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, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1904. NO. 211

LIVESTOCK MARKET

GOOD SIZED RUN OF CATTLE ON THE MARKET TODAY.

Steers Opened Steady, Closed Weak With Top $3.15—Cow Market was 5 to 10 Lower—Calves Active and Strong.

HOG SUPPLY WAS LIGHT AND FROM TEXAS POINTS.

Market Opened Slow and Draggy on Account of Quality, Later Ruled Steady. Not Enough in to Supply the Demand.

WEAK DEMAND FOR SHEEP WITH FEW SELLING STEADY.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Today	3,100	350	500
Last month	2,738	394	11
Same day 1903	2,679	170	290

Official Receipts Yesterday.

Cattle	2,967
Hogs	444
Horses and mules	52

Range of Selling Prices Today.

CATTLE—Steers, top $3.15, bulk $2.90@3.00. Cows, top $2.25, bulk $1.85@2.15. Calves, top $4.25, bulk $3.00@4.00.

HOGS—Top $5.60, bulk $5.55@5.57½.

SHEEP—Bulk $3.67.

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Steers—Good to strict choice	3 00@3 80
Medium fed	2 50@3 00
Stockers and feeders	2 00@2 50
Yearlings	1 25@2 25
Cows—Choice heavy fed	2 25@2 50
Medium butcher	2 00@2 25
Cutters	1 75@2 00
Canners	1 00@1 75
Bulls, stags and oxen	1 50@3 00
Calves—Medium to fancy	3 50@4 50
Common to fair	1 50@3 50

Receipts of cattle today were liberal. So far this week receipts figure close around 6,000, against 4,000 for the corresponding time last week. Early in the day seventy-five cars were yarded with a few still back. The usual number of drive-ins arrived, which made estimated receipts about 3,100, against 1,929 for last Tuesday, 2,738 for the same Tuesday in August, and 2,679 for the corresponding day one year ago.

BEEF STEERS.

Supplies of steers were moderately liberal today, and while nothing strictly choice arrived, offerings were made up largely of fairly good killing grades.

The opening market ruled slow, but there was a good demand and finally when the supply sold sales were fully steady with yesterday. A few loads of heavy cattle topped the market at $3.15, with the bulk of sales around the $3.00 mark.

Good to choice fed steers are quoted at a range of from $3.00@3.80, medium fed from $2.50@3.00, stockers and feeders from $2.00@2.50, and yearlings $1.25@2.25.

Representative sales:

No.	Ave.	Price.
122	1085	3 15
41	1044	3 00
48	957	3 00
78	875	3 00
27	927	3 00
34	1016	3 00
23	1060	2 90
26	899	2 75
28	846	2 50
5	856	2 50
11	730	2 10
5	550	2 00
20	682	1 85
1	720	1 60

BUTCHER STOCK.

Butcher stock arrived in liberal numbers. There was a fairly good top end to the supply, but the bulk was composed of medium grades and averaging hardly as good as yesterday's supply.

With the liberal supply buyers realized there was fully enough to go around and opening bids were lower. During the early hours of the trade cattle were slow to move, but finally salesmen cut loose. Some were calling the market steady with yesterday, but the general opinion centered on a 5 to 10c lower basis. The bulk of sales today went at a range of from $1.85@2.15.

Good to choice fed cows and heifers are quoted at a range of from $2.25@2.50, medium butchers $2.00@2.25, cutters $1.75@2.00, and canners $1.00@1.75.

The bull market was lightly supplied. Packers were in the market for a few and with speculators and feeder buyers wanting bulls, trading ruled active and steady, the bulk going at range of from $1.50@1.85.

Bulls, stags and oxen are quoted for common to choice at a range of from $1.50@3.00.

Cows.

4	775	2 25
1	860	2 15
25	798	2 15
1	930	2 15
18	754	2 10
16	750	2 00
23	742	2 00
30	778	1 90
21	730	1 85
29	847	1 85
34	731	1 85
28	813	1 85
28	771	1 85
16	743	1 80
13	718	1 80
16	791	1 80
12	783	1 75
32	676	1 70
19	668	1 70
15	716	1 65
8	692	1 60
3	880	1 60
12	760	1 60
3	830	1 50
16	567	1 50
2	850	1 50
10	826	1 50
1	670	1 50
16	766	1 40
3	773	1 40
8	687	1 40
22	576	1 35
12	614	1 25
1	740	1 00
Heifers.		
2	610	2 00
4	707	2 00
Bulls.		
1	1130	1 85
1	1250	1 75
3	1396	1 75
1	1420	1 75
1	860	1 65
4	1057	1 50

CALVES.

Another liberal run of calves arrived today. Supplies were mostly medium, with nothing strictly fancy on sale. In spite of the fact that packers took over 1,000 calves yesterday, another strong demand prevailed and selling was active and fully steady. Salesmen as a rule found it no trouble to make a clearance.

Good to fancy vealers are quoted at a range of from $3.00@4.50, with common to fair kinds from $1.50@3.00.

85	192	4 25
94	209	4 00
77	199	4 00
72	187	4 00
45	151	4 00
10	280	4 00
8	343	3 75
35	224	3 75
48	202	3 75
56	239	3 75
12	309	3 75
56	242	3 75
14	268	3 50
2	210	3 50
32	260	3 50
15	276	3 50
10	278	3 50
63	282	3 50
10	158	3 50
43	182	3 50
42	293	3 50
18	202	3 50
11	267	3 50
22	201	3 50
46	198	3 50
2	330	3 50
1	230	3 50
4	142	3 50
17	274	3 35
29	182	3 35
30	228	3 00
3	290	3 00
5	407	3 00
20	296	2 85
1	330	2 75
2	320	2 50
1	360	2 50
3	576	2 25
4	212	2 00
1	470	2 00
1	320	2 00
8	517	1 70
4	432	1 70
9	533	1 70

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	$5 50@5 65
Mixed packers	5 40@5 55
Lights	5 35@5 55
Pigs	3 50@4 75
Stags and roughs	3 50@4 50

Only a small supply of hogs was in sight today. Three cars arrived for the opening trade; by noon one more had come in, which with wagon hogs made an estimate of the total around 350, against 359 for last Tuesday, 394 for the corresponding Tuesday in August, and 170 for the same day one year ago.

The supply was common to medium and did not average as good as the hogs on yesterday's market.

The few on sale did not begin to supply the demand. Buyers however came into the trade with the intention of buying hogs lower, claiming they were paying too much for soft and oily hogs.

Markets from Northern points came in with favorable reports and salesmen held on to the supply until steady prices were bid. Finally the supply sold on this basis, the best going at $5.57½ and averaging from 177 to 212 pounds.

Good to choice sorted hogs are quoted at a range of from $5.50@5.65, mixed packers $5.40@5.55, light grades $5.35@5.55, pigs $3.50@4.75, and boars, stags and roughs from $3.50@4.50.

Representative sales:

Hogs.

No.	Ave.	Price.
1	480	4 50
3	190	5 20
5	150	5 25
1	300	5 50
6	220	5 55
66	191	5 55
61	212	5 57½
9	177	5 57½
78	196	5 57½
26	202	5 57½
12	243	5 60
Pigs.		
4	100	4 50
11	125	4 50
7	100	4 50

THE SHEEP TRADE

Today's Quotations.

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

Receipts of sheep today, with one double and two single decks in, amounted to close around 500 head.

The early market ruled slow with a weak demand, but offerings finally sold out on a steady basis, those averaging 79 pounds at $3.67.

Representative sales:

Sheep.

No.	Ave.	Price.
125	79	3 67
126	79	3 67

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.

R. Payne, Cleburne	41
W. H. Bray, Valley View	23
G. A. Terry, Mineral Wells	30
Jas. Oaks, Mineral Wells	40
T. R. Edmons, Mineral Wells	34
P. K. Best, Decatur	46
P. W. & Co., Bellevue	28
R. J. Brown, Bellevue	26
P. Webb & Co., Bellevue	117
Mammes & Lagannis, Holiday	102
S. J. Helm, Dundee	53
D. M. Mathews, Vineyard	65
Greathouse & Ollman, Vineyard	30
J. C. Jones, Jacksboro	30
J. W. & L. L. Knox, Jacksboro	161
J. N. Payne, Graham	89
J. Pettis, Graham	108
Densmore & Co., Graham	51
W. A. Smith, Eastland	34
W. D. R., Cisco	54
R. B. Kincomer, Cisco	35
R. Fridder, Cisco	32
J. C. Williams, Ennis	30
A. Muzzell, Ardmore	48
M. A. Ford, Ardmore	37
M. & G., Bellevue	28
J. B. Dunn, Byers	46
G. W. Russell, McGregor	25
J. W. Hardesly, Godley	30
J. O. Landrey, Terrell	24
J. W. P., Tyler	38
J. S. Sherman, Merkel	39
S. Putnam, Merkel	114
Luther Ross, Abilene	28
E. L. Finley, Baird	67
J. M. Cunningham, Putnam	90
A. H. Holden, Cisco	83
A. F. Maxwell, Cisco	68
T. H. Cherryholmes, Chico	152
F. Lindsey, Addington	75
Silverstein & Co., Rush Springs	25
T. B. McReynolds, Mangum	62
J. W. Roe, Brady	205
F. R. Hubbard, Santa Anna	69
T. R. Holmsley, Comanche	54
W. T. Merrell, Granbury	47
M. A. Ammillor, Ballinger	155
C. & R., Miles	46
Hogs.	
B. F. Gearhart, Celina	79
W. H. Bray, Valley View	26
M. J. Montgomery, McGregor	70
D. T. Lowe, Ringgold	64
Jno. Butler, Davis, I. T.	84
Sheep.	
D. Sellman, Placid	501

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET

Cattle.

Armour & Co.	455
Swift & Co.	311
Saunders	99
Armstrong	34
Miller	11
Alley	22
Others	14
Calves.	
Armour & Co.	570
Swift & Co.	432
Hogs.	
Swift & Co.	261
Armour & Co.	188
Nole	23

GENERAL NOTES.

A few more rays of sparkling (hot) sunshine after the clouds.

Fort Worth housed a drove of mule-foot "breed" (?) hogs yesterday.

"Greely No. 3" says that the loss from the boll weevil in Texas this season will be greater than the cost of the Panama canal. Let us hope not!

Harold Wescott, who is the son of the author of "David Harum," has sold his Texas ranch, the Lone Wolfe, situated near Water Valley and comprising 6,326 acres of land ond 700 cattle, to J. N. Craig of McCulloch county. Mr. Westcott is now sojourning in the Adirondacks for his health.

A large irrigation company filed its charter last week at Austin. It is styled the Houston Land & Irrigation company, with principal office at Houston; capital stock $400,000. Purpose, to conduct a general system of irrigation. Incorporators, H. P. Mansfield, George Hammon of Houston, Alex Paddie of Emmetsburg, Iowa, and George T. Hodges of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

ROPING CONTESTS.

Colorado Cattlemen Are Opposed to These Exhibitions.

Denver Record-Stockman: There is a growing opposition among cowmen to so-called "roping contests." The humane society has joined in this opposition and it seems likely that the roping business will have to stop. The objection of the cattlemen is to the practicing that occurs on the range in which many cattle are badly injured by enthusiastic cowboys who are learning to be experts with the rope.

The objection from the humane society, of course, is because of the cruelty to the cattle. In any event the roping contests will have to stop, and in this case the humane society will have the backing of the organized cattlemen of the state.

ASK HELP FROM IOWA

WESTERN CATTLE RAISERS SEEK AID IN GREAT FIGHT.

It Seems That Iowa Congressmen Are Hostile to Measure to Ameliorate Shippers' Woes.

Iowa is asked to lend her aid in support of the measure now in congress, the purpose of which is to remove, at least to a certain extent, the evils from which cattle growers and shippers are suffering.

The Cattle Growers' Interstate Executive committee is keeping close tab on two prominent Iowa congressmen who are in a position to do much in aiding or in hindering the fight of the Western cattle growers for amendments to the interstate commerce laws that will give the interstate commerce commission some of the real power that it is sorely in need of for the proper protection of shipping interests.

Representative W. P. Hepburn, of the Eighth district, is one of the men whose attitude toward the amendment is being carefully observed, and Senator J. P. Dolliver is the other. As chairman of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, the attitude of Mr. Hepburn is of special importance to the vast cattle growing interests; in that position his influence for the amendments would be a powerful factor in favor of its recommendation for passage. Senator Dolliver is one of the leading members of the senate committee to which the amendments were referred at the last session of congress, and because of his prestige and standing in congress, his influence for or against them would be very potent.

The Cattle Growers' Interstate Executive committee is disposed to charge both Hepburn and Dolliver with being opposed to the interstate commerce law amendments; its agents are busy in Iowa now to secure their support and avoid their opposition, and it is likely that within the next few weeks the rapidly growing Iowa Meat Producers' association will memoralize both men upon the matter. The Cattle Growers' Interstate executive committee has just issued a pamphlet in which it sets forth in black and white that it believes both Hepburn and Dolliver are against the amendments. In discussing the status of the movement in congress, the pamphlet lists both Iowa men as opposed, and of Representative Hepburn it says further:

"Chairman Hepburn, as the record of the hearings before his committee upon similar measures clearly proves, is an enemy to the principle of governmental regulation of interstate transportation rates. He persists in viewing the railroads as upon a plane with all corporations or business individuals."

"It is absolutely essential to the interests of cattle growers in the West and to shippers of every class that the proposed amendments to the interstate commerce laws be passed," declared Frank Barry, of Washington, D. C., to the Des Moines (Iowa) Leader and Register.

"The railroads are making more and more unreasonable exactions in the way of freight charges every year," he continued, "and there is now no satisfactory way to check or investigate the justice of their tariffs. The interstate commerce commission is virtually powerless to do anything, although it is supposed to regulate interstate freight traffic. All that the commission can do now is to say merely that this or that rate complained of is unjust and that the railways desist from making the unreasonable charges. It can go no further. If the shipper wants relief he must appeal to the United States courts, and relief there is practically out of the question. Suits have been brought, but they have dragged along for years without result. Even then the railway company can cut a fraction of a cent of the rate complained of and nullify the whole proceedings.

"What the shippers of the country want and must have is such amendments as will give the interstate commerce commission power to say to railroads that unjust rates are unjust and that they must not charge more than a maximum to be fixed in the course of the commission's investigations of complaints. The commission must be given power to enforce its findings, which it now has not even in the slightest degree. If the railways are dissatisfied with the findings of the commission they should have the right to appeal, of course, and the proposed amendments give them that right.

"Railway freight rates are now positively unjust, not merely in the West, but everywhere. They have gone up tremendously in the past few years; they are on the average 58 per cent higher than they were seven years ago, in 1897. Every possible sort of rate juggling has been used to bring about these results; sometimes rates are directly raised, sometimes they are raised by changing from a lower to a higher class, and sometimes by changing from commodity to class rate. The average rate per ton was, in April 1904, nearly 12¾ cents greater than the average for the year ending June 30, 1899, and this increase meant an increase of revenue of $155,475,502, all of which came from the pockets of shippers, who had no means of protecting themselves. At the same time the cost of moving traffic has been greatly diminished."

GRAPE INVESTIGATION.

Government Will Make a Study of Scuppernong Variety.

The Department of Agriculture has issued the following circular:

The United States Department of Agriculture is investigating Scuppernong grape with a view to determining the best varieties, methods of culture, pruning, training, etc., as well as the uses to which the fruit can be put. One of the features of this investigation which is considered of particular importance is the locating of vines of this type, either wild or in cultivation, that are known to excel in productiveness, size, color or quality of fruit, or in some other impertant particular.

In this connection, the Viticulturist of the Bureau of Plant Industry, who has the work in charge, will be glad to receive reports on such vines from persons who know of their existence, stating the facts regarding them and the points of special merit that have been observed in them.

Correspondence regarding such vines should be addressed to Geo. C. Husmann, Viticulturist, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The department will, upon application, furnish special mailing boxes and franks with which specimens of choice varieties can be forwarded to the viticulturist for examination, without cost to the sender.

WOOL IN GOOD DEMAND

RUSH OF BUYERS TO ABSORB SUPPLY EXPLAINED.

Only About 80,000 Bales of Very Poor Quality Will Be Offered at the Next London Sale.

The eagerness of buyers of wool to absorb the supply in several of the big wool growing states of the West is explained by the American Wool and Cotton Reporter in its article on the state of the market. On the subject the Reporter says:

"While the condition of the wool market at the seaboard is naturally quieter than it was, after the enormous business that has been accomplished within the past two months, there is no impairment of the situation. Prices are very stiff in all of the markets of the world and advices which are being received from all quarters indicate that supplies of wool are limited. The new wools have been eagerly taken, not only those grown at home, but those raised in other countries, especially in the coarse and carpet wool selections. Seldom, if ever, has such a large percentage of the American clip so quickly passed into the hands of consumers as has been the case this year, due to the thorough clearing up on old stocks in the markets before the new season started in, and low condition of supplies of raw material at the mills. Not for many years has the consumer been forced up so close to original sources of supply as at present.

"Pastoral conditions in Australia are improving and a large clip is expected to be grown in that country, during the current year, but whatever may be the increase in the Australian yield, or in the South American clip, if there is any, it can exert but little effect upon the available supplies for some time to come, and as the mills are consuming large quantities of wool both at home and abroad (much of the wool which ordinarily is available for export to this country being already taken by foreign consumers) indications are that before the close of the year, any sizeable selections of desirable stock that may be on hand will be needed, barring, of course, any decided slump in the demand for goods, or any adverse turn in the general business situation. The confidence which the holder of wool has in the future of the situation is, therefore, very natural, and it is not surprising that prices continue to show an upward tendency.

"At the next London sales, which open September 20, only about 80,000 bales will be offered, and a considerable portion of this will be poor stuff, unsuited for American use. Present indications are that higher prices will rule than those which prevailed at the close of the last sales."

NOW FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.

Salt Lake, Utah, Sept. 5.—Miners in the Sandstorm mine at Goldfield, Nev., have uncovered the greatest deposit of free milling gold ore in the history of the West for many years, and a wild stampede from all parts of Nevada is in progress. The ore shows a value of $6,000 to the ton, and is in an enormous lode forty feet wide.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,000	8,000	15,000
Kansas City	14,000	9,000	4,000
St. Louis	5,000	4,000	1,500
	24,000	21,000	20,500

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, Sept. 6—CATTLE—Receipts 5,000. Market slow. Beeves $3.75@6.15, cows and heifers $1.50@4.10, stockers and feeders $2.00@3.45.

HOGS — Receipts 8,000. Market steady 5 higher. Top $5.80, bulk $5.30@5.55. Mixed and butchers $5.25@5.75, good to choice heavy $5.25@5.70, lights $5.30@5.75, pigs $4.60@5.40.

SHEEP — Receipts 15,000. Opened steady, closed weak.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, Sept. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts 14,000. Market steady. Beeves $3.50@3.90, cows and heifers $1.50@4.50, Texas and Westerns $2.00@5.40.

HOGS — Receipts 9,000. Market strong 5 higher. Top $5.70, bulk $5.30@5.40. Mixed and butchers $5.30@5.45, good to choice heavy $5.30@5.70, lights $5.30@5.45, pigs $2.50@5.25.

SHEEP—Receipts 4,000. Best strong.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stockyards, Sept. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts 5,000, Texas 3,500. Market steady. Texas steers $3.60@5.65, cows and heifers $2.00@2.90.

HOGS — Receipts 4,000. Market strong. Pigs and lights $5.00@5.60, packers $5.30@5.60, butchers $5.50@5.75.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,500. Strong.

DAILY WEATHER FORECAST.

Weather Bureau, Fort Worth, Sept. 6.—Local weather forecast:

Tonight and Wednesday—Partly cloudy weather.

UNCLE SAM, HIS HORSE

GOVERNMENT WILL RAISE STOCK IN PHILIPPINES.

Ship Load of Horses Sent from This Country to Improve Breed of Western Islands' Ponies.

A ship load of horses and mares has been sent from this country for breeding purposes, with the idea of grading up the Filipino ponies, and, at the same time, keeping a supply of highly bred American horses, so that breeders can get stallions to continue and broaden this work of improvement, says John Gilmer Speed in the World's Work.

It is interesting to note that this is the first time our government has taken any part in horse breeding. And even now it may not be proper to say that it is taking a part, for the present experiments are made by the civil government of the Philippines, and the expenses are paid out of the Philippine revenues. If the experiments succeed, however, it will not be wonderful if the federal government should establish a breeding plant of its own, so that cavalry and artillery horses of uniform types could be obtained. France, Germany, Austria and Russia breed horses for military use, and also to foster horse breeding.

I was chosen to select the horses that have been sent out. In a general way I will say that I selected only such horses and mares as seemed to me to have a similarity of blood with the Filipino ponies. All reproducing horse types are founded on the Arab and Barb. So specimens of any of these types, not made utterly dissimilar by reason of size—the Percheron, for instance—appeared suitable. Available in America were the Morgans, the Denmarks and the thoroughbreds. I secured stallions of these three types, and also a few Arab stallions which had come to this country by way of England. The brood mares were all bought in the blue grass region of Kentucky, while some work and brood mares for the agricultural experiment stations were bought in Missouri. The immediate purpose is to breed Filipino stallions to American mares, and American and Arab stallions to Filipino mares keeping, however, a supply of strictly American mares and horses as a kind of parent stock, on which later to draw.

Of course, this mingling of American and Filipino horse blood is an experiment and no one can tell, with absolute certainty, what the result will be. That the progeny as individuals will be an improvement over the native horses is tolerably sure; but the experiment cannot be considered entirely successful unless the mingling of blood, aided by infusion of Arab blood, results in a breed of sturdy horses able for work on the farms and fit also for use by the army and constabulary. This can, no doubt, be accomplished in time.

ABOUT THE STOCK YARDS TODAY.

Dick Sellman of Placid sold 251 sheep, average 79, at $3.67.

B. F. Gearhart of Celina sold 78 hogs, averaging 197, at $5.57½.

W. J. Montgomery of McGregor sold 70 hogs, average 194, at $5.57½.

Mankin & Lazarus of Holliday sold 35 cows at $2.00. They averaged 820.

J. H. Bray had in 26 hogs from Valley View. They averaged 202 and sold at $5.57½.

J. M. Cunningham of Putnam sent in 88 calves. They averaged 243 and sold at $3.50.

Silverstein & Co., of Rush Springs, had in 25 steers. They averaged 978 and sold at $2.90.

G. W. Russell sent in 25 steers from McGregor. They averaged 1060 and sold at $2.90.

W. T. Merrell sent in 18 cows from Granbury. They averaged 733 and sold at $1.85.

W. A. Smith had in 22 cows from Eastland that sold at $1.35. They averaged 576.

J. A. Blackwell of Euless was on the market with 12 hogs, average 243, that sold at $5.60.

J. S. Swan of Merkel sold 14 calves, average 269, at $3.50. Also 23 cows, average 742, at $2.00.

If you have horses and mules to sell, send them to the big auction sale at Fort Worth, Sept. 19.

D. T. Lowe of Ringgold was on the market with 63 hogs. They averaged 203 and sold at $5.57½.

Mrs. A. Miller of Ballinger sold 65 calves, average 282, at $3.50. Also 88 calves, average 192, at $4.25.

J. B. Dunn was on the market from Byers, I. T., with 23 cows, average 692 at $2.10. Also 15 calves, average 276, at $3.50.

J. B. Brisco sent in 12 cows from Sweetwater. They averaged 783 and sold at $1.75. Also 15 cows, average 716, at $1.65.

Luther Ross of Abilene was on the market with 20 cows, average 847, that sold at $1.85. Also 1 steers, average 720, at $2.25.

J. W. & D. L. Knox of Jacksboro were on the market with 133 steers, average 944, that sold at $3.00. Also 28 steers, average 847, at $2.50.

P. Webb & Co. of Bellevue sent in 16 cows, average 731, that sold at $2.00. Also 26 steers, average 903, at $2.75; 43 calves, average 283, at $3.75.

J. N. Payne sold 82 calves from Graham. They averaged 233 and brought $4.00. Also 56 cows, average 793, at $1.85; 19 cows, average 667 at $1.70.

John Pettie sent in 29 cows from Graham. They averaged 850 and sold at $2.15. Also 34 cows, average 732, at $1.85; 12 cows, average 614, at $1.25.

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The Fort Worth Daily Live Stock Reporter.

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LIVESTOCK MARKET

OOD SIZED RUN OF CATTLE ON THE MARKET TODAY.

eers Opened Steady, Closed Weak With Top $3.15—Cow Market was 5 to 10 Lower—Calves Active and Strong.

OG SUPPLY WAS LIGHT AND FROM TEXAS POINTS.

arket Opened Slow and Draggy on Account of Quality, Later Ruled Steady. Not Enough in to Supply the Demand.

EAK DEMAND FOR SHEEP WITH FEW SELLING STEADY.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
day	3,100	350	500
st month	2,738	394	11
me day 1903	2,679	170	290

Official Receipts Yesterday.

attle	2,967
ogs	444
orses and mules	52

Range of Selling Prices Today.

CATTLE—Steers, top $3.15, bulk $2.90@3.00. Cows, top $2.25, bulk $1.85@2.15. Calves, top $4.25, bulk $3.00@4.00.

HOGS—Top $5.60, bulk $5.55@5.57½.

SHEEP—Bulk $3.67.

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

eers—Good to strict choice	3 00@3 80
Medium fed	2 50@3 00
Stockers and feeders	2 00@2 50
Yearlings	1 25@2 25
ows—Choice heavy fed	2 25@2 50
Medium butcher	2 00@2 25
Cutters	1 75@2 00
Canners	1 00@1 75
ulls, stags and oxen	1 50@3 00
alves—Medium to fancy	3 50@4 50
Common to fair	1 50@3 50

Receipts of cattle today were liberal. o far this week receipts figure close ound 6,000, against 4,000 for the corresponding time last week. Early in the ay seventy-five cars were yarded with few still back. The usual number of rive-ins arrived, which made estimated eceipts about 3,100, against 1,929 for ast Tuesday, 2,738 for the same Tuesday n August, and 2,679 for the corresponding day one year ago.

BEEF STEERS.

Supplies of steers were moderately liberal today, and while nothing strictly choice arrived, offerings were made up largely of fairly good killing grades.

The opening market ruled slow, but there was a good demand and finally when the supply sold sales were fully steady with yesterday. A few loads of heavy cattle topped the market at $3.15, with the bulk of sales around the $3.00 mark.

Good to choice fed steers are quoted at a range of from $3.00@3.80, medium fed from $2.50@3.00, stockers and feeders from $2.00@2.50, and yearlings $1.25@2.25.

Representative sales:

No.	Ave.	Price.
122	1085	3 15
41	1044	3 00
48	957	3 00
58	875	3 00
27	927	3 00
34	1016	3 00
25	1060	2 90
20	899	2 75
28	846	2 50
5	856	2 50
11	730	2 10
5	550	2 00
20	682	1 85
1	720	1 60

BUTCHER STOCK.

Butcher stock arrived in liberal numbers. There was a fairly good top end to the supply, but the bulk was composed of medium grades and averaging hardly as good as yesterday's supply.

With the liberal supply buyers realized there was fully enough to go around and opening bids were lower. During the early hours of the trade cattle were slow to move, but finally salesmen cut loose. Some were calling the market steady with yesterday, but the general opinion centered on a 5 to 10c lower basis. The bulk of sales today went at a range of from $1.85@2.15.

Good to choice fed cows and heifers are quoted at a range of from $2.25@2.50, medium butchers $2.00@2.25, cutters $1.75@2.00, and canners $1.00@1.75.

The bull market was lightly supplied. Packers were in the market for a few and with speculators and feeder buyers wanting bulls, trading ruled active and steady, the bulk going at range of from $1.50@1.85.

Bulls, stags and oxen are quoted for common to choice at a range of from $1.50@3.00.

Cows.

4	775	2 25
7	860	2 15
25	798	2 15
1	930	2 15
18	754	2 10
16	730	2 00
23	742	2 00
30	778	1 90
21	730	1 85
20	847	1 85
34	731	1 85
28	813	1 85
28	771	1 85
16	743	1 80
13	718	1 80
16	791	1 80
12	783	1 75
32	676	1 70
19	668	1 70
15	716	1 65
8	692	1 60
3	880	1 60
12	760	1 60
3	830	1 50
16	567	1 50
2	850	1 50
10	826	1 50
1	670	1 50
16	766	1 40
3	773	1 40
8	687	1 40
22	576	1 35
12	614	1 25
1	740	1 00
Heifers.		
2	610	2 00
4	797	2 00
Bulls.		
1	1130	1 85
1	1250	1 75
3	1396	1 75
1	1420	1 75
1	860	1 65
4	1057	1 50

CALVES.

Another liberal run of calves arrived today. Supplies were mostly medium, with nothing strictly fancy on sale. In spite of the fact that packers took over 1,000 calves yesterday, another strong demand prevailed and selling was active and fully steady. Salesmen as a rule found it no trouble to make a clearance.

Good to fancy vealers are quoted at a range of from $3.00@4.50, with common to fair kinds from $1.50@3.00.

85	192	4 25
94	209	4 00
77	199	4 00
72	187	4 00
45	151	4 00
10	280	4 00
8	343	3 75
35	224	3 75
48	202	3 75
56	239	3 75
12	399	3 75
56	242	3 75
14	268	3 50
2	210	3 50
32	260	3 50
15	276	3 50
10	278	3 50
63	282	3 50
10	158	3 50
43	182	3 50
42	293	3 50
18	202	3 50
11	267	3 50
22	201	3 50
46	198	3 50
2	330	3 50
1	230	3 50
4	142	3 50
17	274	3 35
29	182	3 35
30	228	3 00
3	290	3 00
5	407	3 00
20	296	2 85
1	330	2 75
2	320	2 50
1	360	2 50
3	576	2 25
4	212	2 00
1	470	2 00
1	320	2 00
8	517	1 70
4	432	1 70
9	533	1 70

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	$5 50@5 65
Mixed packers	5 40@5 55
Lights	5 35@5 55
Pigs	3 50@4 75
Stags and roughs	3 50@4 50

Only a small supply of hogs was in sight today. Three cars arrived for the opening trade; by noon one more had come in, which with wagon hogs made an estimate of the total around 350, against 359 for last Tuesday, 394 for the corresponding Tuesday in August, and 170 for the same day one year ago.

The supply was common to medium and did not average as good as the hogs on yesterday's market.

The few on sale did not begin to supply the demand. Buyers however came into the trade with the intention of buying hogs lower, claiming they were paying too much for soft and oily hogs.

Markets from Northern points came in with favorable reports and salesmen held on to the supply until steady prices were bid. Finally the supply sold on this basis, the best going at $5.57½ and averaging from 177 to 212 pounds.

Good to choice sorted hogs are quoted at a range of from $5.50@5.65, mixed packers $5.40@5.55, light grades $5.35@5.55, pigs $3.50@4.75, and boars, stags and roughs from $3.50@4.50.

Representative sales:

Hogs.

No.	Ave.	Price.
1	480	4 50
3	190	5 20
5	150	5 25
1	300	5 50
6	220	5 55
66	191	5 55
61	212	5 57½
9	177	5 57½
78	196	5 57½
26	202	5 57½
12	243	5 60
Pigs.		
4	100	4 50
11	125	4 50
7	100	4 50

THE SHEEP TRADE

Today's Quotations.

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

Receipts of sheep today, with one double and two single decks in, amounted to close around 500 head.

The early market ruled slow with a weak demand, but offerings finally sold out on a steady basis, those averaging 79 pounds at $3.67.

Representative sales:

Sheep.

No.	Ave.	Price.
125	79	3 67
126	79	3 67

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.

R. Payne, Cleburne	41
W. H. Bray, Valley View	23
G. A. Terry, Mineral Wells	50
Jas. Oaks, Mineral Wells	40
T. R. Edmons, Mineral Wells	34
P. K. Best, Decatur	46
P. W. & Co., Bellevue	28
R. J. Brown, Bellevue	26
P. Webb & Co., Bellevue	117
Mammes & Lagannis, Holiday	102
S. J. Helm, Dundee	53
D. M. Mathews, Vineyard	65
Greathouse & Ollman, Vineyard	30
J. C. Jones, Jacksboro	30
J. W. & L. L. Knox, Jacksboro	161
J. N. Payne, Graham	89
J. Pettis, Graham	108
Densmore & Co., Graham	51
W. A. Smith, Eastland	34
W. D. R., Cisco	54
R. B. Kincomer, Cisco	35
R. Fridder, Cisco	32
J. C. Williams, Ennis	30
A. Muzzell, Ardmore	48
M. A. Ford, Ardmore	37
M. & G., Bellevue	28
J. B. Dunn, Byers	46
G. W. Russell, McGregor	25
J. W. Hardesly, Godley	30
J. O. Landrey, Terrell	24
J. W. P., Tyler	38
J. S. Sherman, Merkel	39
S. Putnam, Merkel	114
Luther Ross, Abilene	28
E. L. Finley, Baird	67
J. M. Cunningham, Putnam	90
A. H. Holden, Cisco	83
A. F. Maxwell, Cisco	68
T. H. Cherryholmes, Chico	152
F. Lindsey, Addington	75
Silverstein & Co., Rush Springs	25
T. B. McReynolds, Mangum	62
J. W. Roe, Brady	205
F. R. Hubbard, Santa Anna	69
T. R. Holmsley, Comanche	54
W. T. Merrell, Granbury	47
M. A. Ammillor, Ballinger	155
C. & R., Miles	46
Hogs.	
B. F. Gearhart, Celina	79
W. H. Bray, Valley View	26
M. J. Montgomery, McGregor	70
D. T. Lowe, Ringgold	64
Jno. Butler, Davis, I. T.	84
Sheep.	
D. Sellman, Placid	501

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET

Cattle.

Armour & Co.	455
Swift & Co.	311
Saunders	99
Armstrong	34
Miller	11
Alley	22
Others	14
Calves.	
Armour & Co.	570
Swift & Co.	432
Hogs.	
Swift & Co.	261
Armour & Co.	188
Nole	23

GENERAL NOTES.

A few more rays of sparkling (hot) sunshine after the clouds.

Fort Worth housed a drove of mule-foot "breed" (?) hogs yesterday.

"Greely No. 3" says that the loss from the boll weevil in Texas this season will be greater than the cost of the Panama canal. Let us hope not!

Harold Wescott, who is the son of the author of "David Harum," has sold his Texas ranch, the Lone Wolfe, situated near Water Valley and comprising 6,326 acres of land ond 700 cattle, to J. N. Craig of McCulloch county. Mr. Westcott is now sojourning in the Adirondacks for his health.

A large irrigation company filed its charter last week at Austin. It is styled the Houston Land & Irrigation company, with principal office at Houston; capital stock $400,000. Purpose, to conduct a general system of irrigation. Incorporators, H. P. Mansfield, George Hammon of Houston, Alex Paddie of Emmetsburg, Iowa, and George T. Hodges of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

ROPING CONTESTS.

Colorado Cattlemen Are Opposed to These Exhibitions.

Denver Record-Stockman: There is a growing opposition among cowmen to so-called "roping contests." The humane society has joined in this opposition and it seems likely that the roping business will have to stop. The objection of the cattlemen is to the practicing that occurs on the range in which many cattle are badly injured by enthusiastic cowboys who are learning to be experts with the rope.

The objection from the humane society, of course, is because of the cruelty to the cattle. In any event the roping contests will have to stop, and in this case the humane society will have the backing of the organized cattlemen of the state.

ASK HELP FROM IOWA

WESTERN CATTLE RAISERS SEEK AID IN GREAT FIGHT.

It Seems That Iowa Congressmen Are Hostile to Measure to Ameliorate Shippers' Woes.

Iowa is asked to lend her aid in support of the measure now in congress, the purpose of which is to remove, at least to a certain extent, the evils from which cattle growers and shippers are suffering.

The Cattle Growers' Interstate Executive committee is keeping close tab on two prominent Iowa congressmen who are in a position to do much in aiding or in hindering the fight of the Western cattle growers for amendments to the interstate commerce laws that will give the interstate commerce commission some of the real power that it is sorely in need of for the proper protection of shipping interests.

Representative W. P. Hepburn, of the Eighth district, is one of the men whose attitude toward the amendment is being carefully observed, and Senator J. P. Dolliver is the other. As chairman of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, the attitude of Mr. Hepburn is of special importance to the vast cattle growing interests; in that position his influence for the amendments would be a powerful factor in favor of its recommendation for passage. Senator Dolliver is one of the leading members of the senate committee to which the amendments were referred at the last session of congress, and because of his prestige and standing in congress, his influence for or against them would be very potent.

The Cattle Growers' Interstate Executive committee is disposed to charge both Hepburn and Dolliver with being opposed to the interstate commerce law amendments; its agents are busy in Iowa now to secure their support and avoid their opposition, and it is likely that within the next few weeks the rapidly growing Iowa Meat Producers' association will memoralize both men upon the matter. The Cattle Growers' Interstate executive committee has just issued a pamphlet in which it sets forth in black and white that it believes both Hepburn and Dolliver are against the amendments. In discussing the status of the movement in congress, the pamphlet lists both Iowa men as opposed, and of Representative Hepburn it says further:

"Chairman Hepburn, as the record of the hearings before his committee upon similar measures clearly proves, is an enemy to the principle of governmental regulation of interstate transportation rates. He persists in viewing the railroads as upon a plane with all corporations or business individuals."

"It is absolutely essential to the interests of cattle growers in the West and to shippers of every class that the proposed amendments to the interstate commerce laws be passed," declared Frank Barry, of Washington, D. C., to the Des Moines (Iowa) Leader and Register.

"The railroads are making more and more unreasonable exactions in the way of freight charges every year," he continued, "and there is now no satisfactory way to check or investigate the justice of their tariffs. The interstate commerce commission is virtually powerless to do anything, although it is supposed to regulate interstate freight traffic. All that the commission can do now is to say merely that this or that rate complained of is unjust and that the railways desist from making the unreasonable charges. It can go no further. If the shipper wants relief he must appeal to the United States courts, and relief there is practically out of the question. Suits have been brought, but they have dragged along for years without result. Even then the railway company can cut a fraction of a cent of the rate complained of and nullify the whole proceedings.

"What the shippers of the country want and must have is such amendments as will give the interstate commerce commission power to say to railroads that unjust rates are unjust and that they must not charge more than a maximum to be fixed in the course of the commission's investigations of complaints. The commission must be given power to enforce its findings, which it now has not even in the slightest degree. If the railways are dissatisfied with the findings of the commission they should have the right to appeal, of course, and the proposed amendments give them that right.

"Railway freight rates are now positively unjust, not merely in the West, but everywhere. They have gone up tremendously in the past few years; they are on the average 58 per cent higher than they were seven years ago, in 1897. Every possible sort of rate juggling has been used to bring about these results; sometimes rates are directly raised, sometimes they are raised by changing from a lower to a higher class, and sometimes by changing from commodity to class rate. The average rate per ton was, in April 1904, nearly 12¾ cents greater than the average for the year ending June 30, 1899, and this increase meant an increase of revenue of $155,475,502, all of which came from the pockets of shippers, who had no means of protecting themselves. At the same time the cost of moving traffic has been greatly diminished."

GRAPE INVESTIGATION.

Government Will Make a Study of Scuppernong Variety.

The Department of Agriculture has issued the following circular:

The United States Department of Agriculture is investigating Scuppernong grape with a view to determining the best varieties, methods of culture, pruning, training, etc., as well as the uses to which the fruit can be put. One of the features of this investigation which is considered of particular importance is the locating of vines of this type, either wild or in cultivation, that are known to excel in productiveness, size, color or quality of fruit, or in some other important particular.

In this connection, the Viticulturist of the Bureau of Plant Industry, who has the work in charge, will be glad to receive reports on such vines from persons who know of their existence, stating the facts regarding them and the points of special merit that have been observed in them.

Correspondence regarding such vines should be addressed to Geo. C. Husmann, Viticulturist, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The department will, upon application, furnish special mailing boxes and franks with which specimens of choice varieties can be forwarded to the viticulturist for examination, without cost to the sender.

WOOL IN GOOD DEMAND

RUSH OF BUYERS TO ABSORB SUPPLY EXPLAINED.

Only About 80,000 Bales of Very Poor Quality Will Be Offered at the Next London Sale.

The eagerness of buyers of wool to absorb the supply in several of the big wool growing states of the West is explained by the American Wool and Cotton Reporter in its article on the state of the market. On the subject the Reporter says:

"While the condition of the wool market at the seaboard is naturally quieter than it was, after the enormous business that has been accomplished within the past two months, there is no impairment of the situation. Prices are very stiff in all of the markets of the world and advices which are being received from all quarters indicate that supplies of wool are limited. The new wools have been eagerly taken, not only those grown at home, but those raised in other countries, especially in the coarse and carpet wool selections. Seldom, if ever, has such a large percentage of the American clip so quickly passed into the hands of consumers as has been the case this year, due to the thorough clearing up on old stocks in the markets before the new season started in, and low condition of supplies of raw material at the mills. Not for many years has the consumer been forced up so close to original sources of supply as at present.

"Pastoral conditions in Australia are improving and a large clip is expected to be grown in that country, during the current year, but whatever may be the increase in the Australian yield, or in the South American clip, if there is any, it can exert but little effect upon the available supplies for some time to come, and as the mills are consuming large quantities of wool both at home and abroad (much of the wool which ordinarily is available for export to this country being already taken by foreign consumers) indications are that before the close of the year, any sizeable selections of desirable stock that may be on hand will be needed, barring, of course, any decided slump in the demand for goods, or any adverse turn in the general business situation. The confidence which the holder of wool has in the future of the situation is, therefore, very natural, and it is not surprising that prices continue to show an upward tendency.

"At the next London sales, which open September 20, only about 80,000 bales will be offered, and a considerable portion of this will be poor stuff, unsuited for American use. Present indications are that higher prices will rule than those which prevailed at the close of the last sales."

NOW FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.

Salt Lake, Utah, Sept. 5.—Miners in the Sandstorm mine at Goldfield, Nev., have uncovered the greatest deposit of free milling gold ore in the history of the West for many years, and a wild stampede from all parts of Nevada is in progress. The ore shows a value of $6,000 to the ton, and is in an enormous lode forty feet wide.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,000	8,000	15,000
Kansas City	14,000	9,000	4,000
St. Louis	5,000	4,000	1,500
	24,000	21,000	20,500

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, Sept. 6—CATTLE—Receipts 5,000. Market slow. Beeves $3.75@6.15, cows and heifers $1.50@4.10, stockers and feeders $2.00@3.45.

HOGS — Receipts 8,000. Market steady 5 higher. Top $5.80, bulk $5.30@5.55. Mixed and butchers $5.25@5.75, good to choice heavy $5.25@5.70, lights $5.30@5.75, pigs $4.60@5.40.

SHEEP — Receipts 15,000. Opened steady, closed weak.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, Sept. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts 14,000. Market steady. Beeves $3.50@3.90, cows and heifers $1.50@4.50, Texas and Westerns $2.00@5.40.

HOGS — Receipts 9,000. Market strong 5 higher. Top $5.70, bulk $5.30@5.40. Mixed and butchers $5.30@5.45, good to choice heavy $5.30@5.70, lights $5.30@5.45, pigs $2.50@5.25.

SHEEP—Receipts 4,000. Best strong.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stockyards, Sept. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts 5,000, Texas 3,500. Market steady. Texas steers $3.60@5.65, cows and heifers $2.00@2.90.

HOGS — Receipts 4,000. Market strong. Pigs and lights $5.00@5.60, packers $5.30@5.60, butchers $5.50@5.75.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,500. Strong.

DAILY WEATHER FORECAST.

Weather Bureau, Fort Worth, Sept. 6.—Local weather forecast:

Tonight and Wednesday—Partly cloudy weather.

UNCLE SAM, HIS HORSE

GOVERNMENT WILL RAISE STOCK IN PHILIPPINES.

Ship Load of Horses Sent from This Country to Improve Breed of Western Islands' Ponies.

A ship load of horses and mares has been sent from this country for breeding purposes with the idea of grading up the Filipino ponies, and, at the same time, keeping a supply of highly bred American horses, so that breeders can get stallions to continue and broaden this work of improvement, says John Gilmer Speed in the World's Work.

It is interesting to note that this is the first time our government has taken any part in horse breeding. And even now it may not be proper to say that it is taking a part, for the present experiments are made by the civil government of the Philippines, and the expenses are paid out of the Philippine revenues. If the experiments succeed, however, it will not be wonderful if the federal government should establish a breeding plant of its own, so that cavalry and artillery horses of uniform types could be obtained. France, Germany, Austria and Russia breed horses for military use, and also to foster horse breeding.

I was chosen to select the horses that have been sent out. In a general way I will say that I selected only such horses and mares as seemed to me to have a similarity of blood with the Filipino ponies. All reproducing horse types are founded on the Arab and Barb. So specimens of any of these types, not made utterly dissimilar by reason of size—the Percheron, for instance—appeared suitable. Available in America were the Morgans, the Denmarks and the thoroughbreds. I secured stallions of these three types, and also a few Arab stallions which had come to this country by way of England. The brood mares were all bought in the blue grass region of Kentucky, while some work and brood mares for the agricultural experiment stations were bought in Missouri. The immediate purpose is to breed Filipino stallions to American mares, and American and Arab stallions to Filipino mares keeping, however, a supply of strictly American mares and horses as a kind of parent stock, on which later to draw.

Of course, this mingling of American and Filipino horse blood is an experiment and no one can tell, with absolute certainty, what the result will be. That the progeny as individuals will be an improvement over the native horses is tolerably sure; but the experiment cannot be considered entirely successful unless the mingling of blood, aided by infusion of Arab blood, results in a breed of sturdy horses able for work on the farms and fit also for use by the army and constabulary. This can, no doubt, be accomplished in time.

ABOUT THE STOCK YARDS TODAY.

Dick Sellman of Placid sold 251 sheep, average 79, at $3.67.

B. F. Gearhart of Celina sold 78 hogs, averaging 197, at $5.57½.

W. J. Montgomery of McGregor sold 70 hogs, average 194, at $5.57½.

Mankin & Lazarus of Holliday sold 35 cows at $2.00. They averaged 820.

J. B. Bray had in 26 hogs from Valley View. They averaged 202 and sold at $5.57½.

J. M. Cunningham of Putnam sent in 88 calves. They averaged 243 and sold at $3.50.

Silverstein & Co., of Rush Springs, had in 25 steers. They averaged 978 and sold at $2.90.

G. W. Russell sent in 25 steers from McGregor. They averaged 1060 and sold at $2.90.

W. T. Merrell sent in 18 cows from Granbury. They averaged 733 and sold at $1.85.

W. A Smith had in 22 cows from Eastland that sold at $1.35. They averaged 576.

J. A. Blackwell of Euless was on the market with 12 hogs, average 243, that sold at $5.60.

J. S. Swan of Merkel sold 14 calves, average 269, at $3.50. Also 23 cows, average 742, at $2.00.

If you have horses and mules to sell, send them to the big auction sale at Fort Worth, Sept. 19.

D. T. Lowe of Ringgold was on the market with 53 hogs. They averaged 203 and sold at $5.57½.

Mrs. A. Miller of Ballinger sold 61 calves, average 282, at $3.50. Also 88 calves, average 192, at $4.25.

J. B. Dunn was on the market from Byers, I. T., with 23 cows, average 692 at $2.10. Also 15 calves, average 276, at $3.50.

J. B. Brisco sent in 12 cows from Sweetwater. They averaged 783 and sold at $1.75. Also 15 cows, average 716, at $1.65.

Luther Ross of Abilene was on the market with 20 cows, average 847, that sold at $1.85. Also 1 steers, average 720, at $2.25.

J. W. & D. L. Knox of Jacksboro were on the market with 133 steers, average 944, that sold at $3.00. Also 28 steers, average 847, at $2.50.

P. Webb & Co. of Bellevue sent in 16 cows, average 731, that sold at $2.00. Also 26 steers, average 903, at $2.75; 43 calves, average 283, at $3.75.

J. N. Payne sold 82 calves from Graham. They averaged 233 and brought $4.00. Also 56 cows, average 793, at $1.85; 19 cows, average 667 at $1.70.

John Pottie sent in 29 cows from Graham. They averaged 850 and sold at $2.15. Also 34 cows, average 732, at $1.85; 12 cows, average 614, at $1.25.

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

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

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1904.

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

LABOR AND PROGRESS.

The windmill has been put to work in Germany driving dynamos.

Bricks are now being made of clean sand and ground quicklime. They are said to be hard as granite.

A company with a capital of $200,000 has been chartered in Massachusetts to manufacture a nonrefillable bottle.

It is estimated that over 10,000 photographers, artists and engravers are employed in the single department of newspaper illustration in this country.

The four principal diamond mines of the Kimberley district employ about 8,000 persons, and from 2,000,000 to 8,000,000 carats are turned out each year.

Norwegian experts believe that by the establishment of sanitariums containing each about twenty persons it will be possible to exterminate tuberculosis in time, just as leprosy, once so prevalent in their country, was practically exterminated.

SCIENCE SIFTINGS.

Mercury is the only liquid metal.

Muscular exercise increases the number of globules in the blood.

Except the sun and the moon only Venus, Jupiter and some of the brightest fixed stars give a sensible shadow.

M. Malcotti's invention, the telecriptograph, reproduces conversations over the telephone in print. The inventor is an Italian and lives in Brussels.

It has been demonstrated by Professor Curie that the emanations given off by radium cause the death of the smaller animals when breathed by them.

LABOR DAY AT AUSTIN.

All State Departments Closed, and Observance eGneral.

Austin, Sept. 6.—Labor day was generally observed here. All the state departments were closed and business in the city was suspended. The several union labor organizations had prepared to celebrate the day in proper manner. There was a parade in the forenoon in which Governor Lanham and other state officials participated. Following the parade there was a picnic at Hyde park, which closed with a concert and dance.

At Dallas.

Dallas, Sept. 6.—Despite the muddy streets the various labor unions paraded the streets. The turnout was a large one. Exercises were held at the fair grounds, where several addresses were made. There was a ball at night at Oakland park.

At Fort Worth.

Fort Worth, Sept. 6.—The Labor day parade here was one of the largest ever witnessed in the city, being participated in by all the trades unions. The parade was witnessed by thousands.

WOUNDS BEST FRIEND.

Bullet From Officers' Pistol May Cause Two Deaths.

San Antonio, Sept. 6.—While Deputy Sheriff Germin Martinez was trying to make an arrest in the streets of Elmendorf a shot was fired from his pistol which fatally wounded Juan Morales, his best friend, and, passing through Morales, struck Jesus Cantu, inflicting a mortal wound. Both Morales and Cantu were innocent bystanders.

They are in the city hospital here, and the physicians say they will die.

Martinez says the shot was accidentally fired.

Gardiner Knocked Out.

New York, Sept. 6.—Jack Gardiner of Chicago has been knocked out in the ninth round of a ght with "Kid" Everett of this city. The bout was held on the banks of the Hudson, opposite Yonkers, and was witnessed by two enthusiasts who went to the scene in launches.

Four Cases.

City of Mexico, Sept. 6.—There are four cases of yellow fever at Tehuantepec and two suspects. Four suspects have been placed under observation at Merida. There are seven patients suffering from yellow fever at Vera Cruz, all on the Ulloa islandd fortress. There are no cases in VrarerupsCare ihrdff and no cases in Vera Cruz proper.

HOGG MAKES SPEECH.

Ex-Governor Addresses Thousands at La Porte.

REMEDY FOR STRIKES

Former Chief Executive Favors the Corporations Being Under Control of the Texas Railroad Commission.

Houston, Sept. 6.—Four special trains of forty carloads of people went from here to the La Porte Labor day celebration. Former Governor Hogg was the principal speaker. After thanking the organized labor people for for visiting him to address them and discussing their condition in general, advising them how to rear and educate their children, acquire and embellish homes and to go into politics, the executive discussed the strike question, and gave his views as to the proper remedy. He declared that nearly all important strikes had been waged by employes of corporations and in nearly every instance were precipitated by actual or threatened reduction of wages, of increase in daily hours of labor or the arbitrary discharge of employes. Indifference or to the negligence or duty on the part of the state, he asserted, is the primary cause of these troubles. He contended that no charter should be granted a corporation unless it complied with all legal requirements. Among other remedies, Mr. Hogg suggested that all corporations should be under the supervision of the railroad commission and make, as do the railway companies of Texas, an itemized price list of their assets, duly sworn to, which should be filed with the secretary of state as a public declaration of properties and their values; that if said price list is not correct the railroad commission shall hire an expert to examine and make a report. The speaker said that since the railroad commission of Texas had been created, ten years ago, there had not been a railroad strike in Texas. The issuing of bonds and stocks by corporations should never exceed the value of the corporate assets. "When they are permitted to issue excessive bonds then their right to levy excessive and to cut down forces and wages as may be necessary to pay them cannot be successfully controverted." He suggested that a state board of arbitration, to be composed of, say, the secretary of state, the commissioner of agriculture and the adjutant general or president of the University of Texas, shall be created and given power to investigate and settle all strikes by the employes of corporations in this state. The speaker recommended that the life of a corporation charter be thirty years and its renewal subject to the discretion of the legislature or city council having control.

In reference to his speech at the Houston convention the ex-governor said:

"Yes, I made a speech before the Democratic state convention at Houston. When I told them of the millions of dollars out of which the people had been robbed in recent years through railway consolidation acts; when I told them of certain consolidation and other bills whereby the people are to be robbed of many millions during the next legislature; when I told them of the insidious measures which corporation lobbyists were nursing for the purpose of undermining the railroad commission and stock and bond laws, I failed to draw an expression of approval or condemnation of the lips of any man who spoke there. These were measures directly within the control of the Democratic party, vitally affecting every interest in the state, but on these subjects the voices of the numerous orators who entertained the convention were as silent as the mists on a waveless sea. But when I criticised the Democratic nominee for president for nailing an extra plank on the platform after it was too late for the national convention to help itself, and complimented the Republican nominee for president for the part he took in smashing the greatest transportation trust that was ever known, a train of corporate representatives followed me and raised a howl of condemnation that stimulated a smile and provoked a shout from every boltocrat, plecrat and lobbycrat in this state. They had as well argue that human thought disturbs the sound waves through the air as to contend what I said about national matters provoked this political storm. Let them tell the tale. Keep an eye on the next legislature. Look out for consolidation bills. If the most corrupt, unscrupulous, powerful lobby that ever polluted the political waters of any state does not swarm around the legislative halls of Texas next winter, then I will apologize to my critics for having misjudged the purpose of their mysterious juggleries of late."

The remarks of the governor were liberally applauded.

As soon as Mr. Hogg arrived at La Porte he went to the "Widows' Retreat" and caught "forty winks of sleep." He arrived at Sylvan Beach, where the celebration was held, at 4 o'clock.

After his speech the former executive went to the pavilion, where dancing was in progress.

"Don't stop that," said the guest of the occasion, as he seated himself on a piano stool and kissed a baby proffered him by an enthusiastic mother. "I would not for the world put an end to such hugging set of music. I tell you it's great. Do you know, I used to dance myself. It's a fact. I used to cut a pigeon wing just as good as anybody. But I guess all that's past and gone for me now, although I would like to show some of these young bucks how it ought to be done."

"Please, Mr. Hogg," said two young ladies, who were decidedly good looking, "Won't you come and dance with us?"

"Now, you girls run along," said Mr. Hogg, a wide grin twisting his features. "The first thing I know you'll have me making a circus out of myself."

Unsuitable Business.

Doctor—What are you by profession? Patient—Oh, I'm—er—er—a gentleman. Doctor—I should try something else then. It doesn't agree with you.—New Yorker.

The One Thing Needful.

Teacher—Johnnie, if you were a man and had $5,000 and wanted to buy a $10,000 house, what would you need? Johnnie—A rich wife.—St. Louis Republic.

A GOLDEN LINK

By A. M. Davies Ogden

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"Follow this path, ma'am, and you will find the house," explained the coachman as he drew up before the stately stone gates of Ellesmere Abbey. "Carriages are not permitted inside the grounds, but visitors on foot can walk through and view the lake and terraces."

The path, leaving the driveway, led between sturdy oaks, through whose branches the flickering sunlight fell in golden shadows—oaks that had stood for generations, the pride of the county. Mrs. Lincoln and her daughter walked slowly forward, exclaiming in delight at the grand old trees, until a sudden fork in the path caused them to halt in some perplexity.

"Although, as the caterpillar said, if you don't care where you are going, it cannot matter much which way you go," laughed Ethel Lincoln. "And both look attractive," she added. As they hesitated a young man, clad in knickerbockers and carrying a gun, came down one of the paths. Mrs. Lincoln looked relieved.

"Here is a gamekeeper, or poacher, or something," she said. "He can probably tell us which is the best way to go."

The man, who had stopped on seeing the two ladies, now came toward them, lifting his battered cap.

"Can I be of any service?" he inquired. His voice was prepossessing, and Mrs. Lincoln assented.

"We are anxious to see the house and the lake," she said. "Could you direct us how to reach them?"

"The right hand path will take you directly to the house," he answered civilly. "And the lake—the lake is a bit out of the way." He paused a moment, then went on, "I belong here, and if you would care to have me show you about"—

Mrs. Lincoln smiled kindly.

"If you would be so good."

Ethel Lincoln, wandering somewhat behind the others, was enchanted with the place. The lovely mere, laden with heavy white lilies, the brilliant hued parterres, the cool green terraces, all evoked deep breaths of admiration.

"It is like a page from a novel," she declared. "I never imagined anything so romantic. It's—it's perfect," abandoning a vain search for suitable adjectives. The gamekeeper looked pleased.

"It is indeed a fine place, miss," he said. But Mrs. Lincoln glanced longingly at the house.

"How I would like to see the interior," she said. "Is it quite impossible?"

The man considered.

"It is not usually allowed," he answered. "But I will ask this gardener."

The gardener, when appealed to, looked up in surprise.

"Why—I don't know," he declared doubtfully. "You"—

"Don't you think they might make an exception this once?" interposed the gamekeeper hastily. The gardener, a faint twinkle creeping into his eye, nodded.

Mrs. Lincoln turned away.

"If it is against the rules, of course we would prefer not to enter," she said quietly. "Thank you just as much. Only I happened to know Lady Ellerslie well many years ago and should have been glad to see her home."

"Indeed," said the gamekeeper respectfully. "You might have a chance next week then. Lady Ellerslie's son is giving a garden party on Thursday, and if you send a card to Lord Ellerslie I have no doubt that he would be glad to have an invitation sent you."

"Thank you, perhaps we may do so," said Mrs. Lincoln. "Will you be good enough to call my carriage now?"

As he turned and beckoned the coachman Ethel Lincoln sighed.

"How beautiful it all is," she exclaimed. "Really, I could marry Ellerslie just to live here." The gamekeeper, his faced unmoved, stepped forward.

"May I help you in, madam?" he asked decorously.

Mrs. Lincoln, slipping her fingers into the tiny gold purse swinging at her wrist, pulled forth a coin and, without looking at it, held it toward the man. To her surprise, he flushed and drew back. But at sight of the look of unconscious dismay on the girl's face his half uttered protest died and he quietly accepted the money.

As they drove homeward Mrs. Lincoln laughed.

"No wonder that man stared," she said. "These English coins are so much alike in size that instead of a shilling I gave him a sovereign. But how abnormal for any foreigner to hesitate at a tip. Shall we send Ellerslie a card, Kitten? I suppose he would hardly remember us, and it is many years since his mother died. Do you think it would be worth while?"

"I suppose not," agreed Ethel, not, however, without a secret twinge of disappointment.

But the next day, on returning from their drive, the innkeeper met them. In his hand was a letter and a card.

"His lordship was here this afternoon," he said, "and asked if you were the lady who had lost this locket," producing a small gold ornament. "If you were, I was to give you this letter."

"Why, I must have dropped it yesterday," exclaimed Mrs. Lincoln in surprise, tearing open the envelope. It contained a card of invitation and a few lines on a crested sheet of paper.

My Dear Mrs. Lincoln—From the name engraved on the locket which was found in the grounds yesterday I judge you must be the old friend whom my mother so loved. Will not you and your daughter do me the honor of coming to the garden party I am giving next Thursday and let me have the pleasure of renewing an old acquaintance? Faithfully yours,

ELLERSLIE.

When on Thursday afternoon Mrs. Lincoln and Ethel drove under the porte cochere of Ellerslie Abbey already the lawns and terraces were dotted with bright frocks and parasols, while from a gay marquee came the strains of a military band. Ethel's spirits rose.

"I feel that I am going to have a good time," she declared. "My new gown is becoming, my hat perfect, so cheer up, mumsie."

"Mrs. and Miss Lincoln," shouted the flunky, and into the great hall, paneled to the roof with oak and hung with the family portraits of three centuries, they passed. A gentleman turned from the nearest group of people and came forward. Tall, slim, frock coated, with a white flower in his buttonhole, there was yet no mistaking him. For a moment Mrs. Lincoln stared, then a slow smile curved her lips.

"So it was you—you all the time," she declared. "You were the gamekeeper." The man looked repentantly back.

"I really didn't mean to," he pleaded. "You see, I only expected to stop a moment and pass on. But then that seemed uncivil, and so"—

"And so you merely deceived us instead," laughed Mrs. Lincoln. "Ethel, dear, this is Ellerslie, bad as ever."

"No, no," he protested. "It was my cap that deceived you, not I. At first I hardly appreciated the situation, and then—it seemed too late. And I never hoped to see you again. But when you spoke of my mother I began to think who you might be, and of course the name on the locket settled it. Indeed, I was innocent."

Mrs. Lincoln laughed.

"Certainly you took the tip badly enough.

"But I still have it," he asserted, "and always shall, if only as being the first money I ever earned."

As host Ellerslie's duties kept him busy through the afternoon, and it was not until the long shadows lay wide across the lawn that he was able to follow the direction in which his eyes had often strayed and join Ethel where she stood under a huge Japanese umbrella.

"I have been talking to chaperons until I am exhausted," he urged. "Do take pity on me and let us make an escape. Oh, no, it is not yet late," as the girl hesitated. "And there is the view of the mere that you have not yet seen," he added mischievously.

Ethel smiled and let him take her parasol from one of the group of men about her.

"Don't keep her too long, Ellerslie," said one in rather an injured tone.

Ellerslie shook his head. "I cannot promise. Miss Lincoln and I have much to discuss," he laughed.

But as they paused on a little rustic bridge commanding a view of lake and woods stretching away to the red sunlit sky Ellerslie seemed to have suddenly lost the desire to talk. When finally he turned to her there was an odd little glint in his eye.

"Well," he said, "do you like it?" waving his hand toward the picturesque reach of wood and water.

"Indeed I do," she answered earnestly. The glint in his eye deepened.

"Then you are prepared to keep your word?"

"My word?" demanded the girl, startled.

"That you would marry Ellerslie to get all this." He pulled a coin from his pocket and gazed meditatively at it. "This precious coin—I fell in love with a girl when it was given to me. Wasn't it an odd thing to do? But I am so delighted with the fact that I am going to have this bit of gold made into the best thing I know of, and that is a wedding ring. Shall I? Do you think she might wear it in time?"

Although he spoke jestingly, there was an undercurrent of seriousness in his tone which the girl was quick to catch. For a moment a new, strange shyness kept her silent, then she spoke.

"Of course I am hardly competent to advise on such a subject," she began demurely, "but," with a swift upward glance that suggested bewildering possibilities, "there could certainly be no harm in having the ring made."

It was several years before Ellerslie admitted to his wife that as Mrs. Lincoln had dropped him the coin she had dropped the locket and that he, willfully and deliberately, had concealed it. To his astonishment, however, Lady Ellerslie only laughed.

Did His Best.

In the absence of the regular society reporter the dramatic critic of the Daily Chronicle was detailed to "write up" a wedding. "I'll do the best I can," he said, "but I feel sure I shall make a botch of it." This is what he turned in, omitting the preliminary remarks about the size of the audience and the delay in beginning the performance:

Mr. Burnside, in the role of the bridegroom, acted the part in a stiff yet listless manner. He has a good stage presence, but mars the effect by a total lack of animation and an almost inaudible voice.

Miss Jones, as the bride, was much more effective. Her costume was bewildering, yet true to life. If one may venture to criticise, her effort to overcome her obvious stage fright was a trifle too evident. She was in good voice, however, and her enunciation was clear and distinct.

It must be confessed that both Miss Jones and Mr. Burnside were deficient in their lines and had to be prompted almost constantly by the Rev. Jabez Simpson, who, as the officiating clergyman, was decidedly the star of the performance.

Ancient Winemakers' Union.

There was a winemakers' union in Rome B. C. 54. They had regular meetings at which they discussed the best methods of concentrating wine so as to reduce it to a sirup and finally to a solid cake, in which form it was often preserved for many years.

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Got His Dose Later.

Mr. Courtney (flatteringly)—I had the blues awfully when I came here tonight, Miss Fisher, but they are all gone now. You are as good as medicine. Miss Fisher's Little Brother—Yes; father himself says she'll be a drug on the market if she doesn't catch on to some fellow soon.

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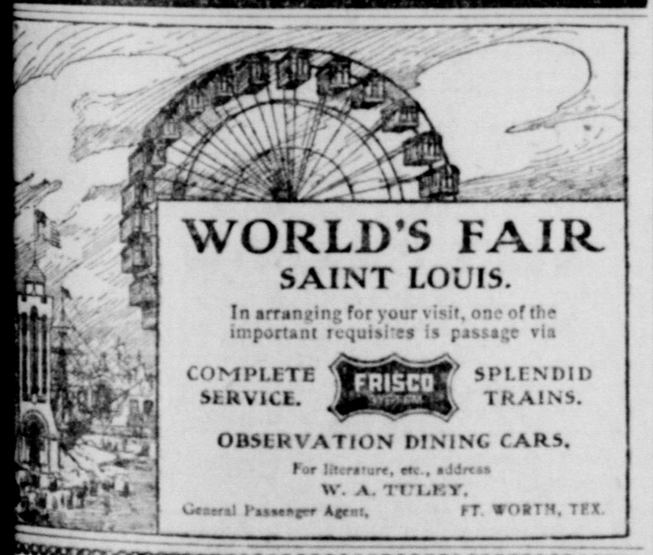

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As a result of the visit of several German educators to Chicago last March, when they were the guests of the University of Chicago, Emperor William has conferred decorations on Dr. W. R. Harper, Professor Harry Pratt Judson and Professor Starr W. Cutting of the university.

The Lucky Day.

"What day of the week do you think is the luckiest to get married on?" queried the soft and sweet young thing.

"The eighth," replied the confirmed bachelor, refusing to be sentimental even for a minute.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Proficient Charles.

"Does your husband take as much interest in horse racing as he used to?"

"Yes," answered young Mrs. Torkins. "Charles can always tell the day before a race which horse ought to win and the day after why he didn't."

Another Reason.

"Sniggles has given up smoking."

"I knew his wife would make him stop."

"No, it wasn't that. He's working in a powder mill."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Costly Engagements.

Mollie—He must have spent a pile of money on his wedding.

Chollie—Yes, but see what a lot he must have spent during the engagement.—Yonkers Statesman.

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

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
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

FRISCO SYSTEM.

Red River, Texas & Southern Ry.

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
8:35 am	... "Katy Flyer" ...	7:45 pm
11:20 am	..Mail and Express..	7:45 am
9:00 pm	..Mail and Express..	4:15 pm
7:45 pm	....Fair Special....	8:35 am
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
5:05 pm	.Houston Mail & Ex.	8:15 pm
9:00 am	....Fair Special....	7:20 pm

Cotton Belt Route.

Depart.		Arrive.
7:20 am	..Mail and Express..	5:50 pm
10:30 am	..Mail and Express..	5:30 pm
9:15 pm	..Mail and Express..	6:50 am

International & Great Northern Ry.

Depart.		Arrive.
7:20 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
8:05 am	K. C.&Chi. Mail & Ex.	9:00 pm
8:30 pm	K. C. & Chi. Fast Ex..	7:40 am
Depart. South		Arrive. South
7:55 am	Hou. & Gal. M. & Ex.	8:20 pm
9:10 pm	Hou. & San Antonio Gal. Mail & Ex.....	7:55 am

Houston & Texas Central Railroad.

8:10 am	Hou. & Gal. Mail & Ex	8:23 pm
7:35 pm	Hou. & Gal. Mail & Ex	8:05 am
11:15 am	....Ennis Mixed....	11:10 am

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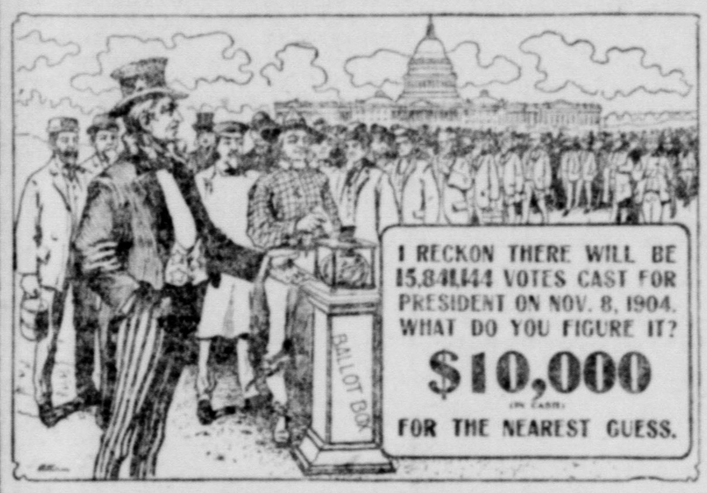

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Third Prize, $1,000

8 Special Prizes of $500 Each for Early Subscriptions.

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

Conditions of this Great Contest.

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

HERE IS THE LIST OF PRIZES.

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

In addition to the foregoing prizes the following

Special Prizes for Early Estimates will be paid

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

Valuable Information.

TO AID IN FORMING YOUR ESTIMATES, WE FURNISH THE FOLLOWING FIGURES:

The TOTAL POPULAR VOTE for President in the year

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

1904, What will it be?

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

Be careful to write your name, figures and P. O. plainly.

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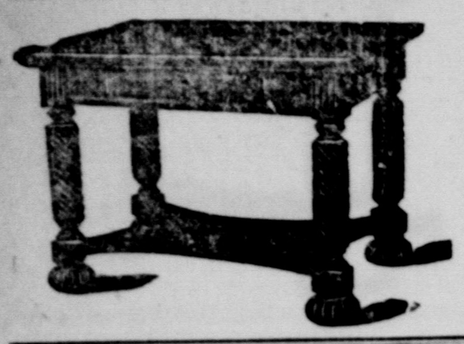

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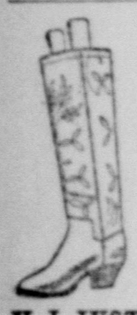

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DALLAS FT. WORTH

BALLOTS LOCKED UP.

Chickasaw Legislature Unable to Count the Votes.

Tishomingo, I. T., Sept. 6.—The tribal legislature of the Chickasha nation met in regular session Monday.

The house organized only temporarily by electing C. H. Brown, the former speaker at the last session, speaker; Fletcher Williams of Tishomingo, secretary, and Simon Keel of Pickens county, sergeant at arms.

The senate perfected permanent organization in the afternoon. Martin Cheadle of Tishomingo was elected president of the senate; Oscar White of Tishomingo, secretary; George Colbert of Stonewall, interpreter, and Roger Humes of Woodville sergeant at arms.

The specific business of the legislature Monday was to canvass the returns of the recent election and declare the result for governor.

It was found that the ballots were locked up. This prevented the inauguration of D. H. Johnston as governor.

Two Thousand Attended.

Tishomingo, I. T., Sept. 6.—Fully 2000 people attended the first day's celebration given by the citizens of Tishomingo in honor of Governor-elect D. H. Johnston.

NELSON VICTOR.

Defeats "Battling Nelson' After a Twenty-Round Contest.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 6.—After twenty rounds of the fiercest fighting ever witnessed in this city "Battling Nelson" of Chicago, before 10,000 persons, was Monday afternoon given the decision over Australia Hererra, the Mexican. From the tap of the bell of the opening round the two light weights waded into each other hammer and tongs. Nelson carried the fighting to Hererra almost without cessation throughout the twenty rounds. Hererra scored the only knockdown of the fight, sending Nelson to the floor with a hard right on the jaw and Nelson took the count to nine. Under the rules Hererra was obliged to return to his corner, and before he could get to Nelson again the latter was in fighting trim.

Hererra, in his frantic efforts to land a knockout, dropped his guard and Nelson, with a right swing, caught the Mexican on the side of the jaw, staggering him. A rush of Nelson then sent the Mexican up against the ropes and Nelson, although groggy, had had the Mexican dizzy. The gong saved a knockout, although honors were even.

Both men returned to their corners with an unsteady gait. The Chicago man was fighting at such close quarters as to place the Mexican at a disadvantage. Although Hererra repeatedly crossed his right on Nelson, his blows lacked their former force and seemed to only sting the Chicago man into greater activity and fierceness. The capacity of Nelson to take punishment was marvelous, and his tenacity in pushing the issue with his opponent, following a rain of blows from the Bakersfield man called forth prolonged cheers.

In the twentieth round Hererra went after Nelson in a wild manner, his blows being cleverly blocked by the Chicago man, who sent in his left and right to the Mexican's body with telling effect.

The men fought for a purse of $3500—60 percent for the winners and 40 per cent for the loser.

ARKANSAS ELECTION.

Davis Made Large Gains In the Country Precincts.

Little Rock, Sept. 6.—Election returns from Monday's election show that Meyers, Republican, for governor, has probably carried Lafayette county and Little River county by small pluralities.

Davis, Democrat, is running behind in some of the towns and cities, but is making large gains in the country precincts. John H. Page, secretary of the Democratic state central committee, estimates that Governor Davis' plurality will be 65,000.

Chairman H. L. Remmel of the Republican state central committee claims Republican gains in a number of precincts, and if the same ratio of increase continues he expresses the belief that Meyers, for governor, will have a small plurality.

Specials to the Gazette state that in Conway and Woodruff counties the negroes almost generally voted for Davis, Democrat.

Indications are that the two constitutional amendments are defeated. One empowers cities to issue bonds for public improvements and the other increases the number of supreme court judges from ve to six.

The legislature will be overwhelmingly Democratic.

Two Men Drown.

Memphis, Sept. 6.—A special to the Commercial-Apepal from Wynne, Ark., says: "Charles Dement and Jay Fedan, well known in this section, were drowned while bathing in St. Francis river.

CONDITION OF LABOR.

Some Interesting Statements Bearing on Subject.

OPEN SHOP MATTER

It Is Claimed That During the Past Twelve Months There Has In Some Occupations Been a Decided Gain.

New York, Sept. 6.—Labor day, 1904, presents many interesting facts and conditions, both to employers and employes in New York City, as compared with the same period a year ago, says the Herald. Within the five months between April 1 and Sept. 1 this year, losses in wages to workingmen in New York City from strikes and lockouts have been more than one-third less than during the same months last year, and losses to employers have been correspondingly smaller.

In all of the 1904 strikes, except possibly in the building trades, the outcome has marked a decided step towards the "open shop," and in several instances the employers have achieved a decided victory, the striking union men having returned to work side by side with the non-union employes. This was especially noted in the strikes of the marine machinists, the tailors and the butchers.

In 1903 the building trades strike was the most stubborn and disastrous ever known in that branch of industry in New York City. During the season eigthy-one unions of skilled mechanics, comprising 40,000 men, were idle most of the time, involving a loss of 1,707,000 days' work and $6,7500,000 in wages. The loss to the builders and members aggregated more than $200,000,000. In addition to this, last year between 25,000 and 30,000 laborers were idle much of the time, including 20,000 unskilled workmen in the subway, teamsters, masons, helpers and others.

This year at no time have there been more than 20,000 men in the building trades idle, and there have been no strikes of consequence among the unskilled classes. In March and April 5000 Masons' helpers quit work, which forced an equal number of bricklayers into idleness for twenty days. This was the only trouble of importance in the building trades until the recent lockout, and this fight has been of a sporadic character, which has not brought about a complete tieup of building operations, such as occurred in 1903.

In the building trades at the present time there are only about 10,000 men in enforced idleness.

There are 150,000 union workmen, skilled and unskilled, in the metropolitan district. At no time during the season has the army of idle exceeded 35,000.

THREE MEN SHOT.

Occupants of Carriage Hit and Two on the Street.

New York, Sept. 6.—Three men have been shot in a fight in Prince street, and two probably will die. They are Joseph Falano, aged twenty-four, and Alfred Setteri, aged twenty-three.

A fist fight was in progress, and was being watched by a crowd of Italians, when three men in a carriage drove into the crowd and began to strike one of the fighters with a whip.

Carano Malinfrone, one of the fighters, fired into the carriage, and is said to have hit one of its occupants, then he turned his weapon on the two men with whom he had been fighting. A dozen or more shots were fired. The identity of the men in the carriage is unknown, as they drove hurriedly from the scene.

LIGHTHOUSE BURNS.

Wife of Warden, Little Daughter and Two Others Die.

Frontera, Mex., Sept. 6.—The home of the lighthouse warden was completely destroyed by fire. Mrs. Palleras, wife of the lighthouse warden, and her two-year-old daughter, Juana, who were sleeping in a room next to where the fire broke out, died from asphyxiation. Mrs. Caldera, sister of Mrs. Palleras, and her husband perished in the flames. The cause of the fire has not yet beeen fouad. Help reached the scene of the conflagration too late to prevent the loss of life and the total destruction of the building.

SLOW INCREASE.

France In Ten Years Gains Only Half Million People.

Paris, Sept. 6.—The minister of commerce has received an official report of the last census of France, begun in 1901. It shows the population to be 38,961,945, or a gain of only 444,612 in ten years. Comparative tables disclose that there is no other European country in which the population increases so slowly. The percentage of increase in Germany, Great Britain and Russia is almost a third greater than in France for the same period.

Hit Fourteen Times.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 6.—Frank Sattlethight, who battered his wife's brains out with a monkey wrench at their home in Princess Anne county, six weeks ago, lies at the point of death in a hospital here from bullet wounds received while endeavoring to escape from a sheriff's posse that surrounded him at his father's home at Lynn Haven Bay. He was hit fourteen times. Sattlethight killed his wife because she went to see a sham battle at Cape Henry against his wishes.

Her Throat Cut.

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 6.—A special from Clarkston, N. C., says that Mrs. George Packer of that town was murdered there. Her body was found in the woods, her throat having beeen cut. One negro has been arrested, and another is under suspicion.

Annual Sun Dances.

Guthrie, Okla., Sept. 6.—The Pottawatomie, Shawnee and Kickapoo Indians are holding their annual sun dances near Shawnee. One tribe celebrates at a time, the other tribes being invited guests. After each tribe has celebrated a joint barbecue will be held.

Several Hurt.

New York, Sept. 6.—Two trolley cars on the singac single track division of the Paterson trolley line, collided near Little [illegible]. Two women were seriously hurt and the others driver seriously hurt and two other women and eight men slightly injured.

Learning to Cast Fly.

New York, Sept. 6.—Josepho Choate, American ambassador to Great Britain, and his daughter, are learing how to cast the fly, according to a Herald dispatch from London.

ALL OVER DIXIE.

Labor Day Was Generally Observed In Southern States.

Memphis, Sept. 6.—Labor day was celebrated here with a parade in which from 1000 to 1500 men took part. After the disbandment of the parade the participants and their friends took part in a picnic which was held at East End park. The festivities closed at night with a display of fireworks and speech-making. Congressman M. R. Patterson and Hon. M. W. Connolly delivered orations.

Advices from the principal cities and towns of nearly every southern state show that Labor day was more generally observed than in many previous years. Thousands of workmen were in line in the various cities, and the afternoon was given over to atuletic sports and speech-making by distinguished orators.

Several thousand men paraded at Birmingham, Ala., and there were four picnics.

There was a street parade at Louisville, Ky., and speeches at Phoenix park. Former Congressman Howard of Alabama was the orator.

A long parade, followed by athletic games at Piedmont park characterized the day at Atlanta, Ga.

There was no parade at Nashville, Tenn., but celebration at the parks.

Twenty-five unions paraded at New Orleans, and the demonstration was an impressive one. Commercial exchanges and banks closed. President O'Donnell of the International Machinists delivered the annual oration.

The day was celebrated on an extensive scale at Knoxville, Tenn.

Labor day parade at Mobile, Ala., was participated in by 3000 men. The city bore a holiday air, and business houses closed.

There was an immense parade at Baltimore. Banks, exchanges, municipal buildings and large business houses closed.

At Richmond, Va., Labor day was probably more generally absorved than in any year heretofore. Business was practically suspended. There was a parade ten miles long of laborers and unions, and an all-day series of exercises by Charles T. Bland of Portsmouth, Va.

IN OTHER SECTIONS.

Thomas E. Watson, Populist candidate for president of the United States, was the principal speaker at the Labor day picnic at Kansas City.

The annual holiday of labor was celebrated at Chicago by a parade and picnics. The march, the chief feature of the day, in previous years, was a comparatively small affair. It was participated in only by the steamsters, workers in the building trades, the Butcher workmen and a few other organizations.

At Boston 25,000 men joined in one of the longest Labor day parades ever seen in that city. The day was observed in many New England cities. The observation of the day was more general than usual.

Ninety-five hundred trades unionists parade at Milwaukee.

Pittsburg had a long parade.

There was a monstrous parade at Philadelphia.

St. Louis had two parades—one of the Central Trades and Labor union, the other on the World's fair grounds by the Building Trades council.

Labor day was generally observed at New York.

There were 20,000 participants in the parade at Cleveland, O.

There was an industrial parade at St. Paul, the feature of which was an unusually large number of women.

More than 100 organizations paraded at Denver. Clarence Darrow of Chicago delivered an address.

Three thousand strikers paraded the streets of South Omaha.

Parade at San Francisco was an immense one. Thousands of men and women were in line. Many Knights Templar witnessed the parade.

Toronto, Ont., and other Canadian cities and town celebrated the day.

AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

First Observation of Labor Day by Non-Unionists.

Labor day was observed at Cripple Creek with a parade of 3000 independent workmen. It was the first time in the history of the camp that union men failed to parade, and probably the first observance of Labor day by strictly non-union men in America. Banners read, "They Can't Come Back," "Cripple Creek is Still in America," "189 Shipping Mines," and "We Don't Hire Salaried Agitators." Army officers, the fire company and local militia participated.

NEGRO LYNCHED.

He Was Charged With Assaulting Two White Girls.

Little Rock, Sept. 6.—A special to the Gazette from Crossett states that the negro who attempted to assault two white girls Saturday night was taken from the jail Sunday and lynched about three miles from Crossett. After stringing him to a tree the mob riddled his body with bullets. His assault upon the the girls took place on the Bonham plantation, thirty-five miles from Crossett.

GOODS FOUND.

Large Quantity Stolen at Lake Charles Are Discovered.

Lake Charles, La., Sept. 6.—Sheriff D. J. Reed has discovered a large portion of the goods stolen from Perkins & Miller secreted in old Norris mill, on an island between here and West Lake. Two men, Eugene Fraizer and H. McLaurin, captured in Houston, and Lyman Herring, arrested in Beaumont, are in jail here. The officers believe that they are about to solve the mystery of a score of burglaries which occurred here last winter.

Shot by a Negro.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 6.—Wash Bradley, a negro, shot and mortally wounded Mrs. N. B. Barrow. Mrs. Barrow died Sunday afternoon. Bradley has not been captured. Several posses are searching for him. Excitement is intense, and if caught, he may be lynched. The reward offered for the apprehension has been raised to $150.

RACING FOR MUKDEN.

Kuropatkin and Oyama Traveling That Way.

RUSSIANS TO GET OUT

Rear Guard of Czar's Forces Said to Have Been Nearly Annihilated and Main Army About to Be Surrounded.

New York, Sept. 6.—The forces of Kuropatkin and Oyama are racing for Mukden. This much stands out in the news of Monday and is indicated in a report forwarded by Kuropatkin, who says that his retreat is being conducted in perfect order, though the Japanese on Sunday repeatedly attacked his rear and continued the attack until Monday. The result of the race is in doubt. The United Russian forces are now north of Yentai, a station on the railway, about ten miles northeast of Liao Yang. They are pushing on to Mukden, to which the

FIELD MARSHAL MISHIZURA NODZU.

bulk of the Japanese forces are marching direct, after having swarmed across the Taitse river. A strong Japanese flanking column is about thirty miles northeast of Liao Yang and trying to get between the Russian forces and Mukden.

With this race in progress there was a brief dispatch from Mukden, saying that preparations for the evacuation of that place are proceeding. This report, if well founded, as is pointed out in the Associated Press, St. Petersburg dispatches would mean the abandonment of the whole of southern Manchuria and the winding up of the present campaign.

It was reported in St. Petersburg at a late hour Monday night that Kuropatkin's rear guard had been almost annihilated and that the main Russian army was in danger of being surrounded.

Kuroptakin in his report makes no mention of the abandonment of 200 guns at Liao Yang, a rumor to which effect is in circulation. Advices from Port Arthur by way of Chefoo bring the ghting there up to Sept. 2, and say the Japanese losses were very heavy.

RETREAT CUT OFF.

London Journal Has This Information About Kuropatkin.

London, Sept. 6.—The Daily Mail prints a dispatch from Simminsin, datdated Tuesday, giving a report that General Kuropatkin's retreat has been cut off. The dispatch goes on to say that the Russian troops had advanced in a strong force to the Southeast of Mukden as far as Japing Hill to oppose any possible attack in the direction of their advance.

A Chinese official who arrived from Mukden Sunday says that the Russian troops are leaving fro the north; that there are 18,000 men ten miles east of the city; that the officers and men have become dispirited, and that much sickness prevails.

Did Not Escape.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.—There is no truth in the statement printed in London that Sassoneff, the murderer of Interior Minister Von Plehve, has succeeded in escaping from prison.

May Go to Front.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.—The report that the emperor will go to the front is again revived, and seems to have foundation. It is known that the imperial train has been fitted for a long journey.

REFUSED TO SALUTE.

Southern Soldiers Would Not Do So to Negroes.

Gainesville, Va., Sept. 6.—Considerable feeling developed Monday at General Grant's camp between soldiers of the First South Carolina infantry, the First Texas infantry and the First Georgia infantry, on the one hand, and a negro Connecticut regiment. Many of the southern soldiers have failed to salute negro officers.

It was discovered Monday, although it is fair to say not in this connection that in spite of the precautionary measures, ball cartridges have been brought into the two big camps. A rigid inspection was ordered.

At 3 o'clock the Blue army, under General Grant, attacked the Brown army, under General Bell. The battle is to continue until 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, with a brief truce.

Was Renominated.

Honolulu, Sept. 6.—The Republican convention renominated John K. Kalanianole for delegate to congress. The platform indorses Governor Carter and the national ticket.

Portrait Painter Dead.

London, Sept. 6.—James Archer, the portrait painter, is dead. He visited America professionally in 1884.

OKLAHOMA CITY DAY.

Sixteen Young Women Were a Unique Feature of the Occasion.

St. Louis, Sept. 6.—A reception in the Oklahoma building, attended by Governor Ferguson and his staff, and sixteen young women, chosen from twelve cities in the United States and four cities throughout the world on account of their beauty, was one of the unique features of Oklahoma City day, which Monday opened the celebration of Oklahoma week at the exposition.

The foreign cities represented [illegible] Toronto, Havana, Tokio and Glas[illegible]

Bearing a special invitation [illegible] President Francis to President [illegible] of Mexico to visit the World's fair [illegible] nold Shanklin left Monday for the [illegible] of Mexico.

LABOR AGENTS BEATEN.

Were Endeavoring to Secure [illegible] Farm Laborers.

Calvert, Tex., Sept. 6.—Three [illegible] men from the black land country [illegible] have been inducing colored farm [illegible] ers to leave were assaulted and [illegible] Farmers here hire negro laborers [illegible] the year and advance them money [illegible] supplies, hence their objection to [illegible] negroes being induced to leave [illegible] the time when their services are [illegible] valuable.

LETTER CARRIERS.

Held Their Annual Meeting on L[illegible] Day at Dallas.

Dallas, Sept. 6.—The annual [illegible] of the Association of Letter Carri[illegible] Texas were held here Monday, M[illegible] Barry welcomed the carriers on [illegible] half of of the city. Postmaster R[illegible] son and W. R. Lincoln, a local [illegible] carrier, also made welcoming addr[illegible] T. B. White of Waco responded. P[illegible] ident J. M. Nichols of Galveston pr[illegible] ed. The attendance were large.

Death of Dr. Armstrong.

Austin, Sept. 5.—Dr. D. H. Arms[illegible] aged seventy-four years, died here [illegible] his younger days he was one of [illegible] most prominent physicians in the [illegible]

Gave Bond.

Austin, Sept. 6.—Jack Burdette, [illegible] is charged with shooting and killi[illegible] nephew, Jesse Burdette, has given [illegible] in the sum of $2500. It is claimed [illegible] he did the shooting in selfdefense.

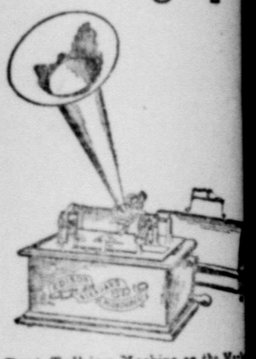
Aged Clergyman Dies.

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 6.—Rev. [illegible] Sylvester Clarke, first rector of Th[illegible] Episcopal church, and the oldest [illegible] gyman in this city, is dead at the [illegible] of seventy-one. He was for some [illegible] professor of church history at the [illegible] versity of the South at Sewanee, T[illegible] and in 1880 was elected to the [illegible] professorship at the Seabury Di[illegible] school at Faribault, Minn. He retu[illegible] to Bridgeport in 1888.

Poet's Daughter Killed.

Boston, Sept. 6.—Mrs. Imogen[illegible] Eddy, oldest daughter of Nathan[illegible] Willis, the poet, has lost her life [illegible] elevator accident at her apart[illegible] here. When about to enter the lift [illegible] foot caught in some manner and [illegible] fell from the fourth floor to the b[illegible] of the shaft. Mrs. Eddy was [illegible] years old.

The Edison Phonograph



Best Talking Machine on the Mark[illegible]

Do not conflict the Edison Phono[illegible] with other so-called talking ma[illegible] Each genuine Edison Phonograph [illegible] Moulded Record bears on it the stam[illegible] "EDISON." You can not be decei[illegible]

THE EDISON GOLD MOLDED REC[illegible]
Reduced to 35c Each.

Full line of Machines and Records

CUMMINGS, SHEPHERD & [illegible]
700 Houston, St., Fort Worth.

Popular Advertisi[illegible]

Advertisements under this he[illegible] wants, for sale, to lease, etc., w[illegible] printed at a charge of 1 cent a wo[illegible] the first insertion and ½ cent a wo[illegible] each insertion thereafter. An avera[illegible] 6½ words make a line.

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

FOR SALE.

S. T. BIBB & CO., Phone 147, 1004 [illegible] street, Coal, Grain and Hay.

JERSEY COWS FOR SALE.

Ten or twelve Jersey cows, nearly [illegible] of them registered or eligible for r[illegible] try, and a few high grades. Would [illegible] at a bargain, or trade for improved [illegible] estate. Address Jersey, this office.

FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES—H[illegible] mules and mares. Also good [illegible] and ranches. C. A. LUCKENB[illegible] Shovel Mount, Burnet county, T[illegible]

FEEDERS — Steers, Bulls, Hogs [illegible] Sheep. I can furnish 3,000 or 4,[illegible] and 4-year-old steers, and 400 or [illegible] bulls; 1,000 head of stock hogs, [illegible] or 5,000 mutton sheep. Parties [illegible] ing stock to feed will find it to [illegible] interest to correspond with F[illegible] MANN, San Angelo, Tex.

FOR SALE—Or trade, registered [illegible] Polled bull, acclimated. DR. [illegible] GILLESPIE, Room 210, North T[illegible] Building.

5000 Horses a[illegible] Mules at Auctio[illegible]

At the Fort Worth Stock Yards [illegible] week, Sept. 19 to 24. I want you[illegible] signments of all kinds and class[illegible] horses and mules, as there will be [illegible] buyers than ever gathered at a [illegible] the South.

Sale commences Sept. 19th, and [illegible] tinues one week. For full infor[illegible] write J. K. BRUC[illegible]
Care Stock Yards Co., Fort Worth.