The Fort Worth Daily Live Stock Reporter.

VOL. VIII. NORTH FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1904. NO. 149

LIVE STOCK MARKET

MODERATE RUN OF CATTLE CAME IN TODAY.

Steers Moved on a Steady Basis with Yesterday—Cows and Bulls Steady. Calves in Demand, and Sales Made at a Quarter Gain.

VERY FEW HOGS IN, THE USUAL STORY.

Demand Active, and Sales Were Made at Steady to Strong Prices—Top $5.25 Pigs $4.95.

SHEEP MARKET STRONG, GOOD MUTTONS IN DEMAND.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Today	1,200	400	850
Last month	2,498	537	75
Same day 1903	1,577	491	1,835

Official Receipts Yesterday.

Cattle	2,074
Hogs	478
Sheep	138
Horses and mules	2

Range of Selling Prices Today.

CATTLE—Steers, top $4, bulk $2.40@4.00. Cows, top $2.75, bulk $1.85@2.25. Calves, bulk $3.

HOGS—Top $5.25, bulk $5.15@5.22½.

SHEEP—Bulk $4.50.

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Steers—Good to strict choice	$3 50@4 40
Medium fed	2 75@3 50
Stockers and feeders	2 25@2 75
Yearlings	1 25@2 25
Cows—Choice heavy fed	2 50@3 00
Medium butcher	2 00@2 50
Cutters	1 00@2 00
Canners	1 00@1 75
Bulls, stags and oxen	1 50@3 25
Calves—Good to fancy veals	3 00@3 75
Common to fair	1 00@2 75

Receipts of cattle today were again light. There was no improvement in the market, showing packers have plenty on hond and are not in need of many.

Thirty-four cars were shipped in, which with a few drive-ins made a total of about 1,200 head, against 1,810 for last Friday, 2,498 for the same Friday in May, and 1,577 for the corresponding day one year ago.

BEEF STEERS.

The largest portion of today's run was composed of steers of light medium and well finished grades.

There did not seem to be any urgency in the trade for the heavy cattle, the light thin being the first to move.

Finally the pens were cleared on a steady basis with the best going at a top of $4, and light thin and medium grades within the range of from $2.25@2.40.

Representative sales:

No.	Ave.	Price
24	1055	4 00
22	1055	4 00
24	1086	4 00
22	1025	4 00
22	786	2 90
3	900	2 85
2	920	2 85
1	1070	2 85
27	809	2 80
2	839	2 50
3	793	2 50
5	830	2 50
27	782	2 50
28	854	2 40
28	884	2 40
28	855	2 40
28	844	2 40
40	799	2 35
30	751	2 25
30	739	2 25
30	733	2 25

BUTCHER STOCK.

Butcher stock supply was light, the quality of which was common to medium and very mixed. Local buyers were bidding generally steady, but salesmen were trying to improve prices over yesterday. This delayed trading some but the supply finally started to move with the bulk of traders quoting a steady market with yesterday. A few good cows landed around $2.50, but the bulk of offerings went at a range of from $1.75@2.10.

Bulls were scarce and with little demand trading was slow but about steady, the best going around $2.25, with the bulk at from $1.75@2.00.

Cows.

1	780	2 85
3	1040	2 85
2	1003	2 75
27	920	2 75
23	793	2 30
2	919	2 25
8	880	2 25
4	800	2 25
2	835	2 25
9	845	2 30
1	690	2 15
29	630	2 10
2	795	2 05
7	820	2 00
9	836	2 00
35	713	2 00
33	609	1 90
29	732	1 90
9	851	1 85
5	854	1 85
1	662	1 75
2	870	1 75
2	735	1 75
3	936	1 75
3	616	1 70
10	776	1 50
1	803	1 50
1	800	1 50
1	860	1 50
1	580	1 25
1	430	1 25
1	930	1 25
1	730	1 10
1	600	1 00

Bulls.

1 stag	890	2 25
2	1115	2 00
1	1210	2 00
1	1210	1 85
1 stag	800	1 75
2	915	1 65
2	930	1 65
1	780	1 50

CALVES.

The calf market was lightly supplied. Both packers seemed to have fresh orders which they ewere unable to fill, and salesmen gained an advance of 25c over yesterday's trading.

A few odd head of choice vealers landed at $3.75, but the bulk went at a range of from $2.50@3.00.

1	150	3 75
17	149	3 10
1	200	3 00
2	205	3 00
90	189	3 00
1	170	3 00
2	130	2 75
1	200	2 50
3	130	2 50
4	190	2 50
3	250	2 50
1	210	2 50
5	328	2 25
1	260	2 00
1	440	2 00

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	$5 10@5 30
Mixed packers	4 90@5 10
Lights	4 70@4 90
Pigs	4 00@4 65
Stags and roughs	3 50@4 25

Hog receipts continue to come in light numbers. Only four cars were shipped in today, which with a few wagon hogs made the total number for the day close around 400, against 610 for last Friday, 537 for the same Friday in May, and 491 for the same day one year ago.

The quality and weight today were about of an average, and the strong demand absorbed all early receipts on a steady to strong basis compared with yesterday.

After the supply was weighed up buyers at the gates were disputing who would get the first bid on wagon hogs that arrived, which showed the shortage of hogs and the inability of packers to fill their most urgent orders.

Send your hogs to Fort Worth and receive best results.

One load selling on the late market yesterday averaged 226 pounds and brought $5.25. Some 380-pound drive-ins today brought the same top, with the bulk of sales at a range of from $5.17½@5.22½.

Good to choice sorted are quoted at a range of from $5.10@5.30, mixed packers $4.90@5.10, light grades $4.70@4.90, pigs $4.00@4.65, and boars, stags and roughs from $3.50@4.25.

Representative sales:

Hogs.

No.	Ave.	Price.
1	170	4 00
41	189	5 17½
2	330	5 22½
67	224	5 22½
3	383	5 25

Pigs.

3	116	4 00
1	130	4 95

Late yesterday.

1	225	4 00
1	225	4 00
8	90	4 05
26	136	4 85
75	179	5 10
82	169	5 10
62	205	5 20
41	213	5 20
86	226	5 25

THE SHEEP TRADE

Today's Quotations.

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

Representative sales:

Sheep.

No.	Average.	Price.
126 clipped wethers	90	4 50
128 clipped wethers	93	4 50
1 ram	70	2 00

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 1,300	165@175

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.

S. S. H., Durant	25
W. Bender, Kerrville	27
E. T. Nickles, Mt. Calm	98
C. E. Hicks, Saginaw	41
Moberly Bros. & Pipe, Italy	31
G. A. McClung, Cleburne	46
C. H. Merrill, Granbury	37
Chas. Premint, Premint	90
J. H. Houghton, Ella	112
W. L. Cherry, Kerens	29
Blocker & Johnson, San Antonio	90
Agent, Rosenburg	5
J. L. Ely, Temple	31
Fred McCann, Lone Wolf, O. T.	4
T. H. Shaw, Talpa	81
Harrison & Crawford, Purcell, I. T.	82

Hogs.

Lowe & Co., Alvarado, Tex.	86
J. Scott, Bartlett, Tex.	71
Fred McCann, Lone Wolf, O. T.	45

Sheep.

John T. Clements, Lampasas	255
Hugh Rogers, Dublin	595

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET

Cattle.

Swift & Co.	202
Armour & Co.	117
Saunders	187
Bob	13
Holman	8
101 Ranch	16
Googins	58
Williams	30
Braumiller	24
Satchell & Co.	30
Wigglesworth	60
J. W. Corn	50

Calves.

Swift & Co.	153
Armour & Co.	23

Hogs.

Armour & Co.	244
Swift & Co.	240

Sheep.

Swift & Co.	85
Armour & Co.	4

ABOUT THE STOCK YARDS TODAY.

J. Scott from Williamson county sold 67 hogs of 224 pounds at $4.22½.

J. W. Womack from Brown county sold 27 cows of 718 pounds at $2.30.

W. L. Cherry from Navarra county sold 27 steers of 809 pounds average at $2.80.

E. T. Nichols from Hill county sold 40 steers of 799 pounds at $2.35, and 28 cows of 772 at $1.85.

E. A. Burch sent in from Mansfield 23 cows that averaged 920 pounds and sold at $2.25, and 3 of 1003 at $2.75.

E. L. Hutchinson was in from Durant, I. T., with a mixed shipment of cattle that sold at satisfactory prices.

J. H. Houghton from Nueces county sold a string of steers at prices that satisfied him, considering the state of the market.

A. A. Hartgrove had 4 cars of good steers in from his feed lots in Brown county. He sold 92 head, averaging 1055, at $4.

John T. Clements had a double-deck of sheep in from Lampasas county. He sold 254 head of clipped ewes, average 90 pounds, at $4.50.

THIS IS A WONDER.

Either the Cow or the Liar, Whichever You have in Mind.

Flanders, L. I., June 20.—Henry W. Brown of this place has a cow that is almost prolific enough in milk giving to establish a full-fledged milk route all by herself. She gave twenty-four quarts of milk at one milking. This is the most astonishing feat yet accomplished by a Suffolk county cow, so far as can be learned.

The cow is about eight years old. She is of no particular breed—just a cow, that's all. Previous to this remarkable record she had been doing nothing wonderful in milk giving; in fact, her best record last summer was eighteen quarts at two milkings.

When Mr. Brown went out to milk her he thought the cow looked at him with a rather peculiar expression, almost as if she would say, "I'm going to do something wonderful for you this time." Mr. Brown carried a regular size milk pail, and, seating himself, proceeded to relieve the cow of her milk.

He was not much surprised in filling the pail the first time, but when he got it full he noticed that there appeared to be plenty of it left, and after emptying the pail he started in again. During the filling of this pail the cow kept turning around and looking at him with what her owner declares was a rather amused expression on her face.

When the second pail was nearly filled he muttered to himself, "Great Scott! Brindle, you're a regular fountain."

After emptying the second pailful and going back toward the cow he swears the animal fairly laughed at him. When he filled the pail for the second time he notified his family of the wonderful cow he had out in the barnyard, and remarked that he thought they had better get out the wash tub for him to milk in. The third pail was not filled completely full, though, before the supply was exhausted. Both Mr. Brown and the cow heaved sighs of relief when the wonderful milking ordeal was completed, and at the same time both looked proud—the man because he owned such a wonder and the cow because she had done so well for her master.

The Center of Massachusetts.

A great tree near Rutland marks the geographical center of Massachusetts.

Eastern Asia Coal Fields.

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

Sunflowers as Fuel.

Sunflowers make good fuel. The stalks when dried are as hard as maple wood and make a good fire, and the seed heads, with the seeds in, are said to burn better than the best hard coal.

Professions in India.

In the last census paper from India there are some queer answers under the head of "Profession." One Hindoo says he is an "eye cleaner," another "a talebearer from house to house." Another gives his source of income as "begging from relations."

LOOK AT THE FIGURES.

These Show that St. Louis Market Reports are Misleading.

A statement in this paper a few days ago, that the market reports sent from St. Louis were misleading, has stirred up the National Live Stock Reporter to its defense. The St. Louis Reporter says:

"If the Fort Worth Reporter knows anything about market quotations, it will remember that they do not always represent actual sales, but rather what certain things would sell for, if available."

Well, that is just what we said. The words printed in this paper were: "The quotations (from St. Louis) do not represent actual top sales of cattle, but the price at which prime stuff would sell if on the market. On the other hand, reports of the Fort Worth market indicate actual sales, which are often considerably below what strictly choice cattle would bring."

We introduce the St. Louis paper in which this "kick" was printed, to show that what we said was true. It is dated the 22d. The market report sent out on that day quotes Texas steers on the St. Louis market at $3.00@5.75, cows and heifers $2.75@3.75. The best sale of Texas steers on that day, as reported in the St. Louis paper, was at $4.50, and best cows and heifers (only 6 head) at $3.30. The steers that sold at $4.50 weighed 1190 pounds. At Fort Worth that day steers of 1102 pounds sold at $4.25.

This seems to pretty completely sustain what we said, that "the market reports sent out from St. Louis are misleading, if shippers do not understand them." On the day mentioned, Fort Worth top steers sold within 25 cents of St. Louis top steers of 88 pounds more weight, but the market quotations sent out from St. Louis made top steers there $1.50 more than tops at Fort Worth.

What're you kicking about?

CATTLE FOR SOUTH DAKOTA.

Trainload from Midland, to be Put on Pasture and Sold.

A trainload of cattle went through yesterday, consigned by Messrs. Garrett and Ingram to South Dakota, where they will be put on grass. They come from the ranches of these gentlemen, south of Midland.

Mr. Garrett, who accompanied the shipment, said they had already sent a good number to the same place, and did fairly well with them. The cattle are very thin now, but they are good grade and when put on grass soon pick up and show their breeding. "We sell them out in lots to suit purchasers," Mr. Garrett said. "Some purchasers want 50 head, some 100, and some more, and they take what they want. We have got pretty fair prices for them. Anything beats keeping them on the ranch where they were, for there is no grass for them. We had to get out. I don't know what's going to become of thousands of cattle around Midland and further west, for the grass is not there to keep them through the summer."

Cats as Food.

A writer in the London Chronicle says: "A few years ago—it may be the same today—the popular markets of the poorer quarters of Rome and even the stalls of the butchers near the Pantheon showed rows and rows of cats hung up for sale, with the skins off, but the tails carefully left on to show that they were not rabbits, for an old fashioned Italian does not think a rabbit quite fit for human food, nor will any Italian peasant eat the meat of sheep. Anything winged, however, is his favorite food. Like the lady in Boccaccio's story, he eats a parrot when he can get one."

Flowers and Blood.

A superstition dating from olden times exists to the effect that roses and flowers generally attain greater beauty in soil fertilized by blood, especially by human blood, than elsewhere. Persons who have visited Newmarket, England, know of the so called "bloody flower of Newmarket" which is found nowhere else than in the old moat, now filled up, and in which, according to tradition, a very large quantity of human remains is interred. These flowers bloom in June and July and by the bloodlike hue of their blossoms suggest the name which has been given to them.

Some Irish Weddings.

Shrove Tuesday weddings in Ireland are exceedingly common, and sometimes among the peasantry they are celebrated in strange circumstances. There is a story of a young peasant girl being aroused out of bed on the night of Shrove Tuesday to be married before midnight to a well to do Irish-Australasian whom she had never seen, though he was known to her parents, who made the match. It turned out a happy marriage. The young people usually take the matter philosophically, believing that their parents know best how to make them happy. This anecdote is told of a Tipperary girl: "Biddy," asked her friend, "are ye goin' off this Shraff?" "Musha, I don't know that," said Biddy, "but they're sittin' on me upstairs"—meaning that matchmaking was in progress. Another story relates to a number of weddings taking place in a Munster church on Shrove Tuesday. "An' where's yer intended, Joe?" one swain was asked. "Begob, Mick, I couldn't tell ye, but I believe she's up there among the feathers and ribbons in the front row of sates." He learned who she was when the names were called out.

AN IDEAL FISH.

Mohawk Chubs Are Graceful, Slim and Elegant Creatures.

There are in some clear, cold streams of the north certain fish known locally as "Mohawk chubs." These fish are the ideal fish in shape and color—graceful, slim, elegant creatures, pure silver except on the dorsal ridge, which is the tint of oxidized silver. They are tender mouthed and remind me somewhat of the grayling, although they have not the great dorsal fin nor the fragile mouth of that fish. They often inhabit trout waters, and I have an idea that trout feed on the smaller ones, although I have no absolute proof that this is true. I know, however, that pickerel, muskellunge and black bass strike at them eagerly.

These fish rise to a fly and are often quite as gamy as grayling. Often and often I have struck them in trout waters and have found them interesting fighters when tackle is light and water cold and swift.

Animals and birds appear to be very fond of them, or at least are often seen eating them, perhaps because they may be easier to catch than trout. Where Mohawk chubs are, herons and kingfishers congregate. The only time I ever saw an osprey in that region was once when whipping that stream. The osprey dashed down within a rod of me and seized a Mohawk chub that must have weighed a pound at least, bearing him up out of the pool and away across acres of swamp toward the distant forest.—Robert W. Chambers in Harper's Weekly.

BUCHAREST.

The Capital of Roumania Is a Sort of Miniature Paradise.

Though all Bucharest is modern, we find the old eastern methods of mercantile construction—little open cupboards lining the road, dealers squatting among their wares, literally at the receipt of custom, for they make no effort to invite it, and the various trades huddle together, here an armory of rude pottery, richest green and richest red; there an arsenal of thick leathern sandals, a heavy patch of burnt umber; yonder an avenue of black sheepskin caps set out upon brass stands, in appearance like peasants' heads after a massacre. Out in the streets are high hillocks of golden grain, pyramids of pumpkins and blazing piles of scarlet chillies. At intervals little congregations wait with laughing philosophy until they shall be hired—builders with their hods, inborers with their spades, all with the emblems of their toil. Bucharest may be summed up as a city of pleasures and palaces, a metropolis of perpetual carnival, a temple of boisterous joviality. Her engaging people combine the color, the grace and the hospitable instincts of the east with the comfort and convenience of the west. Every instant spent among them yields a quintessence of life and joy and warmth and color. A small Paris indeed? Nay; 'tis a little paradise.—Herbert Vivian in Saturday Review.

Ant Colonies.

An ant nest or colony arises from eggs laid by one or more "queens." The developing young are tended by the sexless neuters, or "workers." The maggots, or larval ants, are fed by them, often nourished out of the nurses' mouths, and are as carefully watched in respect of the temperature and other conditions of the nurseries as are infantile human beings. When full development occurs the pupae change into ants, which are either winged or wingless. The latter are the "neuters," or workers. They may develop big jaws and appear as the "soldiers" of the colony. Those which are winged are the founders of new colonies. They are of both sexes and they produce the eggs whence the new generations will be evolved.

Purchase of Wives.

Wives are still obtained by purchase in some parts of Russia. In the district of Kamyshin, on the Volga, for example, this is practically the only way in which marriages are brought about. The price of a pretty girl from a well to do family ranges from $100 to $200, and in special cases a much higher sum is obtained. In the villages the lowest price is about $25. It is customary for the fathers of the intending bride and bridegroom to haggle for a long time over the price to be paid for the lady. A young farmer whose father cannot afford to pay for a wife for him need not think of getting married.

Japan In the Eighth Century.

As early as the eighth century a university had already been established in Japan that included such modern divisions as schools of medicine, ethics, mathematics and history, and some of the text books employed at that remote period dealt with such subjects as the diseases of women, materia medica and veterinary surgery, types of text books which appear to have been unknown in European countries until about 1,000 years later.

Unreasonable Conductor.

Conductor—You ought to have known better than to get off the car in that way. You should always step forward in leaving a car. Passenger (who has picked himself up)—But, my dear sir, I wasn't going that way; I live on the street we have just passed.—Boston Transcript.

One Way.

Madge—Did you tell her she was older than you? Marjorie—Oh, no; that wouldn't be polite. But whenever we meet in a car I offer her my seat.—Town Topics.

If you seek to make one rich, study not to increase his stores, but to diminish his desires.—Seneca.

Read The Live Stock Reporter.

DAILY WEATHER FORECAST.

Weather Bureau, Fort Worth, June 24.—Local weather forecast: Tonight and Saturday, probably showers.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	10,000	12,000	5,000
Kansas City	1,500	5,000	1,000
St. Louis	3,500	3,500	1,500
	15,000	20,500	7,500

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, June 24—CATTLE—Receipts 10,000. Market steady. Top $6.45.

HOGS — Receipts 12,000. Market 5 higher, closing easy. Top $5.45, bulk $5.25@5.35.

SHEEP—Receipts 5,000. Unchanged.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, June 24.—CATTLE—Receipts 1,500. Market steady. Top $6.40.

HOGS — Receipts 6,000. Top $5.25, bulk $5.00@5.10.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,000. Slow.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stockyards, June 24.—CATTLE — Receipts 3,500, Texxas 3,000. Market steady. Steers $3.75@5.50.

HOGS — Receipts 3,500. Market 5 higher.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,500. Steady.

A Fifteen Foot Beard.

The proud possessor of the longest beard in the world for a long time was believed to be a Frenchman named Louis Coulon. His beard, which was never cut, measured a trifle less than fifteen feet in length.

Models of Sobriety.

Throughout the townships of Mearley, Mitton, Henthorn, Coldcoates, Twiston and Worston, England, not a single individual has been convicted of drunkenness for ten years.

Flower Barometer.

A certain variety of marigold forms a kind of vegetable barometer. If the day is going to be fine the flowers open about 7 o'clock in the morning and close between 3 and 4 in the afternoon, but if the weather is going to be wet they do not open at all.

Moscow's Contrasts.

There are more millionaires and more paupers in Moscow than in the whole of England.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Prices to Sellers.

POULTRY—Hens, per doz	$3.00
Fryers, per doz	$2.50
Broilers, per doz	$1.75
DUCKS—Per doz	$5.50
EGGS—Per doz	10c
BUTTER—Per lb., yellow	15c to 20c

GRAIN AND HAY.

Prices Paid to Farmers.

HAY—Johnson Grass, ton	$8.00
Prairie Texas, ton	$6.00@8.25
Prairie Territory, ton	$8.50
Alfalfa (new offered)	$12.00
BRAN—Per cwt	$1.15
CORN CHOPS	$1.20
CORN, Shelled, per bushel	65c
OATS—Per bushel	33@35c
WHEAT—Per bushel	75@78c

Vegetables.

CABBAGE—Per pound	2½c
ONIONS—Per pound	2½@3c
PEACHES—Crate	75c
APPLES—Per bushel	$1.50
BEETS—Doz. bunches	25c
BEANS—Per bushel	$1.00
POTATOES—(New) bushel	80c@$1.00
ROASTING EARS, doz	8@10c
CANTELOUPES—Crate	$1.75@2.00
CORNFIELD PEAS—Per bushel	50c
EGG PLANT—Doz	$1.25

HIDES.

Prices Paid Shippers.

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

PROVISIONS.

From the Store.

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

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Selling Prices at Stores.

SUGAR—Granulated, pound	6c
Cut loaf and powdered, lb	6½c
Yellow	5½c
MOLASSES—Sorghum, gallon	50c
Reboiled molasses	65c
Table syrup, gallon	65c
Louisiana Ribbon Cane	65c

STAPLE GROCERIES.

Selling Prices.

COFFEE—Roasted, pound	15c
RICE—Fancy, full grain	7c
Choice	6c
Prime	5c
FLOUR—High Patent	$2.75
Fancy Patent	$2.65
Third, or Straights	$2.55
SALT—No. 1 fine, bbl	$2.00

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

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

Fattening Ducks For Market.

A week or ten days are required to fat ten young ducks if they have been properly cared for during the period of growth, which usually covers seven to nine weeks. The fattening ration is very simple, one part beef scraps, one of wheat bran and three of cornmeal, with 5 per cent of fine grit added, mixed cold with water or skimmed milk and fed to the limit of their appetite three times per day, neither food nor feeding troughs being allowed before the ducks except when they are eating. They must be kept quiet, for a restless night will undo the work of several days, so rapidly will they run their flesh and fat off. If they do not fatten in ten days, it is best to put them upon growing ration again for three weeks and try again at that age, but not much difficulty is encountered fattening them at the end of seven or nine weeks if they do not get badly frightened.—Reliable Poultry Journal.

Separate the Sexes.

The importance of separating the sexes should not be overlooked, says a correspondent of Western Poultry Journal. We can care for and feed the females so as to get the greatest possible good out of them in the future if this is done, and when the males are large enough to sell as roasters we market those which our judgment tells us will not make high class breeders, and those which are returned as breeders will make a most satisfactory development and prove better breeders if they are not allowed to run with females. One of the greatest causes of infected eggs is the method of allowing the males to run with females, when by keeping them away from the females until the pens are mated we reserve their strength and vigor, and eggs which are fertile and hatch strong chicks are the result.

Feed For Fattening Geese.

Where excessive size and fatness are desired, feed more cornmeal than anything else. This cornmeal can be mixed, say one-half cornmeal, one-quarter ground oats, the balance of it barley meal and wheat middlings, all mixed together with scalding water or milk into a dry mass and fed as much as they will eat four or five times a day, all the time providing plenty of water and green feed.—Feather.

Poultry Notes.

Eggs can be relied upon as being fertile in a week or ten days from the time a cock is put with the hens.

Get young chickens out of small coops as soon as possible and encourage them to go on perches at an early age. Keep them growing and do not crowd them in the henhouse.

When a brood of chicks is not flourishing, we look for lice. Put a little asafetida in the water and change the feed.

After all, the feed is not so important to the chicks' welfare as freedom from insect pests, especially lice.

Biscuit dried in the stove until easily crumbled, then slightly moistened with raw egg, are good for chicks. So are hard boiled eggs chopped fine.

A Gentle Answer.

She—I suppose you don't like it, George, because I do not play upon the piano as I used to before we were married?

He—Not at all, Carrie, not at all. That's what I married you for, you know. I didn't know of any other way to stop your playing.—Boston Transcript.

TICKET IS NOMINATED

Theodore Roosevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks Chosen.

EXCITING FEATURES.

After Each Speech There Was Great Applause, and In a Number of Instances Demonstrations Were Immense.

Chicago, June 24.—The Republican national convention met at 10:30 o'clock Thursday with the expectation of nominating candidates for president and vice president and adjourning in time for afternoon trains. The fair June morning was spent packing grips and eating short breakfasts.

Off to the Coliseum went the delegates to hear speeches. Black of New York, Beveridge of Indiana, Knight of California, Edwards of Georgia, Cotton of Minnesota, Cummings of Maryland, Dolliver of Iowa, Depew of New York and Foraker of Ohio had been chosen to entertain, stir the feelings and excite admiration and faith in candidates they nominated or seconded. The Coliseum began to fill at 9 o'clock with thousands permitted to hear these men of uncommon gifts. None of them, accustomed as they were to great assemblages and great occasions, ever had a more friendly and yet more critical audience. During the earlier hours preparations for departure were evident. Some state headquarters were dismantled, portraits boxed and decorations stripped from the walls. Rooms lately so animated, where many a good story had been told and a jolly company gathered, looked quite dreary in disorder and emptiness.

The convention was called to order by Chairman Cannon. For the first time the seats were all taken and there was a dense wave of humanity everywhere. Mr. Cannon received an ovation when he assumed the gavel.

Nominations for president of the United States being in order, fomer Governor Black of New York arose to make the speech nominating Theodore Roosevelt. The distinguished speaker was loudly cheered throughout his speech and the applause was loud and frequent.

Governor Black's epigrams provoked laughter and his sharply turned sentences provoked applause. He finished at 11:05. As he did so he retired quickly from the platform. But the words, "Theodore Roosevelt," had not left his lips when there was a shout. The convention was on its feet. Like the crash of thunder that follows the lightning the enthusiasm begun. Flags were in the air, hats were thrown up, men jumped onto their chairs, women stood and shouted.

"We are here," said Mr. Black, "to inaugurate a campaign which seems already to be closed. So wisely have the people sowed and watched and tended there seems little now to do but to measure up the grain. The enemy has neither guns nor ammunition, and if they had, they would use them on each other. There is discord among the generals; discord among



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.
[From a new photograph.]

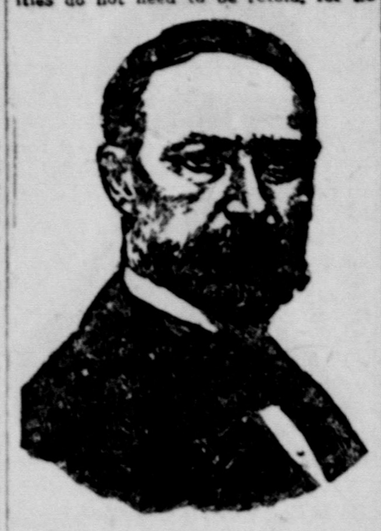
the soldiers. Each would fight in his own way, but before assaulting his Republican adversary he would first destroy his own comrades in the adjoining tents. This is the only war of modern times where the boomerang has been substituted for the gun. Whatever fatalities may occur, however, among the discordant hosts now moving on St. Louis, no harm will come this fall to the American people. There will be no opposition sufficient to raise a conflict. There will be hardly enough for competition. There are no Democratic plans for the conduct of the fall campaign. Their zeal is chiefly centered in discussion as to what Thomas Jefferson would do if he were living. He is not living, and but few of his descendants are among the Democratic remnants of to-day. Whatever of patriotism or wisdom emanated from that distinguished man is now represented in this convention. The Democratic party has seldom tried a problem on its own account; and when it has its blunders have been its only monuments; its courage is remembered only in regret.

"There is one fundamental plank, however, on which the two great parties are in full agreement. Both believe in the equality of men. The difference is that the Democratic party would make every man as low as the poorest, while the Republican party would make every man as high as the best. But the Democratic cause will provoke no outside interference now, for the Republican motto is that of the great commander, 'never interrupt the enemy while he is making a mistake.'

"There are many new names in these days, but the Republican party needs no new title. It stands now where it stood at the beginning. Memory alone is needed to tell the source from which the inspirations of the country blew. The name of the Republican party stands over every door where a righteous cause was born.

"The American people believe in a man or party that has convictions, and knows why.

"A common purpose and desire have engaged us all, and from every nook and corner of the country arises but a single choice to fill the most exalted office in the world. He is no stranger waiting in the shade to be called suddenly into public light. The American people have seen him for many years, and always when the fight was thickest and the greatest need was felt. He has been alike conspicuous in the pursuits of peace and in the arduous stress of war. No man now living will forget the spring of '98, when the American mind was so inflamed and American patriotism so aroused, the man whom this convention has always in its heart was among the first to hear the call and answer to his name. His qualities do not need to be retold, for no



SENATOR CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS OF INDIANA.

man in that exalted place since Lincoln has been better known in every household in the land. A statesman grappling with the living problems of the hour, he grasps but little in the past. He believes in going a head. He does not claim to be the Solomon of his time. There are many things he may not know, but this is sure, that above all things else he stands for progress, courage and fair play, which are the synonyms of of the American name.

Then Chairman Cannon unfurled a tattered silk flag, the property of the Lincoln-McKinley Association of Missouri, which was first used when Lincoln was nominated in 1860.

A young man named J. Henry Smythe of Philadelphia mounted the stage with a megaphone and a flag. As he swung the banner from side to side he shouted the name "Roosevelt!" At each swing of the flag the name was repeated. It was soon taken up by the delegates in front, spread to those in the rear and in a twinkle the whole assemblage was shouting "Roosevelt!" "Roosevelt!" in a measured unison.

The Indiana delegation sprung open umbrellas of red, white and blue bearing portraits of Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

Cheers followed and were renewed when Mr. Cannon recognized Senator Beveridge of Indiana, whom he introduced.

Senator Beveridge began his speech amid loud applause.

Mr. Beveridge spoke with force and increasing enthusiam emphasizing his points with graceful gestures. The senator's voice was probably the easiest heard of any speaker since the convention opened. Cheers and cat calls resounded through the hall when the senator said: "No mystery was ever elected president and never will be."

When the convention expressed its appreciation of Indiana's second to the nomination Chairman Cannon announced that George A. Knight of California would second the nomination. The California delegation showed that it was prepared for the occasion. The old stage coach long-drawn yell, "Wahoo!" was echoed through the hall and a California banner, followed by a huge wreath of flowers, was borne through the hall as Mr. Knight was proceeding to hte platform. Mr. Knight's voice penetrated the furtherest recesses of the hall and rolled back in echoes from the arched convention roof. As he began a voice from the far end shouted: "ot so loud."

Mr. Knight was surrounded by an enthusiastic throng as he left the platform, Senator Scott of West Virginia throwing his arms around him and hugging him enthusiastically.

Chairman Cannon announced the next speaker as "Mr. Stilwell of Georgia." There were loud cries of "Edwards."

Mr. Edwards, who is a man of slight physique, is not gifted with a penetrating voice, and for this reason he was unable to command the absorbing attention that had been given those who spoke before him.

Ex-Governor Bradley of Kentucky was introduced as coming from a state "where they take their politics as they take their whisky—straight." His remarks were for aid for the "disfranchised Republicans of the south."

J. B. Cotton of Minnesota followed.

H. S. Cummings, a negro delegate from Maryland, spoke briefly. He was ovated.

Roll was called in alphabetical order and all voted for Ttheodore Roosevelt, he receiving the entire 994 votes. Texas' vote was cast by C. A. Bynton. Great cheering greeted the chairman's statement of the result.

Nominations for vice president came next.

Senator Dolliver of Iowa, amid much cheering placed in nomination Senator C. W. Fairbanks of Indiana.

When Senator Depew took the platform to second Fairbanks' nomination a voice cried: "Have you had your dinner?"

"I am about to say something about the dinners of the American people," retorted the New Yorker. He told the history of the Republican party and paid his respects to the Democracy. Senator Fairbanks was landed. Every mention of the Indianian's name caused a demonstration.

Senator Foraker of Ohio eulogized Senator [illegible] He was followed by Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania.

"I have introduced four of a kind," said Mr. Cannon, "and, strange to relate, here's a fifth ace." Senator Carter of Montana. Convention roared. Mr. Carter praised Mr. Fairbanks.

The latter was unanimously nominated.

The convention then adjourned.

AT OYSTER BAY.

President Will Be Formally Notified of Nomination July 27.

Chicago, June 24.—Formal notification of President Roosevelt of his nomination will be made July 27 at Oyster Bay. Speaker Cannon will be made chairman of the notification committee. The notification of Senator Fairbanks will occur a week later at Indianapolis. Former Secretary Root will be chairman of the vice presidential notification committee.

NEWLY HATCHED CHICKS.

Hard and Soft Foods Equally Good If Properly Compounded.

It matters not whether chicks are started on hard or soft food. Both are equally good and satisfactory, provided they are properly compounded and the soft food not made wet and sloppy, writes H. E. Moss in Reliable Poultry Journal. The same material that would succeed if fed dry will if ground and slightly moistened with skim milk certainly serve the same purpose and has the advantage of being already ground, therefore being quicker assimilated by the chick and enabling it to make a more rapid growth.

The objections many hold against ground food for chicks will be found on investigation to rest upon failures, caused either by the use of unsuitable material or the sloppy condition in which it is fed. The first feed for chicks should consist of stale bread crumbs soaked in skim milk and squeezed dry, and for the first two days nothing else should be fed. This cleanses the entire alimentary tract and prepares the digestive organs for active and perfect work. The feed for the first ten days should be higher in heat and fat forming material than for the later growing period. A ratio of 1.5 will be found the most satisfactory for early hatched chicks. Few farms furnish as great a variety of grain and seeds as is desirable, and some of them should be purchased especially for this use.

The principal ones needed are cracked corn, broken wheat, the various millet seeds, cracked Kaffir corn, hulled oats or groats and stale breadcrumbs. Rolled oats can also be used, but not too freely, as they swell in the crop. Cracked corn and wheat should make up half the feed and the other half be an assortment of the other seeds.

The chicks should be kept busy scratching for their feed, and if it be scattered in chaff they will dig it out and gain by the exercise.

The chicks should never be fed all their crops will hold. Little and often keep up a steady supply, and while their crops are perhaps never more than half filled they are finding all they need and as fast as it is being digested.

After they are two weeks old I prefer to keep constantly before them either such a proper mixture of various grains as is found in the best prepared chick foods on the market or furnish the full assortment of grains and seeds in separate hoppers and, in addition, one containing a constant supply of beef scraps. If they are educated to this method from the start, they will practically balance their own ration. This applies only to chicks that are to be raised to maturity.

Psychic Moment.

Said the man with the cane:

"I took a trip out into the country with a friend of mine the other day, and we had a great time and a hearty laugh. I've been living in the city all my life, and, of course, I didn't know how to harness a horse.

"What has that to do with the trip in the country? Just this: My friend and I went up to Doylestown, and as the day was bright and balmy we thought we'd like a carriage ride. So we hired a horse and buggy and drove into the country among the Bucks county hills. At the noon hour we were kind to the horse and, taking every bit of harness from him, allowed him to eat his lunch in comfort, while we munched our sandwiches.

"Well, it was all right until we started to put the harness on again. Then the discovery was made that neither of us was able to do the trick. We were stuck, but by doing a great deal of thinking we managed to get all the harness in place except the bit. We tried to put that in the horse's mouth, but the animal wouldn't open his mouth for a cent.

"'Well,' said my companion, 'we'll simply have to wait; that's all.'

"'Wait for what?' I asked in surprise.

"'Why,' was the reply, 'we'll have to wait until the horse yawns.'"—Philadelphia Press.

In the Palm Room.

"Why do they call it the palm room?" asked the bride as they entered the hotel dining room. "The palms are very few and only varnished ones."

"The waiters, the waiters, my dear! They all have palms, and they must be silvered by the guests."—Cleveland Leader.

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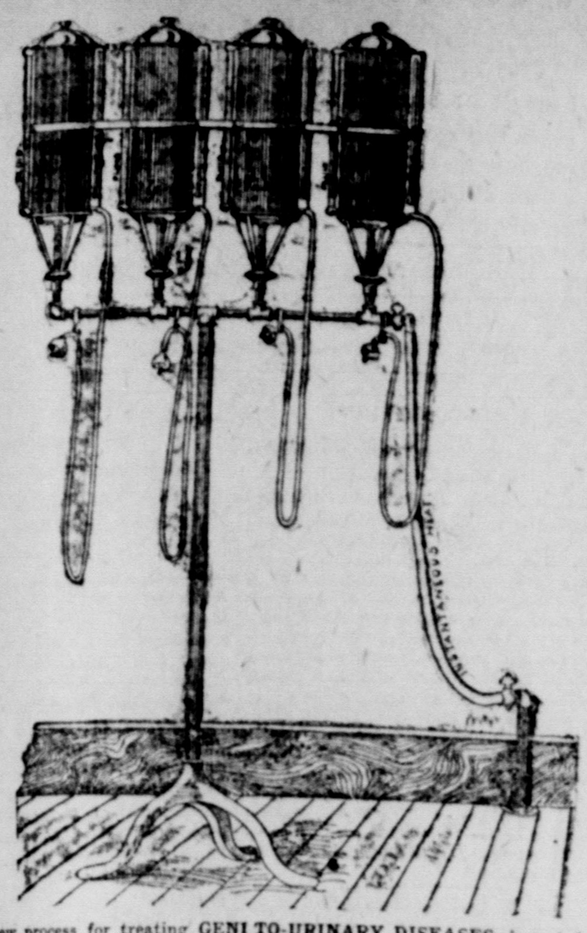
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FOR THE CHILDREN

Needle Through Penny.

It is an acknowledged fact that a body which will scratch another body is generally harder than the first body—thus, diamond is harder than glass; glass is harder than marble, and so on. A steel point will scratch a piece of iron and is therefore harder than copper, and this brings us to the conclusion that it should be possible to drive a needle (which, of course, is of steel) through a penny, the latter being an alloy of chiefly copper and other metals. But it will be useless to try to drive the needle into the penny as you would drive a nail into a piece of wood, for the needle, being made of steel and therefore brittle, will snap at the first blow. But there is a remedy. Drive the needle through the center of a cork and then place it well on the middle of a penny, which in its turn has been placed upon a bolt or piece of iron with a hole in the center. Take a heavy hammer and strike the cork several times violently in the center, when you will find the needle will have been driven through the penny. This experiment can be done, but it is not easy; so when it is successfully accomplished it is quite a feat.

A Cane Trick.

Measure the length of your forearm along a cane by placing your elbow even with its head and marking the point to which the tip of your middle finger reaches.

Take hold of the cane with your middle finger covering the mark and your little finger nearest to the head. The cane must be at right angles to the hand and be grasped firmly, so that the tips of all the fingers are pressed tightly against the palm of the hand. It is not "fair" to hold the cane obliquely.

Now try to put the head of the cane to your lips. If you succeed you are an exception to the general rule, and even you will probably fail if you hold the cane in the same manner at a point a little farther from the head.

But any one can do the trick easily by holding the cane at a less distance from its head than the length of his forearm.

Game of Wolf and Lambs.

Now that warm weather has come little folks want to play outdoors to get both more space and fresh air.

There are plenty of games of tag, and one that is slightly different from ordinary tag is very popular.

"Wolf and lambs" is just opposite from "hide and seek." In this case just one person hides, and the rest start out to seek the "wolf." The "wolf" jumps out unexpectedly and tries to catch one of the "lambs," who immediately scatter and run for base. If the "wolf" catches a "lamb" the "lamb" is "wolf" next time, and so on. It is more fair in the beginning for the first "wolf" to be chosen by counting out.

Where They Came From.

Tom's mother had made him a pair of knickerbockers out of a pair of his father's left off trousers.

Tom is five years old and of course was very proud of the garment.

One day a lady called on his mother when he also happened to be at home. After the usual greetings the lady turned to Tom and said:

"Why, Tommy, what a swell you look in your knickerbockers, to be sure!"

Thereupon Tommy stands up proudly and exclaims, looking at them:

"Ain't they fine? My papa was married in these knickers."

A Few Conundrums.

What bird is a peddler like? A hawk.

Why is a tight boot like an oak tree? Because it produces a corn (acorn).

How do you swallow a door? Belt it.

Why is a watchman like a mill horse? Because he goes his rounds.

Why is a thump like a hat? Because it is felt.

Where should a starving man be sent? To Hungary.

Why is the sun like a man of fashion? Because it turns night into day.

How to Know the Whippoorwill.

The whippoorwill is mottled all over with reddish brown, gray black and soiled white; a white collar on neck, many bristles around the mouth, tail rounded and with patches of white on its under side. Length a little more than nine inches.

Post No Bills.

My big sister said to my mother the other day, "I'm going to post this letter with a dollar in it to the photographer to pay for my picture."

"You had better not," said my little sister, "'cause there's lots of signs say, 'Post no bills.'"

What Do You Make of This?

Albert Smithers went a-fishing
On a day when it was fine;
By an ancient pollard willow
There he cast his silken

.
|

Soon he had a bite! He chuckled,
"Now, I'm sure a little jerk'll
Bring this fellow to the surface,
While the eddies round him

O

But the fish escaped, and Albert
Got his tackle in a tangle.
It was tolerably certain
That he hadn't learned to

L

So when evening came it didn't
Find the youthful sportsman there.
He had stolen off, disheartened,
To his home in Walton

□

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Acrobatic In Metaphors.

It sometimes happens that a speaker's enthusiasm runs away with him and his metaphors, as, for instance, when a zealous supporter of a certain organization recently thundered forth, "He is a person, my friends—I know what I am saying, for I have had personal experience—he is a person who would not hesitate to slap you on the back before your face and give you a black eye behind your back!"

Robins and the Weather Bureau.

From each weather bureau station the appearance of the first robin in spring must be reported by telegraph to the Washington office. The movements of no other bird of animal are noticed.

Firstborn Children.

A scientist has discovered that three-fifths of all men of distinction are first-born children.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK RATES

Tariff Fixed for Shippers by the State Railway Commission.

The following tables gives the rate on beef cattle, oxen, cows, calves, goats, hogs and sheep; also on cattle 1 years old and over, for distances from 10 miles to 750.

DISTANCE—Miles.		No. 1	No. 2
10 and less		6	5½
15 and over	10	6½	9
20 and over	15	7	9½
25 and over	20	7½	10
30 and over	25	8	10½
35 and over	30	8½	11½
40 and over	35	9	12
45 and over	40	9½	12½
50 and over	45	10	13
60 and over	50	10½	13½
70 and over	60	11	14¼
80 and over	70	11½	15
90 and over	80	12	15½
100 and over	90	12½	16¼
125 and over	100	13¾	17½
150 and over	125	15	18¾
175 and over	150	16¼	20
200 and over	175	17½	21¼
250 and over	200	18¾	22½
300 and over	250	20	23¾
350 and over	300	21¼	25
400 and over	350	22½	26
450 and over	400	23¾	27
500 and over	450	25	28
550 and over	500	26¼	29
600 and over	550	27½	30
650 and over	600	28¾	31
700 and over	650	30	32
750 and over	700	31¼	33
	over 750	32½	34

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

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS

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

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

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

CHARGES FOR SELLING LIVE STOCK

Rates Fixed by the Live Stock Exchange for Handling Stock.

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

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

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

Charges for sheep are the same as for hogs.

Yardage Charges.

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

Cattle, per head 25c
Calves, per head 15c
Hogs, per head 8c
Sheep, per head 8c
Prices charged for feed by the Stock Yards: Hay, 80c a bale; corn, $1 a bushel; oats, 80c a bushel; chops, $1.50 cwt.; bran, $1.30 cwt.; straw, 40c a bale.

Officers of the Exchange.

Officers and directors of the Live Stock Exchange are:

R. H. McNatt, president.
C. L. Ware, vice-president.
V. S. Wardlaw, secretary.
Marion Sansom, treasurer.
Directors: R. H. McNatt, C. L. Ware, C. L. Brown, D. Wyrick, O. E. Flato, J. W. Montague, A. F. Crowley, R. Burns, John Daggett.

FORT WORTH RAILWAY SCHEDULE.

These trains at T. & P. Passenger Station, foot of Main street:

Rock Island System.

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

FRISCO SYSTEM.

Red River, Texas & Southern Ry.

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

Ft. W. & R. G. Ry.

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

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.

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

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

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

Cotton Belt Route.

Depart.		Arrive.
8:15 am	St. Louis & Memph. Ex	7:25 pm
2:05 pm	St. Louis Ltd. via Dallas	1:30 pm
9:10 pm	Dallas, Mem. & St. L.	6:50 am

Texas & Pacific Railway

Depart. East		Arrive. East
7:45 am	St. Louis Cannon Ball	7:45 pm
11:00 am	St. Louis Mail & Ex	4:45 pm
8:30 am	... Dallas Local	5:15 pm
10:00 am	Dallas & Wea'th Local	3:25 pm
2:05 pm	... Dallas Local	1:50 pm
6:00 pm	... Dallas Local	6:10 pm
3:45 pm	... Wills Point Local ..	11:00 am
6:30 pm	St. Louis Mail & Ex.	9:- am
Depart. West	Main Line West.	Arrive. West
8:20 pm	Colorado Mail & Ex.	7:00 am
3:30 pm	Weatherford Local..	9:45 am
9:45 am	El Paso Express ..	6:00 pm
	Transcontinental Division via Sherman	
Depart.		Arrive
8:30 am	Texark. & St. Louis	4:35 pm

International & Great Northern Ry

Depart.		Arrive.
7:20 am	Houston & San An. Ex	6:35 pm
3:40 pm	Austin " "	12:45 pm

These trains at Santa Fe Station, Cor. 4th and Jones:

Gulf Colorado & Santa Fe Ry

Depart. North		Arrive. North
7:30 am	K.C.&Chi. Mail&Ex.	6:- pm
8:30 pm	K. C. & Chi. Fast Ex.	7:50 am
Depart. South		Arrive. South
8:00 am	Hou. & Gal. M. & Ex.	8:50 pm
9:10 pm	Hou. & San Antonio Gal. Mail & Ex.	7:40 am
1:10 pm	... Ennis Mixed ...	11:35 am

Houston & Texas Central Railroad.

Depart.		Arrive.
8:10 am	Hou. & Gal. Mail & Ex	8:00 pm
7:45 pm	Hou. & Gal. Mail & Ex	8:00 am

It May Interest You to Know

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

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

Great Colorado Chautauqua Assembly

AT BOULDER,

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

Develop your curiosity enough to ask us for Complete Program and other particulars, and you'll be surprised.

INQUIRE ABOUT THE NEW TRI-ANGLE TICKET via ST. LOUIS.

A. A. GLISSON, Gen'l Pass'gr. Agt.
"THE DENVER ROAD,"
Fort Worth, Texas.

Go To The World's Fair

VIA

TEXARKANA — THE TEXAS T AND P PACIFIC RAILWAY — SHREVEPORT — EL PASO — NEW ORLEANS

Three fast trains daily—through chair cars and sleepers.

Call on or address.

E. P. TURNER,
G. P. & T. A.
DALLAS.

J. F. ZURN,
C. P. & T. A.
615 Main St.
FORT WORTH.

FOR THE

World's Fair

AT

ST. LOUIS

—THE—

Santa Fe

Has Arranged Four Special Rates:

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

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

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

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

From	A	B	C	D
Galveston	$40.20	$33.30	$27.10	$17.60
Houston	36.55	31.50	25.65	16.65
Temple	35.80	29.80	24.35	15.65
Fort Worth	31.05	25.90	21.10	13.60
Dallas	30.05	25.35	21.15	13.50

From all stations on the SANTA FE the rates are proportionately low.

—ASK THE SANTA FE AGENT—

W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A.
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

CHOICE OF ROUTES.

ELEGANT TRAINS.

Electric Fans and North Light Observation Dining Cars.

MEALS A LA CARTE.

LOW RATES

...TO THE...

SUMMER RESORTS,

ALLOWING STOP-OVER AT ST. LOUIS.

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W. A. TULEY,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
FT. WORTH, TEX.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS COMPANY

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

DAILY CAPACITY

5000 Cattle,
10 000 Hogs,
5000 Sheep,
1500 Horses and Mules.

THIS IS YOUR MARKET

There is no reason to ship elsewhere.

"What's the use?"

PACKERS.

Fort Worth Packing Co.
Armour & Company,
Swift & Company.

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

W. B. KING, GEN'L MANAGER.

O. W. MATTHEWS, SEC'Y AND TREAS.



We make the price and sell the goods.
FURNITURE.
CARPETS.
MANTELS.
AND STOVES.
Everything for your office or house on easy payments.

ELLISON
FURNITURE AND CARPET CO.
704 and 706 Main St.
705 Houston St.

TOLD BY LOEB.

President Informed of the Action of the Chicago Convention.

Washington, June 24.—The president had left his office in the executive building and had gone to the white house for luncheon when informed of his nomination. Secretary Loeb conveyed the news to him there. Seated on the southern veranda of the white house, a favorite resort of the president in warm days, chatting with Mrs. Roosevelt, his sister-in-law, Miss Carew, and other members of his family, the president received Mr. Loeb's important announcement.

President Roosevelt arose from his chair to receive the affectionate congratulations of those about him. He was seemingly the most unconcerned of all. He chatted animatedly for a few moments with Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Carew and Mr. Loeb and then accompanied his secretary to the executive offices.

Outward indications that Theodore Roosevelt was about to be chosen unanimously as the standard bearer of his party absolutely were lacking at the white house in the morning. The president appeared at his desk at the usual hour and began immediately the transaction of routine executive business with Secretary Loeb. The important subjects disposed of, he received several visitors for whom engagements had been made. No member of the cabinet called during the early hours of the business day. There the president was kept in close touch with the situation at Chicago through the press and private messages from the convention hall, which were received over a special wire at the white house.

On his return to the executive offices after he had been notified of his nomination President Roosevelt greeted cordially a number of newspaper men. He expressed his pleasure at receiving the warm congratulations of those who, in the performance of their duties, are kept constantly in touch with the president and his work.

Sitting tilted back in his big arm chair at his desk the president chatted freely and frankly with those about him. All were his personal friends, and the president realized perfectly that the little confidences of the executive session, as he termed it, would be held as inviolable. He talked and acted, not as president of the United States, not as the standard bearer of a great political party, but as Theodore Roosevelt, the man and friend. With genial raillery he chatted with one, exchanged comments on men and things with another, laughed heartily at a carteon of himself to which his attention was drawn, recalled some interesting situations, personal and political, and, in conclusion, again thanked his friends for expressions of their congratulations.

Aside from Secretary Loeb, Assistant Secretary of State Frank B. Loomis was the first officials to extend his congratulations. Later in the day, howevere, other officials called at the white house to felicitate him upon his nomination.

During the late afternoon and the early evening telegrams from all parts of the country poured into the white house offices by the score, each bearing its words of cheer and good wishes.

As soon as the president received news of the nomination of Senator Fairbanks as candidate for vice president he sent to him a message of congratulation.

A party of the famous "Rough Riders sent this message:

"Convention Hall, Chicago, June 23. —Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Washington, D. C.: Your comrades of '98, delegates to this great convention, congraulate you on this, one of the greatest events in Americanh istory. Every soldier of your regiment will be on duty upntil you are elected president. May God bless you.

"ALEX. O. BRODIE,
"W. H. LLEWELLYN,
"T. J. LAHEY,
"E. DAME,
"W. S. SIMPSON".

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Dallas county farm of 302 acres sold for $25,000

Texarkana is to have a new $100,000 national bank.

J. G. Ligon was held up near Memphis, Tenn., and relieved of $5000.

W. H. Valentine fatally shot his wife near Raleigh, N. C., and suicided.

Helen Roark, a resident of Nueces county, Texas, half a century, is dead.

Rosenberg library, costing with contents $200,000, was dedicated at Galveston.

A little Dallas girl carried a butcher knife to defend her canine from dog catchers.

While hoeing corn near Jackson, Ky., Mack White was fatally shot from ambush.

Residents of Oyster Bay fired twenty-one guns in honor of president's nomination.

A negro named Gus Neal was killed near Sometvell, Tex. Constable Snyder surrendered.

American Banana company, capital stock $175,000, has been organized at Mobile, Ala.

J. H. Reeves, charged with wife murder at Clarksville, Tex., was given death penalty.

A lone bandit held up a stage near Silver City, Ida., and made the nine passengers yield up.

Vice President Sullivan of the Valley State bank of Indianola, I. T., was killed. Ben Turner was arrested.

A man supposed to be N. P. Benson of Kansas City fatally wounded Miss Dove at St. Louis and suicided.

Commander A. G. Kellogg of the navy fell from the fourth story of a hotel at Portsmouth, Va., and soon died.

L. A. Johnson was wounded at Sarah, Miss., in a shooting affray with Asa Moon. He was taken to Memphis.

Mrs. Avery Ownsby, a bride of two months, was accidentally shot and killed by Miss Blanche Cole at Knoxville, Tenn.

IS INTENSIFIED.

Kuropatkin's Speech Indicates a Great Battle Is Probable.

St. Petersburg, June 24.—Expectation of a great battle has been intensified by General Kuropatkin's speech to General Stakelberg's corps on Monday at Kai Chou, when the commander-in-chief said he would see the troops again soon; that they must settle with the Japanese promptly and they were not going home until this had been done. It is generally understood this is meant that he will return from Liao Yang with a large force and give battle. It is pointed out that he can afford to leave a comparatively small garrison at Liao Yang in view of the absence of any direct advance from Feng Wang Cheng and concentration of Japanese forces.

In the opinion of many conservative military men Kuropatkin's massing of troops at Kin Chou does not necessarily indicate his intention to give battle, but merely to check the Japanese advance and defer occupation of Niuchwang, the possession of which would be of great advantage to the Japanese during the rainy season, affording the enemy housing accommodations and enabling them to land supplies and harrass the Russians.

According to the latest reports Oku's main army is still seven miles south of Senechen.

OYAMA PROMOTED.

Former Marshal Has Supreme Command of Army in the Field.

Tokio, June 24.—Marquis Oyama, formerly marshal and chief of general staff, has been appointed to the supreme command of the imperial armies in the field. His chief of staff will be Lieutenant General Kodama, late chief of the general staff. Their positions vacated on the general staff in this city will be filled by Field Marshal Yamagata and Major General Nagaoka.

FOUGHT WITH FORTS.

Reconnaisance Was Made of the Approaches to Port Arthur.

SIGNAL MAST STRUCK

Japanese Flotilla Consisted of Three Destroyers and Four Torpedo Boats, and Heavy Firing on Land Heard.

Chicago, June 24.—A special to the Daily News from Chefoo says: Reconnoisance in force of the approaches to Port Arthur was made Wednesday by a Japanese flotilla oft hree destroyers and four torpedo boats which ran in from the east about noon and cruised along the whole bluff, coming out past Liao Tieshan promontory. As the flotilla steamed along it was heavily engaged with the forts, but apparently suffered no damage, although a signal mast of one of the torpedo boats was knocked out of shape as if struck by a shell. The operation was backed at some distance by two cruisers, one of which appeared to be the Yakuma, while an auxiliary cruiser and old San Francisco liner, the Nippon, or a sister ship, acted as sea scout in the rear. Hortly afterwards heavy firing began on the land side, lasting intermittently until dusk.

RESUMES ADVANCE.

Japanese Occupy Senuchen With a Brigade of Cavalry.

St. Petersburg, June 24.—The general staff has received the following from Lieutenant General Sakharoff, under date of June 22: At 8 o'clock on the morning of June 21 the Japanese vanguard resumed its advance against our supports four miles south of Senuchen. The outposts retired slowly towards Suhen and further on in the direction of Kai Chou.

At noon a Japanese column consisting of nine squadrons of cavalry, a battery of artillery and a considerable number of infantry was observed advancing in the direction of Senuchen. Other strong columns of the enemy appeared and the Japanese occupied Senuchen towards evening with over a division of infantry, a brigade of cavalry and thirty-two guns.

PARTY STARTS.

Gone With Ransom to Release Perdicaris and His Stepson.

London, June 24.—The Tangier correspondent of the Daily Telegraph describes the departure of the party with the ransom for the release of Messrs. Perdicaris and Varley early Wednesday morning. The party was headed by the shereef of Wazen, who was escorted by twenty of thes ultan's soldiers armed with Mausers. The party was followed by forty-three prisoners belonging to Raisuli's tribe, who were unshackled.

As the party crossed the ruined Roman bridge and passed the house of Mr. Perdicaris, which is still guarded by American marines, Mrs. Varley, daughter of Mr. Perdicaris, and wife of his fellow-captive, who was accompanied by her two daughters, wished the mission God-speed.

On the road to Fez and additional armed escort went with the column. The sultan is credited with the intention of punishing Raisuli without waiting for a request to do so by the two powers concerned in the case.

THIRTY KILLED.

Engine Went Through Bridge and Several Coaches Folowed.

Madrid, June 24.—Thirty persons were killed in a train wreck in the province of Teruel, one of the most mountainous in Spain, abounding in torrents. The train was derailed on a bridge over the Kiloca river and the coaches were burned.

The bridge took fire and the engine fell into ther iver, dragging a number of coaches behind it. A terrific storm was raging at the time, and the wind fanned the flames.

Some of the coaches were caught on the projecting parts of the bridge and hung in inmidair, and by the light of the burning bridge passengers could be seen jumping into the river.

DROWNED IN WELL.

Negro Boy Meets His Death Trying to Catch a Frog.

Paris, Tex., June 24.—The five-year-old son of John Bills, a negro tenant on the Dunagan farm near Albs, was drowned in a well. The child was trying to catch a frog that hopped under the well curbing, and in leaning over, the rotten plank broke. The mother and another woman witnessed the accident, but in their excitement, instead of trying to rescue the child, they ran for assistance.

Commercial Congress.

Portland, Ore., June 24.—Thomas Richardson, chairman of the executive committee of the Transmississippi Commercial congress, announces arrangements are completed for the fifteenth annual session of the congress at the palace of education within the grounds of the Louisaina Purchase exposition at St. Louis Sept. 19 to 17 inclusive.

Miner Suicides.

Denver, June 24.—Emil L. Johnson, a miner who was deported from Cripple Creek by the military, committed suicide here. He was despondent because his wife and two small children were left destitute in Cripple Creek.

CORTELYOU CHAIRMAN.

Secretary's election Is Made by Unanimous Vote.

Chicago, June 24.—George B. Cortelyou was chosen chairman of the Republican national committee at a meetingh eld here just after the adjournment of the convention. In thanking the committee for the honor he told the members that while he would be glad to have the benefit of their advice and counsel, he intended to be chairman in fact, and would accept no dictation from any one, high or low. He told them that the friends of the late chairman, Mr. Hanna, were his friends, and he asked for the same measure of confidence and support that had been given to the last chairman. In conclusion, he sought the advice of both old and new members.

No vice chairman will be appointed, and the new chairman will divide his time between the New York and Chicago headquarters. Headquarters will



GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.

not be opened in either city until the last part of July.

As soon as the committee was called to order Postmaster General Payne, in a complimentary speech, nominated Mr. Cortelyou for chairman, and the election was without a dissenting voice. Elmer Dover of Ohio was named for secretary by Senator Scott; Cornelius N. Bliss of New York, for treasurer by Governor Murphy, and William F. Stone of Maryland for sergeant at arms by Senator McComas. All of these officers were unanimously re-elected. Ar esolution was passed authorizing the chairman to appoint an executive committee of nine, with such other officers as are necessary for the management of the campaign. The chairman, secretary, treasurer and sergeant at arms are to be officers of the executive committee. Under this resolution the chairman is given absolute power in the conduct of the campaign.

The vacancy in the committee from Louisiana was left to the chairman to fill. The delegation from that state is deadlocked, and could not choose a member.

A resolution of thanks was voted to the old committee and the committee adjourned to meet up the call of the chairman.

Cortelyou Resigns.

Chicago, June 24.—Chairman Cortelyou resigned as secretary of commerce and labor immidately upon being elected chairman of the national Republican committee, tot ake effect upon the qualification of his successor, which will be about July 1. Mr. Cortelyou says he will give no attention to political matters until he retires from the cabinet.

EACH CONGRATULATES.

Both Nominees Send Telegrams Relative to Nomination.

Chicago, June 24.—Senator Fairbanks was at his hotel when he heard of the nomination by acclamation of President Roosevelt, and he promptly sent this telegram:

"Chicago, June 23.—The President, Washington: I am pleased to extend to you my heartiest congratulations upon your nomination amidst great enthusiasm.

"CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS."

Later in the afternoon the senator received this telegram, dated white house, June 23: "Permit me to extend to you and the country my heartfelt congratulations on your nomination. I need hardly add how pleased I am personally.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

In reply, the senator telegraphed the president: "I thank you for your cordial congratulations. To be named by the convention as your assistant in the great campaign that is before us is a distinction which I deeply appreciate."

The Indiana delegation marched in a body to the senator's hotel from the Coliseum and gave him a rousing greeting.

Hundreds of telegrams were received by the senator from all parts of the country, and by nightfall "Fairbanks" buttons were everywhere to be seen.

The Indiana delegation in the house of representatives sent this message to the president: "The members of the Indiana delegation in the house of representatives congratulate you on the unanimity and enthusiasm of your nomination. Roosevelt and Fairbanks will receive the electoral vote of Indiana in November."

"They Can't Come Back."

Cripple Creek, Colo., June 24.—The Citizens' Alliance has ordered 3000 buttons for coat lappis, bearing this inscription: "They can't comb oak." Every man in the district who is opposed to the Western Federation of Miners is expected to wear them.

Twenty-Four More.

New York, June 24.—Twenty-four more bodies of Slocum victims were found Thursday, making 907 up to Friday.

Proof.

A lady who had been traveling abroad was describing an Irishwoman whom she met.

"She was so refined, so well educated!" she said. "Why, she was so careful in avoiding all temptations to brogue that she invariably called the crater of Mount Vesuvius 'the creature!'"

Hearsay.

Miss Meanwell (complaisantly)—Ah, Mrs. Goldbags, no one could mistake who the mother of these handsome children is. You ought to be proud of them, for they inherit all their mother's beauty and grace. Mrs. Goldbags—So I am told; but, you know, I never met my husband's first wife.

Helpful Invention.

Adele—What a wonderful invention those cash registers are. Estelle—Why? Adele—I had no trouble today in seeing just how much that hateful Johnson girl paid for her lunch.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Kellner-Durrett
SADDLERY COMPANY

Have just bought a job lot of..... HORSE COLLARS which they can and will sell at a sacrifice. By a job lot, we do not mean that they are a sorry lot. To the contrary, they are In First-Class Condition—only a variety of styles—hence, want to work them off at any old price.

....Remember, Their Regular Stock is Complete....

1613 MAIN STREET, FORT WORTH.

KILLED BROTHER.

Two Indian Children Commit a Frightful Deed In Nevada.

Modena, Utah, June 24.—Two Indian children at Eagle Valley, Nev., murdered their three-year-old brother. The oldest of the fratricides is seven years, a girl; the other is but four, a boy. Indian Jack, father of the three children, and his wife left their tepee to haul wood, and on returning to the tent found the youngest child with his ribs broken in and backbone almost severed from its natural fastenings.

Owing to the fact that the two older children had shown a strange aversion to the dead child they were at once accused of the crime. They, however, maintain their innocence, characteristic of the Indian, and refuse to answer question. The father, who is an educated red man, is almost heartbroken over the affair.

Outposts Attacked.

Fusan, Korea, June 24.—Advices from General Kuropatkin's headquarters say Russians from Samimak attacked the Japanese outposts in force apparently for the purpose of testing their strength Wednesday. The Russian force consisted of two regiments of cavalry, one of infantry and one battalion of artillery. The enemy were defeated and retired toward Shintaitn. They are supposed to have sustained considerable loss. On the Japanese side Major Kubota was killed and nine men wounded.

Rumored Attack.

Chefoo, June 24.—It is reported here that the Japanese made a determined attack upon Port Arthur from land and sea Wednesday and also during that night. Two steamers which have arrived passed Port Arthur at 1 o'clock Thursday some distance off shore. The captains, both reliable men, say they did not hear any firing at that port.

Reception to Tisdale.

Fort Worth, June 24.—On Monday night a reception will be tendered N. R. Tisdale, who was elected at Nashville commander-in-chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Prominent members of the order in all the large cities of the state and Indian territory have been invited and many responded. The event will be a notable one among the Sons of Veterans.

Claims Illegal Arrest.

Waco, June 24.—Harbot Nash of San Antonio, eighteen years old, filed suit through his mother, Mrs. English, against the Katy railroad, alleging illegal arrest and imprisonment by a special officer of the road in Waco. The boy was tried a few days ago here on a charge of unlawfully boarding a train and was dismissed.

Two Arrests.

El Paso, June 24.—Two Mexicans have been arrested near the Roy mines, Sonora, Mexico, charged with the murder of J. B. Maxwell of Baird, Tex.,

Joe Scott, a negro, killed another negro, named Sam Houston, near Randolph, Ala. Scott was bullet riddled by a mob.

Old Wire Cut Wounds.

I notice repeated inquiries in general for treatment of barbed wire and other wounds, says a writer in Breeder's Gazette. If those who have such casualties would, upon finding the cases, use warm water freely several times a day (not warmer than to be able to keep the hand in it for several minutes) they would not have any such inquiries to make, for the wound would heal and leave less (if any) blemish than when treated with the different healing liniments sold for such purposes.

By the use of the warm water the raw edges of the cut are left in their natural state and will grow together from the bottom and so on to the outside, in place of being burned and cauterized as is often the case with liniments.

The warm water treatment is also good in cases of sprains and bruises, both for animals and man.

In hot weather, or should flies be bad, carbolic acid at the rate of sixteen or twenty parts water to one of acid may be used. In using water never rub the cut, as by so doing you tear away the new growth. Always use a sponge or cloth and douse the water into the wound with it.

THOUGHTS ON FEEDING

Grass is nature's food for cattle, and man has not yet discovered a substitute that is better. There are various conditions when corn and other soiling crops take the place of grass. Soiling and silos are taking the pasture's place, but conditions often demand a change of base, says a New York farmer.

A large acreage of the dairy farms of the country is in pasture and will remain in pasture till the centuries "grow old." Soiling and silos demand extra labor. Sufficient labor cannot be obtained on the farms at "living prices;" hence farmers must continually economize labor. Much pasture land, farmers think, and rightly, is unplowable, while much if not most of it might and should be plowed. The greatest loss to the average dairyman is unproductive land and bearing weeds or barren from starvation.

Mangels For Stock.

For stock feeding mangels, or stock beets, as they are called, fill the place of sugar beets very well. The mangels contain less food material per hundred pounds than the sugar beets, but the mangels generally yield considerably more per acre and are generally considered more easily raised than the sugar beet. In the spring of 1900 a plan was formulated to obtain the comparative yields of sugar beets and mangels on the station farm and to ascertain the practicability of growing these crops for stock food in Oklahoma. While the results gave very little encouragement to those wishing to boom the beet sugar industry in Oklahoma, they indicated that growing beets as a stock food might prove very profitable.

Feeding Sheep Silage.

It is not common to feed more than two to four pounds of silage per head per day to sheep, but some farmers who grow winter lambs feed as much as that twice a day, more especially after the lambs have been born. The great advantage over silage as a feed for sheep consists in its cheapness. It furnishes the cheapest food that can be fed to them, and when properly fed there should be no fear of hurtful results from feeding silage well matured. The best plan is to try it properly and have both roots and silage for the flock. One of these, however, will be much better than neither, even though the other food given should be suitable in character.

Ordered His Own Head Off.

The great Count Saigo was an instructive example of the habit of mind of the Japanese. The count was in the surrection against his emperor in 1877 and was nearly in the tolls, and knew it, so in his stronghold he employed his leisure time in playing chess with his immediate friends. Reports kept coming in from the outposts of one more disheartening than the last. But the count still went on playing chess, while the utmost good humor and pleasant raillery continued among the whole party. Yet another messenger from the outposts came in, who left no doubt as to the situation. Still the count and his companions went on playing. "Your move, sir," were the words that broke the absorption of the moment. Then when there was a pause in the game at which he could rise without being discourteous to his guests the count got up and said, "Gentlemen, now it is time." He directed some one to send for his sword bearer. The man advanced and immediately received his orders. A few seconds later Count Saigo's body and head had been separated at one heavy blow.

The Question of Fertilizers.

High grade fertilizers are the cheapest. The Connecticut station, summarizing its analyses last year, says: "Dollar for dollar, the buyer gets more than twice as much plant food in special manures which cost $38 to $40 a ton than in those which he can get for $25. Goods which are cheap are made cheap by taking out nitrogen and potash and filling with phosphoric acid." The same truth is emphasized by other experiment stations and by fertilizer inspectors. In other words, when buying from reputable concerns you get just what you pay for, whether it's fertilizers or anything else.—American Agriculturist.

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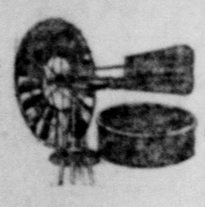
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