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

The Fort Worth Daily Live Stock Reporter.

VOL. VIII. NORTH FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1904 NO. 95

LIVESTOCK MARKET

LARGE RUN OF CATTLE FOR FRIDAY MARKET.

Beef Steers Scarce, and Local Feed Lots Were Resorted to for a Supply—Beeves and Good Butcher Cows Active at Steady Prices.

HOGS ON MARKET GENERALLY LIGHT WEIGHT.

Quality was Not Good—Market Started in Draggy, but Light Supply Sold off at Steady Prices.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Today (thro' 1,100)	2,000	1,000	60
Last month	746	951	160
Same day 1903	2,253	320	628

Official Receipts Yesterday.

Cattle	1,914
Hogs	1,611
Horses and mules	47

Range of Selling Prices Today.

CATTLE—Steers, top $3.90, bulk 3.30@3.85. Cows, top $3.10, bulk $2.00@2.85.

HOGS—Top $4.85, bulk $4.60@4.75.

SHEEP—Top $4.50; lambs $5.50.

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Steers—Good to choice	$3 65@4 10
Medium fed	3 00@3 65
Stockers and feeders	2 50@3 25
Yearlings	1 25@2 50
Cows—Choice heavy fed	2 50@3 50
Medium butcher	2 15@2 50
Cutters	1 65@2 15
Canners	1 00@1 75
Bulls, stags and oxen	1 50@3 50
Calves—Good to fancy veals	3 50@4 50
Common to fair	1 50@3 00

Receipts of cattle today were liberal for Friday. Sixty-three cars were in at the opening, of which thirty-seven were coming through to grass and twenty-six for the market.

Drive-ins were liberal, and total receipts figured close around 2,000, against 905 for last Friday, 746 for the same Friday in March, and 2,253 for the corresponding Friday one year ago.

BEEF STEERS.

Only a small supply of steers came in today, but cattle driven in from Fort Worth feed lots increased the supply to a fairly liberal number, and largely of medium to well finished grades.

Buyers did not get all the cattle they wanted yesterday, and when the trade opened today all of the regular buyers were on hand and the demand was strong.

Trading was active and the steer supply was practically cleaned up by the middle of the forenoon, with sales fully steady with yesterday.

One string of 34 steers averaging 1117 sold at $3.90, with the bulk of steers at a range of from $3.50@3.85.

Representative sales:

	Ave.	Price.
34	1117	3 90
9	1075	3 85
1	990	3 65
9	951	3 60
1	991	3 60
8	1002	3 60
8	985	3 60
9	968	3 60
3	1110	3 50
4	920	3 50
3	921	3 50
7	858	3 20
4	655	3 15
1	1150	2 80

BUTCHER STOCK.

The large end of the supply today was cows, and while the bulk were mixed lots of from common to medium quality there was a showing of fair to well finished cows and heifers.

There was a strong demand for all classes and trading was active and fully steady with yesterday.

A few bunches of fair to fat cows sold in a range of from $2.85@3.35, but the bulk of sales landed at a range of from $2.25@2.50.

Bulls were scarce and trading was generally steady with yesterday, with sales for common to choice at a range of from $1.50@3.25.

Cows.

7	1030	3 35
1	1070	3 25
2	800	3 15
7	639	3 10
1	750	3 00
2	762	3 00
1	722	3 00
1	712	2 90
1	703	2 85
1	763	2 85
1	910	2 85
1	780	2 80
1	714	2 75
1	734	2 70
1	708	2 65
1	705	2 60
1	580	2 50
1	910	2 50
1	803	2 50
1	666	2 00
1	870	2 00
1	860	1 85
1	1020	1 75
1	830	1 75
1	713	1 75
1	646	1 75
1	661	1 50
1	705	1 50
1	610	1 50
1	718	1 50
1	585	1 25
1	602	1 25

Bulls.

1	1530	2 85
1 stag	950	2 50
8	1125	2 40
14	1052	2 25
1	1630	2 15
6	990	2 15
2	840	2 00
1	760	2 00
6	605	1 85
2	760	1 75
1	870	1 60

CALVES.

There was a fair showing of calves on the market, but good vealers were scarce, with liberal supplies of the common thin heavy kind.

All medium to choice calves sold freely on a steady basis at a range of from $3.00@4.50, but on the common thin calves salesmen had a hard time finding buyers, and a good many were left in first hands. It would pay shippers to keep this kind at home until they are in better shape for market. They have to be sacrificed here, as they are past the veal stage and are not good enough for beef.

1	160	4 00
4	102	3 50
1	500	3 25
2	185	3 00
1	150	3 00
2	450	2 85
3	383	2 80
10	313	2 75
4	285	2 75
2	295	2 70
1	110	2 50
6	335	2 50
2	130	2 25
1	260	2 00
1	150	1 50

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	4 75@4 85
Mixed packers	4 65@4 80
Lights	4 45@4 75
Pigs	3 50@4 00
Stags and roughs	3 00@4 00

Moderate supplies of hogs arrived today. At the opening nine cars were in, three loads of which had only a few head, being mixed with cattle, but with five cars reported to arrive by noon, total receipts were estimated to run about 1,000, against 1,075 for last Friday, 95 for the same Friday in March, and 320 for the same day one year ago.

The quality of the hogs today was not near as good as the run on yesterday's market. The bulk were from Texas points and were mixed loads of light weights.

The opening market was slow and draggy, but finally the small supply was weighed up generally on a steady basis with yesterday.

One small bunch averaging 228 lbs. sold at $4.85, with the bulk of sales at a range of from $4.65@4.80.

Representative sales:

Hogs.

No.	Ave.	Price.
2	165	3 40
13	141	4 00
9	142	4 00
1	200	4 00
3	143	4 42½
1	150	4 50
1	180	4 60
25	172	4 65
76	167	4 65
5	176	4 70
1	250	4 75
5	168	4 75
15	187	4 75
1	250	4 75
98	196	4 75
89	176	4 75
34	196	4 80
10	258	4 80
2	255	4 80
1	310	4 80
17	190	4 85
26	253	4 85
63	207	4 85

Pigs.

4	120	3 45
16	114	3 45
10	118	3 50
7	120	4 02½

THE SHEEP TRADE

Today's Quotations.

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

Two bunches of good quality fat sheep and lambs arrived today of about 70 head.

The market again showed its strong demand for good fat sheep, and lambs and all offerings sold early on a steady to strong basis.

Fifty-three head of 55-pound wool lambs sold at $5.50, with 23 clipped ewes averaging 122 pounds at $4.50.

Representative sales:

Sheep.

	Average.	Price.
23 clip ewes	122	4 50

Lambs.

40	55	5 50
13	55	5 50
2	55	5 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 1,500	165@175

RECEIPTS AT YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.

G. A. Funkhouser, Floresville	29
B. F. Gearhart, Celina	33
D. M. Howard, Mineral Wells	28
D. C. Brant, Weatherford	44
J. E. Biffle, Myra	29
A. Frame, Denison	1
Gray & Organ, Blossom	42
W. L. Clark, Gainesville	31
W. A. Parks, Ennis	26
A. J. Beauchamp, Kerens	35
Thompson Bros., Eloise	98
J. H. York, Edgewood	6
Joe King, Terrell	27
R. W. Foster, Ballinger	72
P. P. Pearce, Strawn	30
J. B. Wallace, Brownwood	41
Connell & Huffstreet, Brownwood	61
A. A. Hartgrove, Brownwood	69
Price & C., Stephenville	45
Jones & Burnes, Graham	41
Through shipments—	
Highley & Thorp, Sweetwater	270
H. M. Halff, Midland	842

Hogs.

F. Shifflett, Krum, Tex	76
W. L. Clark, Gainesville, Tex	6
J. Crawford, Purcell, I. T	82
C. D. Martin, Fowler, Tex	80
D. M. Howard, Mineral Wells, Tex	44
J. H. York, Edgewood, Tex	27
W. P. Trant, Bryan, Tex	116
B. F. Gearhart, Celina, Tex	98
J. P. Scott, Mustang, O. T.	103
G. W. Thomas, Ninnekah, I. T.	70
J. B. Sacrca, Chickasha, I. T.	77
Miles & Camps, Lorena, Tex	79

Sheep.

F. Shifflett, Krum	53
B. F. Gearhart, Celina	25
W. A. Harbinson (goats) Texarkana	248

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

Cattle.

Armour & Co.	208
Swift & Co.	171
Joe Williams	20
Tom Saunders	75
Bassett	12
Others	31

Calves.

Swift & Co.	56

Hogs.

Swift & Co.	979
Armour & Co.	653

ABOUT THE STOCK YARDS TODAY.

Joe King from Kaufman county sold 14 bulls of 1052 pounds at $2.25.

D. M. Howard from Palo Pinto county sold 44 hogs of 209 pounds average at $4.80.

A. A. Hartgrove had 69 Brown county steers on the market, that sold at $3.85. They averaged 1076.

B. F. Gearhart sold 23 head of Collin county sheep, of 122 pounds, at $4.50, and 2 55-pound lambs at $5.

C. D. Martin from Bosque county was on the market with a load of 176-pound hogs that sold at $4.75.

G. A. Funkhouser shipped in a load of cows from Wilson county, of 782 pounds average, that sold at $2.80.

A. J. Beauchamp from Navarro county had a load of 712-pound cows on the market that sold at $2.90.

J. F. Hovenkamp has returned from Chickasha, I. T., where he went to attend the stockmen's convention and fair.

F. Shifflett had 53 head of fat lambs in from Denton county. They weighed an average of 55 pounds and brought $5.50.

J. H. York was on the market with 25 hogs from Van Zandt county, of 172 lbs, that sold at $4.65, and 2 of 165 at $3.40.

H. M. Halff of Midland shipped through today twenty-eight cars of cows, with about 840 head, going through to grass at Beaumont, Kan.

Highly & Thorp of Sweetwater had in nine cars with 270 head of 2 and 3-year-old steers, which were going through to Dixie, I. T., for grass.

Thompson Bros. sent in a mixed load of cows and bulls from Falls county. Twenty cows averaged 734 pounds and sold at $2.70, and 8 bulls of 1125 brought $2.40.

The Fort Worth Cotton Oil Co. drove in from the feed lots near the yards 34 steers of 1116 pounds that brought $3.90, which was the top sale of the day.

Col. R. M. Castleman of Austin was shown over the yards and plants yesterday by J. B. Mitchell, his son-in-law. Cal. Calstleman had a car of hogs on the market which brought satisfactory prices.

R. G. Brown, who has leased a part of the new horse and mule barn, recently went to Lebanon, Tenn., for his family. He writes that he expects to be back at the yards next week, and will be ready to begin business May 1. He writes "Horses are higher here than I ever saw them. Anything like a decent horse is worth $25 more here than in Fort Worth."

A New Zealand Notion.

In New Zealand a red haired woman is considered as on the right road to paradise.

Oldest Wooden Building.

Japan claims the oldest wooden building in the world. It is a log storehouse in Yara, which is now used to shelter some of the art treasures. An age of 1,200 years is claimed for it. Some of the logs are nearly worn away by the weather.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Tract of 160 acres, 25 minutes from packing-houses. Good prairie land. Would cut up into blocks 5 acres or larger, and make fine feed lots. Address Box 928, Fort Worth.

TICKS AND THE FEVER

SYNOPSIS OF COL. ALBERT DEAN'S ADDRESS.

Explanation of the way Fever Ticks Breed, and Their Effect in Spreading Fever.

Amarillo, Tex., April 20.—The address of Col. Albert Dean, agent of the Bureau of Animal Industry, with headquarters at Kansas City, before the Panhandle Stockmen's convention, yesterday, was intensely practical and full of good points for cattlemen. It has been much commented on and highly approved. For the purpose of spreading this information more fully throughout the state, the following extracts from the address have been obtained for publication in The Reporter. He said:

"It is a matter of common knowledge that the boophilus annulatus tick is in some way responsible for the disease of cattle konwn as splenetic fever. This disease is caused by an organism that is peculiar to cattle alone, and is a single cell organism known as pyrosoma plasma. This organism is found in the red blood corpuscle of the infected animal, and when it reaches maturity within that corpuscle it prolificates or increases by parting in the middle from the larger end to the smaller, thus becoming two germs, which breaks open the corpuscle; the organisms thus released rapidly re-enter other corpuscles, with which they come into contact, going through the same process of development with such rapidity that in severe attacks of splenetic fever ten pounds of red blood corpuscles may be thus destroyed in 24 hours. There are approximately 50 pounds of red blood in the average thousand pound cow, consequently it will readily be seen that the loss of so much blood must be an important factor in reducing the streagth of the infected animal; but the principal difficulty arises from the inability of the diseased animal to excrete or throw off the broken up blood. This speedily vitiates the organs known as the liver and kidneys, communicating to their cell tissues the necrosis (death) of the rapidly decaying broken blood. This germ or organism being a protozoan or animal germ (not bacteria, or vegetable) can only exist in some living thing. The fact was established by experiments made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture between 1890 and 1892 that cattle affected with splenetic fever were entirely incapable of transmitting the disease by ordinary contact; or, in other words, that it was not a contagious disease, but that the infection must be carried from one animal to another through some medium; that the nature of the fever germ precluded its being carried or transmitted by either food or water. These experiments further reveal that the boophilus tick is the only natural carrier and disseminator of the disease, and that that process was through the second generation of the tick; that when the female tick matured (which requires about thirty days), on an infected cow, the blood with which she filled herself, and from the material of which the tick eggs are made, contains the pyrosoma or disease-producing germ, and by the slow process of assimilation and changing into the egg, the pyrosoma or disease germ is changed into spores (seeds of germ), which are conveyed to the egg, and consequently, the young ticks hatched from such eggs are capable of producing the infection of this fever when they become attached to a cow, susceptible of taking the splenetic fever.

The immunity which Southern cattle appear to have from splenetic fever is due to the fact that they were infected with this disease in the early part of their lives, usually when sucking calves, and having recovered from it, or probably from several attacks, up to the time they become two years old, are rendered immune through nature's own process, partially from changes which take place in the blood, that is, the training received by the white blood corpuscles in combating the fever producing plasma, and partially from changes made by the disease in the liver and the kidneys, especially that made in the bile ducts. Cattle so immuned and living until maturity in a permanent fever affected region retain the infection or germ of this disease in their system all their lives, notwithstanding that they may have been removed from the affected area for a period of time, possibly eight or ten years, without having in it any opportunity of re-infection; and if boophilus should be carried by horses or other animals to a pasture containing such immune cattle and they become infected thereby, they will immediately become capable of transmitting the disease through the progeny of the ticks carried in by the horses, but the young ticks hatched from the eggs laid by female tick matured on the blood of a horse are not capable of producing the splenetic fever in cattle.

The young tick, when it emerges from the shell of the egg, is very minute, being not over one-fiftieth on an inch in length and nearly transparent in color, and provided with three legs on a side. That is known as the larval stage. In from three to four days after hatching they show increased activity and change in color to that of a reddish-brown, and they are now apparently actively seeking a host, by crawling up on all the grass or weeds, or any other object with which they may come in contact. If they do not find a host they will remain in the same nymphal (without sex) stage of development without any growth until they starve to death or are killed by freezing temperature; but in case they find their natural host of the cow family they rapidly crawl on the thin skin portions of the body, preferably between the thighs, where they fasten themselves to the skin by tacklers or holders provided for that purpose, in groups frequently over-lapping like shingles on a roof, and in that stage are commonly called shingle ticks. After obtaining blood they grow quite rapidly and in about ten days have reached the size of about one-eighth of an inch in length, when they gorge themselves with blood and break a shell, which has up to that time covered their true skin. By this moulting they develop a fourth pair of legs, which gives them eight legs, four on each side. They also become adults sexually. The next few days of the tick's life are employed in mating. After that the male drops off and dies; the female tick remains attached to her host, growing rapidly for about two weeks longer, or in all from 28 to 30 days, when, being fully matured, being about one-half of an inch in length and one-fourth of an inch broad and nearly that thick, she loosens her hold on the animal on which she has matured, and drops to the earth, where she soon finds shelter, usually under the droppings left by her recent host upon her leaving the bed ground. Within about a week the mother tick will have finished laying her complement of something over 2,000 eggs. When she has completed this, she dies. The time that is required to hatch these eggs depends on the temperature of the atmosphere. They will usually hatch inside of thirty days, if the temperature remains between 75 and 90 degrees Fahrenheit.

The experiments made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the early 90's revealed but two possible methods of the transmission of splenetic fever from one animal to another. The one was by a direct transfusion of the blood from the affected animal to the system of the susceptible animal. By that method the disease was set up in a much shorter period than when artificially infected with the young virulent tick. It was also conclusively proven that young calves of the improved breeds of cattle in the North could be successfully immunized and rendered fever-proof by being inoculated during the early portions of their lives (under four months old) with the blood from an infected animal.

Then as the boophilus annulatus tick is the only natural medium through which the contagion of splenetic fever can be disseminated, the question of being able to rid the Southern cattle of these ticks is the only obstacle which stands in the way of such cattle being free from access to the open markets of the country. It is gratifying to me to be able to announce to the stockmen of the Panhandle of Texas, that an efficient remedy for the tick has been found in the crude petroleum which is produced in the greatest of abundance in the Southeastern portion of your state, and that the experiments made at Quanah, Texas, in the fall of 1903 have resulted in a regulation being promulgated by the Honorable Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of law, to the effect that when cattle originating in the splenetic fever quarantined district have been properly dipped in crude petroleum, under the supervision of an Inspector of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry and certified to by him, they may be moved into any state or territory for any purpose, subject only to the local regulations at point of destination; and further, that the authorities of the principal states and territories which furnish a market for Texas cattle have signified their willingness to accept such cattle when so dipped and certified to, and to announce to you that dipping vats have been authorized and established for such purposes at the Fort Worth Stock Yards at Fort Worth and at San Antonio, Tex.

WANT CHEAP TEXAS STEERS.

Northwestern Buyers are of Opinion They Can be Had for $14.

Evidently the Northwestern idea is that when the cattlemen there are hard up, they can get even by having Texas cattle raisers give them cheap steers.

A correspondent of the Chicago Live Stock World, writing from Rapid City, S. D., tells it this way:

A rumor was in circulation today that John Boardman had bought the Slaughter steers again for the Pioneer Co., but it was promptly contradicted by an acquaintance of Boardman, who asserted that the Long S stuff could be bought for less money.

"Nobody can afford to pay $18 for twos under present conditions," said a cattleman. "He'd have to get 'em rolling fat and sell 'em for 5 cents to get even."

Thos. B. Tomb of the Lake-Tomb Co., said: "If anyone wants twos I can get 'em at $14 to $15. That will be the figure at which they'll move this year, if they move at all."

"Goin' to put any out this year?" asked a cowpuncher.

"Four thousand head," responded Tomb. "We bought a thousand of the Oxshear twos at $13 and the other 4,000 we bred ourselves in Texas."

"Don't look good."

"Not that, but we've got no place to put 'em. If I had grass I'd go to the limit on twos at $14 and $15 this year. They'll make all kinds of money, but I cannot see the sense of putting them out on the range to starve. I've had some experience in this business and I've learned that you can always buy cattle when they're low and make money. When they're up, look out. Take the J A's for instance. We bought them up to $22. When someone else was willing to pay more we let them have them, and while they made us good money at $18 to $22, those who bought them from that point up got stuck. This cattle proposition is simple enough. Buy your cattle low, have grass to take care of them and you are taking the common risk."

It begins to look as though most of the young cattle moving from the south this year to northern pastures will come up in first hands. Scott & Robertson, Pemberton & Cowden, Lake-Tomb and other breeders will send up considerable.

Most of the railroad live stock agents who have looked into the prospect, put the movement at 50 per cent of last year's volume. In 1901, the official inspection was 418,000 head, in 1902, it fell to 389,000, but in 1903 the reduction was startling, the total movement being but 235,000 head.

THE COLORADO CHAUTAUQUA.

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

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

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

The Reporter is 50 cents a month.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep
Chicago	1,500	21,000	5,000
Kansas City	2,000	6,000	1,000
St. Louis	1,200	6,500	2,000
	4,700	33,500	8,000

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, Apr. 22—CATTLE—Receipts 1,500. Market steady.

HOGS — Receipts 21,000. Market steady. Top $5.17½, bulk $4.95@5.05.

SHEEP—Receipts 5,000. Steady.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, April 22.—CATTLE—Receipts 2,000. Market steady.

HOGS — Receipts 6,000. Market steady. Top $4.95, bulk $4.80@4.90.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,000. Steady.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stockyards, April 22.—CATTLE—Receipts 1,200, Texas 400. Steady.

HOGS — Receipts 6,500. Pigs and lights $4.40@4.90, packers $4.75@5.05, butchers $5.00@5.20.

SHEEP—Receipts 2,000. Steady.

SALES OF SHEEP.

The Sonora Sun tells of the following sales of sheep:

Tede Cope sold to Chas. Blanton the A. M. Gillian ranch and 4,500 head of stock sheep; price $16,000. This ranch is situated 35 miles southwest of Rock springs and consists of 17 sections of deeded land and 12 sections of leased land.

Tede also reported the following sales: D. Hart bought muttons from the following parties: Jim Winn, 1,600 head at $2.00. Giliam & Covington, 1,500 head, at $2.52½. Blackman, 500 head at $2.60. Bob Jacobs 300 head at $2.60, and 25 head at $5 around. John Draper 1,000 head at $2.50. Kelley 1,250 head at p. t. Sam Palmer 1,200 head at p. t.

Smith & Hamilton of San Angelo bought of Chas. Blanton 3,000 head of muttons, after shearing, at $2.95.

John Draper bought from E. A. Rose 1,000 yearling sheep at p. t.

TEXAS COTTON FIGURES.

Notwithstanding Boll Weevil, the Cotton Deficiency was but 26,932 Bales.

The value of cotton obtained from unopened bolls by threshing, this year, effected a saving of this inferior cotton in Northern Texas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma, estimated at 37,695 bales. Computed on the basis of three-fifths of the average price of strict middling, the value added to the crop by the cotton obtained from these unopened bolls is placed at $1,351,737.

Notwithstanding the destructive effects of the boll weevil and boll worm and early frosts, the official report of the federal government shows for the Texas crop in 1903 a decrease of only 26,932 bales, or a little over 1 per cent, as compared with 1902. Careful inquiry regarding the boll weevil has developed the fact that this insect is now in 96 of the 178 cotton producing counties of Texas and destroyed cotton of the crop of 1903 amounting to 739,360 bales, which is the difference between an ample and a short crop for the country. Including the value of the seed the loss is equivalent to $49,272,989.

MUCHO CALIENTE.

Too Much Red Pepper for the Man from the Frozen North.

St. Louis Post Dispatch: The chilly North and the fiery South came together on the Pike Monday morning.

A party of Eskimos were building their imitation eglooks, or snow houses, and the chill wind that whistled up the Pike lent an almost cheerful reality to the scene. At the same time a band of Indians from the cliff dwellings of sunny New Mexico wandered down the way, munching red peppers, a string of which one of them carried, to keep up an internal glow.

As they came opposite the Eskimos they stopped to gaze and pity. One of the northmen was up to his waist in a trench and looked so cold that the cliff dweller handed him the string of peppers, himself pulling one off and taking a warm bite. The peppers look inviting and the Eskimo wrenched one from the string and began to chew it vigorously.

Suddenly "the call of the wild" echoed down the Pike, as the Eskimo leaped from the trench and dashed for the water bucket. The sunny southern Indians lit out for their cliff dwellings, exuding warmth from their red peppers as they ran.

Pins.

Pins have been found among the Egyptian mummies and in the prehistoric caves of Switzerland.

Length of the Day.

To ascertain the length of the day and night, any time of the year, double the time of the sun's rising, which gives the length of the night, and double the time of the sun's setting, which gives very nearly the length of the day.

Animal Language.

Animals have a language made up of signs or inarticulate sounds expressing impressions, sensations, passions, but never ideas. So this language excludes conversation and is limited to interjections or signs or movements expressing joy, grief, fear, anger, all the passions of the senses, but never more.

Begging In Spain.

Begging is recognized as a legitimate business in Spain, and the cities demand a certain portion of the alms collected.

Poppy Cultivation.

Poppy cultivation for opium manufacture monopolizes great tracts in north India. In the district of Bengal alone there are nearly a million acres devoted exclusively to the cultivation of the poppy.

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

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

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1904

Entered June 15, 1903, at Fort Worth, Tex., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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BACK COPIES OF THE REPORTER.

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

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

MEAT FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Two Kansas City Packing Concerns Receive Orders.

Kansas City Drovers' Telegram: The Kansas City plants of the Cudahy and Armour Packing companies yesterday received orders from the commissary department of the United States army for bacon, lard and canned tongue, for the army in the Philippines. This is the first order received by Kansas City packing plants for such supplies for several months. The stuff will be shipped to Manila in the early part of next month. The Cudahy company's part of the order consists of 70,000 pounds of bacon, the Armour company is to furnish 17,500 pounds of lard and 2,000 pounds of canned tongue.

The commissary department has offices in Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago and usually orders for meat and meat products are divided between the three places, but the price of meats has been, it is said, too high during the last few months in Kansas City to secure its share of the orders. The above order for bacon was placed at a price of 13½c per pound.

Captain W. R. Groves is in charge of the office here. He said yesterday: "Practically all the meat sent away by the government now is put up in tins. It is more expensive than the old method of putting it up in crates, but the meat keeps better. Every can is air tight and a vacuum exists in each, for all of the air is pumped out of it before the can is sealed. This process takes away a good part of the taste, but the soldier would rather have that than spoiled meat. It costs 3½c more on the pound to put the meat up in cans."

A TRUE HOG STORY.

How a Taylor County Farmer Made Money On Hogs.

Abilene Reporter: The Reporter has tried to interest its sixteen hundred farmer subscribers in hog raising, believing that it would put ten thousand dollars a week in their pockets which now go to northern farmers.

Thursday J. F. Drahn gave us the following story, which we are glad to present to our readers, and which we believe they will be glad to see and from which we hope they may be encouraged to grow meat for their families, for us town people, and a surplus to sell to the packing houses.

T. J. Wright, a stock farmer at Anson, bought 18 Berkshire brood sows a year ago, and put them on his farm, 200 acres of which is in cultivation and balance of a section in pasture.

He has since sold $500 worth of pigs, 90 hogs at seven months old for $725, and has 20 head left.

The entire expense of handling and feeding these hogs, outside of what he grew on his farm, was only $18. Mr. Wright also fattened and sold 60 steers from the products of the same farm, sorghum and milo maize.

Have his hogs paid? Rather. Did he have to grow cotton on that 200 acres to make it pay? Not much. If the boll weevil hits his neighborhood will his crop be ruined? Nix—so long at least as he depends on hogs and cattle.

Put on your think bonnet over this awhile.

SAN JACINTO DAY.

State Departments Closed and Volunteer Firemen Paraded.

Austin, April 21.—In honor of San Jacinto day all the state departments were closed, also the banks and many business houses. The annual parade of the Austin fire department was a grand one.

State board of medical examiners met here. The board will make an effort to have the next legislature enact a law licensing the practice of medicine and midwifery.

AT AMARILLO AGAIN.

Panhandle Stockmen's Convention Selects It For Next Meeting.

Amarillo, Tex., April 21.—The Panhandle Stockmen's association meets here again next year. L. A. Allen spoke on transportation and O. H. Nelson on range feeder trade in corn belt. Both these gentlemen reside at Kansas City.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Thomas S. Bigbee, Clarendon, president; E. H. Brainard, Canadian, treasurer; L. B. Watkins, Quanah, first vice president; J. T. Richards, Paducah, second vice president; S. W. Owens, R. B. Pryor, William Harrell, W. C. Isaacs, G. H. Sachs and C. T. Wood, executive committee.

THROUGH SERVICE.

Rock Island Road Is to Have It About July 1.

Fort Worth, April 21.—Passenger Traffic Manager Sebastian of the Rock Island wires the Texas headquarters of the company that through passenger service would be inaugurated between St. Louis and Texas, with Houston as the probable southern terminus, by July 1. This will be made possible by the completion of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado road between St. Louis and Kansas City. Through service will be via Kansas City, Fort Worth and Dallas to Houston.

Dr. Turner President.

Waxahachie, Tex., April 21.—At a meeting of the board of trustees of Trinity university, Dr. A. E. Turner of Waynesburg, Pa., was elected president of the university to succeed Dr. L. C. Kirkes, recently resigned. For the past four years Dr. Turner has been president of Waynesburg college, one of the leading denominational schools in UPennsylanvnia of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Carnival Company Sued.

San Antonio, April 21.D. M. Dickey and wife are suing the Gaskill Carnival company in the Fifty-seventh district court for $25,000, alleged damages on account of the death of Henry Clayton Dickey, their son, killed while endeavoring to loop the loop on a bicycle here March 24.

Rev. Abe Mulkey's Barn Burns.

Corsicana, Tex., April 21.—Rent house owned by Shelby Church, the barn of Rev. Abe Mulkey, servant house of C. L. Turner and barn and servant house of Dr. A. C. Sloan were destroyed by fire. Two residences were also damaged.

Judge Schultz Very Ill.

Austin, April 21.—Judge Julius Schultz, one of the best known German citizens in the south, is critically ill at his home here. He is suffering with an acute attack of pneumonia. He is grand president of the Sons of Hermann of the United States.

Texas Postmasters.

Washington, April 22.—Among nominations sent to the senate Thursday by the president was the following postmasters for Texas: Charles C. Littleton, Weatherford; Marian D. Townley, Valley Mills; J. B. Campbell, Alvarado; James I. Carter, Arlington; Owen Ford, San Marcos.

For Distribution Plan.

New York, April 22.—In the Northern Securities meeting 2,443,740 shares voted in favor of the distribution plan and none against. The total number of shares issued by the company was 3,950,000.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Charlotte, N. C., had snow and sleet on the 20th inst.

Patrolman R. L. McMillan of Dallas was bitten by a supposed mad dog.

Owing to obstructive tactics Portuguese parliament has been dissolved.

Peter Devos, a Belgian laborer, hanged himself to a trees at San Antonio.

Ed Ball, a New Orleans negro, was run over by a train at Grand Saline, Tex.

Eighteen inches of snow fell in the mountains of east Tennessee on the 20th.

A seven-foot coal vein has been struck at a shallow depth near Wilburton, I. T.

At Nocona, Tex., Burk Priddy passed away at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

At Houston, Owen Puckett, a white man, was acquitted of criminal assault charged on his niece.

Joshua Cook, a pioneer of Parker county, Texas, died at Millsap. He was eighty years old.

Thermometer at Cleveland, O., Wednesday, went down to 23 degrees, coldest April in thirty-three years.

Tony Latimer, his two sons and a hog were knocked down by lightning near Clarksville, Tex. The animal was paralyzed.

It is reported the Gulfey company has purchased sixty acres and the Sun company forty acres in the Matagorda county, Texas, oil field.

New York and Philadelphia National league baseball clubs played a fifteen inning game Tuesday without result. Each scored a run.

T. H. Broughm of Kansas City, Mo., became violently insane when a train he was on reached Dallas. He was taken in charge by police officials.

MINOR MATTERS.

Southern League baseball season opened on the 21st inst.

O. Hughes of Indianapolis, Ind., suicided at El Paso with a shotgun.

Highwaymen held up Bob Ramsey at Denison and relieved him of $18.

The trial at Lampasas, Tex., of John Totlen, charged with aggravated criminal assault, resulted in a hung jury.

Hearts Courageous

By... HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES

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A scant 200 yards was all there was between the two boats when Armand sprang upon the wharf of Gladden Hall. "Leave me," she begged faintly, "and save yourself! You have yet time."

"Give me your hand!" he commanded peremptorily. He took it and led her, running, up the sloping lawn.

Its unkempt forlornness was softened by the kindly moonlight, and not until they reached the front of the house did its gray desolateness become all at once apparent. The panes in the windows were broken, the white pillars battered, the front door swinging, the yard unsightly with rubbish.

"'Tis deserted!" Despair was in his tone.

"I told you that."

"Are there no horses?"

"The barns are burned. Leave me, leave me and go!"

He hurried her to the front door, and they entered, hearing as they did so the larger boat bump the planking. Without a word he shot home the bolts in the great door and drew her into the dining room, now overscattered with broken crockery. He locked both doors of this room, smashed the sashes of the porch windows with a chair, brought together the heavy outer blinds and slid the bars. As he fastened the second the pursuers came tumbling to the porch. Anne, meantime, taking a clew from him, had managed to fasten one of the windows in the opposite side. He sprang to secure the other before the soldiers reached the back of the house.

This shut out the last of the moonlight, and the room became a black darkness. Outside was a deadened clamor, curses and shouts to fetch ship's lanterns and search the empty quarters for an ax. Anne could hear Armand's convulsive breathing.

She had groped her way to the sideboard and opened its candle drawer. A tiny half inch end rewarded her. Flint and steel still hung in their accustomed place. She struck them and lighted the wick with trembling hands.

As she did so a heavy body came hurtling against the other side of the inner door. "Better give up, you weasel," panted a voice.

Armand answered loudly, "If I do will you promise to let the lady go?"

"No, no!" Anne besought in an agony. "You shall not give yourself up to them! They would not hold to such a promise."

With her cry, however, whirled a scramble of curses. "We'll lay you by the heels and take the girl back, too, curse you!" And a rain of blows descended on the door, while a crash against one of the blinds shook the wall.

Leaping back, Armand dragged out the heavy mahogany sideboard, now slashed and dented, and set it against one door. The other he re-enforced with the overturned table and bound this to its place with the twisted window curtains. Last, he wrenched an iron from the fireplace and stood waiting. At the same moment the candle end collapsed, the wick dropped, flickered and went out, and darkness fell around them again.

A lull had come in the attack. Evidently a consultation was being held. The blackness seemed to lie upon Anne's soul like a heavy weight, and Armand's silence became unbearable.

"What shall we do?" she asked dully. "We cannot hold out for long."

But there was no reply.

"I—I am so frightened," she said piteously. "'Tis dark! Come to me, Louis!"

She listened, but he made no stir.

"You will not come to me, will not pity or comfort me?" she entreated through the void. "Yet tonight I tried to save your life."

"For what end? You who took from it all that makes life sweet! I trusted you!" She shrank at the ring of scorn in his voice. "I trusted you!"

"And I you," she answered. "I loved and hoped and trusted too. After they took you from here that evening, every

"Give me your hand!"

night when I went to bed I said a prayer and kissed my poor hand to you in the dark. And I have done so every night since then—every night, Louis."

Something like a sob sounded in the room, and she stretched out her arms toward it.

"I tried to keep my promise. You remember when they lashed the bondwoman? She woke with a crazed brain, and the packet—your packet—was gone. All those months I searched and found it at last by chance. I did not get to Philadelphia with it till—that morning."

There was no further answer, and she slipped on her knees, feeling a yearning that was like a poignant sickness.

"You must hear," she went on pleadingly, clasping her fingers, "and believe me or my heart will break. Fate put me in the recess of the window at the Red Lion tavern, Louis. I saw Jarrat give you the forged message—saw you fight and run him through. I knew you were true—true to your master's honor and your own."

"You accused me!" The words stung her. "Accused me to the Continentals!"

"Listen! Listen to me!" she prayed desperately. "I must tell you it all now—now at the end. Jarrat showed me the paper—the contract that bound you to give your life—your life! And I knew you would do it. Oh, what that meant! I would have given my own life a hundred times to prevent it. Can you think what it cost me to stand in that room and say that—that of you? Your face was dreadful! I thought I should die when you looked at me!"

"So you killed my honor!"

"No, no! Not that—I did not mean that, Louis! I had such little time to think—such small time to reason. I had only time to feel—to feel as a woman will, and to act. I had to defeat the contract to keep you from going back to the prison—to death. I thought I could clear you at the last, I who knew you were true, because I had the packet—the true message. Only I promised my soul that I should not speak within the month."

Her voice broke a little here, then went on in a sodden pathos of pleading: "What know we women of soldier's duty or soldier's honor—we who are cherished and toasted all our lives? We know only to love, to follow—and—and—to save what we love in spite of all the world!"

There was a movement now, a step.

"Then I took the packet, Louis, into the congress to Dr. Franklin that very hour, and I could not tell you what I had done—and you escaped them. I thought you had gone to your death. And you didn't know! You never knew. Oh," she sobbed, "if you would only forgive me, only touch me, only lay your hand on my head"—

She heard a stumble, a smothered cry. The iron bar clanged against the floor. An arm, groping, trembling, touched her wet cheek.

"My God! And I doubted you!" Armand's voice thrilled her in a great burst of grief-wound joy. "You gave the message? My darling, my darling!"

She felt herself caught up in his arms in the dark, shuddering, crying, panting incoherent phrases, kissing his face, his rough coat, his epaulets, strangling with fierce terror and ecstasy of love and feeling his passion strain and fold her. It seemed to her that all of life and death was concentrated in that one embrace—that nothing existed in the world but the delirium of that single sweet bitter moment.

A medley of shouts and ax blows on both of the doors at one time sent her into quick spasms of dread. A panel splintered, a shaft of light and an arm thrust in. Armand released her, struck once with the iron bar, and the man fell back, cursing, with a broken arm.

"Shoot!" one shouted. "Are we to be bayed by this rat!"

"Don't fire," came the response. The order was imperative.

The blows began again. Another panel crashed, and the holes let in more light. It fell upon Anne's pallid lips and showed her Armand's white sleeves and pale face, set, but calm. A blow struck the lock of the other door. It yielded, and the oak swung in against the stout sideboard.

Anne felt her limbs grow cold.

"Lost, lost!" she murmured and leaned dumbly against the wainscoting.

Suddenly a fusillade of musketry woke the echoes out of doors, and a crisp shout garnished it. "File out of that hall and lay down arms!"

There arose a saturnalia of revilement from the hall. Then, as it died, the voice asked, "What mean these active hostilities in a period of armistice?"

"'Tis a sortie for an escaped prisoner," came the jarring mirth of Jarrat. "Well, major, I think you will have need yourself for all the prisoners to be found here."

Anne had gone from one terror to another and bitterer one. "The Continentals!" she moaned.

The crisp voice approached the splintered door. "Colonel Armand," it said, "I arrest you in the name of the United States of America. Do you surrender?"

"By whose orders?"

"The general commanding the Second brigade."

"I am a colonel of independent cavalry," answered Armand clearly. "I acknowledge orders only from the division commander."

Jarrat laughed.

Sharp directions followed. The axes cut wider fissures in the panels, and through these muskets obtruded and took aim. "My orders are to take you alive, to shoot if you resist. I give you five minutes to open that door."

Anne ran to Armand and threw herself into his arms. "Ah, you must not! For God's sake, give yourself up! I will tell it all to General Washington. He will hear and believe me. I will"—

"Think you it would be credited?" he asked gently. "And if not"—

She clung to him, weeping. "But you have fought so. There is that! Oh, 'twill give me your life—your life! That is all I want! I care not for shame or report, so I know it is not true! Ah, pity me! And 'tis my fault! Oh, this must be a hideous dream come to punish me!"

"I used to dream," he said, "of you and me as wed—in honor."

"Oh, I would wed you in dishonor, in disgrace, in death! See," she said hurriedly, "here is my mother's wedding ring. I have always worn it about my neck. I love you! I love you!" She laid it in his hand.

"Put it upon my finger," she whispered. "Say it after me, 'I, Anne, take thee, Louis, to my wedded husband.'"

A strange fire had come into his face.

"'I, Louis,' he repeated solemnly, "'take thee, Anne, to my wedded wife.'"

"'To have and to hold from this day forward, for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health'"—

"'To have and to hold from this day forward, for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health'"—

She was sobbing now so that she could scarcely frame the words:

"'To love and to cherish—till death us do'—join, Louis! It cannot, it shall not, part us!"

"My own love!" he said in choked tones, and held her quivering against his breast.

"The time is up," said the voice.

Anne clasped Armand with her young arms—tightly, desperately, as if her warm, yielding body, her face fragrant with white fragrance, could keep back the death that looked from those muzzles.

His hands disengaged her own to pin to his coat a yellow bauble he had taken from his pocket, and then, as she clung, her strained senses became conscious of a wheeling plunge of horsemen at the porch, hurried steps, a voice shaking with a strange vibration, asking questions in broken English.

At the sound Armand threw back his head and stood like a stone image.

There was a pause. Then—

"Louis Armand," said the sibilant, halting tongue, "I command you to open thees door! You will not, eh? You know who I am?"

The sideboard fell with a crash, the splintered door tumbled upon it, and Armand stood to attention in the blaze of lantern light. At a glance Anne knew the officer who stood in the doorway, surrounded by a glittering staff. He was the major general commanding the division.

"You surrendair, then? Good! An' where, Major Woodson, is the informair who has done such brilliant sairvice to denounce—eh? Come stan' beside me, M'sieu' Jarrat, an' let us overwhelm thees villain!"

He advanced a step into the room, his bright eyes on the pair.

"Ha! An' you theenk I have never recognize you, Charles, all thees time—me who was your old brother in the College du Plessis? Me—Lafayette? Take off that wig! Take it off, I tell you!"

Mechanically, Armand put his hand to his head. He drew off the black peruke, and, all at once unconfined, his brown, curling hair fell to his shoulders, the ends just touching the yellow Cross of St. Louis which sparkled like a topaz on his breast. The act transformed him. The set mouth was gone, the face all softened to youthfulness.

"Louis Armand, the impostor, seized at Williamsburg!" shouted Jarrat. "Armand, who escaped the clutches of the congress! Armand, the traitor, gentlemen. Tear off his cross!"

One of the circle about Lafayette turned facing him with an oath, but the general was before him.

"No!" he cried. "No! Not Louis Armand the traitor, but Charles Louis Armand, colonel of Armand's legion and Marquis de la Trouerie!"

There was an instant of silence that turned a babel behind the speaker.

"A lie!" shouted Jarrat. "A lie! The Marquis de la Trouerie is dead!" Anne had risen, trembling, speechless, her eyes fixed and glittering.

"Aye," said Armand sternly, stretching his arm toward him. "He has

He advanced a step.

been dead these five years. But he did not die when you supposed. That was but a play necessary to deceive a dog one would not wish barking at his heels. He called himself a secretary, and you—you jackal—you thought to buy him, a Frenchman, to betray his master, his king and these colonies!"

Lafayette laughed like a child. "He bribe him to be—what you theenk, gentlemen?—to be himself! A rare plessantree, eh? And the congress, they theenk he trick them in seventeesix. They would arres' him yet, when he is denounce'—even my General Hazen!"

Jarrat had fallen back, his face black, his fingers convulsively working, his teeth gritting one on another like pebbles in the hand.

Armand's eyes were upon Anne, though he seemed to address all present:

"The marquis had a mission, and he found it to his purpose to—to become himself. He found many thorns in his way. But he found one rose—one rose so pure and fragrant that he wished to gather it. He found a lady—a lady of Virginia, who loved him and believed in him. The marquis was dying then. He found himself in prison, and he trusted her. And at last—he thought she had betrayed him."

"Ah, my friend," cried Lafayette wistfully, "these long months we have been together, and I have never told you I know you—never asked wherefore you hide yourself from all. Was I not a friend, Charles?"

"Then," Armand continued, "God forgive his unbelief! Then was when he died!"

A great lovely light had come to Anne's face and smiled from her colorless lips—a light more lovely than the aurora over snows.

"Is it true?" she faltered, looking at him in a sort of unbelieving wonder. "Is it true? And will he live again?"

For answer he knelt down at her feet and put his lips to her hand. She felt tears upon it.

When they looked up they were alone in the room. From the yard came the rattle of bridle chains and the bustle of mounting. Lafayette met them on the threshold.

"I have search' all the place for—what you call it?—eldosaddle," he laughed, "an' there ees one at last. Colonel, ma'amselle, you shall ride to town wit' me. We shall all be jus' like big children tonight! Ah, I have forgot—you did not know that only two t'ree hour ago, Cornwallis has surrendair to the Americans!"

THE END.

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, grass hogs and sheep; also on cattle 1 year old and over, for distances from 10 miles to 750.

DISTANCE—Miles.		RATES No. 1	RATES No. 2
10 and less		6	9½
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	14½
80 and over	70	11½	15
90 and over	80	12	15½
100 and over	90	12½	16½
125 and over	100	13¾	17½
150 and over	125	15	19½
175 and over	150	16¼	20
200 and over	175	17½	21½
250 and over	200	18¾	23½
300 and over	250	20	25½
350 and over	300	21¼	26
400 and over	350	22½	28
450 and over	400	23¾	27
500 and over	450	25	29
550 and over	500	26¼	30
600 and over	550	27½	30
650 and over	600	28¾	31
700 and over	650	30	32
750 and over	700	31¼	33
over	750	32½	34

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

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS

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

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

Barse Live Stock Com. Co.
Campbell & Rosson L. S. Com. Co.
Cassidy-Southwestern L. S. Com. Co.
Evans-Montague L. S. Com. Co.
Evans-Snider-Buel Co.
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 5c
Sheep, per head 5c

Prices charged for feed by the Stock Yards: Hay, 80c a bale; corn, $1 a bushel; oats, 50c 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, W. B. King, J. W. Montague, A. F. Crowley, R. Burns, John Daggett.

INTERURBAN LINE
NORTHERN TEXAS TRACTION CO

RUNS 40 TRAINS DAILY
Between
FORT WORTH AND DALLAS

Cars leave from the business sections of both cities every hour, and on the half hour from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m. Cars pass by Union Depot, Fort Worth, and Santa Fe and Cotton Belt depots, Dallas.

DALLAS FT. WORTH

AWFUL TRAGEDY.

Dragged From a Buggy a Short Distance From Manor.

ER THROAT IS CUT.

of Miss Lula Sanborg, Sixteen ears Old, Found In a Thicket by a Cousin and by the Corpse Tools of a Barber.

nor, Tex., April 22.—One of the awful affairs ever known in this n occurred Thursday afternoon 4 o'clock within less than a of the depot at this place. Miss Sanborg was stopped while driv- ear the Wilberger creek bridge, e New Sweden road, and dragged her buggy and brutally murdered en found her body was in a t about forty yards from the with an awful gash in her from ear to ear. Her cousin, was not far behind her, probably inutes, found her horse and bug- r the bridge. There was a man's on the ground and a small box ning a kit of barber's tools. coat had a memorandum book the name of Henry Simmons in e kit of tools also had this name As soon as her cousin discover- se he made haste to Manor and se went with him to where he und the buggy. They soon found dy of the unfortunate girl, face with throat cut. A large crowd enced scouring the country in direction.

supposed fiend is a mulatto 35 years old, a barber and rather ent. He had been seen here sday and Thursday, and negroes e tried to stop some girls of race, but they ran off.

BATTLE OF FLOWERS.

f the Most Inspiring Seen For Several Years.

Antonio, April 22.—San Jacinto s observed in grand style. The were thronged. The battle of was a scene not soon to be en. The parade was witnessed usands of people, there being visitors.

G. A. R. MEETS.

One Hundred Delegates Are In Attendance.

Antonio, April 22.—The nine- annual encampment of the De- nt of Texas Grand Army of the c, was called to order by Com- Bolton. Acting Mayor Brown ed the veterans. Captain D. E. of Dallas, an ex-Confederate, speech. Reports show thirty- posts and 665 members.

WIFE'S CHARGE.

Her Husband, a Clergyman, Tried to Strangle Her.

York, April 22.—A sensation was sted in church circles at Eliza- N. J., by application from the the Rev. Dr. George Buckle arrant on the charge that her had attempted to kill her as in bed ill.

uckle has been pastor of the e Presbyterian church more enty years. Among the wor- there are numbered many citizens of Elizabeth. A few efore application was made for rant, Mrs. Buckle says her hus- turned to the parsonage and forgiveness. After talking for she says, he entered his studio, a strong box, and, taking secu- ised at $20,000, disappeared. ice of New York, Washington, d. Va., and other nearby cities en notified.

Buckle says Dr. Buckle took a hich he soaked in hot water, ile she was lying on the bed g with a headache, he endeav- nder pretense of bathing her strangle her.

Sign With Own Blood.

April 22.—The war office is with thousands of applications n of every age and condition permission to go to the front. ons come from time expired and boys too young to enlist rmy in the regular manner. applicants range from four- seventy. Many of them, fol- he Samouri custom, sign their ons with their own blood.

cause of Relationship.

York, April 22.—Robert B. an uncle of President who was nominated as an y the Democratic state con- t Albany last week, has de- accept such nomination be- his relationship to the presi-

Pension Bill Passed.

gton, April 22.—The pension ing an appropriation of over 00 and the emergency river or appropriation bill, which 000,000, were passed Tuesday nate, leaving only the general and the military academy e entire list of supply meas- considered.

efuses to Hear Him.

Ala., April 22.—The Alabama association refused to recog- M. Lindsley, the somewhat fever and mosquito expert.

dress' New Postmaster.

gton, April 22.—The senate ve session confirmed the of Frankie Russells to be at Childress, Tex.

OLNEY NAMED.

etts Democrats Will Present him as a Candidate.

April 22.—By an overwhelm- he Massachusetts Democratic at Tremont temple Thurs- cted four delegates at large y delegates from the various al districts of the state to hard Olney of this city for dential nomination at the national convention.

Four delegates at large, pledged to the support of Olney, were elected and the supporters of Wm. R. Hearst of New York, as the presidential nominee, were defeated by a vote of about 600 to 200. A resolution offered by Representative John A. Coulthrust of Boston endorsing the candidacy of Mr. Hearst was voted down by a very large majority.

George Fred Williams, the leader of that faction of the Massachusetts Democracy supporting the candidacy of William R. Hearst, made a vigorous protest against the adoption of the unit rule, but the convention, by a vote of nearly three to one refused to strike from the platform the clause calling for unanimous action with reference to presidential nominees, and after adopting the resolutions presented by the majority of its committee, on motion of

ATTORNEY GENERAL OLNEY.

Josiah Quincy voted that the unit rule govern not only the support of Mr. Olney; but all matters pertaining to the convention.

The platform adopted consisted of a single plank—an endorsement of Mr. Olney's candidacy and instructions to the delegates to vote as a unit for him. The proceedings of the convention were marked at times by scenes of the greatest turbulence.

After adjournment Mr. Williams issued a statement in which he said that the action of the convention in adopting the unit rule was a rank absurdity from beginning to end, and that the district delegates would pay no attention to the vote.

"If they are instructed," he said, "by their own conventions they will act accordingly. If they are uninstructed they will vote according to their own will and the national convention will not for a moment give consideration to to-day's convention."

HOISTED BRITISH FLAG.

Fishermen Claim They Were Encouraged by Their Employers.

Managua, April 22.—The five tortoise shell fishing schooners captured recently while in Nicaraguan waters and taken to Bluefields had hoisted the British flag on one of the small islands off Cape Gracios-a-Dols, Nic. The fishermen claimed they were encouraged to do so by their colonial employers. The British representative here, in an interview is quoted as saying in regard to the visit of a British man of war, that she is going to Bluefields on a friendly visit to investigate certain events.

Mrs. Nation In a Dime Museum.

Chicago, April 22.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, the saloon smasher, has arrived in Chicago and will on next Monday commence an engagement in a dime museum. This is her first appearance in such capacity. Her salary is $300 a week.

BANS ON TOBACCO.

Severe Penalties For Smoking Were In Vogue In Olden Times.

Strange as it may appear now, both sultans of Turkey and shahs of Persia have tried their best to put down smoking. In Turkey, formerly, smoking was a crime punishable by the offenders having their pipes thrust through their noses, and in Russia in 1634 the noses of smokers were cut off.

In Transylvania offenders were fined from 3 to 200 florins. In Berne, Switzerland, 1661, where crimes were divided into sections according to the Ten Commandments, smoking was classed with adultery. The tribunal to put down smoking, called chambre-autabac, continued to the middle of the eighteenth century. The climax was reached by Amarath IV., king of Persia, who made it a capital offense.

In England Elizabeth issued a proclamation against smoking in 1584, and James' "counterblast against tobacco," with its pompous language, is well known. All through his reign it was a common stipulation that "no puffer of tobacco" should be appointed schoolmaster.

A Match For Him.

At a political meeting in Wales the chairman, a deacon of strong convictions, but no sense of humor, introduced a speaker thus: "I haff to introduce to you tonight the member for the Carnarvon boroughs. He hass come here to reply to what the bishop of St. Asaph said the other night about Welsh disestablishment. In my opinion, gentlemen, that bishop of Asaph iss one of the biggest liars in creashon; but, thank goodness—yes, thank goodness—we haff a match for him tonight."

The Koreans.

The people of Korea are neither Japanese nor Chinese. They are Mongolians and have a polysyllabic language, with a phonetic alphabet. They have a recorded history of disputed authenticity which claims for them a continuous existence as a Korean people of about 5,000 years, the earlier part of which of course is shrouded in mists of traditions and fable.

Cold Feet.

When Dr. John A. Hartwell, better known as "Josh" Hartwell, was at Yale he was asked by a professor what would happen to a patient if his temperature were to get as low as possible. "Why, sir," Hartwell gravely replied, "he would have cold feet."

The Main Question.

Practical Father—Has that young man who wants to marry you any money? Romantic Miss—Money! He gave me a cluster diamond ring and a bracelet of pearls. Practical Father—Yes, I know. Has he any money left?

A BIG GAME RANCH.

Project to Set Aside Land for Saving Texas Game Animals

We take this interesting article from the Dallas News:

Waco, Tex., April 18.—An effort is being made to interest President Roosevelt and other hunters of national fame in an immense game preserve, which the designers desire to organize at the head waters of the Brazos river, embracing about forty sections, which will be stocked with the wild animals indigenous to the region. The general plan, as shown in descriptions and maps in possession of H. Fleischauer, land and immigration agent of the Texas Central railroad, resembles the great reservation being laid out in the Sudan, between the Blue and White branches of the Nile, the Sobat river and Abyssinian frontier. The rules governing the Northwestern Texas preserve, like those of the Sudanese game reservation, will require permits from the authorities to enable one to take game by any method within the area set apart, for it is intended to make it more of a breeding ground for the preservation of species than for sporting purposes.

The News correspondent was told by Judge J. M. Hanna, Judge L. M. Buie and other well posted Jones county frontiersmen, that some of the animals formerly abounding in the region, such as black bear, panthers, cougars, white tailed deer, buffalo and bobcats, are becoming extinct and may wholly disappear. It will probably not be the aim of the organizers of the plan to breed, at large, carnivorous beasts, but that class will be kept in cages, as zoological specimens, to enable the coming generations to understand what was the fauna of the country before the white man came with his school houses, his church steeples, his plows and his cattle.

The region selected is a natural park, through which flow such tributaries as the Clear Fork and the Double Mountain Fork. It may be extended far enough in a southwesterly direction to take in California creek. The Clear Fork, which is an unfailing supply stream of the Brazos, forms a natural canal for a considerable length, running very swiftly at some stages of its progress, and passing through deep canyons, presents excellent opportunities for dam sites, the material for which, of the very hardest limestone, sandstone and granite, abounds near by.

The preserve will contain between 25,000 and 30,000 acres, and will be located with one side somewhere near Stamford, on the Texas Central, and another side somewhere near Abilene, on the Texas & Pacific. Surveyors have been over the ground several times, but have not yet designated sites for the dams, and it is probable that besides those on the Clear Fork, one or two will be located on California creek and one on the Double Mountain Fork.

A gentleman who has recently returned from Northern Africa, wrote Mr. Fleischauer in part as follows: "I have been through the great British Africa breeding grounds and have observed the pains being taken to preserve elephants, lions, leopards, wild asses, ibex, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the giraffe and the hartbeest, and it occurred to me that it would be a most appropriate thing for this nation, which has undertaken to prevent extinction of animal life of the higher latitudes, to look after the mammalia of Texas, which is being exterminated, and must disappear unless some such step as the one proposed, of making a breeding place in the northwestern portion of the state, between the Texas Central and the Texas & Pacific, is carried into effect. In that part of the country will be found exactly the geographical and climatic conditions most favorable to such an enterprise. It struck me as being very much the case that Northwestern Texas has many peculiarities in common with Northern Africa, and that an effort in the line described would succeed remarkably well. Dams built on the Upper Brazos tributaries would form storage lakes, which would greatly promote the effort to improve the lower river, for it would check the floodwater, retarding its descent down the incline, allowing it to run off gradually and assist in lessening damage of freshets, at the same time maintaining in the channel throughout the year a uniform flow, which is the chief aim of barge navigation, now becoming a very bright hope in the hearts of the settlers of the Brazos Valley all the way from the upper fountain to the Gulf of Mexico."

The dams as proposed would produce lakes containing billions of tons of water and would be equal to the task of producing a fish supply for a vast population and water power enough for a nation of manufacturers. The altitude of the region selected for the great Texas game reservation is about 1,700 feet above sea-level, and in that rarefied atmosphere water preserves its temperature evenly at all seasons, which is conducive to the highest type of piscatorial life. The lakes would become resorts of all the species of fowl, and the surplus of water conveyed through canals would irrigate the adjacent farming lands and quench the thirst of millions of head of improved cattle.

NEED MORE HORSES AND MULES.

There is a Good Demand for the Best, at Good Prices.

American Agriculturist: According to the report of the statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture there were, on January 1, 1904, some 16,736,059 head of horses and 2,756,916 head of mules in the United States. These figures show an increase of 178,686 horses and 29,323 head of mules over the totals given out in 1903. The good demand for horses and mules at the present time and the small increase indicated shows the importance of the farmers of the middle South giving more attention to the breeding of animals in the immediate future than has done in the past few years.

The mule breeding interest is confined to a comparative small area of the United States, centering chiefly in the middle South, including the states of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky and Missouri. The largest number of mules are found in Texas, with Mississippi and Missouri second and third. The high price of cotton at the present time insures a good market for mules for some time to come, and it would take several years of systematic breeding to overstock the market, judging from the present demand for good animals. In fact, the market will not soon be overstocked with good horses and mules. It is overstocked all the time with scrub animals, but the farmer who has foresight enough to breed the draft type of mule for the Northern trade will find his animals in good demand in that direction, while the man who breeds mules of lighter type and finer bone, but with plenty of substance, will find them in good demand in the regions lying to the South.

What is needed in both the horse and mule breeding business is a better type of mares of much larger numbers and then the use of only the choicest coach or hackney sires for the production of the roadster or coach type of horse that is in general demand everywhere, and the employment of only the best bred jacks of fine quality in the breeding of the character of mule that the market now seeks and for which a profitable cash price can be obtained any day. The middle South is well adapted for the production of the class of horses and mules that are in greatest demand at the present time. Are our people fully alive to the conditions as they exist today, and are they taking full advantage of the present situation?

Where the Romans Excelled.

The Romans were not in want of teachers or of models, for they had the Egyptians and the Greeks, but they never succeeded in creating an art characteristic of themselves. No people perhaps ever betrayed less originality in their productions in this field, but they raised the other elements of civilization to the highest point. Their military organization assured them the domination of the world; their political and judicial institutions are still patterns for us, and their literature inspired the centuries that followed them.

FT. WORTH RAILWAY SCHEDULE

Rock Island System.

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

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
5:30 am	..... Mixed	7:50 pm

Ft. W. & R. G. Ry.

Depart.		Arrive.
3:15 pm	Brownwood M. & Ex.	10:55 am
9:50 pm	..... 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 pm

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

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

Cotton Belt Route.

Depart.		Arrive.
10:30 am	St. Louis & Mem. Ex	5:05 pm
12:30 pm	St. Louis Lt. via Dallas	1:20 pm
9:30 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
8:00 am	St. Louis Mail & Ex.	4:45 pm
9:25 am	....Dallas Local.....	5:15 am
10:35 am	Dallas & Wea'fd Local	2:55 pm
12:30 pm	.... Dallas Local....	1:20 pm
1:55 pm	.... Dallas Local....	12:30 pm
6:00 pm	..Wills Point Local..	11:05 am
7:45 pm	.St. Louis Mail & Ex.	9:25 am
9:30 pm	.... Dallas Local....	6:50 am
Depart West	Main Line West.	Arrive West
8:20 pm	Colorado Mail & Ex..	7:00 am
3:00 pm	Weatherford Local..	10:30 am
9:45 am	..El Paso Express ..	7:00 pm
	Transcontinental Division via Sherman.	
Depart.		Arrive.
8:30 am	Texark. & St. Louis.	4:35 pm

International & Great Northern Ry.

Depart.		Arrive.
7:05 am	Houston &San An.Ex.	7:35 pm
3:20 pm	Austin " " "	12:05 pm

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry.

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

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

Houston & Texas Central Railroad.

Depart.		Arrive.
8:05 am	Hou. & Gal. Mail&Ex	8:50 pm
7:45 pm	Hou. & Gal. Mail&Ex	8:05 am
1:15 pm	.... Ennis Mixed	11:50 am

THE

Interurban Electric Road

BETWEEN FORT WORTH AND DALLAS

A FAST CAR EVERY HOUR, EACH WAY

Two car loads of Vegetables
Five car loads of Fruits
20,000 pounds of Butter
50,000 gallons of Milk
10,000 dozens of Eggs
3,000 head of Poultry
Are consumed daily in these two cities.

All along the Interurban line are as fine lands for the production of the above as are to be found on earth. It's cheap now. Truck farmers, dairy men and poultry men, now is the time to get in line. Fortunes will be made in these lines in the next ten years.

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

W. C. FORBESS, G. P. A.

Fort Worth, Texas.

CALIFORNIA ONE WAY COLONIST TICKETS OVER THE

TOURIST SLEEPER EVERY TUESDAY. MEALS SERVED AT THE WORLD-FAMOUS SANTA FE EATING HOUSES. OIL-BURNING ENGINES—OIL-SPRINKLED TRACK—A DUSTLESS RIDE ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Santa Fe

FOR ONLY $25.00.

ANY SANTA FE AGENT WILL GIVE FULL PARTICULARS.

W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A., Galveston, Texas.

$25 TO CALIFORNIA

DAILY, MARCH 1 TO APRIL 30

Tourist car connections.
Best service to **Chicago** and **Kansas City**. Through sleepers and chair cars leave Dallas and Fort Worth daily.

Homeseekers' rates daily to **Amarillo, via El Reno.** Splendid opportunity to see the **Oklahoma** country.

Lowest rates ever given, March 1 and 15, from all northern points to Texas. A good time to have your friends visit you. All **Rock Island Agents** are prepared to give details, or write us.

Rock Island System

W. H. FIRTH,
G. P. A., C. R. I. & G. Ry.,
FORT WORTH, TEX.

A BOOM

does not, ultimately, bring about the best results to a community.

THE PANHANDLE

is NOT on a boom, but is enjoying the most rapid growth of any section of Texas.

WHY?

Because only recently have the public at large realized the opportunities which this northwest section of Texas offers. The large ranches are being divided into

SMALL STOCK FARMS.

Wheat, Corn, Cotton, Melons and all kinds of feed stuffs are being raised in abundance, surpassing the expectations of the most sanguine. A country abounding in such resources (tried and proven), together with the

LOW PRICE

of lands, cannot help enjoying a most rapid growth, and that is what is happening in the Panhandle.

"THE DENVER ROAD"

has on sale daily low rate home-seekers tickets, which allows you stopovers at nearly all points; thus giving you chance to investigate the various sections of the Panhandle.

Write A. A. GLASSON,
General Passenger Agent, FORT WORTH, TEXAS,
For pamphlets and full information.

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 efore 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.

W. H. EDDLEMAN, President.
CICERO SMITH, Vice President.
E. M. LANHAM, Cashier.
W. J. EDDLEMAN, Assistant Cashier.
CLAUD M'CAULEY, Assistant Cashier

Western National Bank

OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Capital - - $300,000

Fort Worth, Tex., April 11, 1904—Statement of the Western National Bank at the close of business the 11th day of April, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Bills Receivable	$72,880 40
U. S. Bonds	100,000 00
Premium on U. S. Bonds	5,375 00
Due from Banks	364,619 35
Cash and Sight Exchange	408,335 16
Total	$951,209 91

LIABILITIES.

Capital Paid in	$240,183 34
Profits less Expenses Paid	3,038 39
Deposits	707,988 18
Total	$951,209 91

The above statement is correct. E. M. LANHAM.

DIRECTORS.

W. H. EDDLEMAN ..... President.
CICERO SMITH ..... Vice President.
J. M. RADFORD ..... Of J. M. Radford Grocery Co., Abilene, Texas.
WILEY BLAIR ..... Of Coleman, Lysaght, Blair & Co., Wichita Falls.
F. G. McPEAK ..... Banker, Fort Worth, Tex.
H. W. KUTEMAN ..... Attorney, Weatherford, Tex.
J. DOSS MILLER ..... Banker, De Leon and Comanche, Tex.
GEO. P. LEVY ..... Vice President M. & F. National Bank, Weatherford
WM. BOHNING ..... President Bank of Ranger, Ranger, Tex.
JOE CARVER ..... Of Carver Bros. & Freerson Co.
R. E. MORROW ..... President Bank of Grapevine, Tex.

Fine Scotch Purebreds.

I will be at the Fort Worth Stockyards about the 24th of this month with a load of the finest thoroughbred cattle that I have ever offered for sale in Texas. In this lot there are 20 head of

Purebred Scotch Cattle.

Fifteen of them are heifers, running from one to two years old, the other are bulls, from one to two years old past. These cattle are very finely bred, and are Scotch from top to bottom, all deep reds, and considered show yard cattle. I will also have

ONE LOAD OF HEREFORDS,

of the Beau Donalds and the Brobromals breeding. This will be a load of the Finest Hereford Cattle ever offered for sale in Texas.

Papers will be furnished with every animal, and I invite all lovers of good cattle to come and see them, whether they buy or not, as they will be sold privately, from the 24th to the 27th of April.

G. R. RENNOLDS, Higbee. Mo.

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.

FIRST USE OF GAS.

The Way the Idea of Using It For Light Was Ridiculed.

Great was the amazement of all Europe when at about the close of the century William Murdoch discovered that gas could be used for illuminating purposes. So little was the invention understood by those who had not seen it in use that even the great and wise (?) men of the British parliament laughed at the idea. "How can there be light without a wick?" said one member of that august body, with a wink and a knowing nod. Even the great Sir Humphry Davy ridiculed the idea of lighting towns and cities with gas. He one day asked Murdoch, "Do you mean to use the dome of St. Paul's for your gas meter?" Sir Walter Scott also made merry of the gas idea and of the coming attempt to "illuminate London with smoke from a tar factory."

When the house of commons was finally lighted with the new illuminant, the architect and custodian of the building, who imagined that the gas ran as fire through the pipes, insisted that they be removed several inches from the wall to prevent the building from taking fire! Several distinguished members were also observed carefully touching the pipes with their gloved fingers and then smelling of them to see if they could detect the odor of burned leather.

Kentucky Jacks

Fifty jacks. Twenty-five old enough for service. We will show you more good black jacks than any firm in the state. Will make special prices on yearlings and two-year olds. Write for catalogue.

J. F. COOK & CO.
Lexington, Ky.

Shoo Fly Horn Paint

makes DEHORNING safe any month, heals the wound quickly, keeps all wounds, cuts or sores free from fly infection until healed, permits castrating of animals any time with safety. Used on 50,000 head of cattle and no failures. It will do all claimed for it. Indorsed by prominent stockmen. One quart is sufficient for 100 cattle. Sold at leading Stock Yards and druggists at $1.25 per pint, $2 per quart, $3.50 per ½ gallon, $5 per gallon. If your druggist does not keep it send order to the manufacturer

IRELAND HAMPTON, Fort Worth, Tex.
WM. RAGLAND, San Antonio, Texas, Agents.

Write for descriptive circular and testimonials.

FENCE WRITE FOR CATALOG
HOG STOCK LAWN
CHURCH CEMETERY
COURT HOUSE BANK & OFFICE FIX TURES
TEXAS ANCHOR FENCE CO
FORT WORTH TEXAS

INSTANT DEATH.

It Is Not So Quick but That the Mind Has Time to Act.

It is questionable if such a phenomenon as instant death is known to the scientist and investigator. Physicians and surgeons tell us that death by gunshot wound is the easiest mode of terminating life; yet, rapid as such a mode of taking off must necessarily be, the body has leisure to feel and thus to reflect and on rare occasions even to act.

On the first attempt of one of the adherents of the Spanish monarch to assassinate William, prince of Orange, the ball passed through the bones of his face and brought him to the ground. In the instant which preceded stupefaction, however, he was able to frame the notion that the ceiling of a room had fallen in and crushed him.

Another question in this connection is that of probable pain. Although numerous instances could be cited in support of the view that the mind acts in cases of so called instant death, it by no means follows that the infliction of a fatal blow is attended by the least semblance of pain or a single pang of fear or regret. Unless death results immediately, however, the pain may be as varied as the nature of the injuries.

The Big Bell of Burma.

One of the sights of the Shwe Dagone pagoda in Burma is a gigantic bell of bronze, weighing forty-two and a quarter tons and said to be the third largest bell in the world, the largest being in Moscow and the next largest in Mingin, also in Burma. After conquering Burma the British undertook to carry the great Rangun bell to Calcutta as a trophy, but dropped it overboard in the Rangun river, where it defied all the efforts of the engineers to raise it. Some years later the Burmese, who had not ceased to mourn its loss, begged to be allowed to recover it. Their petition was granted, and by attaching to it an incredible number of bamboo floats the unwieldy mass of metal was finally lifted from its muddy bed and triumphantly restored to its place.

The Telling Part.

"Do you tell your wife when you have done wrong?"

"No; she tells me."—Houston Post.

"All the world's a stage," and most of us are supes.—Harvard Lampoon.

TOGO TOLD THE TRUTH

Russians Now Believe His Floating Mines Did Blowing Up.

ALEXIEFF ADMITS IT.

Surprise Is Manifested That Torpedo Boats of the Enemy Were Mistaken For a Flotilla of the Russians.

St. Petersburg, April 22.—All doubt as to the cause of the destruction of the battleship Petropavlovsk and the damage to the battleship Pobieda at Port Arthur is dissipated by the report submitted by telegraph to the emperor April 21. In it Viceroy Alexieff stated in a way that leaves the matter no longer an open question that mines were responsible for the disaster. The admission of the presence of the Japanese ships off Port Arthur on the night preceding the going out of the Russian ships, which were watched by Admiral Makaroff, tends to establish Vice Admiral Togo's claim that his ships laid mines on which the Russian battleships struck.

The viceroy's report was sent only after a thorough investigation, ordered by the emperor, had been made.

It was published through the war commission. It explicitly states that "Under the starboard side of the Petropavlovsk there was an explosion, and specifically declares that a mine exploded under the Pobieda. That the Russian ships did not run on their own mines is shown by the failure of the viceroy to mention anything of the kind and by the positive statement of the port admiralty that Admiral Makaroff was familiar with the location of the torpedoes defending the port. The Russian officials also fail to understand the surprising blunder caused by the mistake of the Russian torpedo boat destroyers in taking the Japanese torpedo boats for a Russian flotilla which resulted in the loss of the Strashni.

RESERVES RIGHTS.

This Government Has Duly Notified the Russian Foreign Minister.

St. Petersburg, April 22.—Foreign Minister Lamsdorff has been notified that the United States reserves all the rights she may have under international law in the event of any American citizens being affected by Russia's decision in the case of the war correspondents using wireless telegraphy. This notification does not involve a protest against Russia's course; it simply reserves whatever rights may exist in regard to the yet unadjudicated question of the use of the wireless telegraphy in time of war.

United States Commercial Agent Greener, at Vladivostolk, has been instructed through Ambassador McCormick to inform the Japanese consul at the island of Sakhalin, that a vessel will be sent to the island to take back to Japan the consular staff and the refugees. The arrangements for sending the ship are to be made by Japan, through the authorities at Washington.

TREATED AS TRAITORS.

Pilots Must Not Render Assistance to Japanese Vessels.

New Chwang, April 22.—An order issued by the Russian military authorities, through the commissioner of customs here, notifying the pilots of New Chwang that any pilot who gave assistance to any Japanese ship in the waters leading to New Chwang would be held responsible to the full extent of martial law, has been made a subject of inquiry of the authorities there of the foreign consuls here with regard to the exact meaning of the words, "To the full extent of martial law." To these inquiries the Russian authorities replied that the assisting of Japanese ships in the waters mentioned would subject the offending pilots to the same treatment given Russian subjects and traitors, based on the fact that the Russian authorities have declared New Chwang to be under martial law. In the reply to the consuls the authorities affirmed further that on the other hand pilots could be compelled to pilot Russian vessels or forced to leave New Chwang. The Russian authorities hold that under the existing martial law foreigners are upon the same status as Russian subjects, but the foreign consuls aver that foreign residents of New Chwang who might assist the Japanese, can be held responsible for the acts only as belligerents and cannot be regarded as Russian subjects.

The correspondent of the Associated Press secured the approval of the Russian censor before sending this message, although at the present time such approval is not necessary.

Viceroy Alexieff has issued an important order, declaring the Yin Kow railroad station and the native village adjoining it to be within the region under martial law. The station is opposite New Chwang, and it is a terminus of the Pekin-Shan Hai Kwan railroad and telegraph system. The order also establishes a censorship over all telegrams, the scrutiny of passengers and the inspection of their baggage. It is now effective.

Cost Is Immense.

Paris, April 22.—A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says the cost of the war up to April 5 in all branches of the service is officially estimated at $46,250,000. The cost by June 1 will reach $100,000,000. The allotment for une is $15,000,000 for the army and $5,000,000 for the navy.

Effectually Blocked.

London, April 22.—The Tokio correspondent of the Telegraph says that Port Arthur is undoubtedly effectually blocked and that events are culminating around the doomed fortress.

PHYSICIANS ILL.

Doctors at Bellevue Hospital Have Contracted Consumption.

New York, April 22.—Several physicians at Bellevue hospital have suddenly contracted tuberculosis from association with patients in the institution. House Surgeon Robert MacDonald is the most seriously affected and death is expected hourly. According to the hospital authorities members of the staff have been greatly run down by overwork and thus became peculiarly susceptible to the dreaded disease. Negligence on the part of the tuberculosis patients, they say, is the direct cause. Persons in that ward should, under the regulations, expectorate in receptacles provided for such use, but the doctors say when attendants' backs were turned they spit on the floor, and thus generate germs which are certain to spread disease if inhaled by persons in the least run down physically.

PARTIALLY BLOWN UP.

In Thibetan Fort Were Found Recently Cutoff Heads.

New York, April 22.—The Thibetan fort here has been emptied and partially blown up, says a Times dispatch from Cyang Tse. Among the strange discoveries in the fort was a room containing scores of heads, some recently cut off. This is unusual, in view of the Buddhist prohibition against taking life. The Thibetans were supposed to avoid literal infraction of the commandment by allowing victims to starve to death, but this discovery points to regular executions in Cyang Tse.

Such articles, valuable and curious, found in the fort as are not immediately connected with religious worship, will be handed to the Indian government for distribution to British and Indian museums.

MORE WORKMEN

Completion of World's Fair Buildings, Etc., Being Rushed.

St. Louis, April 22.—An additional force of 2500 workmen is making an all-night working shift, and nearly 20,000 men have been added to the day force at work for World's fair completion for the opening. The night force put on will, it is said, more than make up for the work lost during the inclement weather.

BANK BURGLARIZED.

Safe Blown Open and Six Thousand Dollars Were Stolen

Clay City, Ind., April 22.—The Farmers' and Merchants' bank was entered by burglars, who blew open the safe and escaped with $6000. The front of the building was blown across the street. The loss is covered by burglar insurance.

TWO MORE CAUGHT.

Had Gun Cotton With Which to Destroy a Bridge.

Tien Tsin, April 22.—More Japanese have been caught disguised as Lamas and with 350 pounds of gun cotton in their possession attempting to destroy the Nonni bridge. They have been conveyed to Fort Arthur for examination as to how they procured Chinese passports. They afterwards will be dealt with according to martial law.

Advices Not Confirmed.

Seoul, April 22.—Late advices do not confirm the reported occupation by Russian troops of Peuk Chyong, a town about seventy miles down from Sung Jin, on the east coast of Korea.

May Not Be Accepted.

Tien Tsin, April 22.—Russians here believe Viceroy Alexieff's resignation will not be accepted.

Demise of a Noted Musician.

Kansas City, April 22.—Sylvester Jackson, a musician of national reputation and for nine years director of musical instruction in the Detroit public schools, is dead at his home in this city, aged sixty-four years. He served through the civil war in the Eighteenth Wisconsin infantry. At one time he was an instructor in the Boston Conservatory of Music.

HONORED HANNA.

Principal Address Made by United States Senator Dick.

Columbus, O., April 22.—For the third time since the present session began the legislature paused in its work to pay honor to Marcus A. Hanna, late senator from Ohio. The second week in January it elected him to a second term in the senate. A month later it adjourned out of respect to his death to attend his funeral, and Wednesday the two branches met in joint session to hold formal memorial exercises and pay honor to his memory. The principal address was delivered by Senator Charles Dick, who is Senator Hanna's successor.

NEW YORK PLATFORM.

This Is the Subject of an Address Bryan Will Make.

Lincoln, Neb., April 22.—Wm. J. Bryan announced that he will deliver a political address at the Princess Rink, in Chicago, Saturday night on "The New York Platform," the platform referred to being the one adopted by the New York Democrats recently. There will be reserved seats for ministers and newspaper men. Otherwise seats will be free. Mr. Bryan says he will pay the hall rent and all expenses. This will be his declaration as to platform and a presidential candidate.

Bryan's Denial.

Lincoln, Neb., April 22.—Hon. W. J. Bryan denied the report that he would discuss a presidential possibility in his Chicago speech Saturday night. He says he has not declared for anybody for president and will not at Chicago.

SEAMAN SUICIDES.

Chief Boatswain's Mate of Petrel Could Not Face Charges.

San Francisco, April 22.—Robert Nicholson, chief boatswain's mate of the United States gunboat Petrel, after twenty-two years' honorable service in the United States navy, shot and killed himself here rather than face a charge of having brought liquor on board the ship. Nicholson was born in the Shetland Islands sixty-four years ago, had a good record since his endistment in 1880, and served through the Spanish war.

Charged With Neglect.

Chicago, April 22.—Frank R. Chandler, a real estate dealer and mortgage broker, has been arrested on a charge of neglecting to obey a court order to turn over $10,000 due the estate of Chauncey Kilmer of Saratoga, N. Y. Chandler later was released on $20,000 habeas corpus bonds.

BITTERNESS AROUSED

Claimed American and British Ships Assisted In Attack

UPON PORT ARTHUR.

Citizens of the United States and Subjects of King Edward In Manchuria Are Reported to Be In Danger.

Berlin, April 22.—A correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, writing from Harbin, Manchuria, under date of March 16, says: "Great bitterness has been aroused throughout Manchuria against Americans and British, and it is believed American and British vessels took part in the bombardment of Port Arthur under the Japanese flag. This belief is due probably to the fact that the Japanese fleet was larger than the Russians anticipated and included unknown types of vessels. The feeling is so strong that Americans and British are not safe anywhere in Manchuria; that Railly, an American, and several others, including Davidson, a Canadian, have disappeared. Authorities are looking for them. It is reported that an Englishman was arrested in Port Artrur as a spy and taken to Mukden and hanged. Plying of so-called flower boats on the Liao river, mostly under the American flag and carrying American goods has been prohibited. Southern Manchuria has been scoured for several months for supplies of flour destined for Port Arthur, which is reported to be provisioned for two years."

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS IN CAMP NEAR THE YALU RIVER.

NEW CURRENCY ISSUE.

It Amounts to Fifteen Million Dollars In Paper Money.

St. Petersburg, April 22.—Russia has made a new issue of $15,000,000 paper currency against free gold in the state bank. At the ministry of finance it was explained that it is an ordinary issue and in no sense was forced. Under the law paper is issuable to double the amount of gold up to $15,000,000 gold, in excess of which paper issued must be covered rouble for rouble. In the state bank there is in round figures $400,000,000 in gold, which would permit of the issue of $550,000,000 in paper, but the paper issue at present only amounts to $350,000,000.

All sorts of figures of the cost of the war are printed abroad. The correspondent of the Associated Press is authoritatively informed the daily expenses are averaging $350,000, and it is estimated that this year's expenditures for the war will totalize $250,000,000. To meet their existed free balance of $50,000,000, which was increased to $115,000,000 by reductions or ordinary budget, leaves ostensibly $135,000,000 to be found. But a portion of the latter is made up by increased earnings of railroads owned by the government. It being in reality a question of bookkeeping, how the balance is to be raised has not yet been determined. No foreign loan has been arranged and none is desired, if it can be avoided, as practically the total of the war expenditures will be raised at home. The ministry of finance believes it may be easy to float an internal loan late in the summer or fall.

BAYAN NOT HURT.

Hail of Shells She Was Subjected to Did Little Damage.

Port Arthur, April 22.—A large launch from the Petropovlovsk has been brought into the harbor.

Two German naval officers have arrived here. They will be attached to Russian headquarters.

The cruiser Bayan suffered no damage from the hail of shells poured upon her from the Japanese warships when the Bayan went to the assistance of the Russian torpedoboat destroyers on April 13, just previous to the sinking of the Petropavlovsk. The Bayan, in driving off the Japanese destroyers, which sunk the Strashni, was subjected to the fire of six Japanese cruisers.

Lisbon Printers Strike.

New York, April 22.—Not a single newspaper is being published here in consequence of a printers' strike, says a Herald dispatch from Lisbon. The trouble is likely to continue for some days.

HUNDREDS DROWN.

Russians Are Said to Be Fleeing Across Yalu River.

London, April 22.—Correspondent of the Times, cabling from New Chwang, says that a messenger has arrived there from Yalu river with the information that Russians are fleeing north across the river in overcrowded boats and are losing hundreds by drowning.

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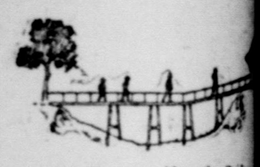

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