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, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1904. NO. 137

LIVE STOCK MARKET

LIBERAL FRIDAY RUN OF CATTLE ON MARKET.

Except on Choice Finished Steers, Which Were Steady, Beef Stuff was Lower. Cows Show a Sharp Decline for the Week—Bulls and Calves Steady.

AVERAGE FRIDAY RUN OF HOGS ON THE MARKET.

Early Sales Were Strong, but Later Dulness Set In, and the Closing was About Steady.

SHEEP MARKET STEADY, WITH SALES AT $4.10.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Today	1,800	600	500
Last month	1,263	604	912
Same day 1903	1,545	743	...

Official Receipts Yesterday.

Cattle	2,284
Hogs	628
Sheep	348
Horses and mules	25

Range of Selling Prices Today.

CATTLE—Steers, top $4.10, bulk $3.50@3.70. Cows, top $3.00, bulk $2.00@2.55. HOGS—Top $4.77½, bulk $4.60@4.75. SHEEP—Bulk $4.10.

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

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

The cattle trade was liberally supplied for the latter part of the week. Forty-nine cars were in at the opening with about 1,500 cattle, which was fully enough to supply all requirements of the trade. Drive-ins were quite liberal and enough to increase the total supply to about 1,800, against 2,823 for last Friday, 1,263 for the same Friday in May, and 1,545 for the corresponding day one year ago.

BEEF STEERS.

The steer supply was liberal and mostly of common to medium quality. A few loads of fairly well finished cattle arrived, including one load of strictly choice heavy steers. All of the best heavy cattle sold just about steady with yesterday, but on the common to medium grades, with the weak feeling shown late yesterday and a poor demand today sales were generally on a 10 to 15c lower basis than the opening of the week.

The load of good steers mentioned above were not sold at the time The Reporter went to press, though $4.70 was bid.

Representative sales:

No.	Ave.	Price
3	1090	4 10
21	1084	4 10
21	1093	4 10
2	1155	4 00
26	925	3 90
24	993	3 90
26	874	3 70
23	889	3 70
27	865	3 65
25	911	3 65
24	890	3 50
26	898	3 50
20	882	3 50
5	880	3 50
5	828	3 30
17	876	2 85
2	815	2 75
1	620	2 50
1	700	2 50
3	738	2 40
1	610	2 25

BUTCHER STOCK.

Over half of the supply today consisted of cows of from common to medium quality.

The late market yesterday was bad, and a good many were held over. Salesmen claimed today that buyers were bidding anywhere from 20 to 30c lower than early in the week, and with a slow movement of cows to the scales, sales showed a general decline of about 25c, with the bulk landing at a range of from $2.00@2.25.

There was a fair showing of bulls, and with speculators taking a few, trading ruled about steady, with sales largely around $2.00@2.50.

Cows.

1	1000	3 50
1	1140	3 50
1	850	3 50
2	830	3 10
1	875	3 00
3	790	3 00
2	890	3 00
6	825	2 75
2	975	2 75
4	897	2 75
1	907	2 65
1	839	2 55
1	716	2 55
1	749	2 50
1	771	2 40
1	770	2 35
1	812	2 25
1	710	2 25
1	866	2 25
1	718	2 25
1	629	2 25
1	800	2 25
1	852	2 15
33	638	2 05
25	758	2 00
6	640	2 00
7	694	2 00
12	775	2 00
4	862	2 00
3	760	2 00
23	593	2 00
4	775	1 50
6	718	1 50
1	850	1 50
2	740	1 50

Heifers.

1	960	4 00

Bulls.

12 stags	1105	3 75
2 stags	1065	3 00
1	1170	2 50
1 stag	1200	2 25
1	1280	2 25

CALVES.

Calves were scarce and mostly of medium quality. A good demand from packers cleaned up the supply early, with sales largely at a range of from $2.50@3.50.

1	200	4 00
1	130	4 00
4	135	3 75
6	148	3 50
1	150	3 25
5	156	3 25
30	182	3 00
3	150	2 75
9	198	2 50
10	167	2 50
12	285	2 25
6	158	2 25
4	267	1 50

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	$4 65@4 85
Mixed packers	4 45@4 65
Lights	4 40@4 50
Pigs	3 75@4 25
Stags and roughs	3 00@3 75

Receipts of hogs were about normal for Friday. At the opening receipts looked slim, with only a part of a load in the pens, but at an early hour a train pulled in with four more cars, making total receipts about 600 head, against 1,152 for last Friday, 604 for the same Friday in May, and 743 for the corresponding day last year.

The bulk arrived from Territory points, and while the quality was fairly good, the weight averaged light.

Salesmen at the opening were holding their hogs higher, and while a few sold early on a shade stronger basis, buyers did not seem very anxious.

The middle of the trade ruled dull, and after the few first sales very little was done up to noon.

Finally in the afternoon buyers and sellers got together and the closing trade ruled about steady to strong with yesterday.

Representative sales:

Hogs.

No.	Ave.	Price
1	175	3 50
1	190	4 50
2	190	4 50
46	194	4 65
74	169	4 65
2	245	4 65
43	203	4 72½
89	205	4 75
71	200	4 75
69	207	4 77½

Pigs.

13	114	4 17½
17	131	4 25
7	113	4 25
15	129	4 35

THE SHEEP TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Lambs	3 50@5 25
Wethers	3 50@4 10
Ewes	2 50@3 50
Culls	1 50@2 50

There was demand enough to absorb the moderate supply of sheep today.

Three cars arrived with about 500, all of which were of fairly good quality.

Packers were asking for sheep and the supply sold early on a strong basis compared with yesterday.

Two decks of clipped wethers averaging around 80 pounds sold at $4.10, with the balance of the supply, clipped mixed sheep, at a range of from $3.55@3.85.

Representative sales:

Sheep.

No.	Average.	Price.
55 wethers	79	3 55
32 yearlings	63	3 85
101 sorted wethers	82	4 10
105	80	4 10

HORSES AND MULES

Horses.

Drafts, good	$140@150
Chunks, good	75@130
Drivers, good to fancy	75 up
Drivers, medium	55@ 75
Southerners, common to fair	35@ 50
Southerners, good to extra	75@100
Plugs	15@ 20
Rangers, plain	10@ 30
Choice range horses	50@ 75

Mules.

13½ to 14 hands, fat	$ 50@ 60
14 to 14½ hands, fat	75@ 85
14½ to 15 hands, fat	90@120
15 to 15½ hands, fat	125@140
15½ to 16 hands, fat with quality	145@160
16 to 16½ hands, extra, 1,200 to 1,500	165@175

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.

E. T. Nichols, Mt. Calm	31
F. D. McMahan, Cotulla	28
Smith & Elliott, Lampasas	31
Jno. Ely, Temple	23
Hunter & Finley, Celina	28
W. G. Renison, Prosper	46
Tom Henderson, Josephine	36
J. M. Lavy, Copperas Cove	17
E. P. Reynolds, Roanoke	33
S. P. Stone, Itaska	29
J. M. Justers, Hubbard City	26
R. P. Lowman, Julia Pens	63
King Bros., Ennis	176
D. M. & Co., Commerce	21
J. E. Langford, Commerce	33
E. C. M., Sulphur Springs	62
D. Taylor, Stamford	84
S. B. S. & Son, Strawn	26
R. S. Rodgers, Terrell	40
J. A. Harris, Wills Point	36
A. J. P., Dallas	28
S. H. Franklin, Bryan	34
Agent, Kiowa	9
T. W. Hudson, Hico	113
Sansom & Schultz, Brownwood	77
A. A. Hartgrove, Brownwood	51
Carroll, McKnight & B., Brady	70
J. H. Bryson, Comanche	50
W. T. Merrell, Granbury	29
Scott & Wooten, Alfred	103
Fred Turner, Santa Anna	28

Hogs.

D. M. & Co., Commerce	43
Jas. Crawford, Purcell, I. T.	90
—. Hossack, Custer City, O. T.	75
F. B. Gallion, Arapahoe, O. T.	90
G. W. Hill, Chickasha, I. T.	151

Sheep.

Connell & Hoffstetler, Coperas Cove	141
J. M. Levy, Copperas Cove	87
E. G. P. Kellum, Hico	272

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET

Cattle.

Swift & Co.	799
Armour & Co.	428
Saunders	213
Chesser	69
101 Ranch	86
Martin	13
Musgrave	20
Smith	25
Whatley	18
Others	15

Calves.

Swift & Co.	146

Hogs.

Swift & Co.	385
Armour & Co.	238
Brown	3

Sheep.

Armour & Co.	250
Swift & Co.	70
Earl	12

ABOUT THE STOCK YARDS TODAY.

A. A. Hartgrove from Brown county sold 49 steers, averaging 874 to 889, at $3.70.

A. C. Morris sold 31 cows from Hopkins county, of 750 pounds average, at $2.50.

James Crawford, Purcell, I. T., sold 89 hogs of 205 pounds at $4.75.

Carroll & Baker sold a load of McCullough county cows of 710 pounds at $2.25.

The Dressed Meat Co. sent in from Commerce 42 hogs of 207 pounds that brought $4.72½.

W. G. Renison from Collin county sold 3 steers of 960 to 1155 pounds at $4, and 12 of 1105 at $3.75.

Strawn & Son had a load of Palo Pinto county steers on the market that averaged 1013 and sold at $3.85.

J. M. Lary had in some sheep from Coryell county, and sold 55 of 79 pounds at $3.85 and 32 of 65 at $3.55.

King Bros. were on the market from Ellis county with several loads of steers. They sold 42 of 1089 pounds at $4.10, 52 of 887 at $3.65, and 24 of 890 at $3.50.

FOUR KINGS.

The khedive of Egypt neither smokes nor drinks. He is an early riser. He is also a linguist, speaking six languages.

King Edward never uses butter and always takes lemon instead of cream in his tea. He wears a No. 8 shoe and a 7⅛ hat.

Francis Joseph, emperor of Austria, is an expert embroiderer, as is also the Grand Duke of Hesse. The grand duke makes many pieces for charity bazaars.

The king of the Belgians is known as "the royal stock jobber." With all his wealth and schemes for the getting of more, the king is not happy. He is forbidden to take any but the most simple fare, and the poorest laborer in his kingdom extracts more joy from life than he.

TRAIN AND TRACK.

The cost of operating electric railway trains is 8 per cent less than that for steam trains of like seating capacity, as shown by the experience of German railways.

The famous cog railroad up Pike's peak in Colorado may soon be supplanted by an electric road, plans for the building of which are now under construction.

Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, the excursion agents, have just constructed a new electric railway up Vesuvius so that one may travel by electricity from Naples to within 250 yards of the crater.

SCIENCE SIFTINGS.

Dr. Loeb has created a new species of sea life by crossing starfish and sea urchins by the use of a solution of sodium hydrate.

The moon moves with a mean velocity of 3,350 feet per second—a little faster than the highest speed yet given to a cannon ball.

The widespread opposition of the protozoa theory of disease has been practically overcome in the case of malaria, while with smallpox and yellow fever the battle is now on.

LOWER VALUES ON COWS.

Reasons for the Decline on This Class of Cattle.

The decline in the prices of cows late yesterday was continued on the market today. This is the effect, first of the shipping in of large numbers of grass stuff that was not in killing condition, which caused a decline on that class, and second, of the heavy marketing of medium steers, which take the place of good beef cows, lessening the demand for them.

Complaints come from other markets of much the some conditions. The Drovers' Journal says of the Chicago market: "There has been much protest heard from buyers of late in regard to the heavy offerings of grassy cows and the market on this class of stock has of late been very unsatisfactory to all sellers. Prices for many lots have declined 25@35c in the past six or seven days, resulting in rather heavy losses to owners. Receipts of this class of stock have been heavy of late, good grass in nearly all sections causing many owners to run cows on pasture during the past month or so, and now that such are coming to market, buyers have begun their annual discrimination against this class of stock. Traders had all expected a slump in values as a result of the heavier offerings of this class, and undoubtedly many country shippers were prepared for a lower range of values. Many believe that the slump in prices has come to stay, as receipts of this class of stock will undoubtedly continue liberal, while there is little chance of a reaction in values, and country buying should be done on wide margins."

CORN CROP AND HOG.

Texas Promises to Beat All Records in Both Lines.

Present prospects offer the assurance of a big corn crop in Texas. Drouth may cut the yield, but rains for two or three weeks longer will make the corn yield larger than ever known in this state.

A big corn crop will fill Texas with hogs, and that will fill the packing houses at Fort Worth.

U. S. Pawkett, commercial agent of the I. & G. N. railroad, says of the hog crop along his line: "Every farmer along the line has a good crop of hogs. We expect to supply the Fort Worth market with the bulk. You see, along our line truck and alfalfa farming is engaged in to a great extent, and all these farmers are raising hogs on the side.

"The corn crop will be a record-breaker, and farmers are now shipping a portion of their last year's crop to the Northern markets."

MACHINE TO HULL COTTON SEED.

Hull the Seeds at the Gin, Leaving Only Meat to Send to Mill.

Messrs. Humphreys, Godwin & Co. of Houston are advertising in The Citizen a gin cotton seed huller which, from the description given of it, is destined to play an important part in the cattle feeding industry of Texas.

This machine has not heretofore been used extensively in Texas, but it is by no means a new thing or experiment, and has been in common use for many years in Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and other states east of the river. By the use of this machine the cotton seeds are hulled at the gin instead of at the oil mill, thus leaving the hulls at the point where they are needed most and are of greatest value, and at the same time saving one-half the freight and hauling charges to the mill.

The result obtained from a ton of seed is about 1000 pounds of meats and about 1000 pounds of rich hulls, thus leaving only one-half of each ton of seed to be hauled and shipped to the mill. The machine does not give as good a separation as is obtained at an oil mill, and the result is that the hulls are far richer, and in fact make a very well balanced ration for cattle.

An oil mill gets about 900 lbs. of hulls and about 1,100 pounds of meats from a ton of seed, whereas this machine gives a yield of about 1,000 pounds each, leaving about 100 pounds of meats in each 1,000 pounds of hulls, or 200 pounds of meats in a ton of hulls. It is a very valuable machine from a cattleman's standpoint, as it enables him to keep right at home that portion of the seed which is valuable as a feed, while at the same time he can sell to the oil mills at a fair price that portion of the seed which is of little value to him but of very great value to the oil mill, on account of the high price of cotton seed oil.

It is a great machine from a ginner's standpoint, as he can sell 1,000 pounds of meats for about as much as he gets for a ton of seed, thus leaving him 1,000 pounds of rich hulls as his profit for operating the machine.

The cost of the machine is only nominal, and yet a ginner frequently makes more profit out of these small machines than he does out of the remainder of his gin plant, the profits frequently running over $50 for each day. In addition to the hulls being kept at a point where they are needed most for feeding purposes, it is also to be considered that a ton of hulls from this machine has about double the feeding value and sells for about double the value of oil mill hulls.

FARMERS SHOULD KNOW THE SOIL.

It has been shown that the physical qualities of the soil are of very great importance in determining the soil's fertility. The physical qualities are possibly quite as important as are the chemical ingredients of which the soil is composed. Crops must have air, moisture and heat and the soil must be of such a character as to allow the free circulation of these elements. For the purpose of teaching scientifically the principles on which the preservation of heat and moisture in the soil and their free circulation depend, the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas has equipped a first-class soil physics laboratory. It is supplied with gas and water and with desks and lockers to accommodate forty students at one time. In addition it is supplied with all the most approved apparatus for measuring the flow of air and moisture through soils and for determining the value of different methods of cultivation in preserving the soil moisture. For the present the laboratory will be used mainly for instruction purposes, but later it is to be used for analyzing soils from every part of the state, thus ultimately making, along with the chemical analyses now being made, a complete physical and chemical survey of the soils of the state.

WORK OF FARMER'S INSTITUTES.

Prof. Carson Tells What was Done the Past Year.

College Station, Tex., June 4.—Prof. J. W. Carson of the Agricultural and Mechanical college, director of the department of farmers' institutes, has just completed his report to President Houston covering the work of his department since last September. The report shows that twelve professors of the college and twenty-two state institute workers have taken part in the work under Prof. Carson's direction. Altogether about 140 meetings have been held, each meeting being addressed by three or more institute workers. The average attendance at these meetings is estimated at 100, showing that the institute work has reached directly from 12,000 to 15,000 farmers. Indirectly a much larger number has been reached through the published reports of the addresses and discussions. In addition each farmer present becomes a sort of missionary in his home community.

During the year about seventy-five local and county farmers' institutes have been organized by Prof. Carson and his assistants, with an average charter membership of about fifty. Even in the sparsely settled Panhandle country nineteen institutes have been organized and over 700 farmers and stockmen were enrolled. These institutes are an important educational factor in the rural communities. Prof. Carson is urging the adoption by the institute of a regular course of reading along agricultural lines, and is a strong believer in the possibility and practicability of teaching agriculture in the rural schools. The proper developement of the institute work will also greatly extend the usefulness of the Agricultural and Mechanical college, and will tend to increase the attendance of farmers' sons at the college. It will also encourage a great many farmers to take advantage of the short courses in agriculture given at the college, and in turn the short course students will stimulate the farmers' institute work in their respective communities.

One of the most active institute men in the state is Tom Frazier, president of the Texas Swine Breeders association. In giving a report of his work Mr. Frazier says: "At all of the farmers' institutes which I have attended we had good attention and quite a lot of interest shown in the hog question, and at some places a very large attendance. In my special line I found possibly the best missionary work was done after the meetings were adjourned and farmers felt more at liberty to question me. I believe the institutes to be the best method of developing and creating an interest in the hog industry that could be adopted, and I hope you will be in position to keep the good work going."

In speaking of the financial needs of the department of farmers' institutes Prof. Carson says: "When we consider that Texas has 243 counties, 19,500,000 acres of improved farming land, $962,000,000 worth of farm property, 352,190 farms and many thousands of farmers enthusiastically interested in the farmers' institute work and needing education along agricultural lines, how much should we ask the next legislature for in order to carry on this much desired and much needed work? Certainly not less than $10,000 per annum. In order to show what some of the other states are doing for farmers' institutes I respectfully call your attention to the following annual appropriations made for conducting institute work in the following states: Illinois, $18,150, Michigan $7,500, Indiana $10,000, Minnesota $18,000, New York $20,000, Ohio $16,749.54, Pennsylvania $15,000, Wisconsin $12,000, North Dakota $4,000, West Virginia $4,000.

"Without the help of the railroads in this work by furnishing free transportation and occasionally a private car and entertainment for the speakers we could not have held more than one-third of the institutes we have held. Should this great state be so largely dependent upon private corporations in carrying on so great a work?"

It is well to remember in connection with the figures just quoted that the institute workers in Texas have many times as much traveling to do as is required in performing a similar service in New York or Ohio.

AGUINALDO'S LIFE OF FEAR.

Life of Seclusion Attributed to Fear of Assassination.

Manila, June 1.—Auginaldo, leader of the recent rebellion, is living quietly in a small cottage of bamboo and palm leaves at 646 Calle Real, in the Ermita district of this city. Aguinaldo's seclusion is attributed to fear of assassination. In the insurrection he was guilty of acts of atrocious cruelty to persons whose friends still survive. He ordered several assassinations, particularly of General Luna, one of his rivals, who was a favorite of the public and had many loyal and devoted admirers. There is also an impression among many of Aguinaldo's associates that he profited financially during the insurrection while they lost or forfeited everything.

The Filipino is a revengeful and vindictive creature and does not hesitate to take venegeance into his own hands. Aguinaldo is continually on his guard and the police authorities would not be surprised even at this day to learn of his assassination. When he was released from prison he was exceedingly nervous and apprehensive and would have preferred to remain under the protection of the military.

Since that time little notice has been taken of him. He has been treated as an ordinary native, and everything that might excite sympathy for or attract attention to him has been averted. He has been invited to public functions, as were other Filipinos. When Judge Taft gave a reception to the natives, Aguinaldo was never overlooked. He seldom availed himself of these courtesies, however, and has avoided crowds and public demonstrations. The police are keeping him under semi-surveillance.

Read The Live Stock Reporter.

DAILY WEATHER FORECAST.

Weather Bureau, Fort Worth, June 10.—Local weather forecast: Tonight and Saturday, unsettled weather Probably scattered showers.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,500	16,000	5,000
Kansas City	4,000	7,000	2,000
St. Louis	3,500	5,000	7,000
	9,000	28,000	14,000

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, June 10—CATTLE—Receipts 1,500. Market steady. Top $6.60.

HOGS — Receipts 16,000. Market steady. Top $5, bulk $4.80@4.90.

SHEEP—Receipts 5,000. Steady.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, June 10.—CATTLE—Receipts 4,000. Steady. Top $6.25.

HOGS — Receipts 7,000. Market steady. Top $4.85, bulk $4.60@4.75.

SHEEP—Receipts 2,000. Steady.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stockyards, June 10.—CATTLE — Receipts 3,500, Texas 2,700. Steady. Steers $3.50@5.50.

HOGS — Receipts 5,000. Steady. Top $5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts 7,000. Steady.

COMING TO BUY CATTLE.

The Chicago Live Stock World says: Although Capt. Lytle, secretary of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, who is in Chicago, says the Panhandle crop of 2-year-olds has been practically cleaned out, a number of Northern cattlemen are en route to Texas with the object of buying. Among them are Jack Serruys, John M. Holt, and Col. T. M. Malone, of Miles City. Mr. Holt goes to buy cattle to stock his new pasture south of Miles City, and Serruys has a number of orders to fill for several outfits.

Special U. C. V. Decorated Train via Texas & Pacific Railway.

Special train will leave Sunday, June 12, from Fort Worth at 9 a. m, Dallas 10:30 a. m., and Texarkana 7:45 p. m., arriving at Nashville, Tenn. 3 p. m., June 13. Standard Pullman, Tourist, Chair cars and coaches through without change.

Ask any Texas & Pacific ticket agent about the cheap rates, or write E. P. TURNER, General Passenger Agent, Dallas, Texas.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Prices to Sellers.

POULTRY—Hens, per doz.	$3.00 to 3.50
Fryers, per doz	$4.00 to 4.25
Broilers, per doz	$2.50
DUCKS—Per doz	$5.50
EGGS—Per doz	13c
BUTTER—Per lb., yellow	15c to 20c

GRAIN AND HAY.

Prices Paid to Farmers.

HAY—Johnson Grass, ton	$8.00
Prairie Texas, ton	$6.00 to $8.00
Prairie Territory, ton	$8.50
Alfalfa	$13.00
BRAN—Per cwt	$1.25
CORN CHOPS	$1.35
CORN, Shelled, per bushel	68½c
OATS—Per bushel	47½c
WHEAT—No. 2	97c
No. 3	94c

Vegetables.

CABBAGE—Per pound	3½c
ONIONS, per lb	3½c

SEEDS.

Selling Price.

ALFALFA—100 lbs.	$16.00 to $17.00
MILLET—Prime, 100 lbs	$1.60
Fancy German	$2.00
KAFFIR CORN—Per bu	75c
DWARF ESSEX RAPE—100 lbs	$7.00
CANE—Early Amber, 100 lbs	$1.80
Orange	$1.80
Red Top	$2.30

HIDES.

Prices Paid Shippers.

Heavy Dry Beef	15c
Heavy Dry Fallen	13c
Lights	11c
Dry Salt	9½c
Green	7c
Green heavy, 40 lbs and up	6½c
Green, light, under 40 lbs	5½c

PROVISIONS.

From the Store.

BACON—Standard	11½c
Extra	10½c
Dry Salt Standard	10½c
Dry Salt Bellies	11½c
Bacon Bellies	12½c
HAMS—Medium	15c
Large	12½c
LARD—Leaf, in tierces	11c
50-pound cans	11¼c
10-pound cans	12c
Compound, tierces	8c
10-pound cans	10c

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Selling Prices at Stores.

SUGAR—Granulated, pound	5½c
Cut loaf and powdered, lb	6½c
Yellow	4½c to 5c
MOLASSES—Sorghum, gallon	40c
Reboiled molasses	55c
Table syrup, gallon	65c
Louisiana Ribbon Cane	65c

STAPLE GROCERIES.

Selling Prices.

COFFEE—Roasted, pound	15c
RICE—Fancy, full grain	8½c
Choice	8c
Prime	6c
FLOUR—High Patent	$2.75
Fancy Patent	$2.65
Third, or Straights	$2.55
SALT—No. 1 fine, bbl	$2.60

Daily Live Stock Reporter.

BY THE REPORTER PUBLISHING CO.

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

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

Address all Communications to The Reporter Publishing Company.

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

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

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

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

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1904.

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

Notice to Agents.

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BACK COPIES OF THE REPORTER.

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.

HOW BONES GROW.

The Evolution From Cartilage Is Slow and Complicated.

Bone, in its earliest stages called temporary cartilage, has fibrous tissue as its primary foundation. The chief uses of bones are to protect delicate organs and to form a framework for the body, by which, in combination with the muscles, the body is moved.

As growth advances stronger mechanical support becomes necessary, and, as scaffolding is gradually removed in the course of building, so each part of the soft cartilage is cleared away piece by piece, at first by the absorption of its central part and then by the deposit of a few particles of bony matter to take its place.

The arteries next enlarge and deposit granules of calcareous phosphate, which are laid down, particle by particle, in regular lines, so as to form continuous fibers, which cross connect and unite from different centers and by definite laws.

Each distinct bone is thus formed from ossific or bone forming centers, which unite by a natural affinity. Dr. Roget has compared this process to the method by which a sculptor models first in plastic material the form to be expressed in marble.

SEEING DOUBLE.

How Intoxicating Liquor Acts Upon the Eye Muscles.

Among the earliest consequences of strong drink must be placed the lack of proper co-ordination of all muscular movements. This applies not only to the limbs, as is seen in the staggering gait, but to all parts in a healthy body which act in sympathy.

Certain parts of the retinas of both eyes possess what are called sympathetic areas, so that though each eye has its own image, yet by continued experience these are transmitted to the brain as only one object. Should the muscles by any cause be unequal to regulate the associated movements the images of external objects are thrown on unsympathetic areas of the retina, and the result is that they appear double.

This may easily be tried in the healthy eye by squeezing one eyeball slightly, when the images will fall on areas not usually sympathetic, and two objects appear instead of one, or if a finger be pointed upward about two feet away, and a candle be placed farther off still, then the eyes, looking closely at the finger, will perceive two images of the distant candle.

THE TRADE WINDS.

How They Originate and the Reason of Their Constancy.

The constancy of trade winds is due to the permanence of the conditions which rule them. As the heated air at the equator ascends, surface winds set in from north and south and, uniting, ascend in their turn and flow off in opposite directions.

As the velocity of the earth's revolutions from east to west is much greater at the equator than at the poles wind blowing along its surface to the equator is constantly arriving at places which have a higher velocity than itself; hence it is retarded and must lag behind, and under the influence of two opposing forces it is compelled to take an intermediate direction, so that what was originally a north wind is deflected and flows southwest, while what started as a south wind becomes northwest.

From the great service they have rendered to navigation these reliable winds are called trade winds. It is in a wide ocean, such as the Pacific, that they have their full scope.

DEATH TO UNIONISM!

This Is the Slogan That Citizens Alliance Has Adopted.

QUIT ORDER OR GO.

No Member of a Trades Union Will Be Permitted to Remain In the Cripple Creek District Is the Edict Issued.

Cripple Creek, Colo., June 10.—Death to unionism in the Cripple Creek district is the new slogan of the Citizens' alliance, which has sent a decree broadcast that every person affiliated with any union here must either sever his or her connection with such organization or leave the district.

The latest stand of the anti-unionists was vaguely hinted at two days ago, but the movement on the part of the alliance seemed to be absurd to the 3000 or 4000 unionists in the camp and its enforcement fraught with so many difficulties that it was not taken seriously.

Tyson Dines, a Denver attorney, and one of the executors of the Strafton estate, is here in conference with Citizens' alliance leaders, and it is announced that he is preparing a form which will be presented to every merchant and business man and employer of labor in the entire district pledging them not to employ any person who is affiliated with a labor union. No person who works for a living will be exempt, and the absolute annihilation of unionism in this country is predicted by members of the Citizens' alliance and the Mine Owners' association. This is considered the most drastic step yet taken by the alliance since it secured the upper hand in the district, and enforcement will affect 3000 men and women now affiliated with the various unions. The unions affected by the new movement are the Clerks, Cooks and Waiters, Bartenders, Carpenters, Electricians, Trainmen and Stone and Brickmasons. The unionists assert that they will fight the movement to a finish.

General Bell issued the following statement regarding the raid on the Victor Record office and the destruction of the newspaper plant: "I cannot be too emphatic in my condemnation of this unmerited act. Such as this reflects upon the military because martial law prevails. As military commander, I am solely responsible for the cleaning up of this crime, if it is possible.

"I am aware that the editor was bitterly denounced and threatened, and accused of selling out when his editorial appeared asking the Western Federation of Miners to call off the strike. The socialistic element of the Federation were the ones who took the principal stand in this thing. Whoever the perpetrators of this crime may be, they will land in the bull pen if apprehended."

"Do you think that union miners would wreck your office because of your editorial on Wednesday advising the strike to be called off?" Editor Kyner was asked.

"I unquestionably do not," he replied. "I do not think the editorial was the cause of it at all. We had hints and rumors of a plan to wreck the office three days ago, before the editorial was published. I asked Major Naylor, city marshal, for protection. He was willing to give it, but said it would not be necessary, and not to fear. As a matter of fact, the union men agree with the sentiment in my editorial. After its publication, all the union men I saw commended my position, and many came to me for that special purpose."

F. W. Langdon, a linotype operator, who was driven out of the Record office at the point of rifles, says that he will not leave the district, as ordered. He will send his family away, however. The other employes of the Record also said that they will remain in the city.

TEXAS EDITORS.

They Are Given a Warm Welcome at Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

St. Louis, June 10.—One hundred and forty Texas editors, wives and daughters were greeted at the Lone Star building Thursday by President Francis, he being introduced by Mr. Wortham. Mr. Francis paid a high tribute to Texas and her citizens, and praised the state building and exhibits. President Yantis of the Texas Press association introduced Tom W. Perkins of McKinney, who presented to W. G. Crush, on behalf of the association, a handsome alligator suit case. George D. Armistead expressed for Mr. Crush his thanks.

On motion of Tom W. Perkins, W. G. Crush was unanimously elected "a member of the association for life, without dues or other incumbrances."

The meeting was followed by a reception given by the hostess, Mrs. B. F. Hummett. Punch was served to the visitors and floral souvenirs were distributed. After the reception the visitors went to the pike, where they spent the evening.

FIVE CHILDREN DROWN.

Father, Mother and One Child Saved by Climbing Trees.

Talihina, I. T. June 10.—A cloud burst over the Klamichi valley June 4 and farms were damaged. All fences were washed away. Not more than a quarter crop has been saved. There has been no communication with the outside world for the last five days. Miles of railroad are off the dump and bridges are gone north and south. There will be no trains for four or five days yet.

Tony Jones lost five children drowned. He saved himself, wife and one child by climbing trees over night.

One child was drowned at Bingal.

VOWELL HANGED.

Confederate Veteran and Former Mason and an Odd Fellow.

Paragould, Ark., June 10.—Mart V. Vowell, an aged white man, was hanged here Thursday afternoon a few minutes before 6 o'clock for the murder of W. F. Lovejoy. The hanging was scheduled to take place at 1:30 o'clock. Under the laws of Arkansas a hanging may be had at any time between noon and 6 o'clock. Vowell was a personal friend of the sheriff, and the postponement was made in the hope of a stay of execution from Governor Davis. During the entire afternoon many friends of Vowell besieged Governor Davis' office at Little Rock, beseeching him to interevene, and it was only when the hour of 6 o'clock, the final time limit, was so close as to preclude all hope of reprieve that the sheriff sprung the trap. The city was filled with people from adjoining towns and counties.

An Saturday, Aug. 19, 1903, Vowell shot and killed Lovejoy at Rector, Clay county. A change of venue was taken, and he was convicted by the Greene county court and sentenced to hang. In May the governor considered a petition signed by 1200 citizens of Clay and Green counties asking a commutation and at the same time a remonstrance was received signed by 1500 citizens. The governor refused to interfere, and since that time numerous delegations have waited upon the governor, but found him unmovable.

Vowell was a Confederate veteran, sixty-one years of age, and was formerly a Mason and an Odd Fellow in good standing. It is said that 342 messages were received Wednesday and the night before from Confederate camps requesting the governor to commute the sentence.

TEXAS POPULISTS.

Meet at Dallas to Select Delegates to the National Convention.

Dallas, June 10.—Texas Populist convention to select delegates to the national convention to be held at Springfield, Ill., July 4, met here Thursday. Milton Park of Dallas presided and J. M. Mallett of Cleburne was secretary. There were thirty-five present.

Following delegates were elected: J. M. Mallett, H. M. Bentley, Milton Park and J. W. Beard. Alternates: E. P. Alsbury of Harris county, J. M. Perdue of Upshur, F. M. Clifton of Kaufman and George E. Smith of Comanche.

Calhoun Gives Bond.

Columbus, Tex., June 10.—W. E. Calhoun, charged with shooting W. T. Eldridge at Eagle Lake, has been admitted to bond in $2000, which he gave readily. Mr. Calhoun denies that he has any knowledge of the shooting and says his arrest was on suspicion.

LIBERTY BELL ARRIVES.

Taken to the World's Fair, Where Ceremonies Were Held.

St. Louis, June 10.—The historic liberty bell arrived from Philadelphia Wednesday in response to the petition of 9000 public school children of this city, and will remain in the Pennsylvania building until the close of the World's fair. After Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia and other city officials who accompanied the bell were received by the exposition officials, the party proceeded to Union station, where the bell had been placed on a

THE LIBERTY BELL.

specially prepared float. Accompanied by a squad of mounted police and a long line of militia organizations, the bell was taken to the exposition, where formalities were carried out.

The gates were thrown open to the school children, and the day had been proclaimed a holiday by Mayor Wells. It is estimated that over 50,000 school children formed a portion of the immense throngs that greeted the bell when it entered the grounds.

"KOOL KOLORADO."

Four Inches of Snow Fell In Leadville Region Thursday.

Leadville, Colo., June 10.—This region was visited by a heavy snow storm Thursday. Four inches covered the ground.

Advertisements on the Flag.

The denial of the power of a state legislature to prohibit the use of the national flag for advertising on the ground that it is not a proper exercise of the police power impliedly denies that any question of public policy of the state is involved in such use of the flag or else denies that the legislature is the proper authority to determine what such public policy is. Though two able courts have decided that such a statute is unconstitutional, there seems to be nevertheless much reason in contending that this is a question of public policy, which it is the business of the legislature and not of the courts to decide. But if it be correct to hold that the state law cannot prohibit the use of a representation of the flag in connection with advertising it does not follow that congress might not do so.—Case and Comment.

The Fine Art of Forgery.

A singular feat in the forgery of bank notes has just been accomplished in Copenhagen. With no apparatus better than a small lithographic press and one or two most imperfect and primitive tools a lithographer had succeeded in producing 10,000 notes of 10 kroner each so perfect that only stupidity in circulating them prevented a great success. The police refused to believe that notes so accurate had been produced with means so inadequate, but the lithographer, with artistic pride, asked for his press and, going to work in his cell, soon demonstrated that it was possible to be at once a knave and a fine artist. And now in Copenhagen the strange spectacle is witnessed of forged 10 kroner notes, worth nothing as money, selling freely among connoisseurs for 20 kroner as beautiful specimens of lithographic work.

ASSUMES OFFENSIVE.

Kuroki Has Sent a Strong Force In Eastward Direction.

ONE HUNDRED SLAIN.

Seventeen Japanese War Vessels Appeared Off the West Coast of Liao Tung Peninsula and Do Some Firing.

St. Petersburg, June 10.—All Japanese movements are interpreted here as caused by anxiety to hamper as much as possible whatever movement Gen. Kuropatkin may be making to help Port Arthur. Not only have the Japanese bombarded the west coast of Liao Tung peninsula, where the railway runs close to the shore, making feints of debargation, but General Kuroki has assumed the offensive eastward. He has sent an overpoweringly strong column that droveout the Russians from a fortified position at Saimateze, twenty miles northwest of Feng Wang Chen, inflicting a loss of 100 men.

The authorities say that they are without information concerning the fight at Siamtsze beyond the offical dispatch that was made public Thursday night, buf the Russians' withdrawal was quite in accordance with Gen. Kuropatkin's prearranged plan, although Russian losses indicated stubborn fighting. Military critics profess to be not at all certain whether General Kuroki's movement means a real advance, or is simply a feint to distract Russian attention from Port Arthur, but they incline to the latter view.

Following report from General Kuropatkin, dated June 8, has been received: "A Japanese squadron of six vessels, which was later reinforced by seven others, appeared on the west coast of Liao Tung peninsula June 7, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Six of the ships were of the first class, the others of the second and third class and torpedo boats. The squadron cruised in sections, bombarding the various points east of Kai Chau and Senyuchon, directing their fire on our posts and patrols wherever these appeared.

"The squadron ceased firing at 7 p. m. and steamed away southward. Our losses are none, nor did we suffer any material damage. Six ships reappeared south of Kwan Tsia Tung and lowered boats. Six other ships bombarded the coast near Senyuchon and the town itself, but there was no landing.

"Japanese troops are concentrating southward with a front extending more than ten miles from Puliantien to Fang Tsia Tung, in the valley of Tassa Kho."

A Japanese force of two companies of infantry and a squadron of cavalry advanced June 7 northward from Feng Wang Cheng into the Ta Fang Hung district, driving the Cossacks' outposts. A detachment of Chasseurs and a company of infantry hastened from Uulindi to aid the Cossacks. The Japanese abandoned their attack, having olst one officer and a non-commissioned officer captured and several men killed. We had no casualties.

"Outposts of Cossacks on the main Liao Yang road were driven in June 7, but reinforcements forced the Japanese to retire. Our losses during the fighting, which lasted until 7 p. m., was Captain Liatchko and two soldiers killed and five soldiers wounded."

ATTACK BEGINS.

So Says a Chefoo Cablegram Received by an Indianapolis Paper.

Indianapolis, June 10.—A special cable received by the Indianapolis News from its staff war correspondent at Chefoo, dated June 9, says: "The long contemplated attack by the Japanese on Port Arthur began early Thursday morning. The Russian forces around the beleaguered city were reinforced by the troops which had garrisoned Dalny and Kinchou. The Russian vessels in the harbor, with their great guns, aided the land forces in repelling the attack. The fighting still goes on."

PARKER INDORSED.

Virginia Delegates, However, Not Bound by Any Instructions.

Richmond, June 10.—Virginia Democratic state convention elected Senators Daniel and Martin and Governor Montague and Hon. A. C. Braxton of Staunton delegates at large to the national convention. A resolution indorsing Parker was adopted, but no instructions given. Platform demands suppression of unlawful corporations.

No Instructions.

Salt Lake City, June 10.—The six delegates from Utah to the Democratic national convention go uninstructed. The other two will probably support Hearst. One faction, led by Brigham H. Roberts, favored fighting anti-polygamy plank, while another wanted a plank against polygamy similar to that of the Idaho Democratic convention. No platform was presented.

Four Delegates Arrive.

San Francisco, June 10.—Four delegates to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis from the Philippines arrived Thursday on the Coptic. None of the delegates are sure of a seat. The question of recognizing the delegates will be one of the earliest problems before the committee on credentials.

May Be Greater.

City of Mexico, June 10.—Two employes of the Central bank of this city have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in a heavy defalcation, stated to amount to $95,000, though the street reports among brokers is that it will reach $290,000.

JAPANESE POETRY.

It Would Seem to Dissipate the Idea of a Yellow Peril.

"Talking about the yellow peril, did you ever stop to think about the people of Japan seriously?" asked a man who thinks well of the Flowery Kingdom. "If you have not it would be well for you to look into a few things before you make up your mind on the issues involved in the struggle now being made in the far east. For instance, here is a thing I take from Japanese verse of about the eighth century:

"SHE.

"While other women's husbands ride
Along the road in proud array,
My husband up the rough hillside
On foot must wend his weary way.

"The grievous sight with bitter pain
My bosom fills, and many a tear
Steals down my cheek, and I would fain
Do aught to help my husband dear.

"Come! Take the mirror and the veil,
My mother's parting gifts to me.
In barter they must sure avail
To buy a horse for thee!

"But listen to what the husband says in response to this noble offer:

"If I should purchase me a horse,
Must not my wife still sadly walk?
No, no! Though stony is our course,
We'll trudge along and sweetly talk.

"Now, what do you think of that for a yellow peril? What do the men and women of this beautiful and altogether delightful country think about the people who would thus regard the sacred relationship which ought to exist between the husband and the wife? I will not press the question. At any rate there is no such thing as a yellow peril when you come to think of it. Firstly, here is a man who was considering his wife in an affectionate way, in a section of the world where we did not expect to find it. But mark you with what nobility she met the issue:

"Take the mirror and the veil,
My mother's parting gifts to me.

"This is no small offer for a woman to make. She loves the mirror and the veil. She will love them more if they are her mother's parting gifts. Yet there is somehow ample compensation in the refusal and the promise of the husband:

"We'll trudge along and sweetly talk.

"My dear fellow, the Jap is not a heathen. He is very far from it. He is probably farther from it than we dream at times. At any rate let us forget the yellow peril."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Texas Schools and Colleges.

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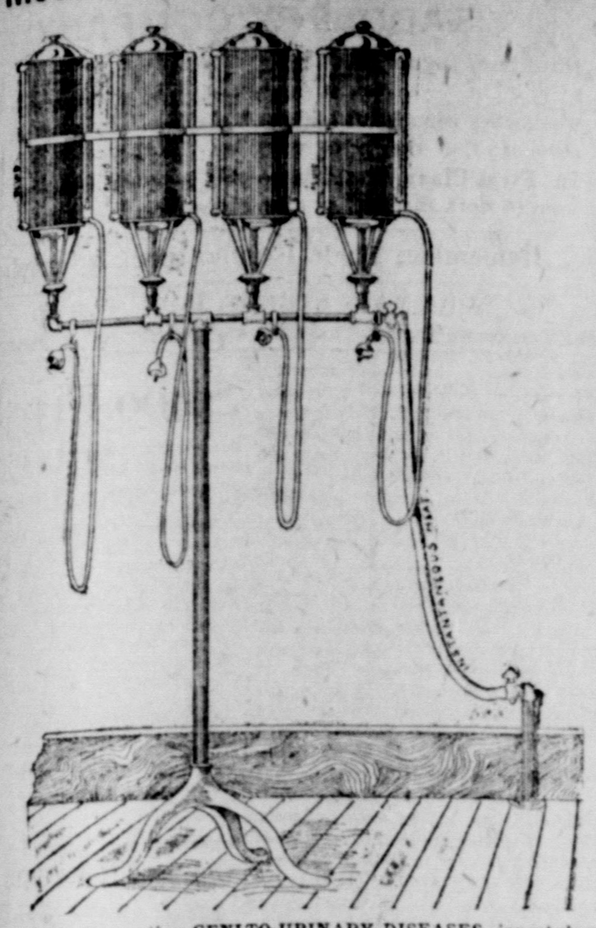

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W. C. FORBESS, G. P. A.
Fort Worth, Texas.

How the Law Was Established

[Original.]

When I first went into the ministry I chose for my field of labor the mining camps of California. It occurred to me to "chime in" with the miners, secure their confidence, and thus be the better able to influence them. I always found them ready to listen to me, and I effected a great deal of good.

I was told that a mining camp bearing the name of Scalp Gulch was the worst in the region. There was no semblance of law or order, every man being a law unto himself. All disputes were decided in accordance with rapidity of "draw" and accuracy of aim. I determined to go there and see if I could accomplish any reform. I was told that I would never come out of the place alive, but my idea of a soldier of the cross is that he must at times be a real soldier, so I went to Scalp Gulch.

I found there a people who differed from other people only in this: They had drifted completely away from all restraint. I attributed this condition to the fact that there were no women in the camp, for I have observed that any body of men living without the refining influence of women will gradually sink to the level of the brute. I resolved to make my beginning with these desperate fellows by promising them that if they would reform I would return to civilization and ship them a car load of wives.

I gathered them together in a clearing, mounted a stump and made them an address. Instead of holding up their wickedness to them simply as wickedness, I pictured their condition as entirely unfitted for the introduction of any refining influences. Their mothers would scarcely dare to come among them in their present condition. After drawing a picture of home life at which I could see a number of them were visibly affected, I expatiated on the superior delicacy of woman, her tenderness and devotion. "Now," I said at last, "there are many young women who would be glad to come here and turn your cabins into homes for you. If you will pull yourselves together, I will go and bring a number of them myself, making sure that those I select are good and true women."

My last words produced an instantaneous effect. "When you goin'?" was shouted from a dozen throats.

"Just as soon as you convince me that you are fitted to receive your future wives," I replied.

"Parson," said one of them, "you go 'long and bring the gals. We promise you to be reformed before you get back."

There was such unanimity in this request that I assented and the next day took my departure. From several institutions where girls were taken in and kept till they were able to go out and make their own living I selected some twenty volunteers, who, relying upon my representation, preferred the role of wife and mother to factory work or the duties of servants. I chose none except of good character and such as were recommended for their piety. I put them all on a train and took them to the station nearest to Scalp Gulch. From there I sent word to bring over the teams for further transportation.

The population met us in an open space at the foot of the gulch. I could see at once that every man had got himself into the best presentable shape, and all were on their good behavior. I made them a little address, presenting the girls and admonishing them to deferential conduct. I had arranged before my departure that a number of cabins should be erected at one end of the settlement for the reception of the newcomers till they should be paired, and as soon as the reception ceremonies were over the teams were driven on, the men walking beside them, and before the girls reached their cabins every one of them was bespoken. I feared trouble among those men who failed to secure partners, but gave out that I would bring enough for all.

One of the first things that were reported to me after my arrival was that during my absence they had built a house which was to be used for a courtroom and a church. My cargo was delivered on Saturday, and I was requested to hold service the next day. At 10 o'clock in the morning I gathered my flock, the men huddling on one side of the room, the women taking seats on the other. After a very short service—the miners were not yet ready for a long one—I addressed my congregation on their coming relations, admonishing the men to be kind to their wives and the girls to remember that their husbands had been so long without feminine restraint that they must be lifted out of barbarism gradually. Then I called on one, Mexican Jim, a leader among them, to give some account of what progress they had made. He arose and addressed the united assembly.

"You see, parson and ladies," he said, "considerin' we had no law, we concluded to establish a court. But a court wasn't no use so long's fellers was a-takin' the law inter their own hands. Hearin' that a party up the creek was a-goin' to lynch a hoss thief, we went up there to try and persuade 'em to mend their ways. In this, parson and ladies, we was very successful. There hain't nary one on 'em ever troubled us by interferin' with the regular court sence."

"How did you manage it?" I asked, in order to draw out an instance of the persuasive powers of the reformers.

"We lynched 'em."

Despite the evidence that barbarism was not extinct under the new regime, my project succeeded, and the camp became a model.

MATTHEW DOWLING.

A Bit of Holmes' Wit.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the poet and wit, wrote to a committee declining to accept an invitation to deliver a lecture. "I am far from being in good physical health," wrote the doctor, "and I am satisfied that if I were offered a fifty dollar bill after my lecture I should not have strength enough to refuse it."

Provoking Blunder.

They were rehearsing their parts in an amateur drama. "Oh, I beg your pardon," said Herbert, looking at the book again. "I kissed you at the wrong place."

"Isn't that too bad!" exclaimed Amelia. "Now we'll have to do it all over again!"—Chicago Tribune.

Touchy.

She—Is it really true that the blind can determine color by the sense of touch? He—Certainly. I once knew a blind man who was able to tell a red-hot stove by merely putting his finger on it.—Illustrated Bits.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK RATES.

Tariff Fixed for Shippers by the State Railway Commission.

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

DISTANCE—Miles.		RATES. No. 1	No. 2
10 and less		6	8½
15 and over	10	6½	9
20 and over	15	7	9½
25 and over	20	7½	10
30 and over	25	8	10½
35 and over	30	8½	11½
40 and over	35	9	12
45 and over	40	9½	12½
50 and over	45	10	13
60 and over	50	10½	13½
70 and over	60	11	14¼
80 and over	70	11½	15
90 and over	80	12	15½
100 and over	90	12½	16¼
125 and over	100	13¾	17½
150 and over	125	15	18¾
175 and over	150	16¼	20
200 and over	175	17½	21¼
250 and over	200	18¾	22½
300 and over	250	20	23¾
350 and over	300	21¼	25
400 and over	350	22½	26
450 and over	400	23¾	27
500 and over	450	25	28
550 and over	500	26¼	29
600 and over	550	27½	30
650 and over	600	28¾	31
700 and over	650	30	32
750 and over	700	31¼	33
over	750	32½	34

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

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS

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

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

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

CHARGES FOR SELLING LIVE STOCK.

Rates Fixed by the Live Stock Exchange for Handling Stock.

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

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

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

Charges for sheep are the same as for hogs.

Yardage Charges.

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

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

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

Officers of the Exchange.

Officers and directors of the Live Stock Exchange are:

R. H. McNatt, president.
C. L. Ware, vice-president.
V. S. Wardlaw, secretary.
Marion Sansom, treasurer.

Directors: R. H. McNatt, C. L. Ware, C. L. Brown, D. Wyrick, O. E. Flato, J. W. Montague, A. F. Crowley, R. Barse, John Daggett.

FORT WORTH RAILWAY SCHEDULE.

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

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

Depart. North		Arrive. North
8:55 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.
8:50 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

It May Interest You to Know

that during June, July and August, each season, sixty to eighty thousand summer visitors are entertained in "COOL COLORADO," for which there is ample reason.

Limited space forbids mention of even a small fraction of its many varied delights, but among them the

Great Colorado Chautauqua Assembly

AT BOULDER,

is suggested as a principal, affording at minimum expense, as it does for thousands annually, weeks of Musical, Intellectual and Miscellaneous Entertainment by the cream of the nation's talent.

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—THE—

Santa Fe

Has Arranged Four Special Rates:

A—SEASON TICKET—on sale April 15 to November 15; limit to return December 15.

B—SIXTY-DAY EXCURSION—tickets on sale April 25 to November 20; limit to return within sixty days, but not later than December 15.

C—FIFTEEN-DAY EXCURSION—tickets on sale April 27 to November 30; limit to return within fifteen days from date of sale, but not later than December 5.

D—COACH RATE—limit to 7 days for return. Date of sale May 31.

From	A	B	C	D
Galveston	$40.20	$33.50	$27.10	$17.60
Houston	37.85	31.55	25.65	16.55
Temple	35.80	29.80	24.35	15.65
Fort Worth	31.65	25.90	21.40	13.60
Dallas	30.65	25.55	21.15	13.40

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5000 Cattle,
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5000 Sheep,
1500 Horses and Mules.

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

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PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS.
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KNOX SENATOR.

Attorney General Successor of the Late M. S. Quay.

Philadelphia, June 10.—Philander C. Knox of Pittsburg, attorney general of the United States, has been selected to fill the seat in United States senate made vacant by the death of Matthew Stanley Quay. He will accept and serve by appointment of Gov. Pennypacker until March 4, the date of the expiration of the late senator's commission. Unless political compli-

ATTORNEY GENERAL KNOX.

cations should arise as a result of Thursday's action, he will be elected for the full term by the legislature, which meets in January. It is expected that Attorney General Knox will remain the cabinet until December. The selection of Attorney General Knox was a surprise in political circles.

PRESIDENT INFORMED.

Latter Thinks Mr. Knox Will Prove a Valuable Senator.

Washington, June 10.—Just before Attorney General Knox left Washington, a few days ago, he called on the president and told him that he had been tendered the appointment of United States senator to succeed Mr. Quay, and that if the president was willing he would accept. The president told him that while it was true that probably no other man in the country could quite fill the position of attorney general as he had filled it, yet he believed that his services in the senate would be exceptionally valuable, not only to the state of Pennsylvania, but to the country. The president said that during the next session or two of congress it was a fair assumption that there would be considerable constructive legislation on the subject of trusts and combinations of one character or another, and on that matter Mr. Knox would be of greater service than perhaps any other man could be.

ORDERED TO CLOSE.

Portland Mine, Which Employe Union Men, Must Stop Operations.

Victor, Colo., June 10.—Adjutant General Sherman Bell, commander of the Teller county military district, has ordered the Portland mine, which employs union men, closed down. The order, after calling attention to the governor's proclamation of martial law, and declaring that violence and crimes prevailed in the county fostered by mob rule, continues:

"Whereas, the Portland mine, situated in said county, is, and for a long time, has been engaged, is employing and harboring large numbers of dangerous, lawless men, who have aided, encouraged and given comfort and assistance to those who have been guilty of said crimes and outrages, so that said mine has become, and now is, a menace to the welfare and safety of the good people of said county, and a hindrance to the restoration of peace and good order;

"Now, therefore, by virtue of the power confegred upon me as commander of the military forces in said county, and as a military necessity, it is ordered that said mine be at once closed, and all persons found there or thereabouts who are dangerous to the community be arrested and held until further orders.

"SHERMAN BELL."

The Portland is the only large mine in the district that has continued in operation since the explosion at Independence on Monday which killed or maimed more than twenty non-union miners. The Portland Gold Mining company, through its president and manager, James F. Burns, who is not a member of the Cripple Creek District Mine Owners' association, conceded the demands of the union men when the strike was inaugurated last August, and has steadily given employment to about 500 men.

The adjutant general has also issued a proclamation, addressed to the people of Colorado, declaring all lawless acts must be stopped.

The commission appointed by Gen. Bell to inquire into records of the miners under arrest reported to him a list of ninety-seven union miners with the recommendation that they be deported. General Bell adopted their findings and the men recommended will be sent out of Teller county as soon as a train crew could be arranged for.

Bloodless Assault.

Victor, Colo., June 10.—In a bloodless assault made by 150 militiamen and deputies, led by Adjutant General Sherman Bell on the Portland mine Thursday, the mine was indefinitely closed, to be reopened later on terms which will prevent any workman securing work without presenting satisfactory working cards from the Mine Owners' association.

Eggs New Yorkers Eat.

Few people are aware of the venerable age of the average egg that reaches the New York market. From some litigation between an egg commission house and a wholesale egg company in Iowa interesting facts are disclosed. The case has just been decided by the appellate division. On the 20th of April, 1899, the plaintiff bought five carloads of eggs of the Iowa company. These were kept in storage in Sioux City until the following winter, and all of them did not reach this city until Jan. 8, 1900. But then they did not reach the market, for there was a dispute as to their condition and quality, the purchaser maintaining that they were not of the quality ordered and the seller replying that any deterioration was due to the time in storage. Then the purchaser sold them for what he could get and sued the Iowa folks for the difference between what he received and what he would have received had the eggs been up to the standard claimed. He won, and his judgment was affirmed. And the public ate the eggs.—New York Times.

Died on Train.

Palestine, Tex., June 10.—While en route to Jefferson, his home, from Boerne, where he had been the past year on account of his health, Israel Segol died on a train near Lake station Thursday morning of consumption. Mrs. Segol and their three children were with him. The body was placed in charge of an undertaker here to be prepared for shipment to Jefferson.

Police Bill Passed.

Baton Rouge, La., June 10.—The Janover police bill, which was introduced in the Louisiana legislature recently, has passed by a unanimous vote. This bill will cause a complete reorganization of the New Orleans police force.

A Sicilian View of J. Chamberlain.

Mr. Chamberlain has arrived. We have seen the elegant statesman, just for one moment. He dresses magnificently, being one of those Englishmen whose bearing renders elegant any jacket or pair of trousers. He is preoccupied elegance. His buttonhole is eternally flowered with an orchid, whatever may be the clothes worn. Mr. Chamberlain looks still young. Yet he must have reached his sixtieth year. These Englishmen, carefully shaved, look perennially youthful.—Palermo Ora.

Popular Advertising.

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

PASTURAGE FOR RENT.

WANTED—Cattle to Pasture above quarantine line. Can pasture 3,000 head of cattle in lots of 200 or more at $2 per head. Fine grass and plenty of water. Guarantee abundance of grass, and be responsible for all cattle received. Will receive and deliver cattle at railroad. Address by letter or wire, THE 101 LIVE STOCK CO., Bliss, O.T.

WANTED—Cattle to Pasture — 2,500 head at $1.50 a head for season. The best grass and watered pasture in the Territory. A. G. DENMARK, Ponca City, O. T.

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FRIEDMAN the Pawnbroker loans money on all articles of value. 912 Main street, opposite the Metropolitan hotel. Bargains in unredeemed watches, pistols, guns, etc.

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87-SECTION RANCH FOR SALE.—Only six miles from Midland, Texas, on the southern plains. This is a special bargain. Write me for plat and full particulars. W. J. MORAN, Midland, Texas.

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TWO THOUSAND SHOTS

Only One Person Was Hit and His Wound Fatal.

BULLETS NUMEROUS.

For Several Minutes the Battle Was a Lively Affair, After Which For About an Hour There Was Desultory Firing.

Cripple Creek, June 10.—After a night of excitement and battle between troops and strikers at Dunnville, a small skirmish on Big Bull hill and wrecking of the Victor Record office matters have quieted down and it is generally believed the worst is over. A question may arise over the Dunnville affair between the authorities, as it was fought in Freemont county and John Carley, who was killed, was brought to Teller county. Dunnville is fourteen miles south of Victor, a short distance beyond the border of Teller county, which alone has been decided by the governor to be in a state of insurrection and rebellion. Adjutant General Bell's right to send troops out of the territory which is under martial law is disputed, but he claims the authority to do this under the paragraph of orders calling out troops. It is considered remarkable that only one man was killed in the Dunnville battle. The contesting forces were about 200 soldiers and deputies under the personal command of General Bell, and sixty-five miners secreted behind rocks and trees. The attacking party walked through a narrow canyon into an open gulch where the town of Dunnville is located subjected to a hail of bullets from the rocks high above. Probably 2000 shots were fired on both sides, yet only one man was hit, so far as known. John Carley was in the timber and was slain by a bullet from a Krag-Jorgensen, fired by a man of the squad of Sergeant Baldwin. Dirt and rocks around the feet of the invaders and newspaper men who accompanied them were spitted up as though a heavy hail storm had been in progress, but not a man was touched. After several minutes of hot work, desultory firing was kept up for an hour. About twenty men were captured. Fourteen of these are members of the Miners' union, and were brought to camp and imprisoned, the others being released.

PERDICARIS SICK.

Negotiations For His Release Are Progressing In Slow Way.

Tangier, June 10.—The American consul has sent two unarmed marines to the residence of Countess de Buissearat, formerly Miss Story of New York, the wife of the Belgian minister. The countess is living in an isolated house, and as the count, her husband, is at Fez, the marines were sent as a precautionary measure. These are the only American marines landed here. The sultan's troops at Tangier have received orders to proceed to Fez. Thus another of Raisuli's conditions has been granted. The sultan is apparently granting the bandit chief's demands piecemeal so as not to unduly excite the Moors or emphasize his humiliating portion. Letters received from Perdicaris, the kidnaped American, say he is suffering from sickness and a doctor of the United States cruiser Baltimore is under orders to proceed to see him. Negotiations for safe conduct are proceeding and negotiations for release of the captives are progressing slowly.

REPORT OF TOGO.

Says Small Torpedo Boats Went Far Inside Port Arthur Harbor.

Tokio, June 10.—Admiral Togo reports that on the night of June 7 he sent eight small torpedo boats from the battleships of his squadron to make a reconnaissance of Port Arthur. The boats went far inside and were exposed to Russian fire. One sailor and one petty officer were killed, but the boats escaped undamaged.

Admiral Kaotaka reports that on June 6 he landed men on San Shan and Taku islands, in Talienwan bay, for the purpose of making a reconnaissance. They found many buildings thereon only partly destroyed. In the hospitals some supplies were also found.

NO IMMUNITY.

United States Will Not Recognize Brigandage and Blackmail.

Washington, June 10.—Secretary Hay has cabled Consul General Cummere at Tangier instructions for dealing with the brigand Raisuli, one point of which is to refrain from committing the United States government to guarantee immunity for brigands or any way take any action that would amount to a recognition of the right of brigandage and blackmail in Morocco. This attitude will be adhered to regardless of the consequences to Perdicaris.

Had an Encounter.

Glenwood Springs, Colo., June 10.—A sheriff's posse had an encounter near Newcastle with three men supposed to be train robbers who held up the Denver and Rio Grande passenger train near Parachute Tuesday night. One of the three is reported killed and the other two surrounded.

Left In Pursuit.

Victor, Colo., June 10.—A squad of mounted infantry have left in pursuit of fifty-five union miners said to be encamped on Beaver creek. Troops have orders to shoot the men when found if they resist arrest.

Satolli at New York.

New York, June 10.—Cardinal Satolli was a passenger on the steamer Princess Irene, which arrived Thursday. The cardinal was accompanied by Revs. McConnell, Perry and Sullivan.

NOT BELIEVED.

Chinese Reports Are Said at St. Petersburg to Be Unreliable.

St. Petersburg, June 10.—The war office is in possession of information which officials declare warrants contradiction of reports brought by Chinese fugitives from Chefoo of a land and sea attack on Port Arthur and extensive damage to the forts. An official dispatch from Rear Admiral Wittsoeft dated June 7 reports the enemy had been bombarding Port Arthur intermittently from the sea, but does not mention serious operations from the land side. The general staff seems certain the enemy's siege guns have not yet been brought up.

Discussing the Chinese reports brought to Chefoo, a member of the general staff said: "We have had our own experience with the unreliability of Chinese reports. The idea of an explosion of mines by a thunder storm is absurd, and the Chinese statement that the whole garrison had gone to the front is betraying the deepest ignorance of conditions. The garrison of each fort never leaves its post except to pursue a routed enemy. Troops contesting the advance upon the fortress are a few regiments of riflemen, which have all the time been on Kwan Tung peninsula for this purpose."

In this connection an official dispatch from Port Arthur to one of the ministries says that only one regiment of infantry—the Fifth—participated in the defense of Kin Chou.

The admiralty is not disposed to credit the report that the Port Arthur squadron has left Port Arthur or the rumor of its juncture with the Vladivostock squadron, although this evidently a part of the programme. If it comes to the worst the Port Arthur squadron will go out to give battle. Mystification concerning the strength of the force sent south continues. The war office, which seemingly is not fully advised in regard to General Kuropatkin's plans, says the commander-in-chief's ability to detach an adequate force will depend upon the number of troops at General Kuroki's disposal concerning which apparently there is no accurate information here. The belief is that the Japanese commander has about forty-eight battalions at Feng Wang Cheng and thirty-six in the vicinity of Takushan.

The latest intelligence received at the war office is to the effect that the Japanese have abandoned the advance north of Feng Wang Cheng and west of Siu Yen. The Russians are holding Siu Yen and Saimatsza.

While declining to furnish specific information on the subject, it seems certain the Russians are now in wireless communication with Port Arthur. By no other way could the receipt of Admiral Wittsoeft's dispatch of June 7, reporting intermittent bombardment of Port Arthur from sea, be accounted for.

While the above represents the official view regarding reports and the nature of the fighting around Port Arthur, this city is full of all kinds of wild stories, and the public is inclined to credit the idea that the enemy has already begun serious work against the fortresses.

STILL BLOCKED.

Large Vessels Unable to Pass In or Out of Port Arthur Harbor.

Chefoo, June 10.—Chinese arriving from Port Arthur say the entrance to that harbor is still blocked and large vessels are unable to pass in or out. Gunboats and torpedo boats can only effect passage at high tide. The Russians' several fortified positions between present positions are extended for seven miles out and under the forts at Port Arthur. The Japanese fleet is bombarding Port Arthur at long range, fearing to come closer on account of danger from Russian mines. Chinese when leaving the town have great difficulty in securing provisions, and several junks which left recently without any food were supplied by Japanese cruisers which stopped them. Both sides are doing their utmost to earn the good will of the Chinese.

A Chinaman from Port Arthur says that while a party of Chinese, with whom he arrived Thursday, was in Port Arthur during the bombardment on the night of June 6, they left at daylight on June 7 for the harbor east of that town. Consequently they had no opportunity of ascertaining the amount of damage done if any, by the bombardment.

CLEARED OF MINES.

First Section of the Bay Has None Left Within It.

Tokio, June 10.—Official reports show that the first section of Talienwan bay has been completely cleared of mines. Sixty-two have been found and exploded by a force under Admiral Kataoka. Two Russian ships were found under water about 1200 yards west of San Shan island, one of which is believed to be the Boyarin.

BY LAND AND SEA.

Japanese Reported to Have Been Repulsed With Great Loss.

St. Petersburg, June 10.—Special dispatches from Liao Yang report the Chinese as bringing the news that the Japanese on June 2 attacked Port Arthur by land and sea, but were repulsed with the loss of 3500 men and four vessels, which, judging from the description given of them, were torpedo boats. Other dispatches give rumors of a naval battle between the two fleets in the Gulf of Pe Chi Li, and definite reports of bombardment near Kaiping which may foreshadow a landing there.

ETZEL'S DEATH.

It Is Now Reported That It Was a Deliberate Deed.

Tien Tsin, June 10.—Viceroy Yuan Shai Kai has sent Taotai Liu to Niuchwang to investigate the death of Louis Etzel, correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph. It is now reported that he was foully dealt with.

ASBESTUS.

It Was Used by the Ancients on Their Funeral Pyres.

Asbestus, which takes its name from a Greek word meaning incombustible, consists chiefly of silica, magnesia, alumina and oxide of iron. It was known to the ancients, who used it as a wrap to preserve the ashes of those whose bodies were consumed on the funeral pyre.

The modern demand for this valuable product has produced a supply from many quarters as far apart as the Alps and Canada. Its quality is determined by the length, strength and firmness of its fibers, which can be so manipulated as to resemble wool and to be woven into cloths, ropes and felted fabrics which resist any ordinary flames.

As closely woven cloth or felt it is a valid protection against fire. It is largely used as packing for the pistons of steam engines and as nonconducting coverings for boilers or for fireproof cements. Combined with clay it forms the familiar fuel of our gas stoves, which burns, but is not consumed, and it has proved of very special value in the manufacture of a safety paint and as an indestructible filter for acids or for electric gloves.—London Standard.

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1613 MAIN STREET, FORT WORTH.

Crickets In Japan.

There is a large green cricket, larger than our native variety, of which the children in Japan are fond. It is sold in cunning little bamboo cages in booths on the streets and is loved for its cheery chirp. Several varieties of tree crickets are pure white, coming at different times of the year. Some have a note so loud and insistent that to have two or three playing their fiddles in a garden at once makes a noise almost deafening, while a species that comes late in the fall has an exquisite note like the quick ringing of a small bell.

How Anthracite Coal Was Formed.

Geologists are of the opinion that bituminous and anthracite coals were formed during the same period and under like conditions. Originally they were all bituminous, but during the violent contortions and upheavals of the earth's crust at the close of the carboniferous age the bituminous coals involved in that disturbance were changed by heat and pressure and the consequent expulsion of volatile matter from bituminous to anthracite.

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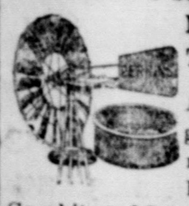
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