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, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1904. NO. 164

LIVESTOCK MARKET

FEW CATTLE IN, ON ACCOUNT OF STRIKE.

Total Receipts Were About 500—Steers of Medium Quality and Good Cows Sold Active and at Steady Prices with Yesterday—Calves Steady.

HOGS COMING IN ABOUT THE AVERRAGE NUMBER.

Market was 10 to 15 Lower—Packers and Outside Buyers in the Market. Quality Generally Medium.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Today	800	500	120
Last month	4,353	531	174
Same day 1903	892	366	...

Official Receipts Yesterday.

Cattle	1,778
Hogs	325
Sheep	252
Horses and mules	106

Range of Selling Prices Today.

CATTLE—Steers, top $3.45, bulk $2.00@325. Cows, top $2.75, bulk $2.25@240.

HOGS—Top $5.00, bulk $4.95@5.00.

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Steers—Good to strict choice	$3 50@4 50
Medium fed	2 75@3 50
Stockers and feeders	2 25@2 75
Yearlings	1 25@2 25
Cows—Choice heavy fed	2 50@3 00
Medium butcher	2 00@2 50
Cutters	1 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

The run of cattle today was light, but the supply was up to the needs of the market. Receipts at the opening of the market, with 12 cars in the pens, were about 400 head. Late trains and drive-ins increased the supply to about 800 head, against 1,670 for last Wednesday, 4,353 for the same Wednesday in June, and 892 for the same day one year ago.

BEEF STEERS.

Receipts of steers composed the bulk of the supply, mostly grassers, with nothing choice in.

Swift & Co. were in the market for steers, and with outside butchers helping the dull conditions some, the general trade ruled active and about steady with yesterday.

The best steers on the market, which were grassers, averaged around 1,000 pounds and sold at $3.25, with the bulk of sales at $3.00.

Good to choice steers are quoted at a range of from $3.50@4.50,, medium fed from $2.75@3.50, stockers and feeders from $2.25@2.75, and yearlings from $1.25@2.25.

Representative sales:

No.	Ave.	Price
74	1042	3 45
41	988	3 25
31	1000	3 25
21	979	3 00
51	925	3 00
36	937	3 00
17	954	3 00
51	953	3 00
50	922	3 00
8	1027	2 75
26	824	2 50
15	731	2 40
4	720	2 00
12	731	2 00
52	642	2 00
1	740	1 90
1	820	1 90
2	860	1 90

BUTCHER STOCK.

The supply of butcher stock was light, the quality of which was better than has been on the market for some time.

Packers, city butchers and buyers from the outside were all in the market for cows, and the general trade ruled active and steady.

A few fat cows sold at $2.60, with the bulk at a range of from $2.00@2.40.

Good to choice heavy fed cows are selling at a range of from $2.60@3.00, medium butchers $2.00@2.50, cutters $1.75@2.00, and canners $1.00@1.75.

Only a few bulls were scattered around the yards. The quality was common, and with little demand selling was about 10 lower than yesterday.

Bulls, stags and oxen from good to choice are quoted at a range of from $1.50@2.50.

Cows.

3	1136	2 75
29	873	2 60
30	844	2 40
1	804	2 25
3	710	2 25
4	740	2 25
6	665	2 25
1	790	2 25
1	690	2 25
1	740	2 25
3	730	2 10
4	870	2 05
1	887	2 00
1	810	2 00
1	610	2 00
1	570	2 00
1	700	2 00
8	630	1 90
3	760	1 80
1	743	1 75
3	770	1 75
1	680	1 50
1	970	1 50
6	810	1 50
1	890	1 50
1	830	1 40
2	780	1 40
11	860	1 35

Heifers.

4	485	2 00
2	580	2 00
1	710	1 75
1	470	1 75

Bulls.

1	930	3 50
1	1230	1 70
1	1460	1 70
1	1210	1 65
1	920	1 65
2	1325	1 65
1	1180	1 60
1	720	1 50
1	710	1 50

CALVES.

Receipts of calves were light and of medium quality.

The demand was fairly good, and all offerings sold steady with yesterday.

Good to choice vealers are quoted at a range of from $3.00@3.75, with common to fair kinds from $1.50@3.00.

1	110	3 50
4	157	3 00
3	130	3 00
1	230	3 00
1	180	2 75
2	220	2 75
8	143	2 75
3	113	2 50
1	110	2 50
2	230	1 75

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	$4 95@5 10
Mixed packers	4 80@5 05
Lights	4 55@5 05
Pigs	4 00@4 75
Stags and roughs	3 75@4 50

Receipts of hogs today were larger than expected, but there were enough buyers on the market, outside of local houses, to absorb all offerings. Six shipments of about 450 head arrived, and including wagon hogs total receipts figured about 500, against 578 for last Wednesday, 531 for the same Wednesday in June, and 366 for the corresponding day one year ago.

The quality today was only medium, and while the average weight of the run was fairly good, loads were very mixed with a liberal sprinkling of pigs.

In spite of the fact that the butchers' strike was on, Armour & Co. were in the market for hogs, and with oustide buyers in, salesmen foundan outlet for all offerings.

The general trade ruled 10 to 15c lower, with the best averaging around 240 pounds selling at $5, and the bulk of sales around $4.95.

Good to choice sorted hogs are quoted at a range of from $4.95@5.10, mixed packers $4.80@5.05, light grades $4.55@5.05, pigs $4.00@4.75, and boars, stags and roughs $3.75@4.50.

Representative sales:

Hogs.

No.	Ave.	Price.
1	210	4 60
2	160	4 70
33	186	4 85
21	252	4 90
13	233	4 92½
44	228	4 95
3	250	4 95
16	238	4 95
2	245	5 00
54	220	5 00
50	224	5 00
44	201	5 00

Pigs.

21	116	4 75
21	135	4 75

HORSES AND MULES

Horses.

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

Mules.

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

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.

Jno. Duncan, Ravia, I. T.	30
C. H. L., Otto	29
W. L. Clark, Sanger	22
A. J. Meyers, Vineyard	31
Chandler & Copland, Stoneburg	38
G. J. Keith, Addington	65
J. P. Minton, Gateville	25
J. H. Smith, Komalty, O. T.	73
C. E. Dansby, Valley Mills	30
B. B. Dell, Daugherty, I. T.	81
H. Tinan, Mathews	80
H. J. Dunaway, Mathews	29
Dubose & Harris, Yorktown	23
C. C. H., Whitesboro	29
Borden & David, Rosenburg	82
Pharr Bros., Sulphur Springs	10
J. W. Karrer, San Antonio	27

Hogs.

Anderson & Brogan, Pottsboro	46
Joyce & Smith, Mt. Vernon	73
Jno. Duncan, Ravia, I. T.	76
T. J. Driggers, Mt. View, O. T.	82
C. E. Dansby, Valley Mills	3
Smith & McCaughey, Lindsay, I. T.	74
E. E. Trimbo, Coweta, I. T.	88
Pharr Bros., Sulphur Springs, Tex.	28

Sheep.

Joel Corzine, Bennington	117

Reports from the country along the line of the Fort Worth and Denver say the cotton crop is as good as anybody could ask. The wheat crop was a complete failure, on account of the winter drouth, but all forage crops are fine.

EFFECT OF THE STRIKE

LIGHT RUN OF CATTLE AND FAIR RUN OF HOGS.

Nothing Known Here of the Probable Duration of the Strike—Packers Will Run Their Plants.

In spite of the strike, there was a run of about 500 cattle and 500 hogs today. Though the packers were not buying as many as usual, they took a fair number of the best killing cattle. Swift & Co. bought 11 loads of steers, paying steady prices. There were a number of outside buyers on the market, butchers, speculators and feeders, who took all the offerings, and nearly everything was weighed up by noon.

In spite of the liberal use of the telegraph and telephone by commission men, warning their customers not to ship, about 15 cars of cattle and 5 of hogs were in the pens this morning. These had been shipped before the warning messages could reach the shippers. Cattle that are not sold will be sent out to pastures near the stockyards.

There was a much better market than anybody expected. One of the packing houses was buying, and took most of the steers. Butchers and feeders were on hand, and speculators flocked in, expecting to reap a harvest, by getting cattle at their own offers. They were badly disappointed. The market was fully steady with yesterday, and the pens were pretty well cleared by noon.

Everybody is asking, "How long will the strike last?" Of course, nobody can give a reply with authority. Nobody here knows. Representatives of the packers and of the strikers here act only under orders from Chicago. That is where the trouble began, and that is where orders will be given for its carrying on or its ending. The workmen here had no complaint, but walked out when the head of the union in Chicago ordered them to. They are under his orders, as much as a body of soldiers are under their general. They have nothing to do with carrying on the strike or ending it. It is the same way with local managers of the two packing houses. They are not carrying on negotiations with the strikers, and don't know what is doing at Chicago until they are told by the chiefs there.

It is evident that the plants will not close because their butchers have quit. They will fill the places of the strikers and go on. This is indicated by a dispatch from Chicago, which represents the packers as saying that they have applications for work from hundreds of men. One of them said:

"We consider the demand of the union for an advance in wages of unskilled labor entirely unwarranted by industrial conditions. We could not concede it, and proposed to submit the question to arbitration, which the union declined to do, and called a strike today at our plants. Every department is kept running, however. We have had applications from hundreds of unemployed men for positions at less wages than we have been paying, and every day expect to increase our output. We fear the hardships which will be imposed on thousands of men who are thrown out of employment, directly and indirectly, through the strike, and the temporary inconvenience caused the public at large, but we consider the fault rests entirely with the union, who not only asked what they were not entitled to, but declined to submit the question to impartial arbitration."

REPORTS OF HORSE SALES.

Generally Believed to be Work of Enterprising Reporters.

The newspapers are still selling horses and mules to agents of Russia and Japan. Horse and mule commission dealers know nothing of these sales, and they are evidently carried on with great secrecy between the newspaper reporters and the agents of the nations at war. No animals have ever been delivered, however, which gives rise to the suspicion that these sales are transactions in "futures," just as a gambler sells 10,000 bushels of wheat or 1,000 bales of cotton for future delivery, when he hasn't a bushel of wheat nor a pound of cotton to deliver.

The latest transaction of this kind is told of in the Chicago Tribune, which says:

"Creole ponies from the prairies of Southwestern Louisiana and bronchos from the plains of Texas, may be fighting the battles of Japan within two months. It is learned that a Texas firm has been approached by Minister Tackishaw of Japan with a view of securing 10,000 head of horses of the type now used by the Japanese cavalry. The Creole ponies and Texas bronchos, with wonderful staying qualities, easily fed and kept, are considered ideal mounts for the Japanese saber men and it is understood that negotiations have been opened with the traffic department of the Southern Pacific railroad for a large amount of stock cars so that everything may be in readiness to rush the ponies to San Francisco, thence by ship direct to Korea."

None of the dealers on this market know of this proposed purchase. Ten thousand ponies are a good number to change hands and get out of the country without their knowledge.

FINE RACEHORSE RUINED.

Broke His Leg, and Will Have to be Killed.

New York, July 12.—Highball, the American Derby winner, and one of the best 3-year-olds, broke his leg at the ankle during the Sea Gate Stakes at Brighton Beach today. As Highball is insured for $25,000, a message was sent to a representative of the insurance company in New York to come at once to look at the Derby winner and end his agony, but Bud May, half owner of the horse, would not consent to have him shot.

GILLESPPIE BEATS POINDEXTER.

Fort Worth Man will Retain His Seat in Congress.

Late returns from the primary election in this congressional district assure the nomination of Oscar Gillespie. For two or three days the result was in doubt, as Poindexter was claiming large majorities in Hood and Erath counties. Though official returns are not in, enough boxes have been heard from to show that Gillespie has about 440 more votes than Poindexter.

The vote stands about this way:

For Gillespie: Tarrant county, majority 3,800; Parker county 460. Total majority 4,260.

For Poindexter: Johnson county, 2,192 majority; Hood 621, Erath 670, Somevell 189, Comanche 151. Total majority 3,823.

Excess of Gillespie's majorities over Poindexter's, 437.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	6,500	10,000	6,000
Kansas City	1,000	1,500	1,000
St. Louis	5,000	3,000	3,000
	12,500	14,500	10,000

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, July 13.—CATTLE—Receipts 6,500. Market slow. Beeves $4.50@6.25, cows and heifers $1.50@4.50, stockers and feeders $2.25@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts 10,000. Market slow, uncertain, lower. Top $5.40, bulk $5.20@5.30. Mixed and butchers $5.25@5.35, good to choice heavy $5.30@5.40, lights $5.15@5.30, pigs $4.90@5.25.

SHEEP—Receipts 6,000. Slow.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, July 13.—CATTLE—Receipts 1,000. Market uncertain.

HOGS — Receipts 1,500. Market steady. Top $5, bulk $4.70@4.90. Mixed and butchers $4.80@4.95, good to choice heavy $4.90@5.00, lights $4.70@4.90, pigs $3.00@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,000.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stockyards, July 13.—CATTLE—Receipts 5,000, Texas 3,500. Market slow. Steers $3.00@4.75, cows and heifers $2.75@3.55.

HOGS—Receipts 3,000. Market slow, lower. Pigs and lights $4.50@5.00, packers $4.90@5.10, butchers $5.00@5.20.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000. Slow.

ABOUT THE STOCK YARDS TODAY.

Joyce & Smith from Franklin county sold 44 hogs of 201 pounds at $5.

B. B. Deal from Daugherty, I. T., sold 30 cows, of 804 pounds, at $2.25.

Smith & McCaughey of Lindsay, I. T., sold 54 hogs of 221 pounds at $5.

C. L. Clark from Ravia, I. T., sold 26 steers of 824 pounds at $2.50 and 4 of 720 at $2.

T. J. Driggers sold 50 hogs from Mountain View, I. T., of 224 pounds average, at $5.

J. H. Duncan shipped in from Ravia, I. T., and sold 42 pigs of 125 pounds at $4.75, and 33 hogs of 186 pounds at $4.85.

Mr. J. L. Corzine was in with a load of sheep from Bennington, I. T. Mr. Corzine is an old shipper to this market, but this is his first shipment of sheep.

A heavy rain fell in Fort Worth yesterday evening, but it was purely local. The weather bureau reports 1.04 inches, but at the waterworks, only a short distance west, it was only .8 inch. At Handley there was a bare sprinkle. A cattleman in from Parker county reports a good rain about 7 miles this side of Weatherford, but north of town the rain went no further than Saginaw.

GENERAL NOTES.

The State Sheriffs' association will hold its regular convention in Fort Worth next week, beginning on Tuesday.

Carl Johnson of Fort Worth committed suicide, last Saturday, by shooting himself in the head. He was a railroad man.

Sam Davidson, who has been up in New Mexico, says he was surprised to find so few cattle. Cattle have died there in large numbers, and he found the supply very much reduced.

Clarendon reports the rainfall at that place for May, June, and up to July 10, at 18½ inches. This is enough to thoroughly saturate the ground and fill all water tanks.

Willie Morris, 18 years old, the son of W. W. Morris of Rhome, was killed by lightning on Tuesday. James Lynch, a young man who was in the wagon with Morris, was struck senseless and will probably die. One of the mules of the team was killed.

North Fort Worth voters are to vote on a proposition, tomorrow, to issue $100,000 of bonds for waterworks and other necessary improvements. The belief is general that the proposed bond issue will carry by a good majority. North Fort Worth is now a city, and needs city conveniences. The people must have water, and to put in a waterworks system calls for a good deal of money.

TREES ON THE PLAINS

WORK OF PLANTING PRODUCES GOOD RESULTS.

Thousands of Black Locusts, Catalpas and Other Trees Planted, with but Slight Losses.

The treeless plains of Northwest Texas are not likely ever to become covered with trees as heavily as the country along the Mississippi river,, but there is a prospect that in the years to come they will not be as treeless as they have been.

Experiments in tree planting have been made on an extensive scale in some counties of the Panhandle, and the success with certain kinds of trees has been very satisfying. W. F. Sterley, general freight agent of the Fort Worth & Denver, has been pushing this work for two or three years, and reports now coming in, telling of results, make him feel glad. From those who planted trees in 1902 and 1903 he has letters telling of their success.

Dr. W. A. Warner of Claude, Armstrong county, writes that out of 10,000 black locust trees planted 7,500 are doing well. Dr. Warner, however, lost all of the 5,000 osage orange trees he planted.

O. B. Burnett, at Memphis, Hall county, planted 1,000 black locusts, 1,000 bois d'arc and 100 mulberry. Of the locusts 900 are living, about one-half of the bois d'arc are alive and only ten mulberry trees died. J. S. McMillen of Hartley, Hartley county, planted in all about 4,000 trees—black and honey locust. About half the black locust trees are alive. A small insect killed many of them. The honey locusts are nearly all alive. Mr. McMillen also planted a few catalpas, thornless locusts, Kentuck coffeenuts and some Chinese thuja and silver cedars, besides apples, peaches, pears, cherries, etc., and these are all doing well.

D. C. Roberts of Memphis planted 1,000 black locusts and of this number has lost only thirty trees. The entire tree area, however, was cultivated during the winter with plow and hoe. The trees are now between three and eight feet high and were ten to twelve inches high when planted in the spring of 1902. J. C. Wilson of Memphis, who planted 1,100 black locusts, lost only 100. He also planted 100 catalpas and lost about fifty. He did not cultivate his trees sufficiently, according to his own statement.

The X I T syndicate ranch reports that during 1903 there were planted at Bovina 25,000 black locusts and the loss has been about 5 per cent; at Middle Water 25,000 black locusts were planted and the loss has been about 10 per cent; at Channing, 3,600 black locusts were planted and the loss has been about 3 per cent; at Channing there were also planted 800 cottonwood trees, with a loss of about 15 per cent; 1,000 osage orange trees, with a loss of about 15 per cent, and 1,000 honey locusts with a loss of about 6 per cent.

DAILY WEATHER FORECAST.

Weather Bureau, Fort Worth, July 13.—Local weather forecast: Partly cloudy; showers.

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET

Cattle.

Swift & Co.	290
Burns	71
Rogers	49
Ingram	22
Easton	19
Farmer	10
Elliott	49
Hargis	19
Bynum	26
Others	20

Calves.

Swift & Co.	74

Hogs.

Swift & Co.	71
Satchell & Co.	40
Armstrong Pkg. Co.	158
F. Blank	40

Sheep.

Armstrong	252

ALL WANT TEXAS CATTLE.

Frank Hastings Found Feeders up North Satisfied with Purchases.

Mr. Frank Hastings, manager of the Swenson ranches, is in the city from a trip up North, where he has been through the corn states, paying special attention to the Texas cattle that have been sold to feeders up there. Mr. Hastings says he found everybody who had bought Texas cattle well satisfied, and ready to take more of them. They fed well and put on flesh with the best results. Everywhere that Texas cattle had been tried they had made friends, and the demand will be greater for them hereafter.

These cattle were all from above the line. They were sold generally before dipping began. The same market is now open for all Texas feeder and stocker cattle of good quality, that have been properly dipped if below the line.

Rather Vealy.

"What I would like," said the very young author, whose first story had just been accepted, "is that the binding of the book should be in keeping with the story. Do you grasp my meaning?"

"Oh, yes," replied the intelligent and accommodating publisher. "I'll have it done in half calf."—Chicago Record-Herald.

His Glasses.

Lushman—I'm troubled with headaches in the morning. It may be on account of my eyes. Perhaps I need stronger glasses. Dr. Shrude—No; I think you merely need weaker glasses—and fewer—at night.

ENGLAND'S PATRON SAINT.

He Was Born In Palestine and Was Beheaded In 302.

St. George, the patron saint of England, was born at Lydda, but brought up in Cappadocia. He was a tribune in the reign of Diocletian and, being a man of great courage, was a favorite, but as he complained to the emperor of his severities toward the Christians and argued in their defense he was put in prison and beheaded April 23, 302. St. Jerome mentions him in one of his "Martyrologies," and in the following century there were many churches named to his honor. In regard to his connection with England, Ashmole, in his "History of the Order of the Garter," says that King Arthur in the sixth century placed the picture of St. George on his banners, and Selden tells us he was patron saint of England in the Saxon times.

It is quite certain that the council of Oxford in 1222 commanded his festival to be observed in England as a holiday of lesser rank, and in 1330 he was adopted as the patron of the Order of the Garter. The dragon slain by St. George is simply a common allegory to express the triumph of the Christian hero over evil, which John the Evangelist beheld under the image of the dragon.

Gibbon, in his "Decline and Fall," asserts that the patron saint of England was George of Cappadocia, the turbulent Arian bishop of Alexandria, but the character of this assertion has been fully disproved by Papebroch, Milner and others.—Exchange.

ARTIST AND ARTISAN.

What It Is That Measures the Difference Between Them.

"My son is going to be an artist," said a proud father. "He does not need to study a lot of scientific rubbish."

Perhaps this father does not know that what he calls "scientific rubbish" measures the difference between the artisan and an artist, the difference between the common and the superb, between mediocrity and excellence. It was what this man called "scientific rubbish" which made the difference between the works of Michael Angelo and those of a hundred other artists of his day who have gone into oblivion. It was this "scientific rubbish"—studying anatomy for a dozen years—that gave immortality to the statues of Moses and David and to his paintings the "Last Judgment" and "The Story of Creation."

Many an artist of real ability has failed to produce any great work of art because of his ignorance of just such "scientific rubbish." Of what good is an artistic temperament or genius to the sculptor, who does not know the origin, the insertion and the contour of the various muscles, who is not thoroughly familiar with the human anatomy? Michael Angelo thought it worth while to spend a great deal of time upon the anatomy of a horse and upon abstruse mathematics.—Success.

Years Didn't Count.

Napoleon in the course of his Italian campaign took a Hungarian battalion prisoners. The colonel, an old man, complained bitterly of the French mode of fighting, by rapid and desultory attacks on the flank, the rear, the lines of communication, etc., concluding by saying that he fought in the army of Maria Theresa. "You must be old," said Napoleon. "Yes, I am either sixty or seventy," was the reply.

"Why, colonel," remarked the Corsican, "you have certainly lived long enough to know how to count years a little more closely." "General," said the Hungarian, "I reckon my money, my shirts and my horses, but as for my years I know that nobody will want to steal them and that I shall never lose one of them."

How Do You Approach a Difficulty?

It makes great difference how you approach a difficulty. Obstacles are like wild animals. They are cowards, but they will bluff you if they can. If they see you are afraid of them, if you stand and hesitate, if you take your eye from theirs, they are liable to spring upon you, but if you do not flinch, if you look them squarely in the eye, they will slink out of sight. So difficulties flee before absolute fearlessness, though they are very real and formidable to the timid and hesitating and grow larger and larger and more formidable with vacillating contemplation.—Orison Swett Marden in Success.

A Legend of Lace.

According to Melchior de Vogue, the legend of lace is as follows: A Venetian sailor gave his ladylove a frond of spreading seaweed to keep him in memory while at sea. But the girl found that the seaweed was rapidly drying up and disappearing. So she caught the fine branches and leaves of the plant with thread against a piece of linen and, working on, with her thoughts following her lover, invented lace.

Must Have Outgrown It.

She (11.30 a. m.)—Do you know anything about baseball, Mr. Borem? He—Yes, indeed! I was considered the best amateur shortstop in the country a few years ago. She—Well, I never would have thought it.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Changed Their Minds.

"I understand you were going to call on Miss Pert this afternoon."

"We changed our minds."

"What caused you to do that?"

"Why, we learned at the last moment that she was at home."—Houston Post.

Everybody exclaims against ingratitude. Are there so many benefactors?—Bougeart.

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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.

OLD TIME COFFEE.

The Way to Brew the Beverage as They Did In 1662.

An old cookbook, published in 1662, gives what is perhaps the first English recipe for coffee. The recipe reads:

"To make the drink that is now much used, called coffee:

"The coffee berries are to be bought at any druggist's, about 3 shillings the pound. Take what quantity you please, and over a charcoal fire in an old frying pan keep them always stirring until they be quite black, and when you crack one with your teeth that it is black within as it is without, yet if you exceed, then do not waste the Oyl, and if less, then will it not deliver its Oyl, and if you should continue fire till it be white it will then make no coffee, but only give you its salt. Beat and force through a lawn sieve.

"Take clear water and boil one-third of it away, and it is fit for use. Take one quart of this prepared water, put in one ounce of your prepared coffee and boil it gently one hour, and it is for your use. Drink one quarter of a pint as hot as you can sip it. It doth abate the fury and sharpness of the Acrimony, which is the gender of the Diseases called Cronical."—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

The Aristocracy of Pork.

When Theodore Parker first visited Cincinnati, at that time the recognized leader among western cities, he said that he had made a great discovery—namely, that while the aristocracy of Cincinnati was unquestionably founded on pork it made great difference whether a man killed pigs for himself or whether his father had killed them. The one was held plebeian, the other patrician. It was the difference, Parker said, between the stick 'ems and the stuck 'ems, and his own sympathies, he confessed, were with the present tense.—T. W. Higginson in Atlantic Monthly.

Where Fashions Come From.

It is said that a leader of fashion was once driving in the park when her hat was blown off. The carriage wheels passing over it made it a fearful and wonderful shape, but as the wearer could afford to defy criticism she put it on and calmly continued her drive. The next week dozens of hats exactly like the damaged one appeared. This story may be true, but it sounds like a mere, malicious, masculine invention.—London Woman.

A Financier.

Maud—Isn't the man you are engaged to a speculator?

Clara—No, indeed! He's a financier.

"How do you know?"

"He didn't buy the engagement ring until after I had accepted him."

Have you a friend who does well and with whom you occasionally find fault because he doesn't do better? This is the meanest meanness in the world.—Atchison Globe.

A Third Chance.

"I can give you a position in my bank, but you will have to wait for promotion until somebody dies or resigns."

"Don't you ever have any defaulters?"—Town Topics.

Not a Bad Reason.

"Why don't you shave yourself?"

"Because I can't find that there is any more satisfaction in cutting myself than in having a barber cut me."—Chicago Post.

FACING ONE ANOTHER

Are on Heights of Liank River and Ready For Death Grapple.

HIDDEN IN THE HILLS

Is the Russian Eastern Army, but the Soldiers Anxious to Battle With the Foe, Just Short Distance Away.

Liao Diao Shan, July 13.—The opposing armies grimly face each other on the heights across the Liank river, ready to engage in a death grapple. The Liank crosses the main Liao Yang Fen and Hong Wang Cheng road twenty-eight miles east of Liao Yang. It flows north into the Tai. The river, which passes through Liao Yang, and empties into the Liao river.

A correspondent of the Associated Press who arrived here after a thirty-five mile ride from Siao Lindji, saw long lines of infantry and transport trains winding through the mountains. At Liao Diao Shan a lookout stationed in a tree pointed out the way to General Keller's headquarters, near Nieutkay. There the Russian Eastern army was found hidden in the hills. In a plain tent the correspondent saw General Keller, living like a simple soldier, his staff being quartered in a hut nearby. The general looked cheerful and bronzed by exposure. He talked enthusiastically of the engagement at Hoi Yan. Around the general's tent are many officers' guards, the pride of St. Petersburg. To see them as weather-beaten as Cossack officers one would scarcely believe them to be dashing guardsmen of the Russian capital. They have become hardened fighters, for hardly a day passes without collisions between advanced posts of the Eastern army and Japanese. The whole army is anxious to fight General Kuroki, whose headquarters are at Vindiapudze, and whose men are entrenched on the other side of the river. The burning question is who will be the first to cross the dreaded valley of the Liank river.

BRONCHOS AND PONIES.

Many Thousand of Them Wanted by Japanese Cavalry.

Chicago, July 13.—A dispatch to the Tribune from New Orleans says: Creole ponies from the prairies of southwest Louisiana and bronchos from the plains of Texas may be fighting the battles of Japan within two months. It is learned that a Texas firm has been approached by Minister Takahira of Japan with a view to securing 100,000 head of horses of the type now used by the Japanese cavalry.

The Creole ponies and Texas bronchos have wonderful staying qualities, are easily fed and kept and are considered ideal mounts for the Japanese saber men, and it is understood negotiations have been opened with the traffic department of the Southern Pacific railroad for a large amount of stock cars so that everything may be in readiness to rush the ponies to San Francisco, thence by ship direct to Korea.

KAI CHOU'S LOSS.

Will Probably Result In the Evacuation of Niuchwang.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—Colonel Nevitsky of the general staff in an interview says: "The result of the loss of Kai Chou will probably be the evacuation of Niuchwang. General Kuropatkin's position is more difficult than that which confronted Lord Roberts in South Africa. It is as if Lord Roberts had received supplies by rail from Constantinople, Cairo and Central Africa. It will be a long time before General Kuropatkin will have enough supplies and men to assume the offensive. In the meanwhile he will have to fight rear guard actions, perhaps giving up important position like Niuchwang, which is of vastly more consequence than Kai Chou."

GREATEST OF YEAR.

Festival of St. Peter and St. Paul Generally Observed in Russia.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—Tuesday, the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul, is one of the greatest of the year. All business was suspended and government departments closed.

Papers here are again exploiting the prospects of an Anglo-Russian understanding, the Newsvil declaring the idea is no longer Utopian, but holds out advantages to both countries, which are recognized more and more every day. The remarkable feature being war, which one would think would have driven them apart, is really drawing them together.

SOME SHELLING.

Cruisers and Torpedo Boats Fired on Japanese Position.

Chefoo, July 13.—It is reported that five Russian cruisers and several torpedo boats left Port Arthur at 8 o'clock Saturday morning last and shelled the enemy's positions on the east coast, returning undamaged at 6 o'clock in the evening. It is believed they encountered Admiral Togo's ships and were forced to retire.

A junk which arrived here Tuesday morning reports hearing two terrific explosions at Port Arthur Monday.

Russians Retiring.

Niuchwang, July 13.—Chinese coming in from the country report the Russians everywhere retiring before the Japanese, who are soon expected here. Active preparations are being made for the defense at Ta Chi Kiao. Business at this city, despite the situation, is brisk and many ships are in the port.

The body of Miss Birdie Hart was found at Webster, N. Y. She would soon have been a mother.

Stetson's New President.

Deland, Fla., July 13.—Dr. Lincoln Salley of Bucknell university, Lewisburg, Pa., has been unanimously elected president of Stetson university. He is a Baptist preacher of note.

Officials Implicated.

Portt au Prince, Hayti, July 13.—The investigation into the issue of $20,000 in fraudulent securities early last year has led to the discovery that many high officials are implicated.

ULLOA'S CIRCLES.

The White Rainbow and One Occasion When It Was Observed.

A wonderful atmospheric phenomenon, described by both Ulloa and Bonger, was first observed by the first named gentleman during the stay of himself and party in the Pinchincha.

One morning at daybreak the whole mountain top was covered with a dense fog. After a short while the atmosphere became tolerably clear with the exception of a few vaporous clouds. While the travelers were watching the gradual disappearance of the fog one of them turned quickly and perceived an image of himself distinctly mirrored on that quarter of the sky opposite the rising sun. The figure appeared to stand in the center of three concentric rings which were shaded with different colors, while around was a fourth and much larger ring tinted with but a single hue. The outermost edge of each of the interior rings was crimson, the next orange with a shade of pale yellow, the innermost tint being of a brilliant green.

When first seen these rings were hardly circular in form, but they soon became perfect. But as they did so, which depended on the rising of the sun toward the zenith, the colors gradually disappeared until finally the whole apparition faded like a mirage from the gaze of the astonished scientists.

THE QUEER MANDINGOES.

In This African Tribe the Wives Wear the Trousers.

The Mandingoes, who inhabit a tract of country in Africa, are strict Mohammedans in religion; but, curiously enough, they still retain many of the superstitions of the negro races from which they sprang. Consequently their marriage ceremony is a mixture of the two, and, although it is performed by a marabout or holy man in the mosque, it contains one very ridiculous element. Next in importance to the marabout is the bridegroom's sister, and when the marriage ceremony reaches the point where the visible bond, usually typified in civilization by the ring, this sister steps forward and in place of the ring presents the lady with a pair of trousers, which are immediately donned.

The ceremony is concluded by a very mournful song sung by the companions of the bride, who then conduct her again to the home of her parents, as, owing to the extreme probability of one or the other retracting at any moment by reason of an unfavorable omen, no house is built until the ceremony is completed. Polygamy is the rule, but each wife has her own house. They are the most tyrannical wives in Africa and, hating each other, band together against their husband and rule him with a rod of iron.

MOSAIC WORK.

How Paintings Are Reproduced In the Little Colored Squares.

In order to reproduce a painting in mosaic the artists or artisans take a flat sheet of iron of the same size as the painting surrounded by a border about an inch high. This receptacle is then filled with plaster so as to obtain a perfectly flat surface. On this the outlines of the figures are drawn. The plaster is then cut up into small squares, which are to be removed and gradually replaced by as many small squares of mosaic of the same size. In the holes left empty when the plaster is taken away a new plaster made of travertine dust, lime and linseed oil is poured.

After three days this new plaster acquires the necessary consistency, and in this the artist sticks the little colored squares. When all the surface of the plaster is covered with these colored pieces of mosaic the whole is washed with sand and water until it becomes quite smooth. The colored pieces are made of mixtures of different minerals, like arsenic, lead, glass, etc. These minerals are placed in an oven, and the different colors are obtained by the different degrees of heat, and as many as 28,000 various colors can be obtained.

Use of Shark Fins.

In some countries walking sticks are manufactured from shark fins. From the skin of the animal is obtained a leather suitable for making sword grips and many fancy articles.

Equinoctial Storms.

The records of the weather bureau conflict with the popular belief in the equinoctial storm.

THE ROBERTS Business Colleges

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STRIKING A BARGAIN.

A Case Where Mere Money Did Not Cut Much of a Figure.

"Several years ago there was a boom in certain lands in Florida because of rich phosphate deposits," said a southern man. "A speculator asked one of those simple Florida folk what would be the lowest price he would take for some land which before the boom he had been unable to sell for $500. The owner really didn't know. The speculator agreed to deposit in bank $16,000 to the owner's credit for the land. But this amount of money in bank didn't mean very much to the native.

"He said he wanted a farm of sixty acres with a house on it, the whole to cost a few hundred.

"'What else?' asked the speculator.

"'Can I have a horse and saddle and bridle?'

"'Certainly.'

"'And a rifle?'

"'Yes.'

"'And some provisions?'

"'Yes.'

"The eyes of the native began to bulge. There was a pause.

"'What else do you want?' asked the speculator.

"'Oh, give me $50 for the old woman to buy things for herself and children'—

"He then started to walk away.

"'What else?' asked the speculator.

"'Is there more yet?'

"'Yes.'

"'Well, give me a plug of tobacco and set me down where the fish will bite all day, and you can have the rest.'"—Baltimore Sun.

A Chinese Secret.

When a Chinaman wants to have a tooth drawn he feels no nervous apprehension of pain, for the excellent reason that he knows his dentist will not inflict any, it is said. The latter simply rubs a secret powder over the aching tooth. After about five minutes the patient sneezes, and the tooth falls out. Many attempts have been made by Europeans to get some of this mysterious powder, but no one has yet succeeded.

Pinches All Round.

She—My new gown is just lovely. It's a perfect fit. He—Satisfied on that point, eh? She—Yes. I know it's a good fit because it pinches me so. He—Well, it doesn't pinch you half as much as it does my pocketbook.—Philadelphia Press.

One Cent Claims Against Uncle Sam.

There have been several one cent claims against the United States government. One was by the Southern Pacific, which submitted a bill of $5.29 for hauling government freight. It was a bond aided road, only part of its bills against the government being paid in cash, the rest going to the railroad's credit on the bonds. In this case its credit was $5.28 and its cash a cent. Another government obligation of a single cent was in favor of a chemical company which for some unexplained reason agreed in a public competition to supply 16,892 pounds of ethyl ether for a cent. The offer was accepted. There were nine signatures, one that of a rear admiral, on the paper relating to the establishment of this claim, and the warrant for payment had to be signed by several persons.

THE ROYAL BOX.

The Austrian emperor recently shot his two-thousandth chamois. It has been stuffed and set up in the Hofburg.

The Princess of Wales is said to be an expert typewriter and to be able to take at dictation 100 words a minute.

King Edward is now entitled to wear five hoods of almost all the hues of the rainbow, as LL. D. of Cambridge, Glasgow, Dublin, Wales and Calcutta.

The Emperor Menelek of Abyssinia is the fifth husband of his wife, Taitu, who was once a great beauty. Her first husband was one of King Theodore's generals, her second she divorced, her third was killed by King John, her fourth was "removed," and in 1883 she married Menelek.

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A Germandizer.

years ago the late Marquis of berry made a bet of 1,000 that he would produce a man ould eat more at a meal than r John Lade could find. The ing accepted, the time was ap- , but his lordship not being able nd the exhibition he wrote to nt to know the result and pres- eceived the following note:

ord—I have not time to state par- but merely to acquaint your hat your man beat his antagonist g and an apple pie.

Too Unanimous.

about men being lords of cre- Why, I can twist that husband around my little finger."

I suppose so. He's rather isn't he, and quite slender?"

ll and slender? He isn't any hing. There's enough of him. tell you, to make a million such husbands as yours."—Chicago Tribune

First Case of See Serpent.

Adam hastily made an inscription in his diary.

"I want it to go on record," he explained, "that we had the first case of see serpent ever known."

Feeling he had the bulge on the rest of humanity he strutted about with a satisfied air.—New York Herald.

More Definite Information Wanted.

"Now, William," said the man of business to the office boy, "I am going out to get shaved."

"Please, sir," said the boy, hesitating, "if any one calls and wants to know where you are will I say you've gone to the barber's or down to Wall street?"—Yonkers Statesman.

No one is a fool always; every one sometimes.—McCall's Magazine.

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A RACE FOR A WIFE

"Old man Smith—that's Mollie's father—didn't like me near as well as he did Jim, but seein' that Mollie preferred me I wasn't carin' much about her dad's opinion. It wasn't no use for us to try to get spliced in Columbia, for everybody knew that her father had ordered her not to be seen with me; so the only thing for us to do was to watch our chance and go off on the quiet to some place along the line. I thought it over for several days and got the whole thing in shape. I told Mollie to come down to the roundhouse about 7 o'clock one night and I would take her for a little ride on my engine. She afraid? Well, I guess you don't know her.

"I had given the hint to Jack, my fireman, and he was on hand when I backed out on the main track, leavin' Jim's engine in the roundhouse. Mollie was waitin', and she jumped on the tank like an engineer's sweetheart ought to do. Just as we were pullin' out Jim came around the corner. His eyes opened, I tell you.

"'Where you goin', Bill?' he shouted.

"'Just out for a little ride,' I remarked coolly, puttin' Mollie on the box in front of me so I had to put my arms around her to reach the levers. I saw Jim gasp and start on a run toward Mollie's house, where he knew her father was.

"In two minutes we were spinnin', in three hummin', and in five minutes we were tearin' through the valley like a cyclone. It was a pitch dark night, and not a thing could be seen ahead.

"'There they come!' yelled Jack before we had gone ten miles.

"Lookin' back, we saw a shower of sparks just visible above the tree tops. We concluded at once that was Jim and Mollie's dad and that we would have to do some pretty tall travelin' to avoid capture. Mind you, Jim carried a gun. The engines were pretty well matched, but of course I was somewhat nervous. Just ahead was a heavy grade five miles long, and I knew it would be a tough pull to get over it, but once on the other side of the hill our chances for gettin' away would be good.

"'Do your best, Jack, to keep up steam!' I called across to the fireman.

"All of a sudden we heard a whistle, and it sounded right behind us. I jumped with dismay and looked back. There was Jim less than half a mile away, comin' like a house afire. Mollie looked, too; then her eyes fell on Jack, whose wood was gettin' low and who had rolled a barrel out from the back part of the tank and was tryin' to bust the head in. She slid out of my arms and, holdin' on to the levers, got down beside the fireman. The first I knew of it was when I saw her fishin' out big fat hams from the barrel and passin' them to Jack, who was feedin' the furnace with 'em. I didn't stop to ask any questions.

"Well, that did the business. We reached the top of the grade without Jim gainin' another inch, and then we begun to slide downward. Great Jupiter, how we did drop down that hill! The noise was terrific, and the old machine rocked like a cradle. Lookin' back, I saw Mollie standin' on the tank, holdin' on by the brake, her dress flutterin', her hair blowin' and her eyes shinin' like stars. I'll never forget that sight.

"I knew that as soon as Jim reached the top of the hill he'd be after us lickety split, and I begun to fear we couldn't make the riffle this time; but all at once a thought struck me. I shut off steam and yelled to Jack to put on the hand brakes. He jumped to the wheel, Mollie helping him, and in a few minutes we had nearly stopped.

"'Jump down quick, Jack, and open the switch,' I said. 'I'm goin' to run up the bark sidin'.'

"In less time than it takes to tell it we were on the sidin,' the switch reset for the main track, and then I run up in the woods and stopped. We shut off all lights and waited.

"In a minute or two we heard a faint, faint rumble, which changed into a roar. Then we could distinguish the clickety click of wheels passin' over the ends of rails, the rattle of machinery and the hissin' of steam, while the puffin' of the exhaust was so rapid as to blend into hollow thunder. A whirlwind of sparks became visible, and then with a hop, skip and a jump Jim's engine passed us like a streak of runaway lightnin', the occupants never dreamin' we were in the sidin'.

"We hunted up the nearest preacher and got married—me with my face all black and grimy and Mollie without any hat, for the wind had blowed it away. Jack was witness, and I let him kiss the bride, for I thought he deserved it. We got back to Columbia about midnight, and next mornin' I took out the express as if nothin' had happened.

"What became of Jim? Why, the blamed fool actually run right straight ahead all night till he reached Charlotte the next mornin'. He was the worst surprised man in the state when he found we had given him the slip. Then the superintendent wanted to know what he meant by takin' out his engine without orders, and the end of it was that Jim not only lost the girl, but got suspended as well."—Chicago Post.

THE POET BURNS.

A Criticism Which Appeared In the Edinburgh Magazine In 1786.

The following brief criticism on the poems of Burns appeared in the Edinburgh Magazine, October, 1786, shortly after the second edition of his works came out: "The author is indeed a striking example of native genius bursting through the obscurities of poverty and the obstructions of laborious life. He is said to be a common plowman, and when we consider him in this light we cannot help regretting that wayward fate had not placed him in a more favored situation. Those who view with the severity of lettered criticism and judge by the fastidious rules of art will discover that he has not the Doric simplicity of Ramsey nor the brilliant imagination of Ferguson, but to those who admire the exertions of untutored fancy and are blind to many faults for the sake of numberless beauties his poems will afford singular gratification. His observations on human characters are acute and sagacious, and his descriptions are lively and just. Of rustic pleasantry he has a rich fund, and some of his softer scenes are touched with inimitable delicacy. He seems to be a boon companion and often startles us with sentiments which will keep some readers at a distance. Some of his subjects are serious, but those of the humorous kind are the best."

ENGLISHMEN OF GENIUS.

Some Statistics as to Their Origin and Length of Life.

Havelock Ellis' studies of the origin and habits of the British men of genius show that most came from business life, many from "good families," so called, and few from the clerical profession. Of 103 men of eminence in ten centuries thirteen were the sons of carpenters, five of shoemakers, five of weavers and four of blacksmiths. Browning's father was a clerk, and so was Bradlaugh's; Turner's was a barber, Carlyle's a mason, Huxley's a schoolmaster, Keats' a livery stable man, Knox's a peasant, Wolsey's a grazier and Whitefield's an innkeeper.

Men of genius are long lived. Of those on Mr. Ellis' list more died between sixty-five and seventy-five than in any other period. Those living beyond seventy-five numbered 230, those beyond eighty 130, and twenty lived past ninety.

A genius is not often an only son. He is more likely to spring from a large family. Nor is he often the son of a distinguished father. He is sometimes a tall man. Twenty-six instances are cited of great men who were six footers and over. Among them are Darwin, Millais, Sir Walter Scott, Tennyson, Borrow, Thackeray and Fielding.

How Wood Lasts In a Dry Place.

In situations so free from moisture that we may practically call them dry the durability of timber is almost unlimited. The roof of Westminster hall is more than 450 years old. In Sterling castle are carvings in oak well preserved over 300 years of age. Scotch fir has been found in good condition after a known use of 300 years, and the trusses of the roof of the basilica of St. Paul's, Rome, were sound and good after a thousand years of service.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK RATES.

Tariff Fixed for Shippers by the State Railway Commission.

The following tables gives the rate on beef cattle, oxen, cows, calves, goats, hogs and sheep; also on cattle 7 years old and over, for distances from 10 miles to 750.

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

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

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS

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

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

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

CHARGES FOR SELLING LIVE STOCK

Rates Fixed by the Live Stock Exchange for Handling Stock.

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

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

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

Charges for sheep are the same as for hogs.

Yardage Charges.

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

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

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

Officers of the Exchange.

Officers and directors of the Live Stock Exchange are:

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

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

FORT WORTH RAILWAY SCHEDULE.

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

Rock Island System.

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

FRISCO SYSTEM.

Red River, Texas & Southern Ry.

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

Ft. W. & R. G. Ry.

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

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.

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

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

Depart. North		Arrive. North
8:35 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 pm	Houston Mail & Ex.	10:55 am
6:00 pm	Houston Mail & Ex.	8:15 pm

Cotton Belt Route

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

Texas & Pacific Railway

Depart. East		Arrive. East
7:45 am	St. Louis Cannon Ball	7:45 pm
11:00 am	St. Louis Mail & Ex	4:45 pm
8:30 am	Dallas Local	5:15 am
10:00 am	Dallas & Wea'fd Local	3:25 pm
2:55 pm	Dallas Local	1:50 pm
8:00 pm	Dallas Local	6:10 pm
3:45 pm	Wills Point Local	11:00 am
6:30 pm	St. Louis Mail & Ex.	9: am
Depart. West	Main Line West.	Arrive. West
8:20 pm	Colorado Mail & Ex.	7:00 am
3:30 pm	Weatherford Local	9:45 am
9:45 am	El Paso Express	6:00 pm

Transcontinental Division via Sherman

Depart.		Arrive.
8:30 am	Texark. & St. Louis.	4:35 pm

International & Great Northern Ry.

Depart.		Arrive.
7:30 am	Houston & San An. Ex	8:55 pm
3:40 pm	Austin " " "	12:45 pm

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

Gulf Colorado & Santa Fe Ry

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

Houston & Texas Central Railroad.

Depart.		Arrive.
8:10 am	Hou. & Gal. Mail & Ex	8:00 pm
7:45 pm	Hou. & Gal. Mail & Ex	8:05 am
1:15 pm	Ennis Mixed	11:35 am

Go To The World's Fair

VIA

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY

Three fast trains daily—through chair cars and sleepers.

Call on or address.

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

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

FOR THE

World's Fair

AT

ST. LOUIS

—THE—

Santa Fe

Has Arranged Four Special Rates:

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

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

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

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

From	A	B	C	D
Galveston	$40.20	$33.50	$27.10	$17.60
Houston	37.85	31.55	25.65	16.55
Temple	35.80	29.80	24.35	15.65
Fort Worth	31.05	25.90	21.40	13.60
Dallas	30.65	25.55	21.15	13.40

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

—ASK THE SANTA FE AGENT—

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

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS.

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...OFFERS...

CHOICE OF ROUTES

ELEGANT TRAINS.
Electric Fans and Berth Lights.
Observation Dining Cars.
MEALS A LA CARTE.

LOW RATES

...TO THE...

SUMMER RESORTS,

ALLOWING STOP-OVER AT ST. LOUIS.

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W. A. TULEY,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
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FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS COMPANY

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

DAILY CAPACITY
8000 Cattle,
10 000 Hogs,
8000 Sheep,
1800 Horses and Mules.

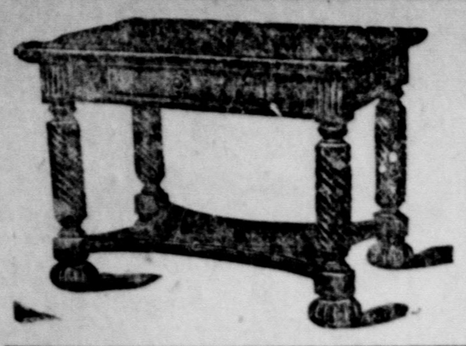
THIS IS YOUR MARKET
There is no reason to ship elsewhere.
"What's the use?"

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

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

W. B. KING, GEN'L MANAGER.

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



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FURNITURE.
CARPETS.
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AND STOVES.
Everything for your office or house on easy payments.

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

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	30c
WAGON WHEEAT—Per bushel	80c

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	$1.50
Potatoes—(New Bushel	70c
ROASTING EARS, doz	8@10c
CANTELOUPES—Per dozen	25c
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	11¼c
Extra	10½c
Dry Salt Standard	10¼c
Dry Salt Bellies	11½c
Bacon Bellies	12½c
HAMS—Medium	13c
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	65c
Table syrup, gallon	65c
Louisiana Ribbon Cane	65c

STAPLE GROCERIES.
Selling Prices.

COFFEE—Roasted, pound	15c
RICE—Fancy, full grain	7c
Choice	6c
Prime	5c
FLOUR—High Patent	$2.75
Fancy Patent	$2.65
Third, or Straights	$2.55
SALT—No. 1 fine, bbl	$2.50

FENCE WRITE FOR CATALOG
HOG STOCK LAWN CHURCH CEMETERY
COURT HOUSE, BANK & OFFICE FIXTURES
TEXAS ANCHOR FENCE CO. FORT WORTH TEXAS

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PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS.
Cor. 2nd and Houston Sts.
Over Old First National Bank Building.

THE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE
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.
—TRY A ROUND TRIP TALK—
THE SOUTHWESTERN TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO.

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Stockmen's Headquarters. First Class Central Location. Stock Yards Cars Pass Our Doors.
Mrs. W. P. Hardwick, O. P. Haney } Managers

INTERURBAN LINE
NORTHERN TEXAS TRACTION CO.
RUNS 40 TRAINS DAILY
Between
FORT WORTH AND DALLAS.
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 FTWORTH

DID NOT FAIL.

Negotiations Progress With Every Chance of Success.

London, July 13.—The Associated Press is authorized by one of the representatives of the steamship lines which participated in the conference with the president of the board of trade, Gerald Balfour, in regard to transatlantic rate war to deny the report circulated in the United States that the negotiations failed.

"You can say," he added, "negotiations are progressing with every chance of an early agreement."

It is proposed to insert the old emigrant rate in the informal agreement. Until the agreement is signed the $15 rate will continue.

Director General Ballin of the Hamburg-American line left London for Berlin, but he will return soon for further and probably a final conference.

TOTAL LOSS.

Steamer Chaimette Had on Board a Valuable Cargo.

New Orleans, July 13.—Advices received by the agents of the steamer Chaimette, which struck a snag below Natchez, say the boat will prove a total loss. The steamer was bound to St. Louis with a cargo valued at $20,000 and with about forty New Orleans passengers en route to the exposition. The cargo consisted principally of sugar and linters and is also expected to be a total loss. The boat was valued at $50,000. She was insured for $30,000. A like amount of insurance was carried on the cargo. No lives were lost.

Attacked Guardships.

Tokio, July 13.—Admiral Togo reports that at midnight July 11 torpedo boats approached the boom which blocks the entrance to Port Arthur harbor and attacked the guardship Diana with torpedoes. The result has not been ascertained. Japanese boats returned undamaged.

Eight Thousand Out.

Kansas City, July 13.—Shortly after noon Tuesday it was estimated 8000 meat cutters, butchers and others affiliated with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's union from six big packing plants were out. As a result all plants were shut down. Some 12,800 employes in various departments are affected.

Did Not Wait.

Chicago, July 13.—Without waiting till the hour set for the general strike of the 49,600 men in the nine principal meat packing centers of the country the beef cutters at the stockyards hero quit work. The men who did this are 700 in number.

Terrible Deed.

Cincinnati, July 13.—Howard Dobell, aged four, confessed to his parents and the coroner's jury that he killed his bother, aged five months. The babe was sleeping when Howard hit him on the head with a hammer.

Arrested at Montreal.

Montreal, July 13.—P. Ferris, postmaster at Jennings, La., who, it is alleged, decamped several months ago with $1200, has been arrested here. He returned voluntarily with the officer who arrested him.

Fearful Cloudburst.

Mitchell, Ore., July 13.—A cloudburst caused loss of life and great damage to property here. Mrs. Bethune, aged ninety years, and Martin Smith ninety-one, were drowned. Twenty-eight houses were destroyed.

Commanded DeSoto.

Lawrence, Kans., July 13.—W. P. Dockray, who, during the civil war was captain of the gunboat DeSoto of the Atlantic blockading squadron, is dead at his home here, aged eighty-nine years.

Have Resumed.

Fall River, Mass., July 13.—Most of the Fall River cotton mills resumed operation Monday, after a ten-day shut-down. Many of the manufacturers are tired of the curtailing policy which has been in favor here nearly four months.

Popular Advertising.

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

WANTED—To correspond with ranchman having good to choice Steer Calves for sale. Carload lots. Fall delivery. Address PAUL SMITH, Lenox, Iowa.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN on farms and ranches by W. C. Belcher Land Mortgage Co., Board of Trade Bldg., Fort Worth, Tex

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—I have for sale at times prices:
100 head of choice 2-year-old heifers.
100 head of choice 2-year-old bulls.
170 head of choice yearling bulls.
All are in fine condition, and will be sold at bargains for the next 60 days.
WM. POWELL, Channing, Tex.

S. T. BIBB & CO., Phone 147, 1004 Main street, Coal, Grain and Hay.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A good Spanish jack, sure getter, requires no teaser. Or will trade for good driving or combination horse. M., care Fort Worth Live Stock Reporter.

FOR SALE—About 125 1-year-old past and about 60 2-year old steers at an all round price of $11 delivered at Rogers, Bell county, Texas. Address or call on T. T. Moore, Rogers, Tex.

REASONS OF BRYAN.

Tells Why He Will Support Democratic Ticket.

IMPERIALISM ISSUE.

Party's Stand on This Question, the Race Matter, Spirit of War and Reduction of the Standing Army Favored.

Lincoln, Neb., July 13.—W. J. Bryan gave out the following statement: "I shall vote for Parker and Davis, the nominees of the Democratic national convention, and shall do so for the following reasons:

"First—Because the Democratic ticket stands in opposition to imperialism, while the Republican ticket stands for an imperialistic policy. On this question, which was the paramount issue in 1900, and which must remain an important issue so long as an attempt is made to hold colonies under the American flag—on this issue the convention was unanimous, the platform emphatic, and I have no doubt that the candidates will carry out the platform.

"Second—Mr. Roosevelt is injecting the race issue into American politics, and this issue, if it becomes national, will make it impossible to consider economic questions that demand solution. The election of the Democratic ticket will put a quietus upon this attempt, and permit the race question to work itself out without the bitterness which Mr. Roosevelt's conduct has engendered.

"Third—Mr. Roosevelt stands for the spirit of war. His friends present him as the man of blood and iron. He believes in strenuousness and inculcates a love for warlike things. The Democratic party stands for peace, for reason and for arbitration, rather than force, conquest and bluster.

"Fourth—The Democratic platform declares in favor of the reduction of the standing army, and as this plank was unanimously adopted, there is reason to believe that Democratic success on this subject would bring some advantage to the people.

"For these four reasons I feel justified in supporting the ticket, but I shall not misrepresent the situation, or appeal for votes for the ticket upon false grounds. A Democratic victory will mean very little if any progress on economic questions so long as the party is under the control of the Wall street element.

"On the money question Mr. Parker is thoroughly committed to the financier as Mr. Roosevelt. If he does not go so far as the Republicans would in retiring silver dollars, in establishing branch banks, in enlarging the powers of the national banks and in the substitution of anasset currency for the present currency, it will be because he is restrained by the Democrats in the house and senate. Nothing good can be expected of him on the money question.

"On the trust question the Democratic platform is very much better than the Republican platform, but the nomination of Judge Parker virtually nullifies the anti-trust plank. Unless, in his letter of acceptance, he commits himself to attempt antitrust legislation we need not expect him to pursue a different course from that pursued by President Roosevelt.

"So far the labor questions are concerned we must await Judge Parker's letter before we shall know whether the laboring men have anything to expect from his election. The labor plank, as prepared by Judge Parker's friends on the sub-committee, was a stradding, meaningless plank. In the full committee, planks were adopted in favor of arbitration, the eight-hour day and against government by injunction; also a plank on the Colorado situation.

"If Judge Parker is silent or ambiguous on these subjects it will mean that the financial influence back of him will not permit him to take the labor side on these disputed questions.

"On the tariff question some little progress may be hoped for, but the Parker men on the committee were necessarily in favor of a very conservative plank, and it remains to be seen whether Judge Parker will carry out the positive and definite plank which was submitted by the full committee. This is the situation.

"Judge Parker stands for enough things that are good to justify me in giving my vote, but, as I have tried to point out for several months, the triumph of the Wall street element of the party denies to the country any hope of relief on economic questions. I have nothing to take back; I have nothing to withdraw of the things that I have said against the methods pursued to advance his candidacy. It was a plain and deliberate attempt to deceive the party. The New York platform was vague and meaningless and purposely so, because the advocates of Judge Parker were trying to secure votes from among the people who would have opposed his views had they known them.

"If he had sent to the Albany convention the telegram that he sent to the St. Louis convention he would have had very few instructed delegates from the south, and no possible chance for the nomination, but he and his managers adroitly and purposely concealed his position until the delegates had been corralled and the nomination assured. This his friends attempted to secure a gold plank, which was overwhelmingly defeated in the committee. After the party had rejoiced over the harmony secured by the omission of the question, and after he had secured the nomination, he injected his views upon the subject at a time when he could not be taken from the ticket without great demoralization. The nomination, therefore, was secured by crooked and doubtful methods. But the Democrat who loves his country has to make his decisions upon conditions as he finds them, not upon conditions as he would like to have them.

"After having stated that I shall support the ticket, and I have given my reasons for so doing, I think it due to the Democrats of the nation to say that while the fight on economic questions is postponed, it is not abandaned. As soon as the election is over I shall, with the help of those who believe as I do, undertaek to organize for the campaign of 1908, the object being to marshal the friends of popular government within the Demagratic party to the support [illegible] and progressive policy to make the Democratic party an efficient means in the hands of the people for securing relief from the plutocratic element that controls the Republican party and for the time being is in control of the Democratic party. This plan of organization will be elaborated soon."

SHEEHAN AND PARKER.

Latter Conferred With Former For Three Hours Tuesday.

Esopus, N. Y., July 13.—W. F. Sheehan, who has returned from St. Louis remained with Judge Parker Tuesday nearly three hours, but neither would discuss the chairmanship of the Democratic national committee.

It is known that Mr. Sheehan was very much averse to the proposition that he should take the position himself, believing that he can be of more service to the party in other ways. At any rate it may be said upon authority that nothing has been settled on the subject. There is a rumor in Kingston that Judge Parker wants the chairmanship to go to Senator Gorman, but no verification is possible. The meeting of the Democratic committee will be called at an early date in New York City by Senator Jones, the outgoing chairman.

The formal notification of Judge Parker will take place at Rosemont within a fortnight, but the convenience of several members of the notification committee will be consulted before the call of the meeting is issued.

It is beginning to be a source of some wonder as to what become of the telegram to Judge Parker, which was formally adopted by the St. Louis convention Saturday night. It has not reached Esopus, and Judge Parker knows its tenor only from the Associated Press bulletin which was telephoned to him that night, and from the newspapers of the next day. It may have gone astray, as did the Hearst telegram, which reached Judge Parker only after it had been duplicated twenty-four hours after it was filed at Chicago.

Judge Parker sent to former President Cleveland a letter in reply to the latter's telegram of congratulation and commendation. The letter is of considerable length, but its contentts have not been made public.

Former United States Senator David B. Hill has not come to Rosemont since the convention, and it is not known that he is coming, though he has a standing invitation from Judge Parker to visit him. It is said, indeed, that Senator Hill has not been in Esopus for many months.

HILL GRATIFIED.

Pleased That Convention So Heartily Indorsed Parker.

Albany, July 13.—Former Senator D. B. Hill gave out the following interview on Judge Parker's declaration for the gold standard. "I am gratified that the convention so enthusiastically indorsed that manly stand taken by Judge Parker, and that the whole country has so favorably received it. The party is in the position in which I wished it to be, having indorsed the present gold standard. The financial question is now entirely out of the campaign, and the Republicans are powerless to drag it in. The road to a successful campaign has been cleared."

STORMY TIME.

Most Turbulent Political Convention Sver In West Virginia.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 13.—At the close of the first day of the most turbulent political convention ever held in this state, following the bitterest fight ever experienced by the party, the Republicans nominated William Mercer Owens Dawson for governor. During the disorder Senator Elkins threatened to resign the chairmanship. The nomination was made before the platform was prepared.

THIRTY THOUSAND DEAD.

Russian Says Japs Lost That Many at Port Aurthur.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—A Russian correspondent at Mukden says the Japs Monday night attacked position near Port Arthur and were repulsed with loss of 30,000, caused by Russian mines.

Mentioned by None.

London, July 13.—The Morning Post's Shanghai corespondent says that the Japanese casualties by land mines at Port Arthur Sunday night are reported to have been 25,000, but none of the many of the many special war dispatches mention a Japanese disaster at Port Arthur.

No Information.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—The general staff has received no information regarding the reported attack on Port Arthur and the loss of 30,000 Japanese dead and wounded by Russian mines.

"GOLDEN RULE GONE."

Mayor Jones of Toledo Succumbs to Complication of Diseases.

Toledo, O., July 13.—Samuel M. Jonuss, "the Golden Rule mayor," died at his home Tuesday evening at 5:07 o'clock as the result of a complication of diseases. The immediate cause of death was an abscess on his lungs.

Bonham's Big Blaze.

Bonham, Tex., July 13.—At 1 o'clock Wednesday morning a great fire was raging here. The Lyon lumber yard, Robinson & Baker's livery stable and a building of the W. R. White Produce company burned. A number of fine horses were cremated.

Refused Bail.

Rusk, Tex., July 13.—In the examining trial of Ike Taylor as co-principal in the case of killing his father, A. J. Taylor, on July 4, he was remanded without bail.

Shot Three Times.

Blooming Grove, Tex., July 13.—Felt Lennard met Joe Payne and others in the public road near Granger Hall. Angry wordspassed and Lenrard was shot three times with a pistol, dying instantly.

Shoemaker Slain.

Halletteville, Tex., July 13.—At the home of J. W. Wisbert, who lives near the Colorado county line, about fifteen miles from here, Dave Shoemaker was killed. Joe Ellis is in jail, charged with the killing.

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SAN JACINTO DAMAGED.

Mallory Steamship Line Vessel Sustains Loss by Fire.

Philadelphia, July 13.—The steamer San Jacinto of the Mallory line was damaged by fire to the extent of about $40,000 Tuesday while lying at Roach's shipyard, Chester, Pa., where she is laid up for repairs. The vessel was built a year ago at a cost of $500,000. The fire originated in the room used for storing oil and varnish and gained such headway before the arrival of the fire engines that the firemen divided their attention between the big vessel and the property of the shipbuilding company adjoining the dock. The flames were confined to the after part of the vessel between the decks. The electrical plant was badly damaged. A score of firemen were overcome from heat and smoke.

NO NEPOTISM.

Judge Terrell Declares Texas Democrats Are Against Practice.

Austin, July 13.—Judge A. W. Terrell, nominated for the legislature, declared that the state Democratic convention, to be held at Houston August 2, will adopt a plank in its platform concerning the practice of nepotism by state officials and demanding that the legislature enact a law prohibiting such practice. He expressed the opinion that a law of that kind would be passed by the legislature without opposition.

Cooper Defeated.

Beaumont, Tex., July 13.—It is known positively that this, the Second congresional district, declared for M. L. Broocks of San Augustine in the Democratic primaries. Congressman Cooper, while regretting his defeat, says he will take the stump for his successful opponent, should it become necessary.

To Build Railroad.

Beaumont, July 13.—S. H. Koeghan of this city has secured a contract for constructing a line of railroad running from Bocas del Toro, Panama, inland to the banana plantations.

From Spider Bite.

Paris, Tex., July 13.—Information from Milton, twenty miles southeast, is that a child of J. R. Wright, a well known citizen, died from the effects of a spider bite.

June Receipts.

Austin, July 13.—The receipts of the department of state for June amounted to $10,261.

COMING CAMPAIGN.

Judge Parker Will Advise on All Important Subjects.

Esopus, N. Y., July 13.—The return here of William F. Sheehan from the St. Louis coavention marks the opening of the national Democratic campaign, which will be largely conducted from Esopus. Actual plans for the campaign have not been completed, but it is probable Judge Parker will remain at Rosemont most of the summer and fall. His friends say the judge will advise on all questions of importance which may come up during the campaign.

Mr. Sheehan expects to entertain many political visitors at his summer home, between Esopus and West Park.

Judge Parker will answer personally all congratulatory telegrams and letters. He spent several hours at this work Tuesday.

ELKINS' VIEWS.

Says His Father-In-Law Should Have Headed Ticket.

Wheeling, July 13.—Senator Elkins, son-in-law of the Democratic vice presidential nominee, in speaking at the Republican state convention Tuesday said Mr. Davis should have been given the first place on the Democratic ticket instead of Parker. He also said that although Davis is his kinsman that there was no reason the people should not vote the Republican ticket.

BOTH LEFT.

Fairbanks Returns Home and Cortelyou at New York Few Days.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 13.—Senator Fairbanks and National Chairman Cortelyou have departed. Both went to New York, the former proceeding from there to Indianapolis. The latter remains at New York several days, where he will make preliminary arrangements for the campaign. The conference at Sagamore Hill continued nearly all night, but no information is obtainable.

More Congratulations.

Esopus, N. Y., July 13.—Telegrams of congratulation continue to pour in upon Judge Parker. Judge George Gray wired as follows from Wilmington, Del.: "Hearty congratulations on your nomination and on your brave and manly telegram." Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Chicago, telegraphed: "Please accept my congratulations on your nomination."

Not In Automobile.

St. Louis, July 13.—Senator Bailey denies the sensational story that he and Senator Tillman while riding in an automobile Sunday collided with a street car and were thrown out. He says he was not at the fair grounds Sunday, neither did he ride in an automobile. He only left his hotel once during the day and that was to attend a meeting of the national committee, riding in a carriage.

Trophy Retained.

Bisley, England, July 13.—The council of the National Rifle association has decided that last year's contest for the Dewa[illegible] ma trophy will be considered [illegible] and the trophy retained by England [illegible] custodian until another match is [illegible] ranged.

Doctor's Sudden Death.

Memphis, July 13.—Dr. L. W. [illegible] deke, a widle known physician, [illegible] suddenly here.

MINOR MATTERS.

J. L. Wortham, financial agent of [illegible] Texas penitentiary, is ill at Dallas.

At Cleveland, Miss., Harry P. [illegible] iams was killed by J. S. Wakefield.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago says [illegible] "glove" contests will be permitted.

V. D. Looney, a young man of [illegible] ange, Tex., was drowned in Sabine [illegible]

While playing baseball at McK[illegible] port, Pa., Charles Jeffries was killed [illegible] lightning.

Indian Terrftory Confederate [illegible] annual meeting at Checotah, Aug. [illegible] 24 and 25.

Two-year-old child of G. W. Sto[illegible] drowned at Ames, Okla., by falling [illegible] a water trough.

Andrew Cuneo, a Chicago bu[illegible] man, was fatally shot by G. Cr[illegible] his brother-in-law.

Mrs. William Starbuck was fa[illegible] wounded by unknown assailants [illegible] Greensboro, Ind.

Casey Dying.

New York, July 13.—Philip O[illegible] former handball champion of [illegible] world, is reported to be dying at [illegible] Brooklyn home from a cancer of [illegible] stomach. He has been in poor he[illegible] for nearly a year. Casey trained [illegible] L. Sullivan for the fight with Jam[illegible] Corbett.

Her Early Resolutions.

This story is told by an Englishman who lived a century ago: He was [illegible] ing out in London and sat by a [illegible] whom he did not know. Their con[illegible] sation turned upon early resolu[illegible] and how very seldom they were [illegible] and the lady said: "Well, when I w[illegible] girl I made three resolutions—fi[illegible] determined that I would never m[illegible] a soldier; secondly, that I would n[illegible] marry an Irishman, and, thirdly, [illegible] I would not be long engaged. An[illegible] those three resolutions I broke. W[illegible] do you think I did marry? The D[illegible] of Wellington! He was a soldier [illegible] an Irishman, and I was engag[illegible] him for twelve years." This was [illegible] Katherine Pakenham. It was a [illegible] happy marriage, and the couple [illegible] lived apart.

Making Sure of It.

The colored janitor of the flat [illegible] door approached the grocer and [illegible] him a paper containing some [illegible] powder.

"Say, boss," he asked, "what [illegible] t'ink dat is? Jes' taste it an' t[illegible] yo' 'pinion."

The grocer smelled it, then to[illegible] it to his tongue.

"Well, Jake, I should say that [illegible] soda."

"Dat's jest what I say," replied [illegible] janitor triumphantly. "I say [illegible] soda, but my ol' woman she 'lo[illegible] rat pizen. She say she knows 'im [illegible] taste again, boss, fo' to mek sure."

Useless Talk.

Ascum—Your daughter's young [illegible] interviewed you last night, didn't [illegible]

Grouch—Yes, and such a stup[illegible] low! He hasn't any sense at all.

Ascum—Ah! Then you won't [illegible] him as a son-in-law?

Grouch—I? What have I to do [illegible] it? The idea of his coming to a[illegible] when the girl and her mother [illegible] infled! If he had any sense he'd [illegible] that settled it.—Philadelphia Pre[illegible]

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