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

The Fort Worth Daily Live Stock Reporter.

VOL. VIII. NORTH FORT WORTH, TEXAS, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1904. NO. 112

LIVE STOCK MARKET

AVERAGE RUN OF CATTLE, MANY GOING THROUGH

Few Steers on the Market—Good Stuff Steady, Others Slow to Weak—Strong Demand for Fat Cows—Bulls Steady. Calves slow, Weak.

LIGHT RUN OF HOGS ON THE MARKET TODAY.

Buyers Bidding Lower—Nothing Done in the Forenoon, Because Sellers Would Not Cut Loose—Sales on a Basis of 10c Lower.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Today	2,800	700	800
Last month	781	1,404	408
Same day 1903	2,367	286	323

Official Receipts Yesterday.

Cattle	1,804
Hogs	1,445
Sheep	883
Horses and mules	2

Range of Selling Prices Today.

CATTLE—Steers, top $4.10, bulk $3.40@3.80. Cows, top $2.60, bulk $2.25@2.50. Calves, bulk $3.

HOGS—Top $4.75, bulk $4.65@4.72½.

SHEEP—Top $4.75, bulk $3.25. Lambs, top $5.25.

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Steers—Good to strict choice	$3 65@4 15
Medium fed	3 00@3 60
Stockers and feeders	2 50@3 25
Yearlings	1 25@2 50
Cows—Choice heavy fed	2 75@3 50
Medium butcher	2 15@2 50
Cutters	1 65@2 15
Canners	1 00@1 75
Bulls, stags and oxen	1 50@3 25
Calves—Good to fancy veals	2 50@4 25
Common to fair	1 00@2 50

Receipts of cattle today were fair, but the supply for the market was light. At the opening about 33 cars were in for the market, with a few over 1,000 head. Eighteen cars of through cattle, with one train of 21 cars still back, made total receipts close around 2,800, against 3,420 for last Thursday, 781 for the same Thursday last month, and 2,367 for the corresponding day last year.

BEEF STEERS.

In the small supply of cattle today, receipts of steers were light. Four or five loads of well finished cattle were on sale, with a small sprinkling of the light thin grades.

Salesmen were trying to spring the market some, owing to the small run, and cattle were a little slow moving. Finally when the supply was weighed up, while there were spots that showed up a little stronger, the general run of sales were just about steady with yesterday.

One load of 20 head of prime steers averaging 1220 pounds topped the market at $4.10, with four loads of 1070-lb cattle at $3.80.

There was the same weak demand for the thin stuff, but sales showed no change from yesterday.

Good to prime heavy fed cattle are quoted at a range of from $3.50@4.10, medium fed from $3.00@3.50, stockers and feeders from $2.25@3.00, and yearlings $1.25@2.25.

Representative sales:

	Ave.	Price
20	1220	4 10
22	1070	3 80
5	1066	3 65
24	1082	3 65
1	650	3 50
1	969	3 40
1	976	3 40
1	550	3 00
1	670	2 60
3	717	2 35

BUTCHER STOCK.

The bulk of the small supply today was butcher stock, mostly of medium quality, with very few good cows in.

There was the usual strong demand for good grades of cows, on a strong basis, but on common to medium grades, the packers needed cattle and took the supply freely, it was on a basis no better than steady with yesterday.

Prime cows and heifers are selling at a range of from $3.00@3.50, medium to pretty good kind from $2.25@3.00, canners $1.75@2.25, and canners from $1@1.75.

There was a fair demand from packers and speculators for bulls, and all offerings sold freely on a steady basis. Good to choice bulls, stags and oxen are selling at a range of from $2.50@3.25, and the common to fair kind from $1.00@2.50.

Cows.

5	694	2 00
7	850	2 00
6	506	2 00
15	800	1 85
11	674	1 75
12	643	1 65
10	761	1 50
1	700	1 50
6	586	1 40

Heifers.

4	497	2 50
4	632	2 40
1	540	2 00
1	480	2 00
1	530	2 00

Bulls.

1	1540	2 75
18	1293	2 50
1	1020	2 40
3	1040	2 00
4	942	2 00
3	826	1 85

CALVES.

Calves were liberal. Two full loads of light calves came in, with the usual sprinkling of the heavy kind.

The general trade was slow. Buyers claimed the supply was mostly rough inferior calves, and while they claimed they were bidding steady, salesmen contended the market was lower, and unless better bids were obtained would ship out.

Good to prime vealers are quoted at a range of from $3.00@4.00, with the common to fair kind from $1.50@3.00.

2	140	3 75
25	158	3 00
1 yearling	450	2 75
9	190	2 75
1 yearling	430	2 55
1	300	2 25
1 yearling	440	2 25
1 yearling	460	2 25
1	300	2 25
1	170	2 25
1	270	2 00
1	370	2 00
2	255	2 00
1	340	2 00
2	135	2 00
1	270	2 00
1	420	2 00
1	80	1 75
1	160	1 50
1	160	1 50

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	$4 55@4 75
Mixed packers	4 40@4 55
Lights	4 25@4 40
Pigs	3 50@4 00
Stags and roughs	3 00@4 00

Receipts of hogs fell down to a light supply today. Only ten cars were in, and with none reported the few wagon hogs made the supply about 700, against 1,470 for last Thursday, 1,404 for the same Thursday last month, and 286 for the same day one year ago.

Salesmen found a hard market today. At the opening buyers were showing messages 5 to 10 lower, and bids were according to these messages. When salesmen received their telegrams the markets were generally steady to slow.

There was little done early. After the buyers and sellers went through the hogs, everybody took to the fence, and though salesmen were pricing hogs generally 5 lower than yesterday, no trades were made up to noon, outside of a few to a local butcher, which sold steady with yesterday.

Finally, after the noon hour, one salesman started cutting loose and weighed up his string on a full 10c lower basis compared with yesterday. Others followed, seeing they could not do better, and there was no use in holding hogs over, and the pens were finally cleared.

There were spots on the light mixed hogs showing a 15c decline, but the general trade would average 10c lower.

A few bunches averaging from 234 to 261 pounds topped the market at $4.75, with the bulk of sales at a range of from $4.60@4.75.

Good to choice sorted are quoted at $4.55@4.75, mixed packers $4.40@4.55, lights $4.25@4.40, pigs $3.50@4.00, and stags and roughs $3.00@4.00.

Representative sales:

Hogs.

No.	Ave.	Price
1	230	2 50
87	173	4 57½
4	170	4 60
90	192	4 60
12	196	4 70
65	230	4 72½
66	215	4 72½
5	252	4 72½
42	234	4 75
10	240	4 75
9	261	4 75
69	229	4 75

THE SHEEP TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Lambs	3 50@5 65
Wethers	3 50@4 50
Ewes	2 50@3 50
Culls	1 50@2 50

Receipts of sheep today were three double-decks, and with a few drive-ins the number reached close around 800. Offerings were mostly of good quality, and with a good demand trading was generally steady and in cases strong, compared with yesterday. A few wooled lambs averaging 55 pounds sold at $5.25, with shorn yearlings and sheep at a range of from $3.25@4.75.

Representative sales:

Sheep.

No.	Average.	Price.
1 ram	150	3 00
232 mixed shorn	68	3 25
6 shorn ewes	82	3 50
57 shorn yearlings	59	3 75
36 shorn ewes	92	4 00
16 shorn wethers	104	4 75
Lambs.		
53 wooled lambs	43	4 00
50 wooled lambs	55	5 25

RECEIPTS AT YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.

A. H. Holden, Cisco	26
R. S. Hembree, Petty	15
F. M. Hill, McKinney	12
Anson & Blakeley, Mt. Vernon	39
Frank & House, Valley View	24
J. J. Kimberlin, Tioga	26
Sharp & Gillian, Frost	21
G. A. McClung, Cleburne	7
W. Thomas, Cuero	24
— Holmes, Luling	20
— Lightfoot, Eastland	131
Naylor & Edwards, Coweta	129
S. R. Hays & Son, Gainesville	38
A. D. Hotchkiss, San Antonio	25
J. H. Bray, Lindsay	37
J. R. Rich, Mathis	70
S. O. Martin, Rosebud	31
L. G. Collins, Alice	192
R. L. Pearsons, Santa Anna	26
Commercial Bank, Brady	27
J. B. Wallace, Brownwood	39
A. A. Hartgrove, Brownwood	92
D. W. L., Comanche, I. T.	40
L. B. Hamm, Wills Point	38
G. C. Cauble, Big Springs	59
Harmonson & Wilson, Justin	34
Through shipments—	
Scott & Robertson, Stanton	447
H. N. Garrett, Midland	398
Garrett & Ingham, Odessa	536

Hogs.

R. S. Hembree, Petty, Tex.	61
J. H. Rose, Plano, Tex	67
Frank & House, Valley View, Tex.	5
— Rinehart, Guthrie, O. T.	69
Sharp & Gillian, Frost, Tex.	41
E. Chilton, Mounds, I. T.	87
B. N. Gearhart, Celina, Tex.	90
J. T. Teel, Frisco, Tex.	107
J. M. W. Mitchell, Wynnewood, I. T	85
J. H. Bray, Lindsay, Tex.	19

Sheep.

J. T. Teel, Frisco	17
E. Stribling, Marble Falls	793

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET

Cattle.

Swift & Co.	1,123
Armour & Co.	571
Bob	10
Ferrell	13
Saunders	47
Chesser	14
Williams	58
Musgrave	43
E. S. B. & Co.	61
Others	19

Calves.

Armour & Co.	264
Swift & Co.	11

Hogs.

Swift & Co.	715
Armour & Co.	691

Sheep.

Swift & Co.	251
Armour & Co.	156
Joe Googins	12

ABOUT THE STOCK YARDS TODAY.

J. H. Rasor from Collin county sold 66 hogs of 217 pounds at $4.72½.

A. A. Hartgrove sold 92 steers from Brown county, averaging 1070 pounds, at $3.80.

B. F. Gearhart had 90 head of Collin county hogs on the market that averaged 192 pounds and sold at $4.60.

Hembree & Co. had hogs on the market from McLennan county. They sold 61 of 184 pounds average at $4.50.

Col. Chas. E. Brown of Wills Point, one of the well known breeders of pure blood Galloway cattle, was visiting the yards today.

H. B. Holmes from Caldwell county sold 20 head of well finished steers, 1220 pounds average, at $4.10. These were the best on today's market.

J. T. Teel keeps up his record by bringing top hogs to market. He sold 42 of 234 pounds at $4.75, and 65 of 230 at $4.72½. They were from Collin county.

J. H. Bray, one of the "old regulars," had in a mixed shipment of cattle and hogs. Among the cattle was a cow of 1120 pounds at $3.25, and a heifer of 600 at $3.

S. F. Bennett was on the market with some good Franklin county sheep. He sold 30 lambs of 54 pounds average at $5.25, 36 sheep of 92 pounds at $4, and 6 of 81 pounds at $3.50.

The sale of pure-blood Shorthorn cattle Friday, will have some of the best stock from the reliable breeders on the block. They are going to sell them. Better be there.

THE COLORADO CHAUTAUQUA.

Program of the Meeting at Boulder, Colo., for this Season.

The Colorado Chautauqua for the summer of 1904 will be one of the most interesting ever held there. It begins July 4th and extends to August 7th. Among the speakers will be Sam P. Jones, Frank R. Roberson, Rabbi Leon Harrison, John G. Wooley, Dean Alfred A. Wright, Rev. William A. Quayle, Lou J. Beauchamp, Rev. Eugene May, Toyokichi Iyenega and many others.

Any person desiring to learn more about this Chautauqua can get full information from F. H. Boggess, Boulder, Colo.

The Tick of a Clock.

The "tick tock" that is universally regarded as the sound of both pendulum and spring clocks has been investigated by Dr. Rosenbach, a Berlin psychologist. He finds that the "tick" results when the right arm of the escapement anchor strikes a cog of the wheel moving upward, while the "tock" is produced when the other arm strikes a cog moving downward. The different conditions give different acoustic effects.

CUTS OFF FREE PASSES.

RAILROAD COMMISSION TO CONSIDER THAT MATTER.

Resolution Adopted Prohibiting Free Passes Except to Employes of Railroads Issuing Them.

The State Railroad Commission of Texas is now moving to put down the shame of public officials riding on free railroad passes. This is a practice that nearly everybody condemns, and ringing resolutions are adopted in political conventions pledging the legislature to pass laws prohibiting public officials from accepting such favors; but when the legislators, nearly all of whom have free passes in their pockets, come to vote on such a proposition, they always find a way to defeat it. It's up to the railroad commission now. At a meeting of that body, held last Wednesday, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, Paragraph 11 of Art. 4562 of the Revised Civil Statutes of 1895 confers upon the Railroad Commission the power to make and establish reasonable rates for the transportation of passengers over each of the railroads in Texas; and

"Whereas, It is the policy of the law of this state that railroad companies shall be prohibited from discriminating against or in favor of persons and places; therefore

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the Railroad Commission the practice of railroad companies in this state of giving free passes to public officials and others amounts to a discrimination in favor of the recipients that is at variance with and denounced by our Constitution and Statutes.

"It is therefore ordered by the Railroad Commission of Texas that from and after Dec. 31, 1904, railroad companies in Texas shall be prohibited under penalties of the law for discrimination from issuing free transportation to any person whomsoever, except their own officers and employes.

"This order shall not be construed as prohibiting railroad companies for paying for advertising space in newspapers in transportation, to be used by the owners or employes of such newspapers."

Commissioner Colquitt moved that the above resolution be set down for a public hearing for the third Tuesday in June and due notice of same be given to all persons interested. Commissioner Mayfield moved as a substitute that the resolution be referred to the attorney general and his opinion asked as to the power of the commission to issue and enforce such an order.

Commissioner Colquitt voted against Commissioner Mayfield's motion to refer to the attorney general, and stated his reason for voting against the motion to be that a motion to set the question down for a public hearing was not a matter that should be referred to the attorney general, but its adoption was something entirely within the province and discretion of the commission.

What effect will this resolution, if adopted, have on the giving of free passes to live stock shippers? At a meeting of the commission last winter the railroads were ordered to issue such free transportation. The present resolution, prohibiting the giving of free passes to any person except the employes of the road issuing them, seems to cut off live stock shippers.

ELECTRIC LINES TO MOVE CROPS.

Take Place of Steam Roads and Solve Problem of Competition.

Iowa City.—No movement in Iowa today is more significant to the farmer than the electric railway movement. It has entered the state from the east and is hardly more than ten years old. Its growth has been spectacular. There are at the present time in Iowa about 1,000 miles of these railroads already built or under construction. When one understands that hardly any of these average more than thirty miles in length one sees how large are the interests involved.

The development of electric traction power and its transmission has not reached a point when it is profitable to operate large systems. So at the present time the field of the electric railway is limited. Perhaps the use they are most largely put to is connecting the small pleasure parks in the country with a city. Some of the most valuable property in the state today is but a small electric line doing its service.

One of the most notable examples of this phase of the work is presented by the Waterloo and Cedar Falls Electric Line. It is situated between two live, prosperous Iowa cities, in one of which is located the state normal school, and about 800 students. The railway people have established between the two cities a park, a summer ball team is maintained, and other forms of amusement are allowed upon the grounds. This little line of track, about six miles long, earned last year over $36,000. The average electric road, when the grading is not more than normal, can be built for around $7,000 per mile.

But it is not this class of road which helps, primarily, the farmer. It is the road which runs within walking distance of his farm, or one that connects his shipping point with another line of railway. Iowa City is more unfortunately situated than any other city in the state with regard to its railway connections.

With the great merger of three years ago the old Burlington came into possession of the Rock Island. Freight rates at Iowa City moved slowly but surely upward. At the present time the shippers of Johnson county were forced to pay for the long haul, the rate now quoted to the Missouri river points. The farmers have been the first to feel the new conditions. The increased freight rates have lowered the prices which have been paid to them for every one of the products of the farm which they are forced to ship away to find market for.

While the conditions have continued the farmers of the country have asked for a new railroad. But to build a steam railway to a Mississippi river point would be out of the question, and they resigned themselves. About a year ago surveys were made for an electric line from here to Cedar Rapids. This would give Iowa City the needed outlet and would provide a competitor for the Rock Island.

Work was begun in the fall, has continued all the winter and the road is in a fair way to be completed by June. The road is being built in such shape that it can easily carry heavy stock and grain cars, and it will now be possible for the farmers to ship either via Cedar Rapids and the Northwestern or over the Rock Island.

There are few grades in the new line. The promoters are not building a line that follows the contour of the country, up hill and down hill. They are building a line as straight as the crow flies, and at a grade that might as well do for a trunk line where the heaviest engines and the longest trains are to be pulled. On this line more than any other in the state is noticed the natural consequences to the farmer of electric railway building.

The price of land in the immediate vicinity of the road has increased in value from $19 to $25 per acre. A vast deal of improvement has begun; new fences are being placed, new barns are being built, the houses and all of the buildings upon the place are being repainted. While these improvements are hardly the direct result of the new road, they are the indirect result, and it amounts to the same thing.

It is in this way that the electric interurban helps the farmer more than in any other. Every point on the line can be a station if necessary, because of the ease with which the cars can stop. At the expense of a few dollars the big feeders along the line can have small sidetracks and stock-loading chutes into their feedyards, and the stock shipped direct from the farm at which it was fed, saving the shrinkage which a drive of five to seven miles always makes.

BIG LIVE STOCK HAULING.

The National Provisioner figures this way: The live stock traffic of the railroads going from the packing house centers into the live stock country of Texas and the Southwest is enormous. The obnoxious tonnage system enabled shippers and the roads to keep tally by tons and pounds. During 1903 the "Katy" road alone hauled 426,512,000 lbs of live stock, 435,069,000 lbs in 1902 and 369,356,000 lbs in 1901. The Santa Fe had this record: 1903, 344,286,000 lbs; 1902, 303,686,000 lbs.; 1901, 255,354,000 lbs. The Texas and Pacific: 1903, 239,396,000 lbs.; 1902, 221,578,000 lbs.; 1901, 245,540,000 lbs. These figures show heavy transportation. They show a large increase of freight over the three roads since 1901. The old rates were profitable for the lighter haulage. They should have been as profitable for the heavier; hence the kick of the beefmen. The roads faced these facts and have restored the stockmen's return passes.

ANCIENT CHAIRS.

The Seats Used by the Egyptians In Early Historic Times.

Seats more or less resembling stools—that is, seats without backs—were in general use among nations possessing a certain degree of civilization in prehistoric times. What those were like in the early historic period we know from an examination of Egyptian monuments, from a study of Greek vases or from Eutrurian or Roman antiquities that are stored in European museums. The Egyptian deities are seated generally on granite blocks, the backs of which are raised a few inches only, giving a distant resemblance to a chair. That the Egyptians had seats more comfortable for domestic use is possible, but we have every reason to suppose, although they possessed a high degree of civilization, that their idea of home comforts was not that of modern times.

The common people probably sat on blocks of stone or wood or sprawled about on the ground with some sort of carpet that also served for a bed. The Etrurians, ancient inhabitants of Italy before the arrival of the Romans, appear to have preferred the reclining posture, in which they are usually represented on the sarcophaguses in the museums.

WHEN YOU CAN'T SLEEP.

Just Pretend You Don't Want to and You'll Soon Drop Off.

When we are kept awake from our fatigue the first thing to do is to say over and over to ourselves that we do not care whether we go to sleep or not. In order to imbue ourselves with a healthy indifference about it. It will help toward gaining this wholesome indifference to say: "I am too tired to sleep, and therefore the first thing for me to do is to get rested in order to prepare for sleep. When my brain is well rested it will go to sleep; it cannot help it. When it is well rested it will sleep just as naturally as my lungs breathe or as my heart beats."

Another thing to remember—and it is very important—is that an overtired brain needs more than the usual nourishment. If you have been awake for an hour and it is three hours after your last meal take half a cup or cup of hot milk. If you are awake for another two hours take half a cup more, and so, at intervals of about two hours, so long as you are awake throughout the night. Hot milk is nourishing and a sedative. It is not inconvenient to have milk by the side of one's bed, and a little saucepan and a spirit lamp.—Leslie's Weekly.

Discolored Baths.

To clean and remove all stains from the enamel rub well with rough salt moistened with vinegar. This will clean equally well enameled pots and pans, no matter how burned or discolored.

The Cradle.

The poetical Greek name for cradle is the same as the name of the winnowing fan or basket, the traditional cradle of the infant Bacchus.

DAILY WEATHER FORECAST.

Weather Bureau, Fort Worth, May 12.—Local weather forecast: Tonight and Friday, partly cloudy; probably showers. Cooler.

RAILROADS AGAINST OIL MILLS.

Fight in Louisiana that Threatens to Show Up Things.

There is a fight cropping out in Louisiana that promises to lead to interesting developments.

The cotton oil mills of New Orleans petitioned the State Railway Commission to compel railroads to put on a uniform rate on cotton seed products over the state. The railroads got their fighting harness on, and went in for blood. They threatened to compel the cotton mill men to produce their books before the commission, which would show, they asserted, that the cotton mills were making 25 per cent profit on their investments, while the railroads were not making over 1 per cent. When this phase of the contest developed, the complainants asked for a continuance, which the railroads opposed. They had blood in their eyes, and wanted to fight to a finish. The case was taken under advisement by the commission.

HOW TO BREAK A SITTING HEN.

At this time of the year sitting hens are getting too numerous in some flocks and it is desirous to break them of the sitting habit. Many sensible people, who do not understand the proper way to manage hens at this natural period of their lives, take them into a dark apartment and shut them up in a barrel or turn a corn-basket over them. Others order a hen to be "ducked" several times in cold water, to cure the propensity to sit. Others hold a hen's head in a pail of water while one is counting five. Others will tie a piece of red flannel to a hen. Numerous other stupid remedies are adopted, all of which are unphilosophical and ineffectual, and some of them are of a decidedly cruel nature. It is quite as natural for most hens to sit, as to eat, or lay eggs, a few non-sitting varieties excepted. At this period a hen is feverish. When some hens are so slightly inclined to incubate that the propensity may be cured simply by driving them a few times from the nest, others, even when they have produced only half a sitting of eggs, will stick to their nests with pugnacious desperation. But the most desperate of them can be broken up by exercising a little patience and commonsense.

As we have stated above, a hen at this time is decidedly feverish and her temperature is abnormally high, hence to decrease this heat in a humane way is our object. Make a box with slats in the bottom of it, about one inch apart. Put the hen or hens in this box, held up by bricks or props about three inches from the ground, so that a circulation of air can get under the hens and in a very few days the cure will be effected. As a sitting hen is always over-fat, it is not necessary to feed her anything for a day or two, but pure water should be provided. After the incubating fever vanishes, then feed well again, and she will be ready to lay again in a very few days.

GENERAL NOTES.

A carload of early potatoes was shipped from Palestine on the 10th. The price paid on the cars was 95 cents a bushel.

A. D. Smith, a negro cook at the White Elephant restaurant in Fort Worth, took an overdose of morphine and died, last Wednesday.

At a late meeting of the North Fort Worth council, Ireland Hampton, W. O. Davis and H. M. Moore were selected for a board of equalization. As this board has to appraise the taxable value of the big packing plants, stockyards and other property in North Fort Worth, its duties are very important.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,500	20,000	10,000
Kansas City	2,000	7,000	2,000
St. Louis	2,000	7,500	1,500
	9,500	34,500	13,500

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, May 12—CATTLE—Receipts 5,500. Market steady. Beeves $4.00@4.50, cows and heifers $1.75@4.60, stockers and feeders $3.00@4.35.

HOGS—Receipts 20,000. Market slow. Top $4.85, bulk $4.65@4.75. Mixed and butchers $4.70@4.80, good to choice heavy $4.70@4.85, lights $4.55@4.70, pigs $4.00@4.30.

SHEEP—Receipts 10,000. Strong.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, May 12.—CATTLE—Receipts 2,000. Market steady. Beeves $3.75@5.15, cows and heifers $2.20@4.60, stockers and feeders $3.00@4.60.

HOGS — Receipts 7,000. Market steady to strong. Top $4.80, bulk $4.60@4.75. Mixed and butchers $4.60@4.77½, good to choice heavy $4.75@4.80, lights $4.50@4.70, pigs $3.50@4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts 2,000. Steady.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stockyards, May 12.—CATTLE—Receipts 2,000, Texas 400. Steady. Steers $3.00@4.50, cows and heifers $2.75@4.00.

HOGS — Receipts 7,500. Market steady to 5 higher. Top $4.80. Pigs and lights $4.40@4.65, packers $4.50@4.65, butchers $4.65@4.80.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,500. Strong.

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

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

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1904.

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

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

Basking in the Sun.

"Basking in the sun" is in itself of real and considerable benefit, and it is no compliment to our human intelligence to find that cats and dogs understand that fact much better than we do. The love of sunshine is naturally one of our strongest instincts, and we should be far healthier and happier if we followed and developed it instead of practically ignoring and repressing it. How a sparkling sunny morning exhilarates us and makes us feel that "it's too fine a day to spend indoors!" And yet how few holidays are taken for that reason!

The wealth of the sunbeams is poured out lavishly all around us, and we turn from it to struggle for a few pitiful handfuls of something else that is yellow and shining, but not half so likely to bring us happiness and often has strange red spots upon it. Give nature a chance, and we shall find that there is more than a mere fanciful connection between natural sunlight and that "sunny" disposition which, after all, is the true "philosopher's stone."

Legends of the Owl and Raven.

In some parts of Europe an omelet made from the eggs of the long eared owl is believed to be an effective cure for drunkenness.

In Germany the raven is supposed to be able to procure a magic stone that gives invisibility to the wearer. It is apparently not a simple matter to obtain, for in the first place, after discovering the nest, you must satisfy yourself that the old birds are at least over a century old. Then you climb to the nest and must either take out an egg, boil it hard and replace it, or if there should be young you must kill a male nestling—it must be a male—and replace it also. After this the spot must be most carefully marked, for the parent bird, if he is old enough, will return with the magic stone, which will render the nest invisible, and it is apparently from the spot where you judge the nest ought to be that you must pluck the prize.—Westminster Gazette.

Nicknames of Kings.

France has been a seesaw nation—first up, then down—and its position may be reckoned by the kings it had. One was St. Louis, and another was Hutin, meaning "headstrong or mutinous." Another king was the Long, while his successors were Handsome, Fortunate, Good, Wise, Beloved and Affable. France must surely have been on the top then and have progressed farther when two kings were respectively called the father of his people and the father of letters.

Denmark has had a most curious array of sovereigns, the Blue Tooth, Forked Beard, Simple, Hungry, Harefoot, Lamb, Pious and Cruel being among them. This latter, who was Christian II., belied his real name by gaining the additional title of the Nero of the North. There was probably little happiness in Denmark when he sat upon the throne.

Hot Fomentations.

When hot fomentations are required the newspaper comes into play. Place the papers on a stove, lay flannel cloths wrung out of water as hot as can be borne on them and when well heated through and through lift up and wring out in dry towels to save the hands from being burned.

Tobacco and Snuff.

We smoke and chew about 140,000 tons of tobacco a year, and about 7,500 pounds of snuff is disposed of.

FELLED WITH A CLUB

Negro Murderously Assaults a Young Lady at Austin.

TRIES TO CATCH GIRL

Slips Up Behind Miss Wintermeyer as She Was Putting Out Fire, but He Is Drenched and Retaliates Fiendishly.

Austin, May 12.—Miss Bessie Wintermeyer, aged eighteen years, was murderously assaulted by a negro at her home, 119 West Ninth street, about 9:30 o'clock Tuesday night. The scene of the assault is about two blocks from the police station. Miss Wintermeyer was in her back yard extinguishing a trash pile fire with a garden hose when she heard the negro approaching from behind. She turned on him, throwing water in his face. The negro hurled a heavy wooden club at her, striking her in the back and knocking her unconscious to the ground. Just before the club struck her the girl screamed and this was heard by neighbors, who rushed to her assistance. She was found unconscious and is still in a bad condition. Miss Wintermeyer says she can identify the negro.

LEGION OF HONOR.

President Loubet Confers This Upon M. Bunau-Varilla.

Paris, May 12.—The government has made M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, first minister of Panama to the United States, an officer of the Legion of Honor. President Loubet acted in this matter on request of Foreign Minister Delcasse, and it is understood this is expressive of the government's approval

M. PHILIPPE BUNAU-VARILLA.
[Panama's envoy at Washington.]

of the winding up of the Panama transfer and M. Bunau-Varilla's services in that connection.

W. A. Day and Charles W. Russell, assistant United States attorney general, who came from Washington to assist in the transfer of the canal property, sailed from Cherbourg on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, taking with them the deed for the Panama canal and all papers connected with the transfer. They expressed themselves entirely satisfied with the success of their mission and gratified at the government's recognition of M. Bunau-Varilla, who materially aided them in their work.

TOOK THEIR LIVES.

"We Want to Die Together; We Never Did Anybody Any Harm."

New York, May 12.—The love for each other and the fear that they might be separated by death is believed to have led Conrad Hanenstein, fifty-nine years old, and his son, Conrad, Jr., aged thirty-eight, to take their own lives. The bodies of the two men were found in a room in East Sixty-Fifth street, where they had lived together for thirty years. The elder Hanenstein, fully dressed, was lying on a couch in the front room dead. In his hand, he held the end of an open gas tube. The son was in another part of the room half sitting and half reclining in a chair. The had the end of a rubber tube in his mouth, the other being attached to a gas jet in the room. On a table in the room was an envelope, on the back of which was written in German: "We are tired of living; we want to die together; we never did anybody any harm."

GERMANY SECTION.

It Was Dedicated and a Reception Given Afterward.

St. Louis, May 12.—Germany's section in the Palace of Fine Arts was dedicated Tuesday at the World's fair and a reception to the officials and other invited guests was tendered by Dr. Theodore Lewald, commissioner general from Germany.

The intermural railway began operations Tuesday. There are fourteen stations located throughout the ground.

FOR LEVEES.

Congress Is to Be Asked to Make An Appropriation.

Memphis, May 12.—The twelfth annual meeting of the St. Francis Levee board of Arkansas, which opened in Memphis, closed at West Memphis. Perhaps the most important matter was the adoption of a resolution authorizing a committee to appear before congress at the next session and ask an appropriation for further improving the St. Francis levees. President O. N. Killough was instructed to appoint the committee and to include himself as a member.

Territory Bankers.

Sulphur, I. T., May 12.—On Tuesday third annual meeting of the Indian Territory Bankers' association was called to order by J. L. Debbs of Muskogee, president of the association. There were present about 200 delegates. President's report showed there had been only one failure the past year.

SENSATIONAL STORY.

American Young Lady Incarcerated in French Jail.

Paris, May 12.—United States Consul General Gowdy recently received a letter from an American girl saying she was locked up in a provincial jail without any charge having been made against her. The consul general sent a representative to the jail and secured the girl's release and return to Paris. He then cabled to her parents residing at Decatur, Ga., requesting funds for her return to America.

The girl related a sensational story. She claimed to have been abducted by an American seeking to marry her and said she accompanied him on an automobile tour, was locked up in a room in a country hotel, escaped and attempted to walk across the country, but was arrested as a wanderer by the French authorities. Inquiries made by Mr. Gowdy's representative established the correctness of her detention at the provincial jail, but the story of her abduction was not verified except by her statement, which has been reduced to an affidavit before the consul.

The names of the parties are withheld as no legal steps have been taken against the alleged abductor, and owing to the doubtful character of some of the accusations. Pending the arrival of funds, the girl is being cared for by the American Young Men's Christian Association.

MISS BELLE CRANE.

That Is the Name of the Lady, a Resident of Decatur, Ga.

Atlanta, May 12.—Investigation developed the fact that the young woman referred to in the foregoing dispatch from Paris is Miss Belle Crane, of Decatur, Ga., who went to London about a year ago to give concert readings. Miss Crane was well known here, having attended Agnes Scott Institute, a well known college for women. Her father is B. S. Crane, who holds a prominent position with the Virginia-Carolina Chemical company. He had heard nothing from his daughter for several weeks, but about eight days ago in response to a cablegram from American Consul General Gowdy that Miss Crane was in Paris and wished to return home, he cabled $200 to pay the expenses of her return passage. Miss Crane went to Europe in company with a party of friends from Cincinnati. She had contracted with a Mr. Angel, an American, who was going to Europe with his wife, to give concert readings, but on the death of Mrs. Angel, the plan was dropped, and Miss Crane went to live with a Miss Lestrade in London. Several weeks ago she left London for Paris.

The Associated Press brought Mr. Crane the first information of the sensational incident in Paris.

ANTI-LILY WHITES.

That Element Controlled Alabama Republican Convention.

Birmingham, Ala., May 12.—The Republican state convention adjourned after electing four delegates at large to the national convention, nominating two presidential electors at large, naming a new state committee largely composed of anti-lily white Republicans and adopting a platform endorsing President Roosevelt for the presidential nomination and declaring for Senator Fairbanks of Indiana for vice president.

The question of nomination of candidates for state offices was left with the state committee to do what it sees fit. The delegate at large to the national convention are T. M. Aldrich, Lee J. Bryan, Oscar R. Hundley and A. N. Johnson, colored. The alternates are F. H. Lathrop, H. F. Irwin, J. R. Carter and Dr. S. S. H. Washington, colored.

The convention was controlled by the anti-lily white element, favorable to the national administration.

Bitterly Contested.

Indianapolis, May 12.—The delegates to the Democratic state convention held caucuses by congressional districts Wednesday night, and selected delegates to the national convention. Contesting delegates were named at four of the thirteen district caucuses, and of the remaining nine caucuses the Parker men won eight, leaving two Hearst men selected as delegates. There were several riotous scenes.

For Roosevelt.

Baltimore, May 12.—The Maryland Republican state convention met here Wednesday. Delegates at large to the Chicago national convention were elected. The platform approves the administration of President Roosevelt and instructs the delegates to vote for him.

Vote as a Unit.

New Haven, Conn., May 12.—The administration of President Roosevelt was endorsed at the Connecticut Republican convention, and it was recommended that the fourteen delegates chosen for the national convention at Chicago should vote as a unit for his nomination.

MEETS AT BUFFALO.

Young Men's Christian Association Has Large Attendance.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 12.—The international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America opened here Wednesday. The convention marks the fiftieth anniversary of the first international convention in America, when the international committees were formed and the first meeting on this contention of association delegates was held. It has brought about 1400 delegates, representing 600 city associations, 700 student associations, 200 railroad associations and a large number of miscellaneous associations.

To Clean Stone.

It is quite easy to remove the ugly green marks caused by damp on stone, tile and brick floors and steps, all that is necessary being a good scrubbing with water in which a small quantity of chloride of lime has been dissolved.

The Trotting Horse.

It has been proved by instantaneous photography that a horse at full trot sometimes has its four feet off the ground at once.

WHILE WAITING FOR REPAIRS

....By WILL BURR

Copyright, 1903, by T. C. McClure

The ferry at Acton, a small summer resort lying next a most pleasurable stretch of lake, was operated solely by its owner, Old Abe, as he was called. The service had come to be of such an unstable character that the villagers had lost all confidence in it as a means of transportation.

However, Marian Ardsley was not an inhabitant of the village, and so she stepped confidently aboard the boat, assisted by Old Abe. As he bustled about, he was softly chuckling and repeating to himself, "Two, two."

The rear third of Abe's stern wheeler was pilot house and engine room, the central portion was cabin, and in front was what may be termed a deck. On this deck was seated the other of Abe's "two" passengers, Alonzo Allen, of New York.

Allen didn't know, as a matter of fact, where he was going, nor did he care. He had seen the old man puttering about the boat, and, on learning that a start would soon be made for somewhere, he had listlessly taken a seat for the trip.

With a toot of the squeaky whistle the boat got under way. Marian, wishing to stand in the prow, walked through the cabin. But at sight of her fellow passenger she turned pink with embarrassment and quickly retreated and sat down on the long, carpet covered seat that was built through the middle of the cabin.

Under the guidance of the jubilant old man, the boat advanced in a very satisfactory manner—at least to him—until about half way across the lake. Here the paddle wheel refused to continue revolving, and, after some minutes of drifting, the boat was still.

At this point a thunder shower, which had for a time back been steadily approaching, broke over the lake. Allen, not desiring a drenching, rose to his feet and went into the cabin.

In the darkening interior he saw no one, and sat down on the middle of the seat with a sigh, putting his elbows on his knees and face in hands.

Marian was sitting but an arm's length from him. After an awkward pause spent in cogitation, she coughed lightly. Allen started to his feet directly, and, with a bow, said:

"I do beg your pardon, madam; I—" And then a flash lighted the cabin for an instant, and he plainly saw his companion's face.

"I thought I was alone," he added simply, and awkwardly backing to the farther end of the seat he sat down.

There was some reason for these seemingly strange actions. It was but the previous evening that they had quarreled, and at the end he had fiercely taken back the ring she proffered, and they had parted forever.

At length, "Why are we stopping here?" asked Marian of the boatman, who sat at his post in perfect tranquillity.

"Jest a screw loose, miss," the old man replied. "I figger I know where 'tis now, and we'll be goin' again in a jiffy."

And with that Old Abe, tools in hand, climbed around to the all important paddle wheel. After an exasperating wait of perhaps twenty minutes, Marian peered out from the door, and, seeing no one, called, "Mr. Ferryman." She was now heartily wishing she had stayed at the house.

"I'm awful sorry, miss," answered the old man rather dolefully, "but I'm afraid it'll take a teenty bit longer. You see, it's worse'n I thought."

"Do you have to stop like this often?" asked Marian.

"Well, sometimes. But now last week she didn't break down, Monday nor Wednesday, all the hull way over!" And, saying this, Old Abe rose to his full height, grinning with pride.

"Well, I suppose it can't be helped, then," submitted Marian, but she appeared so very much annoyed that Abe at once leaned down and continued his work with a great show of hustle.

The rain was not yet over, and Allen was busily engaged staring very hard at nothing whatever. Marian looked at her watch. It was past lunch time, and, as she had felt too miserable to eat much breakfast, she commenced to feel hungry. A sudden thought brightened her countenance—she had with her a box of candies which she had purchased for her sister's children. She could get them another box. She looked at her watch again. Only a few minutes more had passed, but her hunger had now become unbearable.

She loosed the string from the box, opened the paper, removed the cover and ate a chocolate.

After she had eaten several of the candies she glanced over at Allen. Fastened to the wall of the cabin opposite him was an old landscape in a dingy frame, and he was gazing at this with the concentration of a stoic.

"A landscape!" mentally exclaimed Marian, as she recalled his dislike of landscapes. "How he must hate me," she continued, eating another candy, "when he'd rather look at that than at me! I wonder—what had I ought to do? If he and I were utter strangers, lost on a desert isle, and he had a dozen kernels of corn I should think him a cad if he didn't offer me half. I think I ought to offer him some of these candies, even if we're not on speaking terms."

Then, sitting back with eyes straight ahead, Marian pushed the candy box along the seat. Allen paid no attention.

"Won't you have a chocolate?" Marian asked at length, hesitatingly.

Allen made no answer.

"Will you"—and Marian stamped her little foot—"I say, will you have a chocolate?" she continued impatiently.

"No, I thank you," he replied, and resumed his contemplation of the landscape.

A long pause ensued. The box remained half way between them.

"I think you're very—ungentlemanly," ventured Marian.

"Last night you were of the same opinion," retorted Allen.

"You are more so now."

"How?"

"Well, you—you know that I'm too polite to eat these chocolates and let you go hungry—and I'm simply starved."

With an air of exaggerated politeness Allen reached over, took a candy and ate it, his eyes fixed the while upon the landscape. Marian then ate one, waited in silence for ten minutes and again offered the box to Allen, who helped himself very gravely and handed it back. This operation was repeated until soon only one candy was left. The remaining one was heart shaped.

Allen handed the box to Marian. She took the box, but directly offered it back to him.

"No, thank you," said Allen on looking in the box.

"But I am offering it to you," insisted Marian.

"It's yours," replied Allen. And he shot a quick glance at Marian, who had been gradually moving from her end of the seat and was now past the middle. She slightly raised from her seat and, leaning toward him, said:

"Lon—pardon me—Mr. Allen, please take it. I want you to have it."

"Is it—do you mean—you are offering me a heart?" he asked.

She might have answered, but the boat suddenly started with a jerk, throwing her full into his arms. And there she was when the boatman appeared in the doorway.

"I'm sorry for delayin' ye," said Old Abe, "but I'm thinkin' things be tinkered into shape ag'in now." And that was true enough.

"We"—and Marian looked at Allen—"we're not blaming you, Mr. Ferryman."

"No, and we'll take the trip back with you," added Allen.

"Thank 'e; thank 'e, sir," replied Old Abe. And as he went back to his work there was a merry twinkle in his eye, and he chuckled to himself:

"They're not blamin' me, but I could 'a' started the durn old craft jest half an hour ago!"

Merida, Mex., has a new bank with $1,000,000 capital.

WOODEN BREAD.

It Is Possible to Make a Palatable Loaf From Sawdust.

As long ago as 1834 Professor Autenrith of Tubingen succeeded in making a tolerably good quartern loaf out of a deal board. Everything soluble was removed by maceration and boiling, the wood was then reduced to fibers, dried in an oven and ground, when it had the taste and smell of corn flour. A sponge was then made by the addition of water and the sour leaven of corn flour, and it was baked and found to be better than a compound of bran and corn husks.

Wood flour boiled in water forms also a nutritious jelly, which the professor found both palatable and wholesome in the form of gruel, dumplings and pancakes.

Professor Brande has also recorded the making of bread from woody fiber. He says: "Before me is a specimen imported from Sweden. Seeing the close relation between the composition of starch and lignine, the conversion of the latter into bread does not seem so remarkable." He also cannot praise the quality of such bread.

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...over 40	9½	12½
...over 45	10	13
...over 50	10½	13½
...over 60	11	14½
...over 70	11½	15
...over 80	12	15½
...over 90	12½	16½
...over 100	13	17
...over 125	13¾	18¾
...over 150	15	20
...over 175	16¼	21½
...over 200	17½	22½
...over 250	18¾	23¾
...over 300	20	25
...over 350	21¼	26
...over 400	22½	27
...over 450	23¾	28
...over 500	25	29
...over 550	26¼	30
...over 600	27½	31
...over 650	28¾	32
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These trains at T. & P. Passenger Station, foot of Main street:

Rock Island System.

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

FRISCO SYSTEM.

Red River, Texas & Southern Ry.

Depart. North		Arrive. North
11:15 am	K.C.&St. L. Mail&Ex.	2:55 pm

Ft. W. & R. G. Ry.

3:15 pm	Brownwood M. & Ex.	10:55 am
2:00 am	Mixed	6:00 am

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.

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

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

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

Cotton Belt Route.

Depart.		Arrive.
8:15 am	St. Louis & Mem. Ex	7:25 pm
2:05 pm	St.Louis Lt.via Dallas	1:50 pm
9:10 pm	Dallas, Mem. & St.L.	6:50 am

Texas & Pacific Railway

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

Transcontinental Division via Sherman

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

International & Great Northern Ry.

Depart.		Arrive.
7:30 am	Houston & San An.Ex	8:55 pm
3:40 pm	Austin " "	12:45 pm

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

Gulf Colorado & Santa Fe Ry

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

Houston & Texas Central Railroad.

Depart.		Arrive.
8:10 am	Hou. & Gal. Mail & Ex	8:00 pm
7:45 pm	Hou. & Gal.Mail & Ex	8:05 am
1:15 pm	Ennis Mixed	11:35 am

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MENTIONED IN ORDERS

[Original.]

Joe was his name, and no one at the fort had ever heard of his having another. He was a half breed, who had come to the post with information that the Indians were preparing to rise, and since his information had proved correct he was trusted implicitly. The Indians not only rose, but soon after left the reservation and laid siege to the fort. It was but a two company post, incapable of a long defense against the thousand Indians who encamped around it, and unless succor arrived in time it would be taken and the garrison massacred.

There was one person in the fort who mistrusted Joe, and that was Lucia, daughter of the commandant, Major McGregor. She often caught Joe casting longing eyes upon her, and somehow she did not quite like their expression. She warned her father to look out for the half breed, but as she gave no reason and Joe had given information of the rising the major declined to be influenced.

One evening Joe appeared hurriedly before Lucia and told her that her father had sent him for her. She followed him, and he led her to an angle of the fort, where he rolled away a barrel, disclosing a small aperture. Before the girl could gather his intent he had seized her and forced her into a sort of casemate that opened into the powder magazine. This done he pulled the barrel back where he had found it. Lucia would not have known she was in the magazine had not a lighted lantern been left there on a shelf some distance from the powder to enable those coming for ammunition to see. But Joe left her no time to consider. Removing a barrel of powder, he exposed a second aperture. Then after binding a handkerchief which he had brought for the purpose over her mouth he pulled her through, and they were outside the fort.

Had Lucia not been horror stricken at her situation she would have now realized Joe's real intention in going to the fort with the information that the Indians were about to attack it. While it would warn the garrison, it would enable him to win the white men's confidence, look about him and possibly find a weak spot through which he might introduce the savages. Joe had during dark nights dug a hole in the earth into the casemate connecting with the powder magazine and another hole outside. He could lead an attacking force at night, a part of whom could engage the garrison, while another part might steal into the powder magazine. In truth, one man entering there would hold the garrison at his mercy. The wonder was that Joe had not put a time fuse there and blown the fort to atoms. He had been seized with a desire to possess the major's daughter, and this led to his ultimate plan.

Joe hurried his victim along, she meanwhile, if not recovering from her fright, at least realizing that she must make some move, invent some stratagem, before it was too late or she was lost. The only thing that occurred to her was to pretend to faint. She sank down with a moan. Joe immediately picked her up and carried her on. But the night was dark, and Joe was in very much of a hurry. The consequence was that, stepping into a hole he did not see, he fell with his burden. Lucia took advantage of the accident to get up and run like a deer toward the fort. Joe could have easily caught her but for two reasons—first, he had hurt a leg; second, Lucia ran more recklessly than he dared run, risking a fall at every step. She longed to cry out, but dared not lose a second in removing the handkerchief that gagged her. She reached the fort and entered the hole not ten seconds before Joe pushed his larger body more slowly through it. When he got inside he saw Lucia standing beside one of the barrels of powder, the head of which had been removed, holding the lamp of the lantern over the powder.

"Stop or I drop the light!"

The man saw desperation in her eyes and halted.

"Come away," he said. "You will kill yourself as well as me."

Her only reply was to move the light, holding it within a few inches of the powder, and give a piercing shriek.

A sentry walking past in front of the magazine door heard the cry. At another time he would have called the corporal of the guard, who would have reported the matter, and the authorized person would have come with the key and opened the door, but for several days constant access to the ammunition had been necessary and the door left unlocked. The sentry brought his piece to a level and flung open the door. There stood the colonel's daughter, white as a ghost, holding a lamp over a powder barrel. Joe was glancing at her, trembling from head to foot.

"Take him!" said Lucia.

The sentry brought his piece to his shoulder and, looking along its muzzle, gave the order "Hands up!" Then Joe was marched away to the guardhouse.

There were both consternation and relief when it was known that Joe had so nearly succeeded in not only getting away with the colonel's daughter, but had very nearly led the Indians into the magazine. In the morning the Indians saw Joe's body hanging to an arm nailed to the flagstaff. Since they had expected him to lead them into the magazine the night he had made the attempt, seeing that he had failed and knowing that succor was near, they raised the siege.

Lucia McGregor is one of the few women who have been mentioned in orders for "gallant and meritorious conduct."

ASA BROWN DALLETT.

Forest Fires in Russia.

Russia suffers terribly from forest fires. It is not unusual for fire to clean out 250,000 acres of forest per year.

A Queer Animal.

The most curious animal in the world is the Ornithorynchus paradoxus of Australia. It is shaped like an otter, has fur like a beaver, is webfooted like a swan, has a bill like a duck, a tail like a fox, is amphibious and lays eggs.

HATCHING TO ADVANTAGE.

Mr. Felch Takes Issue With the Advocates of March Chicks.

It is safe to say that nine-tenths of all the chickens raised in the northern half of our country are hatched between April 10 and July 25 of each year; that the May hatch will come to laying a full month younger in life than the March and April hatched chicks from the same pen of ancestors, and that August hatched chicks will lay at a younger age than either, but of course are not desirable, because we have to mature them in the winter months, and the spring influence upon them brings them to laying before they have fully developed, and they never reach mature growth.

Again, how often have I asserted that March produces the chicks with the weakest vitality, and if they are at all precocious in laying they usually become broody early and many of them molt into premature old hens, having grown three full coats of feathers before they are a year old, and are reduced to culls and useless as high class breeders.

Chickens hatched in May and kept growing, with no setback, until Christmas time form the majority of the exhibition winners. The four most noted Brahmas that I ever raised—birds that won for no less than five different breeders and grew to the large record weights for the breed—were hatched in June, and it is an absolute fact that in all my years of experience in poultry culture nine-tenths of all the Brahmas I ever raised have been hatched between May 10 and June 25.

The best Brahma cocks ever exhibited, and those that have made remarkable records as producers, have been late hatched males that were kept through their cockerel period in cellibacy and in the following February mated to pullets, yet in the face of all this do we see Asiatic breeders force the season to secure extra early hatches that they may have early fall layers, and the consequence is that the pullets are exhausted before the season to hatch and rear their progeny commences.

It matters not what the locality, we must adapt ourselves to its demands. Were you in Texas, where the conditions are favorable for growing fresh, green vegetation every month in the year, then you could produce chicks the year around.

The most vigorous and healthy chicks come from the forty eggs a pullet produces after the first eight or ten she lays and from the forty eggs the hen lays after molting—when the eggs are large, firmly shelled and of even color. From these we get the phenomenal birds that lay the most eggs and become the prize winners for us. Thus it will be seen that the chicken's chances are controlled before it is born, so to speak, for its real birth is the egg.

Chicks hatched from such eggs and fed judiciously from the time they are twenty-four hours old until ready for the show pen will be strong, vigorous and hardy, providing the parent stock is properly bred and judiciously mated. They should be fed good, clean cracked corn, oats, barley and wheat, and sweet ground beef scraps, and if yarded should be furnished with green food. The whole feed should be in the proportion of 15 per cent sweet meat, 25 per cent grass or vegetable matter and 60 per cent grain. Milk is a whole food and drink, but it should be scalded for their use until they are two weeks old and they will seldom have bowel complaint.

We have before now hatched 103 Brahmas and raised 101 of them, among which were single specimens that brought us $100. Clean water, clean grain, clean quarters, cleanliness everywhere and in everything, mean a clean profit and a pleasure in poultry culture.—I. K. Felch in Commercial Poultry.

The Automobile In Farm Life.

South Bend, Ind.—What the automobile can do for the farm will be made plain at the St. Louis world's fair. Not only will the manufacturers have on exhibition many and various implements and devices for which the auto will furnish the moving power, but it is proposed to show just how these work. If all goes according to programme, the auto will plow, harrow, mow hay, cut grain and glide through other laborious farm operations with a celerity and smoothness calculated to make the horse appear a back number, and for farm wagon use it will dispense with him. In short, the merits of the automobile as a factor in country life and work will be set forth in unique and interesting fashion.

THE JACKRABBIT MARKET.

Demand for that Delicacy is Doom of the Western Animal.

Broklyn Eagle: The Western genius who discovered that there is a market for canned jackrabbit has probably sounded the death knell of the long-legged, long-eared, swift-running creature that has so long been a picturesque denizen of the prairie. The first canning factory has been established at Echo, Oregon, and thousands of jackrabbits are slaughtered in that vicinity every month to keep pace with the demand for this new article of food. Other canneries are to be established in the West soon, and the jack will have no range that he can call his own.

Not that the jackrabbit has ever been free from the persecution of man. He has been hunted in various ways and for various purposes, but chiefly for sport. In California, Colorado and nearly every Western state where fruit is grown fruit growers wage a relentless war on jackrabbits because of the destructive habits of the animals. Jackrabbits have been known to destroy huge orchards by girdling the trees, and for this reason they are under the ban of the fruit growers. In Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, California and the Dakotas the sport of coursing has taken firm hold on a large part of the public, and this also results in the death of thousands of jackrabbits annually. In spite of these forms of slaughter, however, and in spite of huge roundups which have been held to give the ranch population a holiday and to combine pleasure with business, the jackrabbit tribe has continued to increase, and it is estimated that they are nearly as plentiful now as in the earliest days of the West. There is little doubt, however, that the systematic hunting of the jackrabbit for market purposes will soon make inroads on the tribe, and in time the jack may become as extinct as the buffalo.

A jackrabbit roundup in the West is full of interest to the uninitiated spectator, although it is apt to be anything but pleasant when the actual slaughter of the animals begins. A huge circle of hunters is formed, miles in circumference, and an inclosure, built of woven wire so high that no jackrabbit could jump over, is the objective point of the hunt. From the entrance to this inclosure extend two fences, broadening out as they leave the corral. Into this wedge-like space the rabbits are to be driven, after which they will naturally run into the corral as the only exit in sight, there to be slaughtered at the leisure of the hunters.

A hunt of this sort, on sage brush prairies, where rabbits are plentiful, will result in scaring up thousands of jacks. At a recent hunt near the canning factory at Echo, Oregon, over 6,000 American hares were killed and two coyotes were caught. It is estimated that as many rabbits escaped as were killed, on account of the thin line formed by the hunters.

The sight as the leaping rabbits rush into the corral, driven by the shouting hunters at their rear, is remarkable. The big jacks are terrified, and as they rush into the entrance of the corral at top speed, their crowding, struggling forms are almost entirely hidden by dust. Once in the corral they rush hither and thither in a frantic effort to escape. They leap high against the fence and others try to burrow under the wire. An occasional coyote, who is trapped with the rabbits, is also too frightened to do anything but try to escape. He makes no effort to kill the rabbits, despite the fact that a jack is the choicest food of which he knows. When the last rabbit has been driven into the inclosure the gate is closed, and then the hunters enter with clubs and begin the work of slaughter. When the clubs begin to descend and the rabbits fall dead right and left, the fright of the victims in the corral becomes a veritable panic. Higher and higher they leap against the wire fence, but always they are flung back, and the vicious club descends and ends their existence. Blood is scattered from one end of the corral to the other, and soon the inclosure is literally carpeted with dead jackrabbits. Strange as it may seem, the women who take part in these hunts do not hesitate to seize clubs and take part in the work of slaughter in the corrals.

If the run has been for sport only, the animals are divided among the hunters, but if it is for market purposes the animals are beheaded and dressed and hung in cold storage until the cannery can use them. The Oregon cannery is using about 1,000 lbs of jackrabbit meat a day, and orders are said to be coming in so fast that the cannery can hardly supply them.

Jackrabbits have always been a table delicacy with Western ranchmen. Their meat is stronger than that of the cottontail, but when properly cooked is very pleasant to the taste. Now that the jackrabbit is being introduced in cans to the world's kitchens, it is quite likely that his sphere of influence will be widely increased, and it is only a question of time when the establishment of jackrabbit farms for the propagation of this table delicacy becomes a common thing in the West.

Nature and Woman.

"Nature never grows old," said Barlow.

"Yes, she does," said Hawkins, "but she is enough of a woman to be able to conceal her age effectually."

Facts About Brass.

She—Is brass manufactured or is it a product of nature? He—Both. She—I don't understand. He—Some of it is made and some of it is born.

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

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For FEEDING PENS, owing to its closeness to the packing houses, it will be very valuable to cattlemen. They hold their cattle here and when the market justifies it, can drive them at once to the packing houses, and get the advantage of the highest prices.

As an INVESTMENT.—At Rosen Heights, about one mile away, property is selling at from $750 to $1,000 per acre. This property will soon be needed for residence property, and cannot fail to increase very materially in value in the near future.

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Texas Immigration Bureau.

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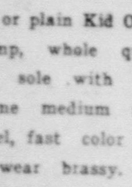

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DECLARED INSANE.

Madame Ryan So Adjudged in McLennan County Court.

Waco, May 12.—Madame Ryan, formerly living in Tennessee and Mississippi, and having children there now, and who was arrested on a grand jury indictment charging her with swindling a Waco woman, Mrs. Swindon, out of 1000, has been declared insane by a jury in the county court. The case was called for trial on the swindling charge in the district court, but passed over till she could be tried for lunacy. Madame Ryan put up a box at a bank as collateral for Mrs. Swindown for the amount of money borrowed, saying the box contained valuable papers worth $15,000, but on being opened the box was found to contain an old book worth less than $1. Madame Ryan claimed to have a process for converting soft coal into hard at a small cost and had interested several persons of wealth in Texas in her scheme. The case excited much interest.

Madame Ryan was convicted of lunacy and will be sent to the asylum.

TEXAS TROOPS.

Not Yet Determined Whether They Will Go to St. Louis.

Fort Worth, May 12.—Adjutant General Hulen has been here to confer with Colonel George T. West of the Texas National Guard regarding the taking of a Texas regiment to the World's fair. It is understood that if a regiment goes to the World's fair from Texas it will not be ordered to the national encampment, which is to be held at Manassas battlegrounds in September. Colonel West says the matter is yet in an unsettled condition so far as Texas troops are concerned. The war department has not decided yet what will be done. Texas troops will receive $35,000, it spro rata of the National Guard appropriation, but whether any part of this sum can be used in taking Texas troops to St. Louis is yet to be determined, says Col. West.

SEVENTH CONVENTION.

Texas Real Estate and Industrial Association Meets at Dallas.

Dallas, May 12.—President J. Felton Lane called the seventh annual convention of the Texas Real Estate and Industrial association together Wednesday morning. There was a large attendance. Alderman Ardrey, in the absence of Mayor Barry, delivered the address of welcome, to which President Lane responded. Several interesting discussions on interesting topics were indulged in.

Sunday School Workers.

Houston, May 12.—The state convention of Sunday school workers is attended by about 300 delegates. A number of interesting topics were discussed Wednesday.

No Objections Received.

Rome, May 12.—Vatican authorities deny having received objections from American archbishops regarding the impossibility of enforcing the papal decree providing for restoration of Gregorian chants and banishment of women from church choirs. It is pointed out in this connection that the decree did not call for exclusive use of Gregorian chants, nor did it forbid congregational singing, including naturally female voices.

Reed Withdraws.

Kansas City, May 12.—Ex-Mayor Jas. S. Reed announced his withdrawal from the race for the Democratic nomination for governor and declared he would support the ticket nominated. This action is supposed to insure the nomination of Joseph W. Folk for governor.

Locomotive Engineers.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 12.—The sixth biennial convention of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers assembled here with between 600 and 700 delegates. At the same time the ladies' auxiliary met.

Bonus Raised.

South McAlester, I. T., May 12.—In a massmeeting the citizens of South McAlester subscribed $75,000, the bonus required by the Kansas City, Oklahoma and Houston railroad. The work on the line between South McAlester and Houston will commence at once.

Georgia's New Marshal.

Washington, May 12.—President Roosevelt has decided to appoint G. F White of Macon, Ga., as United States marshal, vice J. M. Barnes, who was removed Tuesday. Mr. White was deputy marshal under Barnes. Judge Emory Speer had a conference with the president, at the conclusion of which it was announced that the appointment of White would be made.

Rumored Destruction.

Chefoo, May 12.—An unofficial Japanese dispatch has been received here to the effect that the Russians destroyed their fleet in Port Arthur harbor.

ATTACK IS SPIRITED.

Cossacks to the Number of About Two Hundred

SEEK THE CAPTURE

Of the Japanese Garrison at Anju in Korea, but Are Repulsed by Defenders After a Lively Exchange of Shots.

Tokio, May 12.—Details of the attack by Russian Cossacks at Anju, Korea, Tuesday morning, were received here Wednesday. The Russian cavalry numbered 200 men and their attack was spirited. The Japanese garrison resisted stoutly and succeeded in driving off the enemy. Later Japanese reinforcements arrived from Ping ang. Indications point to the presence of a Russian force at Yong Ryong, between Anju and Unsan, but it probably is small. It is evident that these Russian cavalrymen were sent south for the purpose of harassing the Japanese flanks and lines of communication. The Japanese report of the fighting at Anju does not give any losses.

Seoul advices are that the sudden attack on the Japanese garrison at Anju by 200 Russians confirms previous reports of the presence of Russian scouting parties behind the Japanese lines. The small Japanese garrison at Anju indicates that the blow was not expected.

The fighting commenced early in the morning. The Japanese garrison has sent a telegram to nearby posts on the Wiju road for reinforcements.

IMPENDING EVENTS.

They Are Claimed to Have Been Foreshadowed by Late Telegrams.

St. Petersburg, May 12.—Impending events of great importance to the military situation in Manchuria are foreshadowed in official dispatches given out late Wednesday night by the war commission.

On May 8 the Japanese forces cautiously moved from Feng Wang Cheng toward Hai Cheng, which is 32 miles east by north of New Chwang, and it is the opinion of the general staff that they should certainly reach their destination within two days. If the Japanese occupy Hai Cheng with Port Arthur effectively cut off, New Chkang, which the Russians have already dismantled, would pass into their hands. The entire Liao Tung peninsula in fact, save Port Arthur and perhaps Kaiping, would be commanded by them.

The satisfaction felt at the re-establishment of communication with Port Arthur is increased by the knowledge that a train load of ammunition has been safely delivered to the fortress. This was done in the presence of the enemy's army, which landed at Pitzewo, and which is apparently on the event of being reinforced by another division on board thirty transports now lying off Port Adams.

The troops sent by General Kuroki to the south west of Feng Wang Cheng, which it is established, do not belong to a third army, none having landed at Takushan, crossed the Tayang river May 7, and should by this time be operating in the Liao Tung peninsula, provided they continued as is regarded probable, the plan being to complete the mastery of southern Manchuria.

Besides acting energetically in southern Manchuria and moving on Hai Cheng, General Kuroki kept in mind the necessity of outflanking General Kuropatkin at Lia Yang, as is shown in the fact that on the morning of May 10 he started a formidable force, consisting of a division of infantry and forty guns and 1500 cavalry toward Sulmatsza.

Creeping Closely.

Shan Hai Kwan, May 12.—The Russian troops are lingering in the vicinity of New Chwang and some of them are returning to the city. The Russian artillery is ready for instant transportation. The reports of fighting at Liao Yang have not been confirmed. There is a probability that it was merely a brush with brigands. Hai Cheng is being reinforced with troops from Laio Yang. It is reported here that the Japanese are creeping closely to Port Arthur.

Had a Fusillade.

St. Petersburg, May 12.—General staff has received information that some Cossacks and a Japanese company had a fusillade nine miles from Luang Miao. The latter were reinforced. The Cossacks left. Further on Japanese cavalry were encountered and retreated. They lost two men. The Russians had no losses.

Cincinnati at Chemulpo.

Washington, May 12.—The navy department was advised Tuesday of the arrival of the Cincinnati at Chemulpo, where she relieved the Raleigh. The latter vessel left Chemulpo for Woosung for coal and fresh supplies.

Kuropatkin's Plan.

Paris, May 12.—A dispatch to the Temps from St. Petersburg says General Kuropatkin will not take the offensive until the end of July, as it has been decided to draw the Japanese as far as possible into the interior of Manchuria.

Was an Accident.

Bristol, Va., May 12.—"He came to his death by the accidental discharge of his own pistol," is the verdict of the coroner's jury, which for nearly two days has been investigating the circumstances and conditions surrounding the death of Edward L. Wentz, the young millionaire, whose body was discovered decayed and unburied on a spur of Black mountain last Sunday afternoon.

CAUGHT IN AMBUSH.

Seventeen Americans Were Slain by Moros and Five Wounded.

Manilla, May 12.—Lieutenant Winfield Harper and thirty-nine men of Company F, of Seventeenth United State infantry, were caught May 8 in ambush by several hundred Moros. Two American officers and fifteen men were killed and five men wounded. The ambush occurred at Simpatem, on the east shore of Lake Liguasian, island of Mindanao,

LARGE CASUALTY LIST

Many Fell While the Battle Raged on Yalu's Banks.

HONORED THE DEAD.

Russia's Fallen Sons Were Laid to Rest on a Hill Top Near Antung With a Danish Lutheran Clergyman Officiating.

Antung, May 12.—An official report of the casualties at the battle of the Yalu shows a list of thirty-one Japanese officers killed and twenty-nine wounded, 160 men killed and 666 wounded. On the Russian side 1362 men were found dead on the field; 475 wounded are in Japanese hospitals and 128 were taken prisoners. Most of the Russians who surrendered at Hematan, west of Chiulieo Cheng, where the Japanese charged the Russian rear guard, had been wounded. Russian soldiers who have since died in hospitals were buried on a hill top near Antung and followed to the grave by Japanese gaurds of honor and staff officers. A Danish Lutheran missionary, the only foreigner living at Antung, read the funeral ritual over the remains.

The captured Russian munitions of war are being brought into Antung. They include twenty field pieces, ten machine guns, much small arms, ammunition, twenty transport wagons, two ambulances and band instruments, the latter perforated with bullets. Most of these things were abandoned in the precipitate flight of the Russian troops.

REVIEWED TROOPS.

Fifty Thousand Russian Soldiers Paraded Past Emperor.

St. Petersburg, May 12.—Emperor Nicholas, who was accompanied by the empress and several grand dukes and a brilliant staff, reviewed 50,000 troops on the Champs de Mars Wednesday. A great concourse viewed the brilliant spectacle. As each regiment marched past the emperor the soldiers shouted, "Good health, your majesty!" A grand charge of Cossacks ended the review. The imperial party were accorded a hearty reception by the people. Seats on balconies overlooking the reviewing ground sold for $25, the money to be devoted to the Red Cross society.

ATTACKED ANJU.

Small Japanese Garrison at That Place Fought Fiercely.

Seoul, May 12.—A Russian force estimated at 200 men attacked Anju about sixty miles southeast of Wiju. The small Japanese garrison at that place fought fiercely.

The dispatch adds that advices from Gensan say that Cossacks are still at Song Jin, about 160 miles north of Gensan.

ANOTHER LOAN.

Japanese Government Wants Fifty Million Dollars More.

Tokio, May 12.—At a cabinet meeting it was decided to float another popular loan of $50,000,000 at 95, redeemable in five years, with interest at 5 per cent, payable in ten installments, commencing June 1. An imperial ordinance provides for the loan to be issued about May 20. Should the loan be over subscribed equal distribution will be made among applicants instead of giving preference to some small subscribers, as was done in the case of the last loan.

New York Takes Part.

New York, May 12.—Part of the new Russian loan issued at Paris has been taken by New York banks, the National and City being among those participating. No public invitations to subscribe will be issued. The total amount taken here will probably not exceed $4,000,000.

Action Explained.

St. Petersburg, May 12.—The Swedish-Norwegian minister, in an interview, explained that the mining of the port of Slite, on the island of Gothland, and other Swedish ports was done in order to preserve the neutrality of Sweden in the event of complications in the Baltic arising from the war in the far east.

Explosions Heard.

Tokio, May 12.—Admiral Togo reports that since May 6 many explosions have been heard coming from the vicinity of Port Arthur, but their cause has not been ascertained. The impression here is that the Russians, despairing of their ability to defend Port Arthur, are destroying their ships before evacuating the place.

Saw Japanese Cavalry.

London, May 12.—A dispatch to the Central News from Liao Yang, dated Wednesday, says: "A train reached Port Arthur Tuesday. Railroad officials say that no Japanese troops were observed near the railroad, but some Japanese cavalry was seen behind Feng Wang Cheng."

Korean Cabinet Resigns.

London, May 12.—A dispatch to the Central News from Seoul announces the Korean cabinet resigned in a body as a consequence of Korean emperor having sharply censured the ministers for neglect of duties.

Second Bond Issue.

London, May 12.—A correspondent of the Central News at Tokio cables that the second issue of exchequer bonds, amounting to £50,000,000, will probably be made at the end of the month.

Hearst Probably Wins.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 12.—Returns from the Democratic primaries are slow coming in, but Senator Taliaferro will be his own successor, being far ahead of his opponents, Governor Jennings, J. N. C. Stockton and ex-Senator Call. Hearst is thought to have carried the state for the presidential nomination.

MASONIC CORNERSTONE.

It Is Laid With Imposing Ceremonies Before Large Throng.

Waco, May 12.—In the presence of the grand lodge of Texas Masons and the grand commandery of Texas, Knights Templar, the cornerstone of the temple was leveled by the grand master, with the traditional rites of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. In two receptables carved into the massive nether stone, coins, papers and other relics were deposited, and next the corner stone was tested with the plumb and found to be "true and trusty."

Judge Poindexter of Cleburne was the orator.

Texas Firemen.

Waco, May 12.—Texas State Firemen's association met in annual convention Wednesday, with delegates from all over the state. There was a grand parade. Hon. John B. Baker welcomed the firefighters, to which President King responded.

AWFUL SLAUGHTER.

Two Hundred and Fifty Thibetans Have Been Killed.

New York, May 12.—Mounted infantrymen returned to camp on the Karola and reported that they had killed 250 Thibetans during the pursuit after the force that opposed the advance of Colonel Younghusband's mission, says a Times dispatch from Gyang-Tse, Thibet.

The Thibetans have strongly fortified Jong and open fire on every one approaching the town. Some hundreds have taken residence in the monastery, whence they have opened fire upon the British troops. Persons of importance arrive daily at Jong, and L'Hassa sends conscripts from monasteries and villages in a wide radius.

In the attack on the mission compound May 5, when eight servants were killed, the Thibetans actually gained the walls. Only their shouting betrayed them in time to prevent indiscriminate slaughter of the post, weakened by the detachment of men for an expedition. The defenders were quickly in position and drove off the invaders. The sick men in the hospital insisted on joining the fighters, and gave valuable assistance.

INDIAN VILLAGE.

It Is Expected to Open It to the Public on June 1.

St. Louis, May 12.—Much interest has been manifested by visitors to the World's fair at the construction of teepees, lodges and wigwams in the Indian village. As the different kinds of living quarters have been put up by the Indians curious visitors have congregated in crowds. It is announced that the Indian village and exhibit will be opened June 1 and a full day's programme will be carried out. Geronimo, the famous Apache chief, who is now a prisoner of war at Fort Sill, I. T., is expected to arrive within a few days.

Arrangements are being made for the organization of a school at the World's fair grounds for instructing about seventy-five non-commissioned officers, Filipino scouts, in the English language.

Holland's art exhibit was informally opened to the public Wednesday. The exhibit includes a beautiful display of pottery and delft ware and occupies nine rooms in the Art Palace. The collection of water colors is said to be one of the finest ever exhibited.

A large consignment of famous old box trees trimmed to the shape of animals, birds and other queer forms arrived at the British pavion, together with about twenty varieties of old English ivies. The trees will be set out around the British pavilion, but it is undecided whether to use the ivies in decorating the exterior of the pavilion or place them on exhibition in the Palace of Horticulture.

BOTH ACQUITTED.

Were Charged With Rebellion and Also Insurrection.

Manila, May 12.—Trials of Dr. Dominador Gomez and Buenaventura Kalbaza resulted in their acquittal. Dominador Gomez was a former Spanish officer and ex-president of Union Obrero, otherwise known as the Democratic Labor union. He was arrested September last upon a charge of rebellion and insurrection for inciting Ladrone leaders in the province of Luzon and taking up arms against the authority of the United States. Buenaventura Kalbaza, president of the nationalist party, arrested at the same time as [illegible] and held to answer on similar charges of rebellion and insurrection against authority of the United States.

Hurt by Hailstones.

Lake Charles, La., May 12.—[illegible] Wasey, a log man from the north [illegible] of the parish, was brought [illegible] medial treatment for injuries received in a hailstorm last week. He is suffering from brain fever. He was rendered nearly senseless.

60 Head of Registered Shorthorn Cattle

To be Sold at Fort Worth, Texas, at 1:30 p. m., May [illegible] 1904, by the following well-known Breeders:

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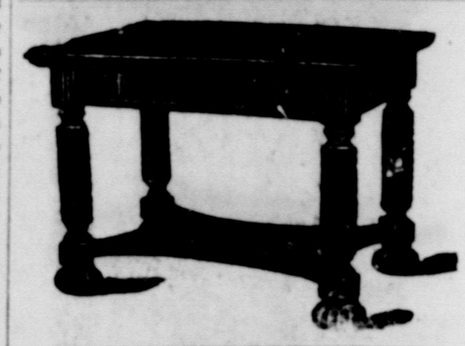

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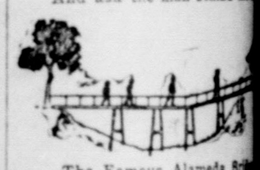

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PASTURE FOR RENT—I have [illegible] for 1,000 head of stock, good abundant water, on G. C. & S. F. road. Will rent for the season. C. M. GRANT, Wynnewood, I. T.

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

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FOR SALE.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE—[illegible] 50 head full-blood Shorthorns, cows and 5 bulls in pen No. 420, Fort Worth sale ring, for sale on May 12. They can be seen in pen on [illegible] J. T. DAY, Rhome, Tex.

BULLS.

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