Louis Mail & Ex	4:45 pm
....Dallas Local	5:15 pm
Dallas & Wea'fd Local	3:25 pm
....Dallas Local	1:50 pm
....Dallas Local	6:10 pm
..Wills Point Local	11:00 am
St. Louis Mail & Ex.	9:[illegible] am
Main Line West.	Arrive. West
Colorado Mail & Ex.	7:00 am
Weatherford Local	9:45 am
El Paso Express	6:00 pm

ntal Division via Sherman

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

ouisiana & Great Northern Ry.

	Arrive.
Houston & San An. Ex	8:55 pm
Austin " " "	12:45 pm

ains at Santa Fe Station, Cor. Jones:

Colorado & Santa Fe Ry

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

& Texas Central Railroad.

	Arrive.
Hou. & Gal. Mail & Ex	8:00 pm
Hou. & Gal. Mail & Ex	8:05 am

THE OGLESBY BRIDE

By KEITH GORDON

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When the senior partner is young, handsome and unmarried and the woman in the office of a quiet elegance of face and form, subtly suggestive of drawing rooms, it is apparent that complications become possible.

Oglesby himself had a vague consciousness of the fact at the end of Miss Wentworth's first year there. It was not so much that, under the charm of her personality, a Turkish rug, not originally included in the plan of office furnishings, had found its way into her room—that was a small matter! But that he perceived a certain incongruity in the fact that her slender, well shod feet rested upon a polished floor, while he and Stanton walked on rugs, was fuore significant. When incongruities of this sort attract a business man's attention he should beware.

Miss Wentworth, to be sure, had an atmosphere all her own, which seemed to demand a proper setting for her. To this silent demand of her individuality Oglesby made a good many concessions from time to time, almost without knowing that he did so. He had a whimsical theory that she was like fine china and should be treated with the greatest delicacy.

She herself never seemed to suspect that there was anything unusual in the attention that was paid to her comfort. If a rug were put down in her room, well, surely it was no more than proper that there should be a rug there. If Mr. Oglesby showed a real anxiety to know whether the chair that she occupied was as comfortable a one as could be procured, Miss Wentworth supposed that it was but the usual kindliness displayed by employers for their employees.

It was not until the little room occupied by her contained every office convenience that Oglesby was brought to a consciousness of the fact that there might be some personal motive in his thoughtfulness.

"Um! Seems to me, old man, that you're daft on the subject of our fair assistant," observed his partner when for the third time in as many months he had suggested some improvement to be made in the stenographer's equipment.

Oglesby answered him somewhat tartly and in a manner meant to convey that an Oglesby could under no circumstances whatever become interested in a woman not of his own class.

Still the fact that Stanton had noticed anything unusual in his behavior irritated him. He remembered, with sharp discomfort, a number of times when he had worked hard—harder by far than he ever had with any woman of his own world—to win a smile from her. He even found relief in the thought that with a tact rare in a girl untrained to social life she had added zest to his efforts by her calm, well bred, but by no means encouraging manner.

"An Oglesby and daft on the subject of a stenographer!" he repeated to himself with scorn as Stanton's remark rankled in his mind. "I guess not!"

It was fortunate that he should have encountered Miss Wentworth on the street one day while this resentment was still warm in his mind. At the office, in spite of his resolutions, his manner was unchanged. Over and over again he forgot that the cold, serene young woman who looked at him very much as if he were a mere detail of the office furniture was simply his stenographer.

But when he met her on the street that day a sudden remembrance of Stanton's speech embarrassed him. After all, the Oglesby pride whispered, "Stanton was right." With this thought in his mind he checked the smile of greeting that rose to his lips and bowed with elaborate and somewhat patronizing gravity.

"Intends to be just as courteous to me as if I did not write his letters for so much per month," was the thought that flashed wickedly through Miss Wentworth's mind. Her acknowledgment of his greeting was reduced to a flicker of the eyelids that came perilously near to being imperceptible.

The effect was by no means lost upon Mr. Oglesby and produced in him a queer mixture of triumph and indignation.

"Jove," ran his thoughts appreciatively, "she has the air of a grande dame!"

Then a quick transition took place in his view of the matter, and he experienced a thrill of righteous indignation at her treatment. Had he not bowed to her precisely as he would have done to Miss Ten Eyck, with a mere trifling, impalpable difference of expression, which a person in her position could scarcely be expected to detect?

Just what was going to happen in the future can never be definitely known, for at that moment the vision of a tall, fair girl, whose eyes seemed to look into his with quiet mockery, terminated his train of thought. He felt almost as guilty as if the vision had been Miss Wentworth in the flesh, and somehow the dignified displeasure that he had meant to show when next they encountered each other at the office did not seem so possible as it had.

And, indeed, the "dignified displeasure" was not at all discernible in the reference that he afterward made to that meeting, which showed plainly his anxiety to efface any impression of patronage that Miss Wentworth might have absorbed—a reference that was received by her with an indifferent smile and a quick reference to business matters in hand that left him feeling neatly and beautifully snubbed.

Subsequently, in the stenographer's room, Miss Wentworth took a letter head from the drawer at her side with the air of a person in deep thought. Then, with a scornful smile playing about her lips, she dropped the paper into the machine, gave the roller a quick contemptuous turn and murmured to herself:

"A perfect cad!"

Fight the conviction as he would, Oglesby became more and more convinced as the days went by that a dire thing had happened to him. Why, otherwise, was he forever furtively watching her clear, pure outlines with satisfied delight?

Yet his very soul winced at the thought of an Oglesby in love with a typewriter girl—and one, moreover, who scarcely noticed him! With that thought the queer, unreasonable exultation that he had experienced before at being snubbed darted through him. He was proud of her—proud of her as if she had been himself.

For two generations the Oglesbys had married belles of their day. Indeed, to be born an Oglesby—and a man—was much the same thing as being born a prince of the blood.

And now the head of the Oglesby family was absolutely dependent upon a girl of the people—a young woman who earned her living by means of the skill by which her long, white fingers ticked off the letters that pertained to the vast Oglesby interests.

Admitting that the impossible could happen, he reflected, wouldn't it be sweet? Glaring headlines in the daily newspapers: "Oglesby Weds His Pretty Stenographer!" "Romance In a Wall Street Office!" The thought was too much. And he turned to the papers that lay on his desk with his lips shut in a cruel smile. She must go!

"She is a queen, all right," he was thinking as he held a portentous document before his eyes in the delusion that he was reading it. "She's a queen, but we Oglesbys cannot marry queens who have got lost from their queendoms!"

At that moment there was a tap at the door, and in response to his mumbled "Come in!" the lady of his thoughts entered. In less time than it takes to write it the Oglesby pride slunk out of sight. After all she need not go! The mere thought of some round cheeked girl with a belligerent pompadour filling her place made him feel murderous.

He rose to place a chair for her, dimly aware through the confusion of his thoughts that she had expressed a wish to speak to him upon a personal matter. Then a shiver of intuition caused him to look at her keenly.

"And I should like to get away as soon as I can, Mr. Oglesby, without inconveniencing the firm in any way," were the first words that Oglesby heard clearly as he recovered from his dazed surprise.

For a moment he did not speak. For the first time in all his elegant, arrogant life Hubert Oglesby felt forlorn, bereft! In that moment the Oglesby pride was forgotten.

"May I ask why you have decided to leave us?" he asked at last, very humbly and with a fear clutching at his heart as a very probable reason for her action suggested itself to his imagination.

"Of course," he went on soberly, not waiting for her to speak. "I do not need to tell you how much I—how much we have appreciated your presence here. We"—

She interrupted him by a little gesture at once imperious and girlish. Now that she was about to leave, the cold reserve of her manner had disappeared.

"You've all been so very kind to me here that"—

Something in the intense gaze that he bent upon her caused her to leave her sentence unfinished. Then slowly the color burned in her cheeks like the fire in an opal, and Mr. Oglesby was speaking, rapidly, eagerly and as a man rather than an Oglesby.

"Don't tell me that it is too late," he pleaded, "and that there is some one else. I think I have loved you from the first, but"—

He stopped in embarrassment. Miss Wentworth looked up at him with a quizzical smile.

"The Oglesby pride?" she queried with gentle raillery.

It was a trying moment. Oglesby turned hot and red with shame. The Oglesby pride suddenly seemed to him a contemptible thing. Then he looked up and nodded with dull hopelessness. She would never forgive such an admission as that, he felt sure.

Miss Wentworth laughed delightfully—unaccountably.

"The Wentworths of Boston," she observed demurely, "are unused to being scorned!"

"But how in the world came you to be earning your living?"

"Family and fortune," she smiled back at him, "sometimes part company."

And in that smile Oglesby read that there really might be a chance for him—some time!

To Be an Angel.

Small Martin, aged four, ventured a few steps down the street away from his own doorway. A big black dog, frolicsomely inclined, ran after him. The terrified youngster dashed back to his own gate, up the steps and into the house, where his mother sat sewing.

"Oh, mamma, I wish I was dead," he sobbed, clinging to her knees.

"Oh, Martin, dear, don't say that!" cried his mother, clasping her darling to her breast.

"'Es, I do. 'Tause ven I'd be a little angel, an' I'd have wings an' vere wouldn't be a dog in town 't could catch me."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Music of Frederick the Great.

Frederick the Great was ambitious to be thought a composer of music. Over 120 of his pieces have been found and are now in the Imperial library of Berlin. They are, if possible, worse than his poetry.

Raw Silk.

Usually the silk is colorless on leaving the body of the silkworm, but sometimes it is a straw yellow or greenish.

Pottery and Porcelain.

Things made wholly or in part of clay and baked, which are opaque, are called pottery. Those which are semi-transparent are porcelain.

Missouri's Farmer King.

David Rankin of Tarkio, Missouri's farmer king, was given a handsome leather couch by some of his employees on his seventy-ninth birthday, which arrived the other day. "Boys," said the vigorous old man, "I've got a lot of these things in the house, but I never have time to use them." Although so near an octogenarian, Mr. Rankin drives day after day over his 23,000 acres, telling his men how to do things and seeing that they mind. He is still as tough as a pine knot and seems good for many years yet.

The Thieving Blue Jay.

Greenleaf Davis, the hermit of Mount Katahdin, tells of a blue jays' nest that contained the shells of more than 250 eggs, which the jays had stolen from the nests of song birds and taken home for their young to feed on. Hidden in one side of the nest was a gold watch which a hunter from Worcester had lost the previous autumn and had accused his guide of stealing. The watch had been hung on the limb of a lean-to camp at night, and when the hunter woke in the morning the timepiece was missing.

Almost a Heroine.

A New Hampshire woman was almost a heroine the other day. She was in her pantry and noticed the tail of a mouse protruding from a cupboard. Quickly grabbing a pair of tongs she fastened them to the mouse's tail and yanked. The mouse came out all right, but the front end of it was half way down the throat of a three foot snake. The woman ran shrieking from the house in search of her husband and is still at a loss to know how the snake got into the house.

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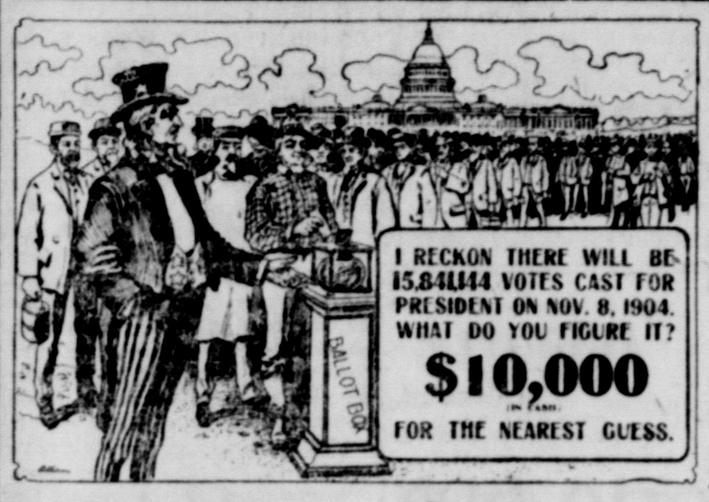

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Conditions of this Great Contest.

Every subscriber who remits 50 cents for one month's subscription to The Daily Live Stock Reporter, will be entitled to two guesses. For a year's subscription to The Weekly Citizen, at 50 cents, he will be entitled to one guess. For each guess he will receive a certificate. These certificates will insure to him any prizes which his guesses will entitle him to claim. When you send us your subscription also send us your guess or estimate of the Total Vote to be cast on November 8th, for the office of PRESIDENT. In making your guess consult thefigures below showing the total vote for President from Lincoln to McKinley. Write your name, address and estimate of the vote in the Subscription Blank. The paper will be sent to you regularly and we will mail to you certificates containing the figures of the guesses which you send to us. This certificate will guarantee to you any prize which your guess entitles you to. Keep the certificate until the prizes are awarded, so that you can compare your figures with the official figures at the close of the contest. The contest will close at midnight, November 7th, 1904, and no estimate received after that hour will be allowed. The official figures of the government showing the total vote cast for the office of President will determine who are entitled to the prizes and the awards will be made by a disinterested committee of prominent judges just as soon as the official figures can be ascertained. When the prizes are awarded every subscriber who holds a certificate in the Contest will receive a printed list of the winners. In addition to the large general prizes there are Eight Special Prizes of $500 each for early subscriptions. All have an equal chance to win these magnificent prizes. Those who estimate or guess NOW have a chance to win a special prize and just as good a chance to win the capital prize of $10,000 as the one who sends in his guess on the last day of the contest. Act at once. It may mean a fortune to you. The money with which to pay the prizes has been deposited by the Press Publishing Association, in the Central Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich., and can be used for no other purpose. In case of a tie for any individual prize such prize will be equally divided between the the contestants.

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For the 20 next nearest correct estimates or guesses, $25 each	500
For the 42 next nearest correct estimates or guesses, $15 each	630
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For the 314 next nearest correct estimates or guesses, $5 each	1,570
492 prizes amounting to	$21,000

In addition to the foregoing prizes the following

Special Prizes for Early Estimates will be paid

For the nearest correct guess received before July 1st	$ 500
For the nearest correct guess received on or after July 1st and before July 15th	500
For the nearest correct guess received on or after July 15th and before August 1st	500
For the nearest correct guess received on or after August 1st and before August 15th	500
For the nearest correct guess received on or after August 15th and before September 1st	500
For the nearest correct guess received on or after Sept. 1st and before Sept 15th	500
For the nearest correct guess received on or after Sept. 15th and before Oct. 1st	500
For the nearest correct guess received on or after Oct. 1st and before Oct. 15th	500
Total 500 prizes amounting to	$25,000

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1864, was	4,024,792	
1868, was	5,724,686	increase of 42.23 per cent.
1872, was	6,466,165	increase of 12.94 per cent.
1876, was	8,412,733	increase of 30.10 per cent.
1880, was	9,209,406	increase of 9.47 per cent.
1884, was	10,044,985	increase of 9.07 per cent.
1888, was	11,380,860	increase of 13.30 per cent.
1892, was	12,059,351	increase of 5.96 per cent.
1896, was	13,923,102	increase of 15.45 per cent.
1900, was	13,959,653	increase of .26 per cent.

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My Estimates of the total vote to be cast on November 8, 1904, for the office of President, are:

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DON'T GO HUNGRY OR DRY.
We serve the best merchants' lunch in Texas from 11:30 to 2 o'clock—only 15c. Every kind of smoke—everything wet to drink. Drop in and visit with us in our elegant new building.
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EIGHT MEN DROWN.

Terrible Result of the Flooding of a Gold Mine.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 12.—A special from Salisbury, N. C., says: Information was received here that the Barrings gold mine, located near Gold Hill, Rowan county, North Carolina, was suddenly flooded with water late Thursday afternoon, causing the instant death of eight men employed in the mine. The dead: Will Canup, Will Storewalt, Jos. Magrum, Bob Deberry, Sam Price, and three men whose names are unknown.

Nine men were in the shaft when a large pond located near the entrance to the mine suddenly broke loose, the breakage being caused by excessive rains, the waters rushing in terrific force to a depth of about a hundred feet upon the men, who were powerless. Thomas Moyl, manager of the plant, was the only one to escape death.

GRAVELLE SUICIDES.

Before Doing So Probably Fatally Wounded Deputy Sheriff.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 12.—Isaac Gravelle, on trial for robbing a powder house near Helena last September of giant powder, which was used in wrecking Northern Pacific trains, escaped from the Lewis and Clark county jail Thursday afternoon, probably fatally shooting Tony Koriseck, a deputy sheriff. Pursued by deputies and John Raab, a butcher, who was armed, Gravelle took refuge in an alley beside the residence of Governor Jos. K. Toole, where a pistol duel took place. After an exchange of shots, Gravelle ran into the basement of the governor's house, where he shot and killed himself. He had been wounded by bullets from the guns of his pursuers. The escape took place at 2 o'clock, as Gravelle was about to be led from the jail to the court room in the county building across the street.

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

Fifteen Cases Said to Exist In the Ranks of Zionists.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—An epidemic of smallpox has broken out in Zion City, the home of Alexander Dowie. All told, there are said to be fifteen persons ill with the disease, although Dowie's lieutenants claim there are but eight. All of the patients have been isolated and Dowie and his elders daily offer up prayers for their recovery.

As there are no physicians in Zion City and Dowie will not permit his followers to use drugs in any form, fears are entertained that the disease may spread to surrounding towns. Zion City is outside the city limits of Chicago and the city officials have no power in the matter.

Refuse All Goods.

London, Aug. 12.—Dispatches from Antwerp assert that the shipping companies have decided to refuse all goods destined for Japanese harbors.

State of Siege.

Paris, Aug. 12.—The foreign office confirms the report from Buenos Ayres that a state of siege has been declared in the republic of Paraguay.

Simpson For Congress.

Roswell, N. M., Aug. 12—Jerry Simpson of this city formally announced his candidacy on the St. Louis platform for delegate to congress from New Mexico, subject to the action of the territorial convention, to be held at Las Vegas Aug. 25.

REMARKABLY LOW RATE

To Colorado via the Rock Island.

The lowest round trip rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Boulder that have ever been in effect from Texas, are announced by the Rock Island railway. Tickets will be sold August 15th. The rate from Fort Worth to Denver is $16.10; from Dallas, $16.75, with a proportionately low rate from other points.

Speak of Colorado, and the chances are some one will say: "Oh! yes, Colorado is all right, but if you want to see real mountains you must go to Switzerland."

Must you?

Here are the facts: In the Alps are two peaks more than 14,000 feet high. Colorado has thirty-five. The highest village in Europe is Avers Platz, 7,500 feet. Leadville, with a population of 15,000, is over 10,000 feet above sea level. The highest wagon road in Switzerland is the Stelvio; altitude, 9,170 feet. At four points in Colorado railroads cross the continental divide at a height of more than 10,000 feet.

So much for Switzerland; so much more for Colorado.

Will you not give us an opportunity of placing before you additional information about Colorado—its climate, its resorts, its hotels, its outdoor life—and the way to get there? Also about our low rate excursion to California and Oregon, August 15 to September 10? Phil. A. Auer, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.

WENT AFTER VESSEL

Russian Torpedoboat Destroyer Taken From Chefoo Harbor

BY JAPANESE BOATS

Ryeshitelni Had Made Her Escape From Port Arthur and She Had Been Dismantled by Chinese Authorities.

Chefoo, Aug. 12.—At 3:30 o'clock Friday morning the Japanese torpedo boat destroyers Asashio and Kasumi, which entered the harbor under cover of darkness Thursday night, sent a boarding party against the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Ryeshitelni, which had previously been disarmed by the Chinese. After a fierce fight the boarding party hoisted the Japanese flag on the Ryeshitelni and towed her out of the harbor in a northerly direction. Of her crew of forty-seven, seventeen have been accounted for. Captain Shestakovsky is reported killed. Seven swam ashore, landing near the American consulate. Some were picked up by sampans, and three, including a lieutenant, were rescued by a lightship. The Japanese claim that they sent in a gig to the Ryeshitelni, under a flag of truce, a lieutenant and interpreter, who made a demand that the Russians come outside and fight. The Russian captain replied that his ship had been disarmed, her engines disabled and that the whole matter was in the hands of the Chinese. The Japanese were asked to investigate the disarmament. The Japanese interpreter claims that he overheard the Russian captain give a order in a low tone, the words not being distinguishable to the interpreter. Immediately following, the captain seized the Japanese lieutenant and jumped overboard with him. Meanwhile, the Japanese destroyers had their searchlights turned on the Russian ship. From the deck of the lightship observers could see this act, which was followed by the shooting of Riglee and sabre strokes and Russians jumping overboard. The fighting had lasted ten minutes when an explosion followed. The explosion blew away the main bridge, but did no damage to the hull. The Russians by this time were mostly all overboard. The Japanese at once hoisted their flag. Presently a searchlight from the Chinese cruiser Hai Chi disclosed a Chinese cutter alongside the Asashio. It remained here only a minute, then went alongside the Kasumi, where it stopped an equal length of time. The cutter then returned to the Hai Chi. The inaction of the Chinese fleet is unexplained so far. It is believed serious international complications will result from the incident.

There are unconfirmed stories in circulation that the Japanese fired at the Russians when they were in the water and that they refused to rescue any of them.

JAPS CHASED OUT.

Latter, Who Occupied Commanding Positions, Had to Leave.

Sintsintin, Aug. 11.—The Russians made another attack on Tsinchiang, thirty-six miles south of Sintsintin, on the morning of Aug. 7, chasing out the Japanese, who occupied commanding positions. The Japanese were aware of the approach of the Russians and vacated the town, sending a wheeled transport back over the road to Saimatsze, retiring with a pack train to the heights and protecting the convoy with a strong squadron of infantry.

The country is extremely rugged and the Russians found it impossible to employ their cavalry to advantage. They suffered considerably in approaching the Japanese position under a murderous infantry fire.

It was impossible at the time either to advance of retreat and the attempt to dislodge the enemy seemed hopeless. Finallythe Cossacks charged on foot with sabres and carried the position. The Japanese fled toward Saimatsze. The Russians remained in the position which had been occupied by the Japanese cooking their supper and camping there during the night.

TRIED TO BLOW UP.

Chefoo Advices Are Japs Indeavored to Destroy Vessel.

London, Aug. 12.—According to the Chefoo correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, the Japanese tried to blow up the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Ryeshitelni and her crew had to swim for their lives. The same correspondent states that Lieutenant General Stoessel, commander of the military forces at Port Arthur, personally commanded the Russian forces in the fight for the possession of Taku mountain, which was accompanied by fearful carnage.

The correspondent adds: "The Russians are short of ammunition and the garrison is exhausted by incessant fighting. If the Japanese continue their assault with fresh troops the morst must happen."

Exchange Salutes.

Chefoo, Aug. 12.—The Russian protected cruisers Askold and Novik and one torpedo boat destroyer entered Kai Chau Bay Thursday night and exchanged salutes with German vessels. These are two of the Russian vessels which escaped from Port Arthur.

Reached Base.

London, Aug. 12.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says the Japanese cruiser Chiyeda, which was damaged by a Russian mine off Port Arthur on July 26, has succeeded in reaching a Japanese base.

Fine Yearlings.

San Francisco, Aug. 12.—Attached to the Overland passenger train Thursday were two carloads of the most remarkable yearlings ever sent out of California. They come from A. B. Spreckels' Napa stock farm and will be sold at Sheepshead Bay Aug. 31. There are twenty colts and three fillies and the majority are by Marius II. and Soltaire English stallions. With the new strain and usual climate of last season the yearlings have the appearance of two and three-year-olds.

APPARENT ESCAPE.

Squadron Getting Away Is Causing Intense Excitement

St. Petersburg, Aug. 12.—The apparent escape of the Port Arthur squadron is arousing the most intense interest here.

No official news on the subject reached the admiralty when the correspondent showed the Associated Press dispatch from Cheefoo to Admiral Avellan chief of the Admiralty,

VICE ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF.
[Successor of Admiral Makaroff.]

but he expressed no surprise and on the contrary did not conceal his satisfaction. He explained that Captain Sostchakovsky probably reported direct to Vice Admiral Skrydloff and Viceroy Alexieff. While destination of the squadron is not admitted, there is no doubt if it succeeds in shaking off Admiral Togo its purpose is to effect a juncture with the Vladivostok squadron.

HER PURPOSE.

Mission Evidently Was to Tell of the Port Arthur Sortie.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 12.—It is believed that the purpose of the Russian torpedoboat destroyer Reshitelni in going to Chefoo was to notify Admiral Skrydloff of the sortie of the Port Arthur squadron in order that he may dispatch the Vladivostok squadron to meet the squadron from Port Arthur.

Definite news of the result of the reported battle outside of Port Arthur is awaited here with feverish anxiety. Even if the squadron succeeded in getting through the Japanese ships it is realized it runs desperate risks in trying to reach Vladivostok, as Admiral Togo's fleet is larger, of superior strength and faster than the Russian squadron. Besides, the Straits of Korea are understood to be mined.

LEFT ON ORDERS.

One Report Says Two Russian Vessels Returned Damaged.

Chefoo, Aug. 12.—The Russian squadron left Port Arthur in response to imperative orders from Vice Admiral Skrydloff.

A semi-official telegram reports the Russian battleships Pobieda and Retvizan returned damaged to Port Arthur.

Three Japanese torpedo boat destroyers are outside this harbor watching the Russian torpedoboat destroyer Ryeshitelni, which still flies the Russian flag.

TO PROTECT.

Port Arthur Squadron to Be Sent to Vladivostok For Safety.

Vladivostok, Aug. 12.—Preparations are being completed here for the reception and protection of the Port Arthur squadron. The departure of the squadron from Port Arthur is generally interpreted to indicate the siege of the fortress is entering on its final stage, as the programme has repeatedly been announced by the Associated Press that the squadron was to leave as soon as the situation at Port Arthur became desperate. Preservation of the squadron is considered to be of vital importance.

REPORTED SUNK.

Japanese Protected Cruiser Said to Have Gone Down.

Chefoo, Aug. 12.—It is reported the Japanese protected cruiser Kasagi sunk off Round island in the recent engagement.

The Russian ships before leaving Port Arthur took on board heavy stores, machinery and materials for ship repairing.

The torpedoboat destroyer Ryeshitelni has been dismantled by the removal of the breeches of her guns.

SEVERE NAVAL FIGHT.

This and Subsequent Attack on Russian Squadron Confirmed.

London, Aug. 12.—A dispatch to the Japanese legation from Tokio confirms the reports of a severe naval engagement Wednesday before Port Arthur and subsequent attack on Russian squadron by Japanese torpedo destroyers. The dispatch concludes by saying at dawn Thursday the Retvizan and another battleship of the Pobieda type appeared, taking flight toward Port Arthur.

TOKIO CABLES.

Tells Japanese Legation of Togo's Latest Naval Engagement.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The Japanese legation received the following cablegram, dated Tokio, Thursday: "Various reports from Talien Bay say the Russian squadron emerged from Port Arthur on the morning of Aug. 10. A severe battle ensued, continuing until sunset. In the night our torpedo flotilla seemed to have attacked the enemy's squadron, for at a demonstration on Aug. 11 the Retvizan and another battleship of the Pobieda type appeared to be taking flight toward Port Arthur.

GOVERNOR GUESTS.

Mexican Executive and Chief Magistrate of Arkansas at Fair.

St. Louis, Aug. 12.—Governor P. L. Rodriguez of the state of Hidalgo, Mexico, accompanied by his family, has arrived to visit the exposition. He said President Diaz expected to visit the fair.

Governor Jefferson Davis of Arkansas and his two daughters have arrived for a week's visit.

VESSELS MADE SORTIE

Japanese Land Batteries Said to Have Driven Them Out.

ONE HIT MANY TIMES

Admiral Togo Is Reported to Have Had an All-Day Engagement. Results Unknown Up to Late Thursday.

Tokio, Aug. 12.—Evidently driven to sea by the fire of the Japanese land batteries, the Russian fleet emerged from Port Arthur Wednesday morning. Admiral Togo immediately closed in and opened a severe engagement which lasted until nightfall. Afterwards the Japanese destroyers and torpedo flotillas delivered a series of attacks. The Japanese fleet withdrew during the night. A guardship stationed off the harbor reported that she saw at dawn to-day the battleships Retvizan and Pobieda steaming toward the harbor of Port Arthur. Admiral Togo has not reported the results of the day's engagement. It is thought here that the Russians attempted to escape seaward from a base which is no longer tenable, but that they again refused to attempt to force Admiral Togo's line.

A dispatch from Chefoo says the Russian fleet emerged from Port Arthur at 7 a. m. Wednesday morning. It is stated that only the smaller Japanese vessels engaged and pursued it. The pursuit lasted two hours and a half. The hospital ship Magnolia, carrying women and children, is said to have accompanied the fleet.

The refugees from Port Arthur state that during the last five days Japanese shells from Wolf hill have been dropping into the town, causing much damage. Several civilians have been hurt. One shell hit an oil storehouse under Golden hill. Five hundred sailors vainly attempted to extinguish the fire it caused.

Captain Rostchavoski of the Russian torpedo destroyer Ritistelini, which emerged from Port Arthur with the fleet Wednesday morning and which arrived here early Thursday morning, states that his engines broke down when he was midway between Chefoo and Port Arthur. He proceeded at a speed of twelve knots to this port. He says he saw no Japanese vessels.

He confirms previous statements that the large Russian warships had left Port Arthur, but refused to say directly that the fleet had gone on an extended cruise, but left the inference in the course of a long interview, that the warships expect to join the Vladivostok squadron, which he said had been recruited.

WAS FRUSTRATED.

Dispatch to London Says Togo Prevented Squadron Escaping.

London, Aug. 12.—A dispatch to a news agency from Tokio announces definitely that Admiral Togo frustrated the attempt of the Port Arthur squadron to escape and adds that Port Arthur forts participated with warships in the engagement, indicating, if true, that the fighting occurred close to port.

Afternoon papers here, while admitting the result of the engagement off Port Arthur is not clear, generally interpret conflicting reports from Tokio and Chefoo as meaning that the bulk of the Russian squadron at Port Arthur made a sortie in hope of escape, but only the torpedo boat destroyer Ruespietni, which reached Chefoo, succeeded in getting away. Papers recall Admiral Cervera's dash from Santiago, followed by the speedy surrender of the town, and consider the sortie from Port Arthur as indicating the pending fall of the fortress.

SIGHTED SIXTEEN.

One Russian Battleship Was Hit Seventeen Times.

Chefoo, Aug. 12.—An official source here reports the sighting of sixteen warships Wednesday night in the vicinity of Chefoo. It is alleged the Russian hospital ship Mongolia, carrying women and children, which left Port Arthur with the squadron, will go to Shanghai. The Russian battleship Retvizan was hit seventeen times during the recent bombardment of Port Arthur, but only slightly damaged. The Japanese fleet has been directed to fire against the dockyards at Port Arthur. One hundred shells were dropped on the spot from which the powder magazine had recently been moved.

The Japanese are reported to be lacking sufficient large guns. The supply is mostly from the fleet.

LAWFUL PRIZE.

Thea So Proclaimed by the Government of Russia.

Berlin, Aug. 12.—Russia has notified the German government finally of the decision of the Vladivostok prize court that the German-owned steamer Thea is a lawful prize because she was chartered by the Hakoi Sannino Gossi Koja company and plying between Japanese ports, which deprived the vessel of her neutral character. Her owner, Herr Diedrichsen of Kiel, will lodge an appeal against the decision of the Russian admiralty. The German government has given general support to this appeal, and will press Herr Diedrichsen's protest on such specific points as seem disputable after further evidence is collected. The foreign office has not yet cleared up the legal uncertainties, such as the right to fly the German flag over the Thea, considering the fact that she was wholly engaged in Japanese commercial service.

No Important Fighting.

Liao Yang, Aug. 12.—It is officially stated that no important fighting has occurred in the vicinity of Mukden. The nearest Japanese outposts are forty miles away and only skirmishes occurred there.

JUMPED TO DEATH.

Miss Hirshfield of Shreveport Leaps From a Train.

Dallas, Aug. 12.—Miss Hershkowits of Shreveport, La., while en route to Mineral Wells for nervous treatment, jumped from the westbound Texas and Pacific train Thursday morning and crushed her skull. The accident happened at Eagle Ford, about eight miles west of here. The lady was brought here to a hospital, but soon died.

SHARP TILT.

Delegate Greene Accuses M. Lynch of Questionable Methods.

St. Louis, Aug. 12.—In the International Typographical union convention Thursday a sharp tilt occurred between Delegate Greene of Indianapolis and President Lynch over the publication of a letter reflecting on a candidate during the last campaign. A discussion arose over the proposition to amend section 31 of the general laws. Delegate Greene openly accused President Lynch with having resorted to some alleged questionable methods to secure the defeat of a candidate for president during the last campaign and charged that at Lynch's instigation Greene wrote a letter, which Lynch later turned to campaign purposes without his knowledge or consent. President Lynch took the floor and admitted that he had resorted to the methods charged. Delegate Greene charged President Lynch with falsehood. Instantly the convention was in an uproar. After considerable discussion the amendment was referred back to the committee on laws providing that in the case of the expulsion of any member against whom charges have been preferred by the union of any member of a local union the local union pay the full expense of the trial.

It was voted to increase the salaries of the president and secretary-treasurer from $1800 to $2000. The matter was then referred to the referendum for final action.

The report of the committee on reports of officers was read. The reports showed the growth of the International Typographical union during the past year and favored the admission of newspaper writers into a union that closer affiliation might be obtained with the Typographical union with the motive in view that it would prevent newspaper writers from inserting garbled and wrong reports of union matters into the press in future. The report also declared that union officers are unalterably opposed to open shops. The report was unanimously accepted by the convention.

Toronto, Ont., was chosen for next year's meeting place.

The injuries we do and those we suffer are seldom weighed in the same balance.—Simmons.

ONE CENT PER MILE.

Trip to "Cool Colorado" and August 15th.

The hitherto impossible has happened. For many years, because of its wonderful and awe inspiring scenic grandeur, tonic atmosphere, its numerous attractive resorts, its hundreds of hot and medicinal springs, many of which are carbonated in nature's own laboratory and for other equally good reasons "Cool Colorado" has been accepted as the most wholesome and altogether satisfactory summer vacation section of our country, in consequence of which the railway lines leading thereto, and particularly those centering and operating in that territory, have enjoyed such volumes of tourist business as attending to produce dividends without expenses usually attendant upon what is necessary to what are commonly known in other parts as "popular priced excursions," that they have heretofore studiously avoided inviting or participating in the latter class of business.

As time runs along, however, all things change, and now at the instance of the "Denver Road" those previously deprived of opportunity may visit that "Land of glories," the grandeur of which it is impossible to exaggerate or even to adequately describe, at such small expense as to be hardly worthy of consideration. Mr. A. A. Glisson, general passenger agent of "the Denver," announces that August 15th (one day only) a rate of one cent per mile traveled for round trip tickets from Texas points to Colorado Springs, (Manitou) Denver and Leadville, with return limit of fifteen days, with the privilege of stop-overs at pleasure in both directions at all points north of Pueblo including Trinidad, Colorado. As this is perhaps the most inviting proposition offered either the traveling public or the "stay-at-homes" during the present season, and as it is well known that Colorado affords in ten days rejuvenation, inspiration and physical-upbuilding more than equaling what is possible in that period of time spent in any other portion of the country, it goes without saying that the trains of "the Denver Road" will be unusually popular on the 15th inst.

Popular Advertising

Advertisements under this head, wants, for sale, to lease, etc., will be printed at a charge of 1 cent a word the first insertion and ½ cent a word each insertion thereafter. An average 6½ words make a line.

WANTED—A man and wife to take charge of stock farm near Fort Worth. State age, experience and wages desired. Address H., care Reporter.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN on farms and ranches by W. C. Belcher Land Mortgage Co., Board of Trade Bldg., Fort Worth.

FOR SALE.

S. T. BIBB & CO., Phone 147, 1000 Main street, Coal, Grain and Hay.

HORSES AND MULES FOR SALE—Head standard bred horses and mules. Mules 2 and 3 years old, 15 hands. Address J. K. BUER, Pass, Texas.

FOR SALE—160 acres land two miles from Belcherville, Montague county. Fair house, well at door; 50 acres land cultivated, balance good pasture land. A cheap place, nicely located. Price $1,800, part cash and balance on time. H. BODDY, Henrietta, Tex.

FOR SALE—Registered Poland China boars. J. R. PITTENGER, Fort Worth.

5000 Horses and Mules at Auction

At the Fort Worth Stock Yards next week, Sept. 19 to 24. I want your consignments of all kinds and classes of horses and mules, as there will be more buyers than ever gathered at one place in the South.

Sale commences Sept. 19th, and continues one week. For full information write J. E. [illegible], Care Stock Yards Co., Fort Worth.