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

The Fort Worth Daily Live Stock Reporter.

VOL. VIII. NORTH FORT WORTH, TEXAS, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1904. NO. 175

LIVE STOCK MARKET

MODERATE RUN OF CATTLE ON THE MARKET.

Supply Chiefly of Steers, of Extra Good Quality, that Sold at High Prices. Beef Steers and Butcher Cows Strong to 10 Cents Higher—Demand Taves in Canners—Calves Steady.

HOGS IN BETTER SUPPLY, OF MEDIUM QUALITY.

Only Two Loads in, and They Were Snapped up at Steady Prices, Top at $5.50, Bulk at $5.30@5.50.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Today	1,600	150	...
Last month	1,792	731	276
Same day 1903	1,969	95	37

Official Receipts Yesterday.

Cattle	1,116
Hogs	8
Sheep	59
Horses and mules	128

Range of Selling Prices Today.

CATTLE—Steers, top $5.25, bulk $3.60@4.65. Cows, top $2.40, bulk $1.85@2.30.

HOGS—Top $5.50, bulk $5.30@5.50.

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

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

Receipts of cattle today were moderate and with about twenty-five cars shipped in and a few drive-ins total receipts figured close around 1,400, against 1,214 for last Tuesday, 1,792 for the same Tuesday in June, and 1,969 for the corresponding day one year ago.

BEEF STEERS.

The supply of beef steers today, while small, was of the best quality and finish that has been on the market since the Fat Stock Show.

Local packing houses were running in full force today and there was a good demand for fat cattle, the general trade ruling strong to 10c higher compared with yesterday.

One load of steers averaging 1098 topped the market today at $5.25, which was the highest price paid since the Fat Stock Show and the highest price paid on the open market since two years ago last March, the high time, when two loads of cattle averaging close around 1,300 pounds sold at $5.75.

Good to choice heavy fed steers are quoted at a range of from $3.50@5.25, medium fed from $2.75@3.50, stockers and feeders $2.25@2.75, and yearlings $1.25@2.25.

Representative sales:

No.	Ave.	Price.
20	1254	5 25
21	1104	4 70
20	1112	4 70
20	1091	4 70
22	1143	4 65
29	1066	4 50
64	1188	4 40
80	1144	4 60
53	1054	3 85
27	965	3 60
19	902	3 50
52	899	3 40
58	805	3 00
1	910	2 25
1	650	2 25
1	860	1 50
1	840	1 50

BUTCHER STOCK.

Receipts of butcher stock were only moderate and mostly of common to medium quality. Local packers and city butchers were after cows of all kinds, and the general trade ruled active, with sales strong to 10c higher.

Good to choice heavy fed cows are quoted at a range of from $2.50@3.25, medium butchers $2.00@2.50, cutters $1.50@2.00, and canners $1.00@1.75.

Bulls were scarce, and with some little demand from the outside, all offerings sold freely on a steady basis the bulk going around $1.50@2.00.

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

Cows.

1	860	2 65
2	737	2 50
23	791	2 40
2	845	2 40
29	850	2 30
16	882	2 25
30	835	2 25
27	700	2 20
25	773	2 00
1	790	2 00
30	739	2 00
11	795	2 00
32	713	1 85
2	910	1 50
1	670	1 50
9	642	1 50
7	704	1 50
5	815	1 50
21	675	1 40
1	860	1 25
1	880	1 25
1	610	1 00
4	701	1 00

Heifers.

1	480	2 00

CALVES.

Receipts of calves were light, but the supply seemed to be fully enough to supply all requirements of the trade, and trading moved smoothly along on a steady basis, with a good clearance made by noon.

Good to fancy vealers are quoted at a range of from $3.00@4.00, with common to medium calves at a range of from $1.50@3.00.

Calves.

3	156	3 00
2	270	2 75
2	220	2 50
1	170	2 50
1	130	2 50
1	200	1 50

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	$5 35@5 60
Mixed packers	5 25@5 45
Lights	5 00@5 35
Pigs	4 00@5 00
Stags and roughs	3 75@4 50

Receipts of hogs today showed an improvement over yesterday, but the run was light. With two loads shipped in and a few wagon hogs, total receipts figured about 150, against 148 for last Tuesday, 731 for the same Tuesday in June, and 95 for the same day one year ago.

The quality today was only medium, but the good demand from local packers cleared all offerings at an early hour, and sales were generally on a steady basis, the best selling at $5.50, averaging from 205 to 260 pounds, with the bulk of sales at a range of from $5.30@5.60.

Good to choice sorted hogs are quoted at a range of from $5.35@5.60, mixed packers $5.25@5.45, light grades $5.00@5.35, pigs $4.00@5.00, and boars, stags and roughs $3.75@4.50.

Hogs.

No.	Ave.	Price.
1	160	5 00
20	162	5 10
41	164	5 30
2	195	5 30
1	240	5 42½
6	205	5 50
3	260	5 50
58	236	5 50

THE SHEEP TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Lambs	$3 50@5 00
Wethers	3 00@4 25
Ewes	2 50@4 00
Culls	1 50@2 50

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@ 25
Rangers, plain	10@ 30
Choice range horses	50@ 75

Mules.

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

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.

Johnson & Fisher, Ravia	31
E. D. Farmer, Roanoke	64
C. W. Worsham, Dick Worsham	80
W. H. Ellis, Henrietta	31
G. B. King, Henrietta	28
S. Webb & Co., Bellevue	82
Hampton & Wilson, Crowley	30
D. W. Fidler, Cresson	95
F. Slocum, Cresson	40
John Duncan, Ravia, I. T.	59
French & Blocker, Bastrop	101
G. A. McClung, Cleburne	48
N. D. & T., Italy	31
Holland & McGill, Burnett	28
J. F. Shepard, Irene	28
K. C. Wylie, Abilene	80
Green & Lightfoot, Ranger	32
M. R. Birdwell, Strawn	28
G. A. McClung, Cleburne	48

Driven in Cattle.

G. H. Blewett	143
Downey	2
Bill Lahey	22
Southerland	63
Thetford	34
O. E. McBath	189

Hogs.

Lyons & H. J. Neinast, Gay Hill	78
Paul Bean Gr. Co., Howe	62

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET

Cattle.

Armour & Co.	198
Swift & Co.	366
Saunders	20
Austin	20
Rodgers	24
Others	8

Calves.

Swift & Co.	177
Armour & Co.	128

Hogs.

Armour & Co.	2
Swift & Co.	1
Case & Pittman	5

Sheep.

Armour & Co.	59

GENERAL NOTES.

A company with a capitol of $50,000 is being organized in San Antonio to build an oil mill.

Last Saturday an election was held in Wise county to determine whether or not that county should have a stock law. The returns are slow coming in, but enough are in to insure the stock law's passage.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,000	2,000	8,000
Kansas City	2,000	4,000	...
St. Louis	1,200	1,500	...
	5,200	7,500	8,000

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, July 26.—CATTLE—Receipts 2,000. Market slow. Beeves $4.25@6.25, cows and heifers $1.75@4.75, stockers and feeders $2.50@4.50.

HOGS — Receipts 2,000. Market steady at advance. Top $5.70, bulk $5.25@5.55. Mixed and butchers $5.15@5.70, good to choice heavy, $5.20@5.60, lights $5.15@5.60.

SHEEP—Receipts 8,000. Lower.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, July 26.—CATTLE—Receipts 2,000. Market steady. Beeves $4.00@6.10, cows and heifers $1.50@4.50, Texas and Westerns $2.25@5.75.

HOGS—Receipts 4,000. Market 15 to 30 higher. Top $5.55, bulk $4.50@5.25. Mixed and butchers $5.10@5.50, good to choice heavy $5.40@5.55, lights $5.35@5.55.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stockyards, July 26.—CATTLE—Receipts 1,200, Texas 800. Market steady. Steers $2.25@5.35, cows and heifers $2.00@3.55.

HOGS—Receipts 1,500. Market 5 to 10 higher. Pigs and lights $5.00@5.50, packers $5.25@5.55, butchers $5.40@5.65.

RAISING MORE HOGS.

Farmers in Hopkins County Satisfied with the Fort Worth Market.

W. F. Wilson came in from Mt. Pleasant today, to see about market conditions. He has some cattle and hogs ready to ship, and wanted to see what the strike was looking like before risking the market.

Mr. Wilson says Hopkins county is full of good cattle and hogs. The people are raising hogs in large numbers, and the old razorback is disappearing from sight. Most of the hogs are Berkshires and Poland-Chinas of the best quality. This has always been a good hog county, and since the packing houses were built in Fort Worth, assuring a steady market, the farmers are raising hogs in large numbers. They find it profitable, and with a steady market at Fort Worth they feel that they can safely depend on hogs for a business.

ABOUT THE STOCK YARDS TODAY.

R. L. Allen from Palo Pinto county sold 25 cows of 773 pounds at $2.

Jones & Neinast from Burleson county sold 78 hogs, averaging 217 pounds, at $5.42½.

We are on the market for all classes of cattle. Get our prices on bulls and canners. Houston Packing Co., Houston, Texas.

E. D. Farmer had a load of steers in from Aledo, averaging 1157 pounds, that sold at $4.40.

M. K. Birdwell, who ships from Strawn, was in with 27 cows of 700 lbs. average, that sold at $2.20.

K. C. Wylie was in with steers from Taylor county. He sold 53 of 1052 lbs. at $3.85, and 27 of 743 at $3.60.

Farmer & Hood were in from Roanoke with two loads of steers. They averaged 1205 pounds and sold at $4.40.

Sidney Webb had in a shipment of steers and cows. He sold 52 steers, of 899 pounds average, at $3.40, and 30 cows of 835 at $2.25.

WORLD'S FAIR LIVE STOCK CITY.

Army of Men Working to Get It Ready for Stock.

The attention of the World's Fair management is now in great part focussed on the early completion of the forum, live stock congress hall and barns covering over thirty acres and which constitute the live stock city of the exposition.

The live stock site is on the highest ground within the exposition inclosure, south of the palace of horticulture and adjoining a station of the Intramural railroad, with four street car lines on which passengers can be transported direct to the live stock city of the exposition, viz: Market cars (through), and the Taylor, Choteau and Laclede cars by transfer at the Inside Inn.

The live stock city is a scene of great activity and the army of men and teams employed thereon day and night confirm the assurance given in the letter of President Francis that complete preparations will be made by the exposition for the display of live stock on the date advertised by the exposition.

A THING TO BEAR IN MIND.

Sulphur Springs Gazette: One thing that must not be lost sight of is the fact that no man or set of men have any right to use force of any kind to prevent another man or set of men from doing any legitimate work that may be offered and that they are willing to accept. The members of oath-bound organizations have no greater rights in this country than the unorganized army. This may be hard for ignorant foreigners to understand, but citizens who have common sense understand it, and should be forced to respect itwhen they fail to do so.

NO MATTER

What you want it will save time and money if you use the Classified Columns of The Reporter. This paper reaches the homes of stockmen. Rates reasonable.

A WORD FROM STOCKMEN

DECLARE THEMSELVES IN SYMPATHY WITH PACKERS.

Clay County Cattlemen Have Plenty of Grass and Water, and Can Hold Their Cattle.

As one of the parties largely at interest in the strike, cattlemen are entitled to a hearing. If the markets are closed by the shutting down of packing plants, they cannot sell, and many of them must suffer. Looking at it in this light, a number of them are giving their views on the situation.

The following telegram was received at Armour & Co.'s this morning:

Henrietta, Tex., July 26, 1904.—Armour & Co., Fort Worth, Texas. The representative cattlemen of Clay county, Texas, are in sympathy with you in the present strike trouble. We have plenty of grass and water; can hold our cattle.

A. B. EDWARDS,
W. S. WORSHAM,
R. CARROW,
W. H. FEATHERSTONE,
E. A. HICKS,
F. L. MILLER,
H. BODY,
And others.

To this telegram the following answer was made:

North Fort Worth, July 26, 1904.—A. B. Edwards, W. S. Worsham and associates, Henrietta, Tex.—Your telegram of sympathy is greatly appreciated. We have the strike won as far as Fort Worth is concerned, and beginning today will kill our usual number of cattle daily.

ARMOUR & COMPANY.

It is not at all likely that Texas cattlemen will have to hold their cattle. Both packing houses at Fort Worth now have all, or nearly all, the men they want, and are slaughtering as many cattle as they did before the strike. The market reports today tells the story.

The news from Chicago of the calling out of all branches of union workers at the packing houses on a sympathetic strike, had no echo at this place. All employes of Armour's and Swift's were at work as usual today, and the managers of those plants say they have had no communication from their employes indicating an extension of the strike.

The packing houses were running almost to their full capacity today, buying everything offered on the market. Commission salesmen had in a good many extra fine steers, and they were promptly taken at strong to higher prices. In another column is a story of the sale of steers at $5.25, breaking late records, and of others at $4.70, and $4.50. This doesn't have the appearance of a market chilled by a strike.

Butchers and other workers were going into the packing houses all day yesterday, brought here from other towns to take the places of those who quit. They do not come out on street cars now, to run the gauntlet of the strikers' pickets, but are brought out in wagons and hacks, the drivers of which pay no attention to attempts to stop them, but drive in and deliver their passengers at their destination. It is reported that some of the strikers have gone back to work, but we have no confirmation of that report.

Conditions are Satisfactory.

Conditions at this point have never been so bad as at other packing centers, and today both Armour and Swift say they are doing practicaly as big a business as they did before the strike. J. B. Googins, manager for Swift & Co., made the following statement:

"Business is practically normal. We are prepared in all departments to handle our usual business, and are figuring on an increase over the normal. You can say that we want all the hogs we can get, and as many beef cattle as usual. We wanted more today than the market afforded. You can tell the shippers that the Fort Worth market will take care of its regular number of beef cattle, and all the hogs it can get."

Mr. Judd, manager for Armour & Co., made a statement to the same effect. He said they were prepared to buy and handle as many cattle as before the strike, and all of the hogs that could be got. Fat killing cattle, steers and cows, were the kind wanted, and he said that shippers might depend on Armour & Co. being in the market for a good many hundred of that kind every day.

SPREAD OF LOCO WEED.

Large Numbers of Cattle Die of Eating It in the Panhandle.

The loco weed appears to be spreading in the Panhandle of Texas and in Indian Territory and Oklahoma. From Guthrie comes news that cattlemen in the Panhandle and Northwestern Oklahoma are daily filing complaints with the government relative to cattle losses from eating loco weed. It is estimated the total loss this summer will be larger than ever before as a result of the weed's rapid growth. Government experts are endeavoring to find out the working principle of this weed and if possible to devise some means for exterminating it.

There are several species of the weed, but all act in a similar manner on the stock which feed upon them. The weed evidently contains a poison of some kind, which acts upon the brains of the cattle or horse which eat it, as the animals are soon afterward attacked with a form of insanity. Sheep alone are not affected by the weed and they eat it abundantly without harm.

The expert chemists of the semi-arid belt have determined to find out the exact composition of the weed and then find a way to render it harmless, and interesting developments are expected. The weed gets its name from the Spanish, who were the first to experience trouble and loss from its evil effects on their cattle and other live stock. Wild animals of the grazing order—horses, buffalo and deer—shun the weed as deadly poison.

In the Panhandle country especially the expense to cattlemen from this weed is one of the big items of the year; when the wild prairie grass begins to yield to the summer's heat and feed for live stock is getting scarce on the big ranges, the closest care must be taken to prevent cattle from eating this weed, which grows plentifully and in large patches. The excessive growth this year is accounted for by the ranchmen, who state that the continued late rains fed the plants and made them thrive and become rank.

THE TEXAS COTTON CROP

LARGER ACREAGE AND IN BETTER CONDITION.

Crop is Now in Its Most Critical Stage, and all Depends on the Weather for a Week or Two.

The Dallas News prints a crop report showing the present condition and prospects of the cotton crop. The crop is now 9¾ per cent better than at the same time last year. Everything, however, depends on the weather. A drouth now would cut the crop short.

There has been an increase of 9.32 per cent in the acreage planted in cotton. The estimate for last year's yield is 2,471,081 bales. With 9.32 increase in acreage and 9.75 increase in condition, the yield this year will be about 3,000,000 bales. This cannot be depended on, for a spell of dry weather now, or unusual activity among the boll weevils, could easily cut down the production below that of last year.

Although the boll wevil made its appearance much earlier than usual, it has not been harmfully numerous nor perniciously active on any great extent of territory until quite recently.

Generally the plant has fruited well, and the crop ranges all the way from a week to five weeks earlier than last year throughout the territory of heavy production. The instances of backwardness in parts of Eastern Texas and in the western parts of the state are inconsequential in effect upon the crop as a whole. The average probably is three weeks earlier than last year.

The reports indicate the need of rain in a very considerable proportion of cotton-producing territory, insufficiency of moisture and consequent damage to the crop seemingly being of local occurrence throughout the state, save in the western districts, where that condition is more nearly uniform, and in the region near the coast, where almost the opposite condition is very nearly uniform. The shedding of fruitage is reported by quite a number of correspondents, in some instances being attributed to dry weather, in others to showers, and in still others to the boll weevil.

It is too early for any new territorial expansion on the part of the boll weevil to become manifest, except, perhaps, to trained investigators. However, the presence of the pest is reported from all counties that were infested in 1903 or previously. A majority of these reports indicate that the insect has thus far inflicted no injury or that the injury has been of little consequence.

The reports from South Texas and from Southwest Texas, however, indicate increased and increasing activity on the part of the pest, and consequent material injury to the crop. This is particularly true of the southernmost counties of the districts named, a portion of the state near the coast where cloudy and rainy weather has furnished the weevil ideal conditions for the multiplication of its species. The season in that portion of the state is fully a month earlier than the season in Northern Texas, and, in consequence, the cotton crop and the boll weevil generations are correspondingly advanced. In some of these counties the crop is reported to be damaged to the extent that the condition is worse than it was at the same time last year. In other counties the weevil is held in check by dry weather, which is causing the crop to deteriorate. In still other counties cotton is being damaged both by drouth and the weevil.

In certain counties well toward the southern portion of the state boll weevil injury seems to have been postponed longer than in other counties in the same latitude. The immunity from serious attack is ascribed to a variety of causes—the use of poisons, the activity of a native black ant in one instance, and a native reddish-brown ant in another. Next to the sun, intense cultivation and the destruction of the fallen squares receive the most credit for effectiveness. It seems that the observance of these cultural methods, recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture, and the State Entomologist, has been very nearly general, and that the effect has been beneficial. Testimony as to poisoning with paris green and London purple is very conflicting, with a preponderance of evidence, perhaps, against the efficacy of the poison for well advanced cotton.

The Origin of "Tip."

It has often been stated that the origin of the word "tip" was from the initials of the words "to insure promptness." I think this is an error. In 1834 to fee a waiter was regarded in New York city as a bribe—that is, an attempt of one guest to secure attention at the expense of other guests. This is on the authority of Phil Hone, then New York's mayor. "Tip" means "an accidental spilling." A guest who tipped was ashamed of it. So he "accidentally" dropped a coin where and when only the waiter could see it so as to prevent the exposure of a mean trick.—New York Times.

The Cat's Eye.

The cat's eye stone, now prized as an ornament, is a very different thing from the ancient cat's eye, or eyestone of India, an agate cut so as to show the so called eye or eyes. It is supposed by some that this latter was used as money in some parts of India four centuries ago, and specimens found today have an interest to numismatics.

STEERS SELL AT $5.25

FINE GRADED HEREFORDS BRING BIG PRICE.

Highest Paid Since the Boom Times in 1902—Many Other Sales at $4.50 to $4.70.

A carload of steers sold on this market today at $5.25. This is a record-breaker for the year. Higher prices were paid in the boom times of 1902, a load selling at $5.75 then. The highest price paid here this year, aside from Fat Stock Show cattle, was $4.70 last month.

These steers, 20 in number, averaged 1254 pounds. Fred Slocum of Cresson, Johnson county, was the seller, and Marion Sansom was the buyer.

Mr. Slocum gave The Reporter the following information. The steers are 3-year-olds past, high grade Herefords. They were bred by Byron Snyder of Baird, and sired by registered bulls of the best strains. Mr. Slocum bought them as 2-year-olds past, and fed them from last November to the present on cotton seed cake and hay. They are branded XA——.

Mr. Sansom, the buyer, drove them to his pasture near the stockyards, where they will be fed until next November, and sent to Chicago for competition at the International Live Stock Show.

A great many spectators gathered around to admire these steers, and everybody said they were beauties. Their appearance and the price they brought sustain Mr. Slocum's reputation as one of the best cattle feeders in the country.

The general run of steers on the market today was of high quality. Several bunches were in that would have topped the market any day, but were thrown in the shade by these $5.25 beauties. F. O. and T. W. Fidler had in 4 loads from their farm at Cresson that looked mighty good as steak-makers. They sold 41 head, averaging 1098 pounds, at $4.70, 22 of 1143 at $4.65, and 22 of 1066 at $4.50.

F. O. Fidler was in with these cattle. He said they were fed cotton seed cake on grass since last November. They were fine grade Herefords. Mr. Fidler has been shipping to Chicago, but he is so well pleased with this sale that he will probably come to Fort Worth with the rest of the 300 he has on feed.

The First Gas Machine.

A gas machine is generally understood as an apparatus for producing carbureted air, which may be used like carbureted hydrogen or coal gas for illuminating purposes. When gasoline, which is a very light and volatile product of petroleum, comes in contact with the air it is dissolved by the air—in other words, the air becomes charged with its vapors to such an extent that the air and vapors form a fairly good substitute for coal gas, requiring a slightly different burner. Oliver P. Drake, a philosophical instrument maker of Boston, was the first to use gasoline for this purpose. The Drake machine was made in the form of a cylinder with a partition through the center. One end was provided with a water meter wheel driven by a weight and clockwork. This meter wheel pumped air, which was taken into the other end of the cylinder, where it came in contact with the gasoline, the gasoline being constantly presented to the air by a rotating evaporator made of wicking. The air in passing took up sufficient of the vapors to enable it to be used for illuminating purposes. These machines went into use to a limited extent.—Sir Hiram Maxim in Harper's Weekly.

Would You?

If you had it to do over again, would you marry?

Of course you would, for if you had your life to live over again you would live just as you have lived.

But if you had known, when young, what you know now, would you marry, as you did?

That, however, is not a fair question, knowing that such a thing is impossible.

Besides, you could have learned from the lives and experiences of others if you had been anxious to know all about married life before entering upon it yourself.

Possibly you were advised this way and that, warned to look out for trouble and assured of complete success. No wonder advice is so cheap; it is so plenty. And who wants anything so cheap that it is given away just to get rid of it?

That's how you felt, no doubt, and that is, or once was, your excuse for doing as you did.

It is better that you didn't take advice from others, for if you had you might now regard them as your mortal foes and blame them for all your troubles and your woes.—Pittsburg Gazette.

Wonderful.

Mr. Noowealthy—Yes, sir; I found the people of Paris to be the best eddicated in the world. Mr. Wanterknow—How so? Mr. Noowealthy—How so? Why, dang it, even the laborers kin talk French!—Houston Chronicle.

Another Puzzle.

Howson Lott—Here's a copy of the new time table.

Suburbs—What's new about it?

Howson Lott—The way it's folded.—Judge.

Sometimes.

Upgardson—Do you share the superstition that opals are unlucky?

Afom—The fine opal you're wearing on that soiled necktie certainly seems to be in hard luck.—Chicago Tribune.

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

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

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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.

TO COUNT BY EIGHTS.

Society For the Propagation of the Octimal System.

A society is about to be formed in England for the propagation of what is called the octimal system, or counting by eights.

The most natural to multiply and divide is to double or halve. It is simplicity itself to take one apple (or anything you please) and multiply it by placing another by its side; you multiply again by adding two more, and so you go on doubling. In the same way you divide by halving.

Now, in the decimal system it is not possible to do anything so neat as that. You must get to your unit, or base, of ten, and it is impossible to do that by the simple process of doubling the low figures. You can certainly halve one in the same way as in the new octimal system, but if you take ten you get down to two and a half very soon—a very broken figure—and it gets worse as you go lower.

Not so with the eight. It was contended by its opponents that the process of dividing or multiplying by simply shifting the point is not possible. In decimals, thirty means thirty, but 8.0 means three, which is an easy method of dividing by ten, but how would this be in the new enumeration?

To this the octimalists reply that the figure of ten is quite arbitrary, that the most natural figure is eight and that if we had been taught to count by eights we should have experienced no difficulty.

In that case thirty would be equal to twenty-four, while 3.0 would be three, as at present. Further—and this is where they think they score—.3 would be three-eighths, not three-tenths, which they stigmatize as a very difficult division to obtain naturally.

It is all very well when we have it marked out for us on a scale, but just think of the difficulty of splitting an apple into ten equal parts and then compare that with the simplicity of obtaining eight parts by merely halving.

Supporters of the decimal system say that the human hand was the basis of calculation, there being ten digits, but octimalists point out that there are only eight fingers; that the thumb is a special part of the hand.—Pearson's Weekly.

Rats Like Blood Oranges.

The rats of southern Italy are very cunning and display discrimination. They climb the orange trees and suck the blood oranges, neglecting the others.

Molasses Walnut Candy.

Boil a quart of molasses for half an hour, add a teaspoonful of baking soda and boil until a little dropped in cold water is brittle. Stir in shelled and broken walnuts and pour into buttered pans.

The Flute.

The flute took its name from the fiuta, an eel caught in Italian waters which has seven spots like finger holes on its sides.

Free Bananas.

At one of the hotels at Port Antonio, Jamaica, great bunches of bananas are hung about the verandas, free to all the guests.

Bibles In Russia.

Russia accords marked favor to the Bible society, remitting certain taxes in its favor and carrying a stated number of Bibles free of charge over its railways.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

A Number of Allied Trades Unionists Walked Out

AT CHICAGO MONDAY

President Golden of Governing Board of Teamsters Urged That Further Effort For a Settlement Be Made.

Chicago, July 26.—Despite the strongest efforts made by President Donnelly of the Meat Cutters' union, the threatened strike, involving not only all the packers of the stockyards, but the Union stockyards and transit company was not called early Monday morning, and developments indicated further efforts to establish peace would prove successful. The Teamsters' union, which voted to go out on a sympathetic strike, was still held in leash by the Central body, a committee of eight of which were appointed Sunday night. This committee met and decided to make arrangements at once to meet the chiefs of the packing houses at the yards. While this conference was in progress another meeting was being held by delegates and chiefs of the allide trades. While both meetings were in session President Donnelly called upon the teamsters' body first. "I am not going to ask the allied trades to wait until they hear the report from the meeting of the teamsters' governing body with the packers," said President Donnelly. "I demand that they order a general strike at once and let further negotiations come afterward. The time to strike is right now."

President Golden of the teamsters' governing body said: "I am extremely hopeful it will not be necessary to call out our people. I believe with a little common sense and patience and disposition not to want too much we can avoid the threatened trouble. It is for that reason I am seeking a meeting with the packers.

All the big plants in the yards were reported as killing cattle, sheep and hogs Monday.

Without waiting for the strike order, about fifty carpenters employed in the various plants struck Monday morning. At 10 o'clock the men of the Livestock Handlers' union joined the strike.

With smoke rolling from the stacks of the great packing houses thousands of men busy at work within the boundaries the teeming mile of square buildings and pens orderly throngs in streets, casual observers would not have discovered a great strike was in progress. The strikers gathered at various meeting places and talked the situation over, but refrained from any display of violence.

The various packing plants Monday were estimated to have about 19,000 men in all departments, and of this number it was said fully 9000 could be called out by a special strike order fully obeyed.

The threatened general strike of miscellaneous trades at the stockyards to assist the butchers' workmen began Monday about 10 o'clock with a walkout by all the machinists, can workers and 150 millwrights and helpers employed by the seven big packing houses. This was done without awaiting the result of the conference between the packers and officers of the teamsters' joint council or meeting of representatives of the joint trades being held in the office of the packing houses. Business agents of the unions went among the members employed at each packing house announcing a sympathetic strike was in effect.

Teamsters employed by the Union Stockyards and Transit company struck. Every livestock handler in the yards has quit. Mechanical trades out are: Can workers, steamfitters, electricians, plumbers, machinists, boxmakers, millwrights and helpers and engineers and firemen.

Thousands of men carrying lunch baskets left the yards.

The first big defection came when 700 men, including scalers and pen cleaners, employed by the Union Stockyards and Transit company refused to work further. The next to go were handlers. This eliminated the usefulness of teamsters and they followed. As they passed out the big gates they were greeted by cheers by thousands of strikers.

THIRTY THOUSAND.

Strike Order Issued at Fall River, Mass., Affects That Number.

Fall River, Mass., July 26.—The strike order issued by the Fall River Textile council calling for upwards of 30,000 operatives to remain naway from the mills in protest against the reduction of 12½ per cent in wages became effective Monday. In the thirty-seven mills involved in the agreement to reduct wages it is estimated not more than 300 entered the gates, and before the work hour practically every mill involved in the trouble was shut down. The strikers, who in some instances assembled near the mills, dispersed quietly. The only mill having more than a score of employes ready for work was the Bourne—where some 100 weavers had gone in. Both sides admit this is the beginning of one of the most determined contests which Fall river has ever seen. Manufacturers maintain they have tried every plan which they could think of to avoid a reduction in wages, and took the final steps only when driven to do so to save their business. On the other hand operatives say conditions affecting cotton manufactures here did not warrant such a reduction.

Drove Them Back.

Niuchwang, July 26.—A battle took place Sunday east of Ta Tche Kiao, which resulted in the Russians being driven back, and it is believed they will have to retire to Liao Yang. The battle lasted all day.

BOUND FOR THE HAGUE.

Remains of the Late President Kruger Taken From Switzerland.

Clarens, July 26.—The remains of Mr. Kruger, late president of the Transvaal, who died here July 14, were placed on board a train bound for The Hague. The funeral car was decorated with flags and flowers and the coffin covered with flags of the late Transvaal republic.

THIRTY THOUSAND OUT

Approximately That Number Have Ceased to Labor.

BOTH ARE CONFIDENT

Contest For Supremacy, Which Will Doubtless Be a Stubborn One, Has Caused Prices at Chicago to Advance.

Chicago, July 26.—With all peace negotiations broken off and with all the allied trades unions employed at the different plants, with the exception of the teamsters and the stationary engineers out on strike in sympathy, the butcher workers who quit work two weeks ago, the stock yards strike has settled down to what promises to be one of the bitterest fights between capital and labor in the history of America. As has been threatened for some time, the allied trades employed in the packing industry quit work when called on Monday to assist the striking butchers in their efforts to bring the packers to terms. In several instances the men did not wait for official notification from their leaders to go on strike, but threw down their tools and quit work of their own accord.

At 6 o'clock Monday the statement was made by Michael J. Donnelly, president of the Butchers' union, that every union man employed at the stock yards, with the exception of the teamsters and engineers, had responded to orders for a general sympathetic strike. The engineers, he declared, would join the strikers at once, and unless there was a speedy settlement of the difficulty, he said, the teamsters would undoubtedly join their brother workmen in their struggle for supremacy. According to Mr. Donnelly, Monday's strike swelled the number of men who have quit work at the stock yards in Chicago alone to nearly 30,000 persons. Both sides to the controversy declared that they are perfectly satisfied with the present state of affairs and that they are willing to make it a fight to a finish to determine who shall dictate the terms of settlement.

According to the packers a general strike Monday was a failure, it being claimed by them that not one-half the members of the allied trades quit work when officially called out by their leaders. The further statement was made by the packers that should all the union men decide to join the strikers it would make little difference to the employers, as they had sufficient resources to contest the ground for an indefinite period.

On the other hand, the labor leaders assert that all the union employes at the different packing plants, together with several hundred employes of the union stock yards company, quit work in response to the general order for a sympathetic strike.

A new phase of the strike situation developed late Monday afternoon, when notice was given by the unions to the independent packers at the stockyards that their men would not be allowed to handle animals which had been brought into the yards or handled in any way by non-union men. It is necessary for these independent concerns to take all of their live stock into their yards over union stockyards runs, where the stock must be handled by non-union men, since the union men employed by the stockyards company in this line of work were among the employes who joined the sympathetic strike. The ultimatum of the unions leaves the independent packers no alternative but to receive their livestock directly from the country or else close down business entirely. A meeting of the independent packers was held to map out some plan of action, but no definite conclusion was reached.

Before peace negotiations had been entirely broken off representatives of the Teamsters' union, as had been agreed on, were in conference with the packers in an effort to create some sort of a settlement which would prevent a spread of the strike.

Attacked Bread Wagon.

Chicago, July 26.—A mob of 5000 strike sympathizers attacked a bread wagon of the Heusner Bakery company returning from delivering bread to the stockyards, and after badly beating Superintendent Clark of the bakery, who was driving the wagon, and Edward Smith, shipping clerk, cut the horses loose and set fire to the wagon. The flames were extinguished.

Was Indorsed.

St. Louis, July 26.—Striking packinghouse employes received the unanimous indorsement of the Central Trades and Labor unions, which means sympathetic strike will be supported by the allied trades and labor organizations.

Eight Yellow Fever Cases.

City of Mexico, July 26.—There are but eight cases of yellow fever in this country, confined to Vera Cruz and Meridia. The superior board of health still believes it will stamp out the yellow fever in this country.

New Louisiana Bishop.

Rome, July 26.—At a meeting of the propaganda Monday it was decided to submit for approval to the pope the appointment of Rev. C. Vandevlen of Baton Rouge, La., as bishop of Natchitoches, La.

Mangum, Okla., expects to market over 50,000 bales of cotton.

WIN LEGAL BATTLE.

Admiral Dewey and His Men Are to Receive Prize Money.

Washington, July 26.—After a legal battle of several years, Admiral Dewey and his men, who fought the battle of Manila are to receive their prize money on account of the capture of the Don Juan de Austria and other Spanish property. In the supreme court of the District of Columbia Justice Gould signed an order, confirmed the report of the auditor in the case, overruling all exceptions filed by either side to report. The amount of the property captured finally was fixed at $1,657,355, a sum considerably in excess of what the government claimed to be due. One-half of the amount will be paid to the captors, while the remainder, as provided by law, will be placed to the credit of the pension fund.

RESULT OF COLLISION.

White Man and Negro Woman Lose Their Lives at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, July 26.—Two persons were killed and several injured in a collision between southbound Big Four passenger train No. 18 and a westbound Prospect Blake Electric car at Washington and Missouri streets Monday night. An unknown white man was crushed beyond recognition and the wife of W. J. Harris, colred, was mangled to death.

The locomotive struck the front end of the car, throwing it a distance of twenty feet to one side, its direction being reversed.

Question of the propriety of wearing overalls at a dance near Happy Hollow, Ark., resulted in Pete Quigley being badly cut. Sterling Packard was arrested.

A Certain Test.

Daughter—I sometimes wonder if Jack really loves me. Brother—Well, you needn't. I've been borrowing money from him for the last nine months, and he hasn't decreased his visits.—Brooklyn Life.

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FELL A CORPSE.

Two Widowers Fight About the Possession of a House.

Paris, Tex., Aug. 26.—Near Minter, this county, on the farm of J. M. Simons, James Mobley and Allen McClinton, both widowers without families, had a terrible fight about, it is alleged, possession of a tenant house. One had a double barrel shotgun and the other a revolver. Several shots were exchanged. McClinton fell a corpse. Mobley was not hit.

WEEK'S ENCAMPMENT.

Socialists Will Have One Not Far From Grand Saline.

Grand Saline, Tex., July 26.—The Socialists are preparing for a week's encampment at Rhodesburg, one and one-half miles west of this place, to commence Aug. 1. Prominent speakers of the state, as well as those of a national reputation, are expected to be present.

The Socialist state convention will meet at Grand Saline on Aug. 6.

Indebtedness of Cities.

Austin, July 26.—The controller is now receiving reports from county and city treasurers showing the amount of the outstanding bonded indebtedness of their respective places, together with a statement of the condition of the sinking fund of that indebtedness. The report is for the condition on June 30, and a number of counties and cities have submitted their reports as required by law.

Rigid Investigation.

El Paso, July 26.—Francisco Mallen, Mexican consul, received a telegram from F. Cando, governor of Sinaloa, confirming the report that two Americans were killed at Aguas Callentes by a man named Torres, and adding that a "rigid investigation has been ordered."

SEEKS TO AFFRONT.

Japanese Affect to Believe This Is What Russia Desires to Do.

Tokio, July 26.—The acts of the Vladivostok squadron in the Pacific and of the volunteer fleet in the Red sea strengthen the belief here that Russia is deliberately seeking to affront America, England and German, in the hope of finding an avenue for gracefully retiring from a disastrous war. There is no argument over the right of Russia to seize neutral vessels carrying contraband of war, but the wisdom of destroying neutral prizes without trial unless the object is to involve other powers, is generally questioned. It is believed that America will refuse to recognize Russia's extended list of contraband, and will speedily demand a limitation to articles reasonably contraband in order to protect her large Oriental trade.

Direct Line to Texas.

Joplin, Mo., July 26.—If present plans are carried out the Missouri Pacific Railroad company will soon have a direct line from Kansas City and St. Louis through this city to Texas. The line is now being surveyed from Joplin to Muskogee, I. T., where it will get its connecting link in the Muskogee Union, a Missouri Pacific line, now under construction from that point to Gainesville, Tex.

Five Thousand Affected.

New York, July 26.—Differences between the employers and the Marble Workers' unions have arisen here over a demand of the latter for the employment of union foremen. Although the work is being carried on under an arbitration agreement a general lockout is threatened. Five thousand men are affected.

THE SWINE BREEDER

For early spring pigs a good growth of rye or wheat is excellent, said S. V. Thornton before the Missouri Swine Breeders' association. When the pigs are three or four weeks old, they will begin to eat corn and should have it shelled for them. Have shallow troughs and encourage them to drink slop as soon as they will. Feed the pigs well all the time, but during hot weather I think it best not to feed too much corn. Feed near the water and shade when the weather is warm, but for the benefit of the coming corn or other crop feed on a clover field, where you can utilize the manure, which is the richest of any made on the farm. If pigs weigh 100 pounds or more when you begin to fatten them, I think sixty days' full feed on corn on a good clover pasture will give a greater gain to the amount of corn fed than if fed longer.

Feed For Sow After Farrowing.

The sow should be fed lightly on slop, with a light mixture of shorts and ground oats, for the first eight or ten days after farrowing, when her feed can be increased until she is given all that she will eat up clean three times a day.—Farmer's Advocate.

Care of Weak Pigs.

The objection to allowing all sizes and kinds of pigs to feed together is that the smaller and weaker ones will get crushed out of the best picking, says Farmer's Advocate. These should be put to themselves and have special care.

Hog Cholera Preventive.

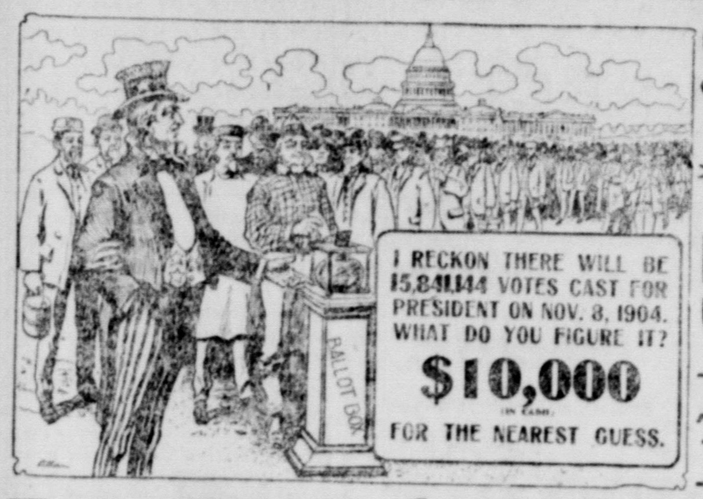
Dr. R. E. Graham, recent bacteriologist of the University of Missouri, announces that after three years' experimenting he believes it within the range of modern scientific possibility to prevent hog cholera. His conclusions are that the disease cannot be cured by medicine, but can be prevented by inoculation. Under Dr. Graham's supervision several thousand hogs in Missouri were inoculated and then exposed to cholera. In no case was the disease contracted. The hogs used in the test were fed on feeding grounds rank with infection and were in other ways exposed to the disease, but escaped without harm. Beneficial results were also obtained by inoculating animals already affected with the disease.—St. Louis Republic.

Grewsome Exhibits.

The heads of persons beheaded for state offenses were formerly exposed to view on long poles upon London bridge. The last head exhibited was that of Venner, the fifth monarchy zealot, beheaded in the reign of Charles II.

.....OUR GREAT.....

Profit-Sharing Contest



$25,000

IN

500 Cash Prizes

THIS IS FOR YOU.

First Prize, $10,000

Second Prize, $5,000

Third Prize, $1,000

8 Special Prizes of $500 Each for Early Subscriptions.

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

Conditions of this Great Contest.

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

HERE IS THE LIST OF PRIZES.

For the nearest correct estimate or guess	$10,000
For the second nearest correct estimate or guess	5,000
For the third nearest correct estimate or guess	1,000
For the fourth nearest correct estimate or guess	800
For the fifth nearest correct estimate or guess	200
For the sixth nearest correct estimate or guess	100
For the 10 next nearest correct estimates or guesses, $50 each	500
For the 20 next nearest correct estimates or guesses, $25 each	500
For the 42 next nearest correct estimates or guesses, $15 each	630
For the 100 next nearest correct estimates or guesses, $10 each	1,000
For the 314 next nearest correct estimates or guesses, $5 each	1,570
492 prizes amounting to	$21,000

In addition to the foregoing prizes the following

Special Prizes for Early Estimates will be paid

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

Valuable Information.

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

The TOTAL POPULAR VOTE for President in the year

1864, was	4,024,792	
1868, was	5,724,686	increase of 42.23 per cent.
1872, was	6,466,165	increase of 12.94 per cent.
1876, was	8,412,733	increase of 30.10 per cent.
1880, was	9,209,406	increase of 9.47 per cent.
1884, was	10,044,985	increase of 9.07 per cent.
1888, was	11,380,860	increase of 13.30 per cent.
1892, was	12,059,551	increase of 5.96 per cent.
1896, was	13,923,102	increase of 15.45 per cent.
1900, was	13,959,653	increase of .26 per cent.

1904, What will it be?

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

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

Don't fail to take advantage of the

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Remember that the CAPITAL PRIZE is $10,000, and that there are EIGHT SPECIAL PRIZES of $500 each for EARLY ESTIMATES. Send all orders to the

REPORTER PUB. CO., North Fort Worth, Tex

Subscription Blank.

Inclosed find $.....to apply on Subscription Account

Name .....

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State .....

My Estimates of the total vote to be cast on November 8, 1904, for the office of President, are:

....

....

....

What Stumps Him So Much.

"In what sense," asked the teacher, "do we look upon George Washington as the Father of His Country?"

"In the 2 cents, ma'am," ventured Tommy Tucker, seeing that no one else was prepared to answer.—Chicago Tribune.

Go To The

World's Fair

VIA

THE TEXAS T. & P. PACIFIC RAILWAY EL PASO NEW ORLEANS

Three fast trains daily—through chair cars and sleepers.

Call on or address.

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

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The World's Fair Way!

COTTON BELT ROUTE

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JOHN F. LEHANE, Gen. P. A., Tyler.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF

EVERYTHING MADE OF LEATHER

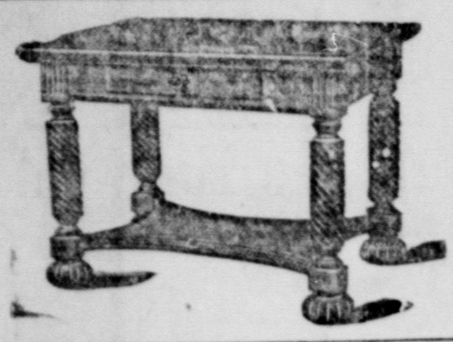
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Are you in the market for a nice set of double harness? If so try our store. We never fail to please. We take great pains to satisfy our customers. We make and carry in stock the best goods. When we buy leather we call for the best make. We defy anyone to produce superior workmen to those employed by our firm. Our prices are reasonable—our goods are up-to-date and guaranteed.

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MANTELS.
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Everything for your office or house on easy payments.

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FURNITURE AND CARPET CO.

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The Bank of Commerce

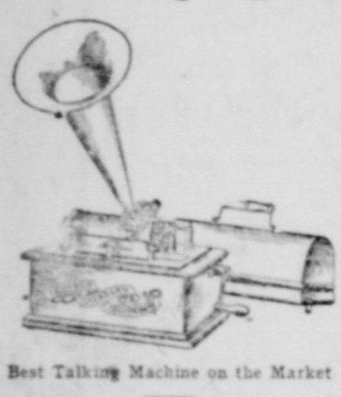
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Located at Fourteenth and Main streets, Fort Worth, Texas, offers every facility for the transaction of your banking business, and begs to offer its services when in need of banking facilities.

Capital Paid in $100,000

WE SOLICIT YOUR ACCOUNT.

The Edison Phonograph



Best Talking Machine on the Market

Do not confuse the Edison Phonograph with other so-called talking machines. Each genuine Edison Phonograph and Moulded Record bears on it the stamp of "EDISON." You can not be deceived.

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Places you in direct and instant communication with all important towns in Texas and Arkansas and many other states. Its use will often save you a fatiguing journey.

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RUNS 40 TRAINS DAILY
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Cars leave from the business senter of both cities every hour, and on the 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

ALL IN READINESS.

President Will Be Formally Notified on Wednesday Afternoon.

Oyster Bay, L. I., July 26.—The arrangements have been made for the notification of Theodore Roosevelt of his nomination for the presidency by the Republican party. The ceremony will take place on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 12:30 p. m. Following the custom, the notification will be at Mr. Roosevelt's home, Sagamore Hill.

On account of the isolation of President Roosevelt's home only about 125 persons will be in the party, including the members of the notification committee and relatives and friends of the president who reside in the vicinity of Sagamore Hill.

DUNN'S CLOSE CALL.

Ambushed Assassin Took Five Ineffectual Shots at Caretaker.

Mount Kisco, N. Y., July 26.—Shot at five times with a rifle in the hands of an ambushed assassin, William Dunn, caretaker of the Theodore B. Willis property, narrowly escaped death when seated on the porch of the house with his wife. Whether the would be murderer had a grievance against Dunn, or the ambushing was a continuation of the causeless attacks on life and property which began about eighteen months ago is not known. As a result of the attack John Moriarty, son of a well to do farmer, is under $1500 bail.

Believed Are Americans.

Portland, Ore., July 26.—The steamer Arabia, reported captured by the Russian Vladivostok squadron, is believed to be the Oregon Railway and Navigation company's steamer Arabia, which sailed from this port for the orient about a month ago with a cargo of flour.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Prices to Sellers.

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

GRAIN AND HAY.

Prices Paid to Farmers.

HAY—Johnson Grass, wagons ton	$7.50
Prairie Texas, ton	$7.00
Prairie, Territory, per ton	$7.50
OLD CORN—Per bushel	40c
OATS—Per bushel	32@33c
WAGON WHEAT—Per bushel	85c

Vegetables.

CABBAGE—Per pound	2½c
ONIONS—Per pound	2c
PEACHES—Crate	60c
APPLES—Per bushel	$1.25@1.50
BEETS—Doz. bunches	25c
BEANS—Per bushel	51.50
POTATOES—(New) bushel	$1.00@1.10
ROASTING EARS, doz	8@10c
CANTELOUPES—Per doz.	15@20c
CORNFIELD PEAS—Per bushel	25c
EGG PLANT—Dozen	50c

HIDES.

Prices Paid Shippers.

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

PROVISIONS.

From the Store.

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

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Selling Prices at Stores.

CUGAR—Granulated, pound	6c
Cut loaf and powdered, lb	6½c
Yellow	5½c
MOLASSES—Sorghum, gallon	50c
Reboiled molasses	55c
Table syrup, gallon	65c
Louisiana Ribbon Cane	65c

STAPLE GROCERIES.

Selling Prices.

COFFEE—Roasted, pound	15c
RICE—Fancy, full grain	7c
Choice	6c
Prime	5c
FLOUR—High Patent	$2.75
Fancy Patent	$2.63
Third, or Straights	$2.55
SALT—No. 1 fine, bbl	$2.50

SUPPORT OF THEM ALL

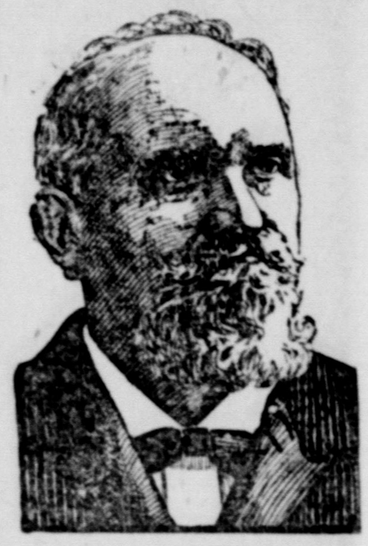
Chairman Jones Assures Parker He Will Get Party Vote.

FRANCHISE PORTION

Of the Platform, Says Senator Daniel, Will Enable Democracy to Carry Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia.

Esopus, N. Y., July 26.—Chairman J. K. Jones, of the Democratic national committee, who called at Rosemount Monday, told Judge Parker that every Democrat who voted for Bryan in 1896 and in 1900 will vote the Democratic ticket this fall. Senator Daniel of Virginia, who was also present, said that the franchise plank in the Democratic platform would make the south solid for the party and that his plank also would enable the party to carry Maryland, West Virginia and Delaware.

Senator Jones told Judge Parker that the money question was not an issue in the campaign except as it was made a personal issue by Judge Parker himself. The fact that there is no money



CHAIRMAN JONES.

plank in the platform is satisfactory to Democrats who favor free silver and, therefore, Senator Jones said Judge Parker's position in declaring for the gold standard is not offensive to them.

Speaking of campaigning generally, Senator Jones said he does not favor the presidential candidate making a canvass by going on ag eneral stumping tour. From this it is taken that the subject of personal campaigns was one of the topics of the long conference and that Judge Parker reiterated his objection to presidential candidates taking the stump.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

An Agreement Made to Have One of Eleven Members.

New York, July 26.—Members of the Democratic national committee Monday night practically agreed to the formation of an executive committee of eleven members, of which Mr. Taggart will be ex-officio chairman, and a campaign committee of seven, of which William F. Sheehan will be chairman. This arrangement meets with favor among those eastern Democrats who wanted Senator Gorman for chairman of the committee.

A very determined effort was made to make Senator Gorman chairman of the Democratic national committee. After several conferences among Democratic leaders former Senator Jones and William F. Sheehan called on Senator Gorman at his room and urged him to reconsider his determination not to accept the chairmanship. The Maryland senator remained firm and suggested that Mr. Sheehan take the place if it was necessary to have an eastern man for the position. Mr. Sheehan stated to Mr. Gorman and others to whom the suggestion was communicated that it was impossible for him to take the place. He pointed out that he was the one man who resigned from the executive committee in 1896 because he could not support the platform and candidate that year.

DAVIS DATE.

Notification to Be Given Aug. 17 at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Bedford, Pa., July 26.—Senator Davis told the Associated Press that he sent a telegram to Hon. John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, temporary chairman of the St. Louis convention, that his notification meeting would be held at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Aug. 17. Mr. Davis is very enthusiastic and believes that his party will come out victorious at the fall election.

Senator Davis, Judge Gray of Delaware, Colonel J. W. Spangler of Bellefonte, and several other prominent Democrats, who are stopping here had several conferences Monday, but none would tell a word concerning what was done or what they talked about.

Six Houses Burned.

Lake Charles, La., July 26.—Fire broke out in the rear of Lyons' restaurant and an entire block of houses excepting one was destroyed. The loss will amount to about $6000, it is stated, and is partially covered by insurance. Six houses were destroyed.

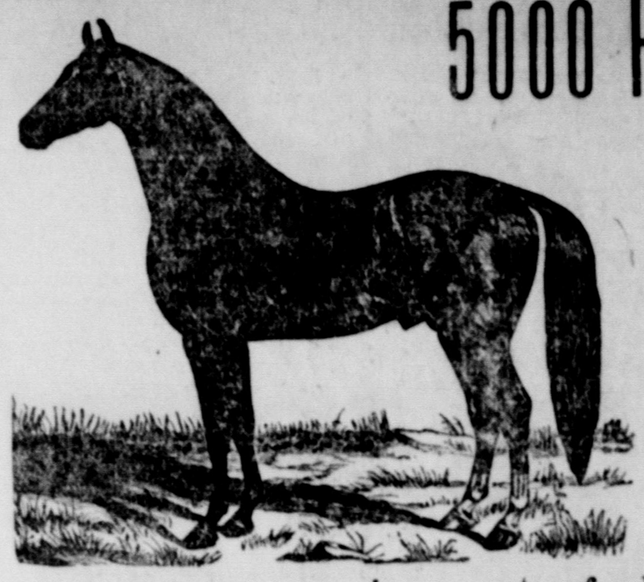
Stabbed Six Times.

Tahlequah, I. T., July 26.—In an altercation Tom Finley was stabbed in the back six times with a large knife, cutting into his lungs. Finley is yet alive, but is not expected to recover. William Loughy was arrested.

San Angelo, Tex., is to have a $50,000 oil mill.

Red a Favorite Flag Color.

Red seems to be the most popular of national colors, if flags may be used as criterions. Of the twenty-five leading national flags nineteen have red in them. The same cannot be said of any other color. The chief flags that are marked with red are those of the United States, England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Mexico, Chile, Portugal and Venezuela.



5000 Horses and Mules

—AT—

AUCTION

—AT THE—

Fort Worth Stock Yards

FOR ONE WEEK,

Sept. 19 to 24.

I want your consignments of all kinds and classes of Horses and Mules, as there will be more buyers than ever gathered at a sale in the South.

Sale Commences September 19th, and continues one week. For full information write

J. K. BRUCE,

Care Stock Yards Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

OVER FIVE CENTS.

Fatal Difficulty Caused by Price of Fish Order.

Fort Worth, July 26.—An unknown man entered the Owl restaurant and ordered some catfish. Waiter informed him they only had redfish, so the customer ordered this. Asking the charge the party was informed it was 15 cents.

"I'll not pay you any more than a dime," said the man.

The waiter reported the matter to W. K. Logan, the proprietor. The latter told the individual 15 cents was the price, which the latter again declined to pay. Mr. Logan threatened to call an officer, whereupon the man gave the restaurant proprietor an ugly gush on the left side of his head with a knife. Logan pulled his pistol and fired at the stranger. Logan then retreated out a side door, the man following. Two more shots were fired and one took effect, the man dropping dead.

TRAIN ROBBERS.

Thought to Have Been Located In Mexican Mountain Stronghold.

Palestine, Tex., July 26.—Ever since the holdup of an International train near here railway and express officials have been endeavoring to locate the desperadoes. It is now believed they have hid themselves in a mountain stronghold in western Mexico. It is also believed they are members of the old Ketchum gang of train robbers.

JONES AND CAMPAU.

National Committee Chairman and Michigan Man Called.

Esopus, N. Y., July 26.—Former Senator James K. Jones, retiring chairman of the Democratic national committee, anad Daniel J. Campau, member of the committee from Michigan, were visitors at Rosemount Monday.

Judge Parker's mail was heavier than usual Monday and demanded much of his time.

After the meeting of the national committee several members will come to Rosemount for a conference with Judge Parker. Among these will be Thomas Taggart, and if he is elected chairman plans for the campaign will be gone over.

PISTOLS AND KNIVES.

Terrible Duel to the Death Between Men at Hastings, Colo.

Trinidad, Colo., July 26.—Word has been received here that two guards employed by the Victor Fuel company at Hastings, twenty miles north of here, became involved in a quarrel and decided to fight a duel. Accordingly they armed themselves with revolvers and began firing at each other. When the guns were emptied the two men drew knives and fought until both dropped dead.

WILL NOT SPEAK.

Bryan Cannot Attend Chicago Ratification Meeting.

Chicago, July 26.—The Tribune says that William Jennings Bryan will not speak at the Democratic ratification picnic on Aug. 20. "I shall do no political work," he said, "until after the Chautauqua season. A lecture engagement will prevent my speaking at the Harrison picnic next month. During the campaign I shall make stump speeches in Missouri and Nebraska."

MINOR MATTERS.

Paul H. Postal was drowned near Memphis.

New Congregational church at Austin will cost $25,000.

The $5000 cotton gin at Chico, Tex., is about completed.

Charles F. Quinn of Toledo, O., was found dead at El Paso.

Sam Crozier, the famous cockpit man of San Antonio, is dead.

Over 500 white schools are to be established in the Indian Territory.

Andrew Berry, a leading Indiana teacher, died suddenly at Asheville, N. C.

A colony of Guatemalan ants will be located on the Green farm, near Terrell, Tex.

El Paso expects to spend $15,000 in entertaining the National Irrigation congress in November.

At Mangum, Okla., Ross Selver was so badly burned by a gasoline explosion in a laundry that he died.

Near Jonesboro, Tenn., says a special to the Knoxville Journal and Tribune, Robert Keys was killed by his son-in-law, Joe Martin.

The Best Thing On Earth

CRESCENT STOCK FOOD.

Less price than any stock food made. We absolutely guarantee a net p to the consumer. This food is now being manufactured at Fort Worth, T from the largest stock food plant in the south. Put up in tin pails.

We also manufacture IDEAL MIXTURE, a Balanced Ra tor Stock. $20 a ton, f. o. b. Fort Worth.

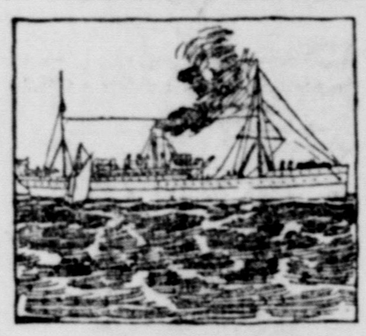
CRESCENT STOCK FOOD CO.,

Live agents wanted in every town in Texas. FT. WORTH, T

RUSSIAN NAVAL FLAG.

Flies Over the Ardova and a Prize Crew In Charge of Her.

Suez, July 26.—The British steamer Ardova, which after being fired at by the Russian volunteer fleet steamer



BRITISH STEAMER MALACCA.

Smolensk, was seized by that vessel. She has arrived here flying the Russian naval flag and with a prize crew on board. It is declared her destination is a Russian port. The British cruiser Venus anchored close to the captured steamer.

LEAVE NIUCHWANG.

Conger Cables State Department That Russians Have Evacuated.

Washington, July 26.—Minister Conger, at Pekin, cabled the state department under Monday's date that he has been informed the Russians have evacuated Niuchwang. He also confirms the published reports of the sinking by Vladivostock squadron of a British steamer with a cargo consigned to the "American Trading company."

British Ships Patrolling.

Constantinople, July 26.—Vessels arriving here report a British warship patrolling off Cape Helas, fifteen miles south of the Dardanelles. She is using her searchlight with the supposed view of intercepting any British ships which may have been captured by the Russian volunteer fleet steamers if they attempt to pass the Dardanelles.

Protest Lodged.

Suez, July 26.—Capt. Smith of the Ardova lodged a protest with the British consul against the capture and detention of his steamer. Part of the Ardova's crew, who are on board the Smolensk, will be landed at Jodda, Arabia.

Stopped Another.

Berlin, July 26.—The German steamer Lisbon of the Oldenburg-Portugal line, was stopped by Russian warships in the Gulf of Finland. She was then released.

KNIGHT COMMANDER.

Case Regarded by State Department as a Complicated One.

Washington, July 26.—The case of the Knight Commander is regarded here as complicated and difficult of treatment, although a more complete statemen of facts is expected to simplify the problem. It is apprehended that if the contention of the shippers' agents that the cargo contained no contraband is correct, the general doctrine of "neutral flag covers neutral goods," has been violated by the destruction of the ship and cargo.

As for the Knight Commander herself the state department probably will leave to the British government the adjustment of any issue with Russia growing out of her sinking.

HEAVY FIRING.

Lasted Sixteen Hours and Russians Were Driven Back

Paris, July 26.—A dispatch to the Matin from Niuchwang says that heavy firing continued all day long on July 24 [illegible] hours. The Russians were d back on the east side and were ported to be utterly routed on north. The dispatch says the R sians evacuated Niuchwang.

Loaded With Flour.

Berlin, July 26.—According to a patch to the Lokal Anzeiger from kio the German steamer Arabia, tured by the Vladivostok squa had on board a cargo of 30,000 not 3000 tons of flour, as announ a Yokohama dispatch. She and unarmed British vessel have been as prizes to Vladivostok.

RECEIVER ASKED.

This Action Requested Relative to C mercial Telephone Company.

Austin, July 26.—A most impo suit was filed in the Twenty-sixth trict court Monday, in which a re is asked for the Commercial Tele company of this state, the long tance independent company. The ritorial Bank and Trust company, tee in a mortgage given by the C mercial Telephone company, re sented by Boynton & Boynton of W filed the suit to foreclose the mort on all the property of the telep company in behalf of bondholders ing the first mortgage bonds sec by the deed of trust.

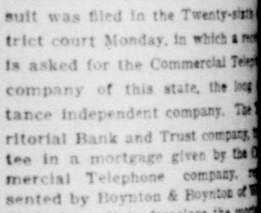
The petition is lengthy, and a l amount of property is involved. Inc ing some of the independent long tance lines in Texas, south of Te and also several small exchanges in eastern and southeastern portion o state.

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