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, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1904 NO. 61

LIVE STOCK MARKET

LIGHT RUN OF CATTLE, MODERATE RUN OF HOGS IN.

Limited Supply of Steers, Which Went at 5 Higher — Insufficient Supply of Butcher Stuff to Meet Demand, and Prices Higher—Good Calves Steady.

HOG MARKET STEADY TO ACTIVE FOR GOOD.

Run was About Evenly Divided Between Texas and Territory Hogs—Top $5.30, Bulk $5.00 to $5.15.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Today	1,000	1,875	...
Last month	1,267	1,609	115
Same day 1903	1,306	782	226

Official Receipts Saturday.

Cattle	72
Hogs	180
Horses and mules	31

Selling Prices Today.

CATTLE—Steers, top $3.30, bulk $2.75@3.20. Cows, top $2.40, bulk $1.85@2.25.
HOGS—Top $5.30, bulk $5.00@5.15.

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Steers—Good to choice	$3 40@3 75
Medium fed	3 00@3 40
Stockers and feeders	2 50@3 00
Yearlings	1 25@2 50
Cows—Choice heavy fed	2 50@3 00
Medium butcher	2 15@2 50
Cutters	1 85@2 15
Canners	1 00@1 75
Bulls, stags and oxen	1 50@3 25
Calves—Good to fancy veals	4 00@6 00
Common to fair	2 00@3 50

The cattle supply did not come up to expectations today. Traders as a rule were looking for a liberal run, but at the opening only 18 cars were in, with about 900 cattle. None were reported, but enough were driven in to make total receipts about 1,000, against 2,484 for the opening day last week, 1,267 for the corresponding day in February, and 1,306 for the same day one year ago.

BEEF STEERS.

Only a few steers were marketed. The demand was a good demand and all offerings were well finished cattle, with a few medium quality driven-in steers.

There was a good demand and all of offerings found a good outlet on a 10c higher basis.

Good to choice fed steers are quoted from $3.40@3.75, medium fed from $3.00@3.40, stockers and feeders from $2.50@3.00, and yearlings $1.25@2.50.

Representative sales:

	Ave.	Price
	950	3 30
	911	3 20
	702	2 75
	676	2 65
	636	2 60
	814	2 50
	910	2 25

BUTCHER STOCK.

There were hardly enough cows in to make a market quotable. The bulk of offerings were common and mixed loads, and nothing choice arrived. There was good demand, which offerings did not run to fill, and all offerings found an active outlet on a strong to higher basis compared with the close of last week.

Choice heavy fed cows are quoted from $3.00@3.00, medium fed from $2.15@2.40, cutters $1.85@2.15, and canners $1.00@1.75.

Only a few bulls arrived, which sold steady with Saturday at a range of from $2.75@2.25.

Bulls, stags and oxen are quoted from $1.50@3.00.

Cows.

	950	3 00
	890	3 00
	1110	2 60
	683	2 60
	770	2 50
	952	2 40
	820	2 40
	705	2 35
	697	2 35
	848	2 25
	740	2 25
	628	2 25
	1010	2 25
	810	2 25
	821	2 25
	714	1 85
	703	1 85
	763	1 85
	550	1 75
	727	1 75
	642	1 65
	601	1 65
	816	1 65
	641	1 50
	557	1 50
	625	1 40
	723	1 40
	790	1 40
	622	1 40
	460	1 00

Heifers.

	810	2 75
	876	2 75
	760	2 75

Bulls.

stag	810	2 50
stag	1070	2 50
	1100	2 30
	900	2 25
	1274	2 25
	940	2 25
	1200	2 00
	865	2 00
	1165	2 00
	1030	1 85
	840	1 75
	654	1 75
	940	1 75
1 stag	970	1 75
1	600	1 75
1	690	1 60
6	663	1 50
1	980	1 50
1	700	1 50

CALVES.

Three loads of fairly good vealers arrived, which the prevailing good demand snapped up on a steady basis.

Good to fancy vealers are quoted from $4.00@6.00, with common to medium from $2.00@4.00.

2	130	5 00
1	160	5 00
1	160	5 00
8	106	4 50
1	190	4 00
1	150	4 00
1	120	4 00
1	150	4 00
3	110	3 50
2	200	3 50
1	80	3 25
1	330	3 00
1	90	3 00
1	160	3 00
1	360	2 75
4	400	2 65
4	170	2 25
1	190	2 00
5	192	2 00

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	$5 00@5 40
Mixed packers	4 90@5 20
Lights	4 80@5 10
Pigs	3 50@4 30
Stags and roughs	3 50@4 00

A liberal run of hogs arrived this morning, which was contrary to the report last week from shippers, who claimed there was a scarcity of hogs, and most traders were expecting a small run.

Twenty-one loads were in the pens at the opening, and after all were in, total receipts were close around 1,875, against 2,292 for the opening day last week, 1,609 for the corresponding day in February, and 782 for the corresponding day one year ago.

The quality today was fairly good and of medium weight, with the supply about evenly divided between Texas and Territory hogs.

The opening market was a little slow getting started. Only one packer seemed anxious for hogs, but before many were sold all buyers got in line and trading was fairly active on a steady basis.

The top today was $5.30 for one load averaging around 215 pounds, but good quality heavy hogs would sell around $5.40@5.50.

Choice sorted are quoted from $5.00@5.40, mixed packers $4.90@5.20, light grades $4.80@5.10, pigs $3.50@4.30, and boars, stags and roughs from $3.50@4.00.

Representative sales:

Hogs.

No.	Shrink.	Average.	Price.
1		200	4 80
114		186	4 85
52		189	4 85
64		195	5 00
34		168	5 00
2		200	5 10
79		225	5 12½
74		216	5 25
72		246	5 25
71		263	5 25
71		241	5 25
83		209	5 27½
80		224	5 30
Pigs.			
53		117	3 50
27		111	4 00
23		113	4 00
Wagon Hogs.			
8		127	4 50
1		250	4 50
1		2 00	4 80
3		160	4 95
1		420	5 10
1		380	5 10
2		205	5 10
16		199	5 15
1		270	5 15

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.

O. E. McBath, Brookston	78
C. & K., Encinal	81
J. H. Tipps, Hebbronville	176
W. T. Waggoner, Bowie	64
W. L. Clark, Gainesville	39
Morgan & Smith, Bowie	28
J. E. Gorman, Waco	22
Jno. Long, Ector	52
L. & Anderson, Bells	40
L. Carlisle, Dublin	41
N. N. Rucker, Dublin	37
G. W. Winstead, Mabank	37
G. W. Winstead, Nacogdoches	63

Hogs.

Jordan & H., Custer City, O. T.	121
Howe Bros., Billings, O. T.	80
C. Watts, Yukon, O. T.	80
S. R. Overton, Hennessey, O. T.	83
Carey Stock Farm, Drummond, O. T.	97
F. M. Reinhardt, Guthrie, O. T.	71
Page & Chantry, Perkins, O. T.	75
J. L. Foster, Pleasant Valley, Tex.	105
Jas. Crawford, Purcell, I. T.	143
Morgan & S., Bowie, Tex.	45
J. N. Joyce, Maude, Tex	65
G. B. McGlasson, Ft. Towson, O. T.	71
C. J. Phillips, Terelton,	90
Bank of Jennings, Terelton	99
J. C. Connell, Tulsa, I. T.	79
C. H. Blackshear, Oakwoods, Tex.	155
W. E. Weathersbee, Huntsville, Tex.	220
C. L. Roff, Coalgate, I. T.	77
Lee & Co., Durant, I. T.	94

BUYERS ON SATURDAY'S MARKET.

Cattle.

Swift & Co.	115
Armour & Co.	8
Others	11

Calves.

Swift & Co.	31

Hogs.

Armour & Co.	128
Swift & Co.	55

MERRY WAR AT KANSAS CITY.

Packing Company Starts in to Do Its Buying from Shippers.

A fight is going on at the Kansas City Stockyards between the commission men and the Fowler Packing Co. The Fowler company insists, and is trying to buy direct from the shippers. The lines appear to be pretty rigidly drawn. The Drovers' Telegram of Wednesday said: "Fowler buyers made the rounds today as usual. Their relations and those of the salesmen for live stock commission firms were, personally, as pleasant as heretofore, but there was a difference so far as their business relations were concerned. Commission men are watching closely to see that none of the other packing concerns split up their purchases with Fowler. While no threats have been made, it is a safe presumption that an effort on the part of other packing concerns to help Fowlers out by dividing with that concern would lead to prompt measures on the part of the commission firms."

As to the general effect of the present contest, the Telegram quotes one of the commission men as saying that the life of the live stock raiser depends on the maintenance of an open competitive market, which would be destroyed if the practice of selling direct to the packers were generally adopted.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

First Plant to be at Kansas City, and Second at Fort Worth.

F. W. Flato, secretary of the proposed Independent Packing Co., was in Fort Worth last week, attending the convention. He says the first plant to be built will be at Kansas City, and the next at Fort Worth, saying: "I believe that no better location could be selected than Fort Worth. This is the market for this section of the country and to my mind it will be a great packing house center later on. We should also go to Chicago, but it will take some time to establish all of these plants. I am confident that we will be able to take care of the Dold proposition; at any rate we are going to make a strong fight on the proposition. We will have a meeting of cattlemen at Dodge City, Kansas, shortly especiallly for the purpose of considering the proposition and we expect good results from that meeting."

MEETING OF INSPECTORS.

Attendance was Not Large, and but Little was Done.

A meeting of inspectors and others connected with the quarantine work of the Bureau of Animal Industry was held in this city last week, to discuss and act upon things connected with that department. The attendance was much smaller than had been looked for, and the program was not carried out in full. The most important action taken was in relation to the selection of official cattle dips. It was agreed to ask the department at Washington to make tests and prescribe solutions for the dipping of cattle and sheep, for the guidance of officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

A STAUNCH FRIEND OF TEXAS.

Looks to See a Big Export Cattle Trade From Texas.

Col. G. W. Simpson, who came down from Boston to attend the Fat Stock Show and Cattle Raisers' convention, departed for home on Saturday. Col. Simpson's enthusiasm never grows cold when he gets to talking about Texas live stock and the possibilities of the development of that trade. He is looking for the building up of a great export business from Texas points to supply the foreign markets.

"Fort Worth can and must be made the biggest feeder market in the country," he said. "We have the right location and conditions, and it is coming to that."

Speaking of the Fat Stock Show, Col. Simpson said he was in England a few years ago and attended a cattle show where Queen Victoria was present, in consideration of the importance of the occasion, and he saw nothing there that he considered better than the stock at the Fort Worth show.

AROUND THE STOCK YARDS.

F. Rinehardt from Guthrie, O. T., sold 71 hogs of 241 pounds at $5.25.

James Crawford shipped in from Purcell, I. T., 143 head of hogs that averaged 254 and sold at $5.25.

The week starts in with a light run of cattle, and a lighter run of hogs than the average on Monday. We want more fat cows and light fat steers.

M. Sampson & Co. drove in from their Fort Worth feed lots 30 steers that averaged 911 pounds and sold at $3.20, and 8 cows of 875 pounds at $2.25.

S. R. Overton, one of the stand-bys of the Fort Worth market, sent in from Hennessey, O. T., 83 hogs of 209 pounds average, that sold at $5.27½.

In spite of the good demand and big prices of sheep at this market, the receipts continue so small as hardly to be worth mentioning. None came in today.

THE BIG COW SOLD.

Sent to Abilene to be Put on Feed and Made Bigger.

The mammoth cow described in a recent issue of The Reporter, owned by Mr. J. H. Bray of Valley View, Tex., which was on exhibition last week at the yards, was bought Saturday by Mr. P. W. Hunt of Fort Worth for Bass Bros. Drug company of Abilene; price paid, $100. She was shipped to Abilene Saturday, and will be put on feed there. Her new owners expect to increase her weight at least one-third by the use of Bass' Medicated Stock Salt mixed with her daily rations. She now weighs 1600 pounds and is in thin flesh.

WILL GO TO CANADA.

Matador Cattle Find They Have no Room in the United States.

In an interview with the Chicago Live Stock World, Murdo McKenzie said: "Matador steers will go to northwestern Canada, instead of the Dakotas, to be matured hereafter. We have been forced to this step by the resistless contraction of the grazing area this side of the line."

"Where do you propose to dispose of them when they are fit for the butcher?" I asked.

"In Liverpool," he replied.

"We will send them straight to Montreal. Can we make them good enough? Yes. The grass up there makes the best range beef I ever saw. We will graze in the Medicine Hat country."

"The settler is after us in northwestern Canada, however, just as he is in Texas and the Dakotas," continued Mr. McKenzie. "We have been compelled to desert South Dakota on that account, and I do not expect the grazing industry will survive many years across the Canadian line. The small stock grower will soon have possession of our big pastures from the Rio Grande to Canada, and they will raise more stuff than we ever thought of."

TEXAS BIDDERS FOR PASTURES.

The San Angelo Standard says: The following named San Angelo stockmen were informed by private telegrams from Washington, while they were in Fort Worth at the Stockmen's convention, that they were the highest bidders on the leases of the Indian Territory pastures in the Osage nation, as mentioned below. The bids were unusually high this year. Harris Bros. bid 60 cents for the old Bird & Mertz pasture No. 120; Jim Slater 51 cents for No. 123; J. M. Shannon 61 cents for No. 150; J. E. Henderson 53 cents for No. 109.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	25,000	38,000	25,000
Kansas City	8,000	5,000	4,000
St. Louis	3,000	5,500	3,500
St. Joseph	2,300	3,900	8,000
	38,300	52,400	40,500

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, Mar. 14—CATTLE—Receipts 25,000. Market steady. Beeves $3.05@3.75, cows and heifers $1.75@4.40, stockers and feeders $2.50@4.25.

HOGS — Receipts 38,000. Market steady. Top $5.55, bulk $5.25@5.45. Good to choice packers $5.45@5.55, mixed and butchers $5.30@5.50, lights $4.85@5.35, pigs $4.50@4.75.

SHEEP—Receipts 25,000. Steady.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, Mar. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts 8,000. Market steady. Beeves $3.75@5.25, stockers and feeders $3.00@4.50, Texas and Westerns $3.00@4.00.

HOGS — Receipts 5,000. Market strong, 5 higher. Top $5.45, bulk $5.15@5.35. Good to choice heavy $5.40@5.45, mixed and butchers $5.15@5.40, lights $5.10@5.20, pigs $3.50@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts 4,000. Steady.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stock Yards, Mar. 14—CATTLE — Receipts 3,000, Texas 1,800. Steady. Texas steers $3.20@4.35, cows and heifers $2.15@3.20.

HOGS — Receipts 5,500. Market steady. Top $5.55. Butchers $5.30@5.55, packers $5.00@5.25, pigs and lights $4.65@5.05.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,500. Steady.

St. Joseph.

Special to The Reporter.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Mar. 14.—The Stock Yards Daily Journal reports:

CATTLE — Receipts 2,300. Market steady to strong. Top $4.85.

HOGS — Receipts 3,900. Market steady to 5 lower. Top $5.40, bulk $5.25@5.35.

SHEEP—Receipts 8,000. Strong to 15 higher. Wethers $4.60. Lambs slow. Colorados $4.60.

There is nothing more precious to a man than his will. There is nothing which he relinquishes with so much reluctance.—J. G. Holland.

SHOO FLY HORN PAINT

Makes dehorning safe any month, heals the wound quickly, keeps all wounds, cuts or sores free from fly infection until healed, permits castrating of animals any time with safety. Used on 50,000 head of cattle and no failures. It will do all claimed for it. Once used you will never dehorn without it. Indorsed by prominent stockmen. One quart is sufficient for 100 cattle. Sold by leading stock yards and druggists at $1.25 per pint, $2 per quart, $3.50 per ½ gallon, $5 per gallon. If your druggist does not keep it send order to IRELAND HAMPTON, Fort Worth Stock Yards, or Wm. Ragland, San Antonio, Tex.

Write for descriptive circular and testimonials. Manufactured by H. B. Read, Ogalalla, Neb.

PASTURE FOR RENT—Pasture for 800 head of cattle. Steers preferred. Plenty of water and shade. Write H. V. SCHAFF, Holderville, I. T.

PIONEER CATTLE TIMES

REMINISCENCE OF CONDITIONS IN TEXAS THIRTY YEARS AGO.

Discussion of the Probable Future of the Cattle Industry in the United States, by an Authority.

The following paper was read by Philip H. Hale of St. Louis, editor of the National Farmer and Stock Grower, before the Southern Live Stock association, at Starkville, Miss., last week. Mr. Hale lived in Fort Worth for many years, and was editor of the old Texas Live Stock Journal. He is well known to Texas live stock men, who value his judgment. The address is as follows:

I recollect the first time the subject of cattle values was brought to my notice. I was in a stage coach, on the old El Paso stage line, which made a circuit north and then eastward from San Antonio to Dallas, Texas. It was a summer's day, in the year 1872, and we were taking a round-about journey through an open country containing millions of buffalo, which did not appear to be very wild, and occasionally we were in sight of a few cattle that continually had their heads and tails up ready to stampede at the sight of a stage coach or a few horsemen.

Two others were with me in the stage, one of them a cattle ranchman or cattle drover. He was advising the other man to keep out of the cattle business. He said that a stock of cattle was worth but $6.50 around, and that to drive cattle all the way to the shipping points of Kansas and then ship them to St. Louis or Chicago was to simply give them away. His beef cattle had netted him but $12 to $15 per head.

The conversation interested me greatly at the time. Eight years later I purchased cattle in Texas, paying $7.50 per head for a stock consisting of cows, calves, yearlings and 2-year-olds. This was in the year 1880, and the transaction shows that no material advance had occurred in the meantime in the price of cattle. In the year 1880, in Texas, there were two cattle shipping points, Fort Worth and Gainesville. It so happened that I afterwards became interested in the market price of beef cattle, and, being for the time the assistant editor of the Texas Live Stock Journal, the price of every load of cattle was reported to me. My recollection is that the fat cows marketed from Northern Texas, that year, netted the owners about $10 to $14.50 per head on the average, and the highest-priced load brought something over $17. The steers netted $14 to $20 as a rule and two or three large shipments went up to $26 per head. I was not conversant with the native cattle trade, but the records show that the extreme range for choice, heavy cattle was very much as now—lots of them at $4.50 to $5.50, and with a Christmas top of 7 cents per pound.

As showing that cattle were not always held at a high price, I remember the sensation that the sale of a famous brand of cattle caused in Texas in the year 1881. It was the Millett stock branded with a hash knife. There were 35,000 head in the brand, and it required $350,000 to buy them, the price being $10 per head. Since then similar stocks of cattle have paid good profits on a valuation of $25 per head.

Concerning the old-time price of beef cattle, I am reminded that one of our pioneer live stock commission men at St. Louis was a speculator in beef cattle fifty years ago. On one of his cattle-buying expeditions, in Illinois, he agreed to purchase a fine lot of beef cattle and paid $100 earnest money to bind the trade. When the time came to receive the cattle he offered to lose the earnest money rather than take them, but the seller required him to receive the cattle. They had to estimate the weight of the drove by weighing a few average animals and he assured me they were fat as pigs, corn-fed, weighed 1,600 pounds, and the price he wished to get out of paying for them was 2½ cents per pound. I mention these early transactions because the average memory of a cattleman goes back to the year 1882, when a few high sales stood head and shoulders above the actual average of many years.

In considering the beef cattle conditions, I generally go back to the year 1880, because it was a census year. The population was fifty millions. Omaha had not become a cattle market; Kansas City was in its infancy; and, with St. Louis and Chicago, the total cattle marketed were 2,051,000 head. These three markets were beginning to represent the clearing houses for the surplus beef-producing states, and upon them were concentrated all the buying interests of the continent.

Now we have almost as many Western and Southern markets as we had individual buyers. Chicago receives wire reports from eleven markets, which are quoted in connection with Chicago reports, and when the beef packers were under investigation recently for buying cattle as cheap as they could and for selling the beef as high as they were able, it developed that a telegraph code, mentioning such packing houses as were supposed to be important, included 45 names. I mention these things because I am one of the few men who don't get excited when I am told that a few men control the market for beef cattle. I can see the good as well as the bad; the competition as well as the combination. I understand that more packing houses were erected in the year 1903 than any year in the history of the trade.

I also understand the big packers are buying them up as fast as they can. The packers began to combine about 20 years ago and have been combining ever since. They can't run their business without cattle, and it may be that their necessities are greater than yours. If so, it will take two to make a bargain.

In the 20 years from 1880 to 1900 a great factor in increasing the beef cattle production was earlier maturity, brought about by improving the breeds of cattle. Thirty years ago it required four years to mature a steer, whereas now nearly all the improved cattle are matured, sold, slaughtered and forgotten in half that time. The markets expand to receive this increase, and such an increase in so short a time cannot posibly occur again.

Last year, in 1903, there having grown up a number of markets in the Western territory, over nine millions of cattle were marketed, and the average prices were up to the standard of the previous year.

Here, then, we have seen an increase of beef production and sale which can be classed as extraordinary, all bought and paid for, just as though there had been no increase whatsoever. Where formerly the export demand was the chief factor in making a price on the market, it is now only a secondary consideration, because the home demand is enlarging day by day.

I am of the opinion that the average price of beef cattle will be better and higher during the next twenty years than during twenty years past. I base it upon the impossibility to arrest the increase in population and upon grave doubts which I have that cattle raisers will be able to keep up with the increased demands. I have the same opinion in regard to pork and mutton, therefore do not fear any surplus of hogs or sheep satisfying the extra demands for beef. I am of the opinion that the foreign demand is more likely to be better than worse; therefore expect something from that direction. I do not mean that beef cattle raising will be a bonanza business. I am not encouraging the idea that a man will get $75 for a steer that cost him $25 to raise; but I do mean that if a cattle raiser will do his part in producing good cattle economically he need not fear of the market. There will be "ups and downs" in prices and the "ups and downs" will apparently be without reason; but, one year with another, beef cattle raising will be the best and the easiest branch of agricultural husbandry.

Included in the many reasons which I have for belief in a good future market for American beef cattle is an abiding faith in the resistless enterprise and the unfailing earnestness of the American packer. His agents are everywhere. They are selling beef to the Russians, also to the Japanese. In Thibet, in Central Asia, where the European is trying to set his foot, and where a great expedition is making its way, they are just as likely as not to find a packer's agent selling beef to the natives. While you are working very hard for the American packer on the one hand and often complaining of his conduct, he is working very hard for you in the determination to find a cash market for his goods and your own. The secret of success in business is in getting someone to work for you without actually paying them a stiuplated salary, and that is where the beef raiser is fortunate. The packer cannot extend his trade without extending your trade, and you need not doubt for a moment that he will succeed in extending his connections.

If I was asked to whom I could go to get a better opinion than my own in regard to the future of beef cattle, I should naturally answer that the beef packer ought to know. I might go and ask questions and receive an amount of information for my pains, but I would doubt if they mean what they said. I therefore judge them by their works. I have heard that every son of Swift & Company has been provided with a cattle ranch. I have seen the blooded cattle owned by the head of the house of Armour & Company. One of the largest stock farmers and ranch owners in America is Nelson Morris, of Chicago. I could extend the list much longer. Why are they ranch and cattle owners? I cannot answer the question exactly, but they are not the kind of people to be in business for their health.

If they knew any better business than cattle raising they would probably put their surplus money into it.

DAILY WEATHER FORECAST.

Weather Bureau, Fort Worth, Mar. 14.—Local weather forecast: Tonight and Tuesday fair; warmer.

GENERAL NOTES.

R. Waring of Graham bought from Wm. Anson a polo pony stallion, bred on Mr. Anson's Head-of-the-River ranch, in Tom Green county, for $325.

George Allison and O. T. Word have bought from T. I. Wood of Coleman four Tennessee jacks, paying $400 apiece for them. This looks like Texas was going into the raising of good mules on a larger scale than ever.

A dispatch from Guthrie, O. T., says J. S. Green, a Beaver county cattleman, lost 184 cattle in a prairie fire Friday, and two horses. Herman Bohnisch lost five horses, and there was an extensive pasture area destroyed.

The Kansas City Republicans have nominated Jay H. Neff for mayor of that city. Mr. Neff is editor of the Drovers' Telegram. He is a good business man, as well as a good newspaper man, and such a combination ought to make a good mayor.

San Angelo Standard: Dr. W. M. Woodward and F. O. Perry have returned from the Fort McKavett country, where they purchased 80 head of mules. Woodward & Perry are the largest mule owners in this section. They now own over 400 head.

A large number of teachers and school officials in Texas have signed an address indorsing the administration of Prof. Lefevre, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. They want him for a second term, and ask the Democrats of the state to give him a renomination at the next convention. It is a flattering indorsement, and speaks well for Prof. Lefevre as an official.

The San Angelo Standard reports: James Lanford made a peculiar discovery while butchering a cow for J. N. Farquhar last week. When the stomach of the animal was opened it was found to contain over a dozen bright wire nails and a screw. The stomach was not torn in any way and the cow was good and fat. She seemed to be trying to aid digestion on the plan adopted by the ostrich.

Frank Fore, the man shot by J. B. Miller in Fort Worth last Thursday, died on Sunday. It is reported that he made an ante-mortem statement of the shooting, but it is not known what he said. Miller, who had been released on a $2,000 bond by Justice Rowland, was not at home when officers sought him, after the death of Fore. It looks like $2,000 is a pretty light security to hold a man who shoots another, when the life of the wounded man is in doubt.

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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.

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1904

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REPORTER PUBLISHING CO.

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The First Coal In England.

It was to supply the wants of smiths and lime burners that English coal began to be systematically dug about A. D. 1200. This mineral fuel suited the requirements of their crafts even better than wood. An unwonted and widespread demand for fuel for these purposes doubtless sprang up at this period in connection with the numerous feudal castles and ecclesiastical buildings which were being erected throughout the kingdom. Not only were smiths and lime burners the sole patrons of coal at this early stage, but for a long time subsequently they continued to be its principal consumers.—Contemporary Review.

There Was Plenty.

One day a fussy creature met the famous Father Healy of Dublin by the seashore and thus accosted him: "Father Healy, I'm undergoing a cure, and I take a tumbler of sea water three times a day. Now, I've had my full allowance today, but do you think I might have one, just one, tumbler more?" Father Healy put his head on one side and looked at the ocean, lost in thought. "Well," he said at last, with a gravely judicial air, "I don't think it would be missed."

Strong Stock.

"What kept you so late at business last night, Archibald?" demanded Mrs. Popham.

"Taking stock," replied Popham.

"I knew it," she replied. "Smelled it on your breath the minute you came in. You'll keep on taking it till you get to the workhouse, and then, I hope, you'll be satisfied."

Getting It Straight.

"So your husband tells you that he never plays cards for money," said the neighbor, with a sneer.

"No," answered young Mrs. Torkins. "Charley didn't say exactly that. He said he never gets any money by playing cards."—Washington Star.

"Trouble, like cayenne pepper," is not very agreeable in itself, but it gives zest to other things.

Men Who Build Nests.

In the bushmen of Australia we find perhaps the lowest order of men that is known. They are so primitive that they do not know enough to build even the simplest forms of huts for shelter. The nearest they can approach to it is to gather a lot of twigs and grass and, taking them into a thicket or jungle, build a nest for a home. The nest is usually built large enough for the family, and if the latter be very numerous then the nests are of a very large size. Sometimes the foliage above will form a natural covering, but there is never any attempt at constructing a protection from the rain and storms.

How Japanese Harvest Wheat.

The Japanese have a queer way of harvesting their wheat. Instead of ruthlessly cutting it down with a scythe or reaper they pull up much of it by hand and clip off the roots with shears, for they wish to keep the beautiful long, golden straws from getting bruised or broken. With the Japs, who do everything neatly and allow nothing to go to waste, the straws are almost as valuable as the grain. They first flatten the straws, and then, after being softened, they are woven, either whole or split, into matting, baskets, hats and many other articles.

A Winning Gait.

Mrs. Plimton—Henry, are you going to take your horse to the races? Mr. Plimton—To the races? What for? That horse can't race. "I don't see why. He is quite a pretty horse." "Ha, ha! Why, Pamelia, you couldn't make Selim do more than canter around the track." "Well (triumphantly), I often see in the papers where horses win in a canter."—Kansas City Journal.

A Use For Macaroni.

A servant girl was once given some macaroni by her mistress to prepare for the table. Noticing the girl's surprise, the lady asked:

"Didn't you cook macaroni at your last place?"

"Cook it? We used them things to light the gas with!"

PORT ARTHUR HURT.

Fourth Bombardment Seems to Have Done Much Damage.

SINKS HARBOR MINES

One Flotilla Attacks Six Boats of the Russians at Close Range and Sinks Two Vessels Also Doing Other Injury.

London, March 14.—The rumor of the evacuation of Port Arthur is reported from different points, but it is absolutely without confirmation.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, vague rumors are current there that later telegrams describe the bombardment of Port Arthur as much more serious than has been admitted officially.

Special dispatches from Tokio and Yin Kow also give reports of heavy Russian casualties at Port Arthur, amounting to forty men killed and 100 wounded, but they are son conflicting in details that it is not wise to give them much credence.

In a dispatch from Tokio dated March 13, a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that in the latest attack on Port Arthur two Russian torpedo boat destroyers were sunk and great damage was done to the docks, forts and arsenals, including the explosion of a powder magazine. Dalny is reported to have been almost entirely destroyed; several guns there were dismounted and the crew of four torpedo boats in the inside harbor are said to have been deserted.

The Daily Telegraph publishes a dispatch from a corespondent at Yin Kow who reports that the Russian battleship Retvizan at Port Arthur was hit five times by Japanese projectiles and that there were twenty casualties on board.

This correspondent declares further that the presence of Japanese at Feng Huan Cheng (the Manchuria town about forty-five miles northwest of Wiju) has been confirmed.

The Yin Kow correspondent of the Daily Mail reports that serious disputes occur daily between the Russian navy and military authorities at Port Arthur, the latter reproaching the former with incompetency and cowardice. The correspondent describes the floating of the battleship Retvizan and says the docks at Port Arthur are too small to repair her. General Stoessel, in command at Port Arthur, has been ordered to the Yalu, the correspondent concludes, and he will be replaced by General Smirnoff.

In a dispatch from Che Foo dated March 12, a correspondent of the Daily Mail describes an inspection of Port Arthur made on the 11th instant from a boat. The new city seemed to be on fire; three columns of smoke were ascending from it. The broad hill fort the defenses were shattered and the earthworks torn up. No guns were visible. The line of forts on the Tiger's Tail also appeared to have suffered damage. At sunrise no sign of life could be seen anywhere, and Port Arthur looked like a city of death. The torpedo boat destroyer inside did not appear to have steam up.

The correspondent of the Times at Tokio says the latest news received there shows that the Korean coast between Gensan and Song Chin is entirely free from Russian troops.

SIXTY-FIVE SLAIN.

That Number of Russians Killed, Says an Eye Witness.

Tien Tsin, March 14.—Information from an official who was an eye witness of the bombardment of Port Arthur on Wednesday and Thursday is to the effect that the Russians had twenty-five killed on the battleship Sevastopol, twenty on the Retvizan and twenty in the town. The Russians claim to have sunk a Japanese cruiser.

Goes East in May.

Paris, March 14.—Le Petit Parisienne publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg saying that a Russian squadron composed of the battleships Osliabia, Slava and Alexander III., the cruisers Dimitri Donskoi and Aurora and a number of torpedo boats and submarine vessels, will go to the far east in May. Two submarine vessels are building at Port Arthur, the correspondent continues, and six are building on the Neva.

Destination Demanded.

Port Said, March 14.—The Russian cruiser Dimitri Donskoi has stopped several vessels at sea, including the North German Lloyd line steamer Stuttgart, and demanded to know their destination. She fired across the bows of the British steamer Mortlake at a point twelve miles north of Damietta, thirty-one miles northwest of Port Said, and sent officers on board to inspect the ship's papers.

Blocks Removed.

Shanghai, March 14.—The Breeck blocks and other mechanism affecting the utility of the Russian gunboat Mandjur have been removed to the Chinese arsenal. The Japanese in Shanghai show considerable excitement over the report that the Russians have abandoned Port Arthur.

Rumored Fight.

Tokio, March 14.—It is reported that a Japanese cavalry patrol engaged a party of Russian scouts near Kassan, east of Anju. The Russians numbered thirty. Confirmation of the fight, however, is not obtainable.

Aleck Teel, charged with burning to death a crazy negro in the Austin jail, was given twenty-five years. Oscar Redding was given same punishment some days ago for being an accessory. Both are negroes.

EFFECIVE ATTACK.

Toga's Fourth Bombardment of Port Arthur Did Much Damage.

Tokio, March 14.—Official and private reports both indicate that Admiral Togo's fourth attack on Port Arthur on the 10th inst. was the most effective since the first assault of a month ago. One Russian torpedo boat destroyer was sunk and several Russian torpedo boat destroyers seriously damaged. The fortifications and city were subjected to a heavy bombardment lasting near four hours. The naval bombardments of the late works have generally been inefficient, yet the peculiar topographical conditions of Port Arthur make immunity from serious loss from bombardment impossible. Admiral Togo's torpedo flotilla opened the action by boldly steaming in under the batteries and sinking a number of mechanical mines at the mouth of the harbor. Following that there was a desperate bow to bow encounter between the torpedo boat destroyers, in which the Japanese appear to have scored a clear victory. Then followed a long duel between the cruisers, ending in the retirement of the Novik and Bayan, the only Russians engaged.

The closing action was the bombardment of the inner harbor by the Japanese battleships. The latter took the position southwest of Port Arthur and used only their twelve-inch guns. There were twenty-four twelve-inch guns in the squadron of six battleships, and each gun was fired five rounds, making a total of 120 huge projectiles that were fired at the city. The bombardment was deliberate and carefully planned. In order to aid in perfecting the firing Admiral Togo stationed the cruisers in a position due east of the entrance to the harbor and at a right angle to the battleship. The cruisers observed the range and effect of the firing and signalled the results and suggestions by wireless telegraphy. These observations and reports greatly aided the gunners in their effort to make every shot count.

VICE ADMIRAL TOGO.

Admiral Togo was unable to definitely learn the results of the bombardment, but later reports indicate that much destruction was caused in the city, where a series of fires broke out. There also was damage to bateries.

Captain Shojiro, commanding the flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers which engaged the Russian destroyers, is the hero of the attack. He had only three destroyers but attacked the six Russian destroyers, ordering his craft to close in with the enemy. He steamed so close to the enemy's destroyers that they almost touched, and a most desperate conflict ensued from which the Russians retired badly disabled.

Admiral Togo's report came Saturday night, but it was withheld until shown to the emperor. It created great enthusiasm.

Admiral Togo is permanently numbered among the heroes of the empire.

The latest reports place the Japanese loss at nine killed, five seriously wounded and seven slightly hurt. The Japanese fleet was not damaged in the fighting.

The Japanese flotilla which sunk the mines at the mouth of the harbor later engaged two Russian destroyers. The flotilla was commanded by Commander Tsuchiya.

Admiral Togo's object in sending cruisers to Tallen Wan bay was to encompass the destruction of a signal station mine depot at Sam Shantao. This object was achieved and the buildings were demolished.

FAMILY CREMATED.

Terrible Holocaust That Happened Near Garfield, Ark.

Rogers, Ark., March 14.—Fernando Walters and his three eldest children were burned to death Sunday in his home near Garfield. A brother of Mr. Walters, aged fifteen years, was so badly burned that his life is despaired of. The house caught fire while all were asleep. Walters was a prominent farmer and fruit grower.

Lebeaume Suspended.

St. Louis, March 14.—The national board of directors of the Travelers' Protective association has suspended from office Louis T. Lebeaume who, for fourteen years, has occupied the position of secretary-treasurer. J. W. McDonald, chairman of the national board, stated that this action was taken pending an investigation into Mr. Lebeaume's books.

Silence Slain.

St. Louis, March 14.—John Kiely, son of Chief of Police Kiely, shot and killed Sanitary Inspector John Silence. Kiely immediately surrendered to the police. It is said that Silence was overheard by Kiely sharply condemning the efficiency of Chief Kiely. An altercation resulted in Silence shooting young Kiely in the head. Kiely then shot Silence in the abdomen. Chief of Police Kiely is in Hot Springs, Ark., on a vacation.

MINOR MATTERS.

John Weigand of Austin died suddenly.

Harbin is threatened with a food and wood famine.

Robinson Bros. of Austin lost 4500 tons of hay by fire.

August Brown fell from a train near Beaumont with fatal result.

Four hundred cadets from West Point will visit the World's fair.

Fall of snow at Chicago Sunday night was so great as to stop travel.

Japanese bonds at London have fallen seven to eight per cent below Tokio quotations.

A boy named Virgil Jester was blown to atoms by dynamite near Charlotte, N. C.

Senate confirmed nomination of James E. Elliott to be postmaster of Duncan, I. T.

Ex-United States Senator Rawlins of Utah denies he is a member of the Mormon church.

HEAD WAS BLOWN OFF

Dreadful Fate of a Prominent Lady at Port Arthur.

GIRL FATALLY HIT.

Chinaman Also Lost His Life, and General Stoessel, Commander of the Place, Is Struck by a Shell Splinter.

Port Arthur, March 14.—Although during the last bombardment numerous shells burst in the town, damage to buildings was comparatively slight. The new town sustained the greatest damage. A shell burst a few yards from the house of M. Sidorski, a lawyer, whose wife is the daughter of Colonel Baron Frank M. Sidorsk, and his daughter was killed on the spot, the latter's head being blown off. Mme. Sidorski was injured by fragments of the shell and a girl named Waleritsch was wounded and died soon afterward in a hospital. A Chinaman was killed and several Chinamen wounded.

General Stoessel, commander of the Russian troops at Port Arthur, and his staff, while watching the bombardment from a battery, were peppered by

GENERAL STOESSEL.

splinters from a shell, but sustained no injuries. On Golden hill Lieutenant Wachtin and one soldier were wounded. Two sentries on Electric cliff were wounded. A Japanese ironclad was struck by a Russian shell and slowly withdrew. The bombardment, which was severe, only ceased at 12:45 in the afternoon.

HERO OF THE HOUR.

Name of Admiral Makaroff Is Lauded at Russian Capital.

St. Petersburg, March 14.—Admiral Makaroff's name is on every lip at St. Petersburg. He is the hero of the hour. Details of Thursday's fighting at Port Arthur did not become public until Saturday morning, when eager crowds, unmindful of the heavy snowfall, gathered about Viceroy Alexieff's bulletins, which was posted on every corner. Sorrow over the loss of the Russian torpedo boat destroyed was swallowed up by admiration cause by the daring exploit of the Russian naval commander-in-chief going personally to her rescue. There is a deep-seated conviction here that henceforth there will be a complete change of sea tactics and that Admiral Alexieff will make the fleet at Port Arthur an aggressive force. He enjoys the reputation o being a dashing officer, who derives brilliant achievements, and his action of Thursday adds to his record as a bold, fearless fighter who loves to take the chances of war.

DURING STORM.

Japanese Made Their Attack While a Heavy Rain Was Falling.

Chefoo, March 14.—The British collier Roxton Hall, detained at Port Arthur since the first attack was made by the Japanese, has just arrived here. She reports the Japanese warships coming from Tallen Wan made another attack on Port Arthur at midnight of the 9th inst. during a rain storm. Shore batteries did not return the fire, but the armored cruiser Novik steamed outside the harbor, firing at the enemy. The Novik finally retired. After an hour and a half's bombardment the Japanese fleet withdrew.

SCOUTS FIGHT.

One Japanese Trooper Was Slain and the Russians Retired.

Seoul, March 14.—An engagement took place on the 8th inst. between Russian and Japanese cavalry scouts near Kasan, fifty-seven miles north of Hyung Yang. One Japanese trooper was killed during the fight. The Russians eventually retired.

Probably Same One.

New York, March 14.—The engagement referred to near Kazan is possibly the same as the one reported from Tokio under date of March 10, which, however, made no mention of casualties.

FIVE TIMES OVER.

This Will Probably Be Subscription Result to Japanese Loan.

Washington, March 14.—The Japanese minister has received from his government a cablegram stating that subscriptions to the loan of 100,000,000 exchequer bonds amount now to 400,000,000 yen. The cablegram further states that it is expected, when all returns have been received, subscriptions will exceede 500,000,000 yen.

Twelve More Police.

Springfield, O., March 14.—At the request of Mayor Bowlus, a dozen additional police will be added to the force, when all troops except local companies will be withdrawn.

FOUGHT THROUGH OPEN DOOR.

Desperate Fight Occurs Between an Officer and a "Squatter."

Chicago, March 14.—A rifle and pistol duel through a barred door of the structure that was the Delaware state building at the World's fair took place Saturday in the suburb of Hegewich, where the building now stands. Ellis Bennett, owner the so-called "Delaware House," had barricaded the place since Friday, defending a "squatter" claim to 160 acres of the surrounding land. Deputy Sheriff John Long attempted Saturday to enter the house. Ellis Bennett, the "squatter," greeted the officer with two rifle shots. The deputy, revolver in hand, answered with two shots through the door. All was quiet following the shots. Long left the place and was unable to say whether his shots hit any one. Long proceeded to the Hegewich police station and sent word for assistance. Other deputies left for Hegewich Friday night, expecting Bennett to surrender Saturday.

NON-MORMON PARTY.

Prominent Utah Gentiles Have Taken Preliminary Steps.

Salt Lake City, March 14.—Representative Gentiles of this city held a meeting Friday night and took preliminary steps toward the organization of a non-Mormon party. A committee was appointed to formulate a plan of campaign and organization to meet the conditions now existent in Utah. Another committee was appointed to prepare and sumit to a future mass meeting of non-Mormons a protest to congress against the statement of President Smith of the Mormon church to the effect that the people of Utah have condoned the offenses against the laws of the state, forbidding polygampus living. The meeting was attended by about sixty leading Gentiles.

CASES SET.

Interstate Commission to Hear Several of Interest In This Section.

Washington, March 14.—What are known as the Planters' Compress company cases, involving many disputed points between round bale and square bale interests in the country, will be heard by the interstate commerce commission here at once.

Hearing in the case of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and other railroads, involving alleged unreasonable advance of rates on carload shipments of cattle from the southwest to the principal markets, has been set for April 18 at Fort Worth. Other hearings filed include: New Orleans Livestock exchange against the Texas and Pacific Railway company et al. at New Orleans April 14; Denison Light and Power company against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway company et al., involving alleged discrimination of rates on coal, April 20 at Denison.

MILLIONAIRE SHOT.

Wealthy Manufacturer Hit by Four Bullets Fired by a Youth.

Jalapa, Mex., March 14.—Serefino Cordan, a millionaire manufacturer of this city, was fatally shot by a youth named Manitelde la Garza. Four bullets struck Cordan, two in the abdomen and two just under the heart. Garza is of good habits and reputation. He says that he shot Cordan to remove a stain on his family honor, Cordan, it is alleged, having insulted his sister, a pretty girl sixteen years of age. Garza is locked up.

Judgment Given.

Kishineff, Russia, March 14.—The trial of prisoners charged with participating in the massacre of Jews here last April is closed. After a fortnight deliberation the court gave judgment in the case of Rusneke and fifty-seven others. Rusneke and Bodijan were found guilty of the murder of a Jewish couple named Forrarji. Rusneke was sentenced to four years' imprisonment and Bodijan to thirty years.

Report of Changes.

Washington, March 14.—A resolution was on Friday adopted by the senate directing the interstate commerce commission to furnish the senate with a report of changes in railway traffic for each year since 1899 comparing the revenues received from them with a gross and net revenue that would have been received by the railroads under the rates of 1899.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Denison labor unions have nominated a city ticket.

At Ardmore Claud Cox died in jail of consumption.

Chickasaw Teachers' associaton met at Madill, I. T., with a large attendance.

Secretary Aylesworth of the Dawes commission has tendered his resignation.

W. D. Messenger cleared $300 from an acre of cauliflower near Beeville, Tex.

Four Mexicans were buried in a cave-in at El Paso of a sand bank. One was fatally injured.

There are twenty-one candidates in Oklahoma for the Democratic congressional nomination.

A supposed unloaded gun was discharged at Brookshire, Tex., by Mrs. M. Wells' little grandson. The grandmother is a corpse.

A negro named Mack Humphrey, charged with criminal assault on a girl a lifelong paralytic, was given at Tyler, Tex., five years.

Rudolph Hernandez, a Filipino boy, taken to Gainesville, Tex., by Adjutant General Hulen, will be an interpreter at the World's fair.

Milton Akin, for thirty-five years a steamboat captain on the Ohio, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, died at Dallas. He owned seven steamboats.

Oliver Harriman, uncle of E. H. Harriman, the railroad magnate, died at Mount Kisco. He was a retired merchant millionaire.

Near Des Moines, Ia., John Hannakin tied a wire around his neck, fastened other end to a top limb of a tree and hanged himself.

John E. Madden paid $75,500 for the eighty-acre stock farm near Lexington, Ky., of the late James E. McCann. He bought it for a fine spring.

A mob took a negro from jail at Mojave, Cal., tarred and feathered him, shot and clubbed him to death. He was charged with criminal assault.

W. K. Beecher, twenty years old, grandson of the late Henry Ward Beecher, is charged with criminally assaulting a little girl at Maryville, Tenn.

By a nitroglycerin explosion, two miles from Knighttown, Ind., at the Knighttown torpedo factory, the plant was destroyed and Stephen Clark blown to pieces.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK RATES

Tariff Fixed for Shippers by the Railway Commission.

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

DISTANCE—Miles.	RATES No. 1	No. 2
10 and less	6	[illegible]
15 and over 10	6½	[illegible]
20 and over 15	7	[illegible]
25 and over 20	7½	[illegible]
30 and over 25	8	[illegible]
35 and over 30	8½	[illegible]
40 and over 35	9	[illegible]
45 and over 40	9½	[illegible]
50 and over 45	10	[illegible]
60 and over 50	10½	[illegible]
70 and over 60	11	[illegible]
80 and over 70	11½	[illegible]
90 and over 80	12	[illegible]
100 and over 90	12½	[illegible]
125 and over 100	13½	[illegible]
150 and over 125	15	[illegible]
175 and over 150	16½	[illegible]
200 and over 175	17½	[illegible]
250 and over 200	18¾	[illegible]
300 and over 250	20	[illegible]
350 and over 300	21¼	[illegible]
400 and over 350	22½	[illegible]
450 and over 400	23¾	[illegible]
500 and over 450	25	[illegible]
550 and over 500	26¼	[illegible]
600 and over 550	27½	[illegible]
650 and over 600	28¾	[illegible]
700 and over 650	30	[illegible]
750 and over 700	31¼	[illegible]
over 750	32½	[illegible]

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

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS

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

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

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

CHARGES FOR SELLING LIVE STOCK

Rates Fixed by the Live Stock Exchange for Handling Stock.

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

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

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

Charges for sheep are the same as for hogs.

Yardage Charges.

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

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

Prices charged for feed by the Stock Yards: Hay, 80c a bale; corn, $1 a bushel; oats, 50c a bushel; chops, $1.50 cwt.; bran, $1.30 cwt.; straw, 40c a bale.

Officers of the Exchange.

Officers and directors of the Live Stock Exchange are:

R. H. McNatt, president.
Sam Davidson, vice-president.
V. S. Wardlaw, secretary.
Marion Sansom, treasurer.

Directors: R. H. McNatt, Sam Davidson, C. L. Brown, D. Wyrick, W. B. King, J. W. Montague, A. F. Crowley, R. Burns, John Daggett.

GOWN GOSSIP.

If the keynote of fashions last year was hand sewing, this year it is surely embroidery. Everything is embroidered.

About half of the new voile gowns have transparent ruffles at the cuffs and many of the more elaborate taffeta gowns are furnished with them.

Skirts are to be very full, and dressmakers are taxing their ingenuity to build them after the proper models and make them becoming to their customers.

Embroidered dress patterns are numerous not only in wash goods, but in the new voiles, etamines and other light wools for spring. Many of them have borders, and the gowns when made up look like robe or pattern dresses.

Drop skirts are simply made as a rule, a five gore model being preferred as fitting well over the hips. A deep circular flounce is added, with a cord run through the hem to hold it out. Accordion plaited ruffles are no longer used on drop skirts—New York Post.

CHURCH AND CLERGY.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell recently exclaimed, "God help the man who boasts of a select or intellectual congregation!"

The Rev. Joseph H. George, president of the Chicago Theological seminary, has been offered the presidency of Drury college, a Congregationalist institution at Springfield, Ill.

Rev. E. Henry Byrens, a Congregationalist minister at New Smyrna, Fla., is making an effort to arrange for a joint reunion of Confederate and Federal veterans some time this summer.

The Very Rev. Dean Stuck of St. Matthew's cathedral, Dallas, Tex., has given to the bishop of Dallas and the vestry of the cathedral parish the covenanted six months' notice of his intention to sever his relations with them as dean and rector.

PEN, PENCIL AND BRUSH.

Dr. David Duncan is gathering material to write a biography of the late Herbert Spencer.

William Morris had bestowed upon him by his friends one of the odd of endearing names. It was Top, or Topey, and he is remembered by that name to this day.

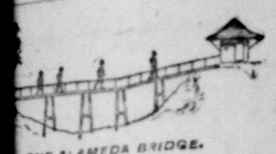
Sir Gilbert Parker has been elected chairman of the Imperial South African association in place of Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, who resigned the office on his appointment as colonial secretary.

Fly Horn Paint

DEHORNING safe any heals the wound quickly, keeps nds, cuts or sores free from fly in- until healed, permits castrating als any time with safety. Used 00 head of cattle and no failures. do all claimed for it. Indorsed minent stockmen. One quart is nt for 100 cattle. Sold at leading Yards and druggists at $1.25 per per quart, $3.50 per ½ gallon, $5 llon. If your druggist does not send order to the manufacturer

H. B. READ, Ogallala, Neb.

e him for descriptive circular and nials.



THE ALAMEDA BRIDGE.

ove is a cut of the

ALAMEDA BRIDGE,

mous by the fact that there's been mada Rye carried over it by patron

Alameda Bar

the waters that have ever passed be

Bliss and Clouds of Joy are not all ou need to gladden the eye. rossing the bridge you turn to the eft and ask the man for Alemeda Rye.

FAMOUS KITTS BRIDUE,

Known by all stockmen to lead to quid bliss and clouds of joy. It racefully and picturesquely spans Marine at the

Yards Exchange Saloon

ORMS AS CANNIBALS.

mber of the Baby Brood Eats up All the Rest.

dult earthworm is one of the eaceable and respectable crea- n existence, feeding chiefly on hough not disdaining little bits etable or animal matter. The ight possibly include pieces of friends or relatives, but there e no malice in the matter. Yet me creature is invariably a can- f the worst type when it begins

arent worm lays quite a num- eggs in a little horny cocoon, also contains a nutritious fluid r benefit. On this they feed atching takes place. One mem- the brood, when this supply is , turns its attention to the re- and devours them all. This ulous and voracious young then comes out of the cocoon the rest of its existence tries meless life to atone for its ju- atrocity. In some creatures of yfish kind the very egg itself is d to this revolting practice. It regular particle of living slime, h its weaker sisters are engulf- digested.

ORTH RAILWAY SCHEDULE

Rock Island System.

trains at T. & P. Passenger Sta- t of Main street:

	Arrive.
Omaha and Mo. River	7:15 pm
Kansas City, Chicago, Denver, Col. Springs and Pueblo Fast Ex.	7:10 am
Dallas Line	Arrive East
Mail and Express...	8:35 pm

Frisco System

	Arrive. North
River, Texas & Southern Ry.	
K.C.&St. L. Mail&Ex.	2:55 pm
..... Mixed	7:50 pm
Ft. W. & R. G. Ry.	Arrive.
Brownwood M. & Ex.	10:55 am
..... Mixed	6:00 am

Worth & Denver City Railway.

	Arrive.
Denver, Colo. Springs and Pueblo Mail & Ex	5:10 pm
... Amarillo Ex.	7:25 pm

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

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

Cotton Belt Route.

	Arrive.
St. Louis & Mem. Ex	5:05 pm
St. Louis Lt. via Dallas	1:20 pm
Dallas, Mem. & St. L..	6:50 am

Texas & Pacific Railway.

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

National & Great Northern Ry.

	Arrive.
Houston & San An. Ex.	7:35 pm
Austin " " "	12:05 pm

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry.

trains at Union Station, Cor. Jones:

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

Houston & Texas Central Railroad.

	Arrive.
Hou. & Gal. Mail & Ex	8:50 pm
Hou. & Gal. Mail & Ex	8:05 am
.... Runis Mixed	11:50 am

A SERVING MAID

[Original.]

Olive Horton was a nursery maid. Had it not been for the dress of a servant, no one would ever have taken her to be one. She was refined looking, and there was something in her manner that also bespoke refinement. She seemed to have little in common with her fellow servants, who, though they were not admitted to her friendship, never turned against her. Real superiority is always sooner or later recognized, and Olive Horton came to be regarded by them as of a higher class. Most of them believed that she was the daughter of some gentleman who had broken down financially. What put a finishing touch to their sense of their own inferiority was the discovery that Olive kept singular looking books in her closet, which she brought out and studied after her charges were asleep.

Elliott White, a nephew of Olive's employer, on returning from a trip abroad, visited his aunt, and one morning, while recounting his travels, Olive came into the room. She gave but one glance at Elliott, but his eyes became fixed upon her and followed her till she left the room. He tried to resume the thread of his recital, but in vain. His tongue would not describe what had been driven from his thoughts. Since the girl was a servant he had the good taste not to show the interest she had created in him. The truth was that that silent figure which had entered the room had taken out with it all there was of value in his nature.

What came of this is only what comes in such cases. Elliott White's aunt one day was surprised at hearing a fragment of dialogue between her nephew and her servant.

"The fever! It never leaves me," he said.

"I have told you to go away from me and stay till you are cured."

"And you?"

"I shall never be cured, but I will not be your wife. My respect for myself may not be strong enough to hold me, but my love for you will never permit me to drag you down to my level."

"You are better educated than half the girls, who only learn as parrots learn. I am sure you came of gentle parents. There has been a financial crash in your family, and when it came you bravely began at the bottom and you will rise to the top."

"That is not so. If it were I would own it to you."

A step in the hall ended the dialogue. The aunt and mistress went away troubled, but she never mentioned what she had heard to the lovers or any one else.

Olive was taken ill, and a doctor was called to attend her. When he went downstairs after his first visit he found Elliott White in the library. Elliott had been waiting for him with feverish anxiety.

"Well, doctor?"

The doctor looked at him searchingly. He had heard those words too often in other cases of anxiety not to know that the young man was the girl's lover.

"Strange," said the doctor, looking at Elliott with a faraway expression.

"But, doctor, tell me—is it a bad case?"

"I'm afraid it is."

"For heaven's sake, don't tell me there is no hope!"

"There is hope," said the doctor, still looking at Elliott with the same singular expression.. "Why are you so interested?"

"Doctor, I am in torture. I am wild. I can tell you, a physician, to whom many a secret is laid bare, that I, a gentleman, love this servant maid. If she dies I shall go mad; if she lives I shall go mad, for I can't marry her."

"No, you can't marry a servant unless you want to make your life hers. But be of good cheer. I do not promise that she shall live, but I promise that if you marry her you will marry a lady."

Elliott stood staring, his expression plainly asking, "What do you mean?" But the doctor did not choose to explain just then and, seizing his hat, broke away.

Ten days later the servant was out of danger. One morning when the doctor called he brought with him a lady who went to Olive's room, where she stayed a long while. Elliott was in the house and wondered what it all meant. When the lady went away the doctor came downstairs with her, and the two stood for awhile talking in the hall, but all that Elliott could hear was the lady asking, "How soon can I take her home?" When the visitor had gone the doctor went into the library, where he found Elliott.

"I have something to tell you," he said to the young man. "Nineteen years ago I assisted at the birth of a girl, the child of wealthy parents. There was a malformation of the right clavicle—I mean shoulder blade—that I had not seen before. I never forget exceptional cases, and when putting a hot appliance to the shoulder of the girl upstairs I knew she was one of my medical children. This much I feel at liberty to tell you without revealing a professional secret. That the child was a foundling I may also say. But how she came to be a foundling I cannot reveal, though I may assure you that she was born in wedlock. The lady who has just gone is her mother."

The misshapen shoulder blade troubles Mrs. Elliott White as any malformation, however slight, will trouble the person of whom it is a part, and she would like to have it operated upon. Her husband will not consent. He considers it the most important link in the chain of his life's happiness. Mrs. White is one of the prominent women in the city of her residence.

MARY ALICE BARKER.

Chinese Punishment.

By the code a Chinese boy under sixteen cannot be punished. What Chinese do is to pop him into prison and keep him there until he is sixteen.

The First German Paper Maker.

Ulman Stromer was undoubtedly the first German paper maker. Five hundred years have passed since then, and the art of paper making can look back on as long a period of earnest effort and profitable work.

How He Landed a Prize

[Original.]

Bob Collins and Jack Dutton were shipmates and friends on the schooner Sheridan. They had courted the same girl. Dutton had won. This would have made them enemies had it not been for a remarkable sense of justice, an absence of meanness, on the part of Collins.

"Here is my hand, Jack," he said when he learned of his friend's success. "I'm no dog in a manger, and I wish you joy. Whatever she wants I am glad that she shall have."

Collins was first, Dutton second, mate. Soon after the Dutton marriage the Sheridan started on her outward trip, reached port without adventure and when the year 1903 was nearing its end started back for America, the crew expecting to spend the Christmas holidays at home. But December is liable to be a tempestuous month, and the ship encountered one gale after another. Then began a run of bad luck for the crew. Two seamen were washed overboard, one died of heart disease, one fell from the rigging to the deck and was killed, while his mate, who was aloft with him, fell into the boiling ocean and was drowned. The captain, who stood on deck for hours soaked in ice water, died of pneumonia. This closed the death list, leaving Collins in command, Dutton and two ordinary seamen to work the vessel.

One day they met a derelict. It had been cut nearly in two by another ship and would have certainly gone down had it not been loaded with cotton. Collins saw the advantage of getting her into port and made preparations to take her in tow. Dutton and the two seamen protested, on the ground that they had enough to do to get themselves in, short handed as they were, without towing a derelict which might sink at any moment. In vain Collins pleaded with them, holding up the promise of prize money and assuring them that the cotton would keep the derelict afloat. They flatly refused to be further handicapped.

"Very well, Jack," said Collins. "You take the Sheridan in, and I'll go aboard the derelict and stay there till I get picked up by some vessel with a full crew."

Neither the hope of reward nor the shame of leaving their captain in a position they considered almost certain death could induce any one of the crew to give in. So Collins, taking plenty of provisions, went aboard the derelict, and the Sheridan sailed for home. The weather moderated, and the lone mariner managed to get up a sail that gave the hulk some headway. Then he got up another and another and, aided by the ship's instruments, put her head toward home. Every day he hoped he would meet a vessel, and every day he was disappointed. There came another storm that blew him far to the eastward. After that there was a long spell of good weather, and about the middle of January he sailed his prize into the harbor of New London.

His first question was, "Has the Sheridan arrived?" and when he learned that she had not he was troubled. He feared she had been caught in the last storm and lost.

But there was a different kind of buoyancy in cotton that Collins had not calculated upon. The day he made port cotton was quoted at 17 cents a pound, and his prize was worth nearly twice what it would have brought ordinarily. Collins succeeded in having the price fixed by the admiralty court at 19½ cents, nearly the highest price during the boom. When it was all over he went to see Mrs. Dalton.

"Jennie," he said, "whether you are to have your husband back I don't know. At any rate, you will be comfortable for the rest of your life. His share of the prize money"—

"His share? I thought it all belonged to you."

"No; it belongs to me and Jack and the two seamen who discovered it. It was agreed that they should stay aboard the Sheridan while I"—

Something in the man's halting manner convinced her that he was making up a story.

"Bob," she said, "you are not speaking the truth."

"Anyway, Jennie, I'll only take my share of the prize money, a total of $120,000. Whatever the seamen's share is shall go to them, and Jack's share goes to you."

"Bob," she said, looking at him impressively, her bosom heaving, "I won't have a cent of it. You brought in the vessel. I have talked about the matter with those who know, and they say that finding a prize is nothing, but bringing it in is everything."

"But, Jennie"—

"Wait! If Jack is spared to confirm your story and says it was agreed that he and two men should remain aboard a good ship while you alone were to take the chances on a derelict, all sharing in the prize money, you can pay his share to him."

This ended the conference for the time being. One day a steamer came into port, and it was telegraphed all over the land that she had picked up a boat with the name "Sheridan" painted on the stern, containing the bodies of three men. They proved to be the Sheridan's crew, but the story of the vessel's loss never was told.

It is yet too early for developments as to the acceptance of Jack Dutton's share of the prize money by his widow, but her observing friends do not hesitate to predict that at the expiration of a year from the finding of the Sheridan's boat load of dead she will accept her widow's share and Bob Collins' share, with Bob Collins thrown in. They furthermore declare that Mrs. Dutton will be the principal part of Collins' prize. BUCHANAN HUNT.

When Russia accuses England of toadying to the United States it must shock a number of fashionable Britons who have fancied all these years that it was the other way.—Washington Star.

Thought It Pigs.

A man who was very benign
Once asked a poor neighbor to dign.
But he stared when his guest,
Without being pruest,
Drank nearly three bottles of wign.
—New Yorker.

FAVORS INCUBATORS.

One of the Country's Largest Breeders on Artificial Methods.

I rear and sell each year something like 5,000 White Plymouth Rocks, having been breeding fancy poultry for over twenty-five years. I have watched the great progress made in artificial methods as well as the great progress made in breeding up to the standard requirements of our favorite breeds. I have hatched and reared some of my very best birds artificially, they scoring as high as 96½ points.

Incubators are now playing a most important part in the poultry industry—in fact, we could not do without them.

I operate by incubators in a cellar, getting excellent results. I have eight machines and averaged all last season better than 70 per cent hatches.

I begin turning the eggs after the end of the second day, turning them both morning and night after that until the end of the eighteenth day, when I cease to turn them.

I believe in airing or cooling eggs, and the only trouble with me is I do not or cannot educate myself to the fact that I do not cool, them long enough. One of the best hatches I ever had was from eggs that I took from the machine to cool and went out of the cellar and forgot them, leaving them out until I thought they were ruined. The first seven days I do not cool, but leave machine door open while I turn the eggs. After the seventh day I cool the eggs of evenings about five minutes, after the fourteenth day about ten minutes.

I test out on seventh and fourteenth days.

After all eggs are hatched I take tray out of machine and throw ventilators wide open, allowing all the air possible to pass through the machine. I leave the chicks in the incubator then about thirty-six hours before placing in the brooder, not feeding them anything at all while in the incubator.—U. R. Fishel in Poultry Success.

The Buttercups.

The Buttercups, or Sicilians, are the latest candidates for popular favor. They were imported several years ago from the island of Sicily by Captain Cephas Dawes of Massachusetts, who when ready to sail with a cargo of fruit bought a coop of fowls in order to have some fresh meat on the voyage. They laid so well that he brought them

A PAIR OF BUTTERCUPS.

home, and from this importation some eggs were obtained by C. Carroll Loring of Norfolk county, Mass., who has introduced them.

The male is of a reddish butter color, with neck hackle a little darker. The comb is of cup shape, and from this and the yellow color they get the name Buttercups. The females come laced somewhat on the back and are of lighter color than the males. They lay very large eggs and are very prolific. The mature birds weigh from five and one-half to seven and one-half pounds for males and from four and one-half to five and one-half pounds for females. The accompanying illustration shows a pair as bred by Mr. Loring.—American Agriculturist.

One hundredth anniversary of Foreign Bible society was held at St. John's Episcopal church, Washington. D. Gilman, president of the American Bible society, Justice Brewer and Senator Dolliver were speakers. During the century Americans and British have distributed 250,000,000 Bibles.

Evading Disturbance.

Parker—We've moved again. Barker—You have? Parker—Yes; our children were so noisy that we couldn't stand what the neighbors said about them.—Detroit Free Press.

Contentment's coupons are clippable daily.—Atlanta Journal.

THE

Interurban Electric Road

BETWEEN FORT WORTH AND DALLAS

A FAST CAR EVERY HOUR, EACH WAY

Two car loads of Vegetables
Five car loads of Fruits
20,000 pounds of Butter
50,000 gallons of Milk
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Are consumed daily in these two cities.

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

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

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

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A BOOM

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

THE PANHANDLE

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

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

SMALL STOCK FARMS.

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

LOW PRICE

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

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

Write A. A. GLISSON,
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5000 Cattle,
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6000 Sheep,
1500 Horses and Mules.

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

PACKERS.
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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.

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IMMUNE TO TICK FEVER.

I have recently had inoculated against Tick Fever fifty-five of my best 11 to 18-months-old regist red Here.ord bulls and heifers, and now offer them for sale to the Southern cattlemen. Also have a carload of the fleest non-immune young bulls ever raised on Meadow Park Farm, for sale this spring. Write for prices, de cription, etc.

Address, CHARLES W. ARMOUR, Kansas City, Mo.

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When you come to the Convention don't fail to come and examine our line. We carry a complete line of stock saddles, side saddles, all styles of harness, hand made bits, spurs and quirts, Navajo saddle blankets, linen, cotton and manila lariats and everything in the saddlery line at a moderate price.

J A. CLARY, Manager

900 Houston Street Fort Worth

Saved from Blackleg by Bass' Medicated Salt.

Abdon Holt, Abilene, Texas, Ranch Callahan county, has lost heavily from blackleg for several years, though he has always used vaccine.

This year instead of vaccinating, he weaned 225 steer calves, placing them in a 160-acre pasture, giving them Bass Medicated Stock Salt. Jan. 1, one died, and Mr. Holt began mixing the salt with the feed, fearing all did not lick it; no loss since. On the same date he placed 125 heifer calves in a 2,000-acre pasture with other cattle; 7 of these have died with blackleg.

The loss has always been in the 160-acre pasture before this year.

Mac Merchant, J. E. Chandler, J. N. Fergusson of Abilene, and many others have had practically the same experience.

It costs nothing if it does not prevent blackleg, fever, etc., and makes cattle fatten faster, if mixed with feed.

MUGG & DRYDEN, Agents, Fort Worth.

100 pounds shipped on receipt of $2.50, freight prepaid

BASS BROS. DRUG COMPANY, ABILENE, TEXAS.

Canals In India.

In India there are 14,000 miles of canals, irrigating 8,000,000 acres of land.

Owls In Captivity.

An owl, when captured after attaining its full growth, is considered one of the hardest birds in the world to keep alive in captivity.

SCIENCE SIFTINGS.

Dr. William Foster of the department of chemistry at Princeton university has discovered a new acid, hereafter to be labeled with the interesting name trisulphoxyarsenic acid.

The electrometer is so acutely sensitive that it will detect in one minute an amount of matter which must accumulate for 2,000,000 years before there is enough of it to affect the most sensitive chemical balance.

The former generations of physicians have been busy wrestling with the problems of curing the sick, says a dietetic authority. The coming medical man will probably bend his endeavors toward preventing disease. His chief reliance will undoubtedly be nutrition.

THE WINTER.

The ground hog is your only true weather prophet, curses on him!—Chicago Tribune.

There have been many wild clamors in recent years for an old fashioned winter. Well, you got one. How do you like it?—New York News.

Cold weather may be healthful, as the advocates of old fashioned winters claim, but the death list doesn't make a very good witness for them.—Chicago Record-Herald.

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Of the best English strains in America; 40 years' experience in breeding these fine dogs for my own sport; I now offer them for sale. Send stamp for Catalogue.

T. B. HUDSPETH,

Sibley, Jackson County, Missouri.

J. N. HARSHBERGER, Western Live Stock Auctioneer, will make your sales and guarantee satisfactory work. Twenty years experience as Cattle and Horse Salesman. Leave your order with Reporter Publishing Co For dates write or wire me at Lawrence, Kan. at my expense. J. N. HARSHBERGER.

BIRTH OF A FLOWER.

The Pretty Legend That Tells the Origin of the Narcissus.

Years and years ago and ever so many years before there lived far away in a lovely country a youth who was the most beautiful man in the world. His name was Narcissus, and he had a sister as beautiful as himself, whom he loved very dearly. Narcissus often used to go hunting in the woods with his sister. Each of them knew that the other one was very beautiful, but they did not know the same about themselves. You see, they had no looking glasses in those days at least—only the mermaids had them, and they never lent them to any one else. One day the girl died, and poor Narcissus was very unhappy, and after that he had to go hunting by himself. Once when he was thirsty he came to a stream and was just bending down to drink when he saw his own face in the water. He had never seen it before and thought it was the face of his dear sister. So he tried to catch hold of her, but could not. When he had tried for a long time he was so disappointed that he killed himself. Then the fairies came in the night to bury him, but they only found a pretty white flower, which is still called narcissus.—London News.

A CHANGE OF AIR.

Why It Proves Beneficial When a Person Is Ailing.

To maintain the balance of perfect health in a body so complex as man's, where the circulatory, respiratory, muscular and nervous systems interact so much upon one another, there is need of very frequent adjustment, especially in such a busy age as this.

One great benefit of change of air is that the great law of contrast enforced upon us by all natural phenomena is allowed fuller scope for its beneficent work. The various organs of the body are very really rested by slight changes in diet, cooking, water, new surroundings, people and amusements. The same monotonous daily round of duties tries them as it tries us, and change of work is actual refreshment.

If specific ailments have manifested themselves, then the seashore for a tonic and general stimulant, mountain air for its aseptic property, a sandy district for its dryness or a sea voyage to invigorate the whole system will be calculated to ward off what would otherwise spell serious illness.

SPORTING NOTES.

New York will have a speedway parade May 7.

Automobile boats have attained a speed of thirty miles an hour.

English Lad, last year's champion two-year-old of the west, has wintered finely. Look out for him.

American tennis experts will make an effort to recapture the Davis trophy, won last year by the Doherty brothers, British champions.

Boxer Jack Munroe says his wonderful leg development is the result of climbing 400 feet of ladders twice a day for two years in a Montana mine.

A new sulky is being manufactured for Lou Dillon, and while the utmost secrecy is maintained in regard to it it is said that it will be a radical departure from the present sulkies.

Frank Gotch, the Iowa wrestler who recently defeated Tom Jenkins on the Pacific coast, is a discovery of "Farmer" Burns. He wrestled for two years in the Klondike, beating all comers.

"Philadelphia Jack" O'Brien says, "I will bet $10,000 that I can defeat Ryan and will bet $10,000 that I can successfully defend the middleweight championship against Fitzsimmons."

The prospects for a successful harness racing season in the west and middle west were never brighter. Apparently every track in the territory named is to have one or more meetings.

Two of a Kind.

New Girl (timidly)—I s'pose you are a fine cook, mum? Young Mistress—Bless me, no! I don't know anything about it. New Girl (relieved)—Then we'll get on famously, mum. I don't either.—New Yorker.

If a man makes me keep my distance, the comfort is he keeps his at the same time.—Swift.

TELLS OF HIS CRIMES

Mystery of Several Years Unraveled by a Car Barn Bandit.

CONFESSED BY MARX

Was One of a Trio Who Robbed a Chicago and Northwestern Train and Also Assisted In Killing Five Men.

Chicago, March 14.—Gustav Marx, one of the three car barn bandits now under sentence of death, declared in a confession made Sunday that he was one of three men who held up the Chicago and Northwestern express train at Tower W, near Dekalb, four years ago. The crime, which has passed into history, was one of the most desperate ever committeed in or about Chicago, has never been fastened upon any one of the many suspects arrested, and the identity of the bandits has remained a mystery to the police until now.

Marx says both of his confederates in the crime are dead, and refuses to give their names. One of them, he declares, "died with his boots on." The railway authorities admitted a loss of $102,000 by the robbery. Marx says the robbers secured only $8000, the rest of the money having been destroyed by the explosion of dynamite used to crack the safe. In a sort of footnote to this startling confession, Marx admits the killing of five men in his career of crime.

"Besides John B. Johnson, killed at the car barns, Detective Quinn, killed at the time of my arrest, and Otto Bauder, whom Roeski is generally supposed to have killed, I have killed two other men," said Marx. "Eight years ago Neidermeier went to Janesville, Wis., to rob a train, and hid our dynamite alongside the track. A track walker or railway detective, I have never learned which, came upon us and asked us what we were doing there. I shot him, and we threw his body into the Rock river. The other man whom I killed I had done criminal work with in Michigan. I met him at Camp Goldfield, Colo., when Neidermeier and I were there last fall. He knew too much about me, and I killed him and left his body lying in the suburbs of the camp. Both these crimes can be verified by the police."

DEATH PENALTY.

Three "Car Barn" Bandits On Trial at Chicago Adjudged Guilty.

Chicago, March 14.—Hanging for all was the verdict of the jury in the first murder case against the so-called "car barn bandits," Harvey Vandine, Peter Niedermeier and Gustav Marx, who attained notoriety by a desperate all-day battle that started in a dugout near Liverpool, Ind., where the trio had taken refuge after a series of remarkable crimes including the murder of two employes of the Chicago City Railway company at one barn of the company in this city, the motive in each instance being robbery. Emil Roesk, who was with the bandits in the dugout and who participated in many of their crimes, is to be tried separately, not having been implicated directly in this particular murder for which his associates were first arraigned. The verdict of the jury was delayed from Friday afternoon until Saturday on account of a temporary difference of opinion as to making the punishment alike for all defendants.

A confession on the part of Marx led to the discovery of the hiding place of the other bandits. Marx entered a plea of guilty and begged for mercy, while the other bandits attempted to brazen out their plea of innocence. Epilepsy, the result of inheritance, was also pleaded in the case of Vandine.

The bandits heard their doom stolidly. The mother of Vandine was in the courtroom. Niedermeier's mother was also present. Neither of the women made an outcry. The mother of Marx did not appear. She is said to be at home n a state bordering on collapse.

TILLMAN BETTER.

Another Abscess on His Tonsil Was Lanced Sunday.

Washington, March 14.—Senator Tillman, who, for a week, has had serious trouble with his throat, is reported to be very much improved, and the confident expectation is expressed that he will be able to leave the city for the south during the present week for a period of recuperation. The marked improvement is due to the relief experienced from the lancing of another abscess. The senator swallows readily now, and is able to converse easily. Sunday morning the senator suffered extreme pain, its intensity being greater than any he had experienced since the throat affection first manifested itself, but these last operations ended the pain.

SHIPPING SEASON.

San Angelo Expects to Do Much Business In This Line.

San Angelo, Tex., March 14.—M. L. Allen shipped one car of horses to Pittsburg, Tex., March 7. The Santa Fe has received orders for 850 stock cars, and all indications are that the shipments of stock this season will be very large. It is estimated by some that 150,000 head of cattle will be shipped from here to Indian Territory during the next month.

COMMITTEE NAMED.

Speaker Cannon Announces Who Will Do the Investigating.

Washington, March 14.—When the house met Saturday Speaker Cannon announce the special committee provided for by the McCall resolution to investigate the indictment respecting the postoffice department, as follows: McCall, Republican, Massachusetts, chairman; Hitt, Republican, Illinois; Burton, Republican, Ohio; Metcalf, Republican, California; McDermot, Democrat, New Jersey; Bartlett, Democrat, Georgia, and Richardson, Democrat, Alabama.

MAN AND WIFE DEAD.

She Had Broken Skull and Gas Took Husband's Life.

New York, March 14.—Robert Gray Painter and wife were found dead in their apartments here. The woman was in bed with her skull crushed in and her husband was in the bath room, having apparently committed suicide by ga sasphyxiation. The case is supposed to be one of murder and suicide.

"Nellie Bly's" Husband Dead.

New York, March 14.—Robert Seaman, president of the Iron Clad Manufacturing company, is dead at his home here from heart failure, following injuries received thre eweeks ago, when he was run down by a horse and wagon near hs residence. Mr. Seaman, who was eighty years old, was married in 1895 to "Nellie Bly," the authoress.

Missionary Murdered.

New York, March 14.—The Presbyterian board of foreign missions received by cable confirmation of the news of the murder of the Rev. O. Benjamin W. Labaree near Khoi, Persia. The Rev. Mr. Labaree, who was murdered, was born in Urumia, Persia, thirty-four years ago. He was appointed a missionary in 1893. He leaves a widow and two children.

Tracy Sells His Horses.

Middletown, N. Y., March 14.—General B. F. Tracy, secretary of the navy under President Harrison and for a number of years a prominent breeder of trotting horses, has disposed of all his racing stock and retired permanently from the business. He will, however, retain his property near Goshen, where many noted horses have been foaled.

Steel Reservoir Collapses.

Abilene, March 14.—The steel reservoir of the state epileptic colony collapsed Sunday. It was filled with water Saturday night for the first time since completion, and went down during a sandstorm. No one was injured. This will delay the opening of the institution.

Four Buildings Burn.

Clarksville, Tex., March 14.—Four two-story business houses were destroyed by fire Sunday. The loss will foot up nearly to $30,000.

Hailstones as large as hen eggs are reported falling in some parts of north Texas Saturday.

At Big Sandy, Tex., J. R. Woods, a prominent mill man, was badly hurt in a runaway.

A Mrs. Sullivan, living thirty miles from Texarkana, leaped from a train, and is thought fatally hurt.

Mrs. Lizzie Shelton, an aged lady, fell into a cistern at Roxton, Lamar county, Tex., and came near drowning.

At the Portland Cement company's works near Dallas P. D. Collins was fatally crushed by machinery falling on him.

Sheriff Baggett was acquitted at Big Springs, Tex., of the murder of E. R. Wheat, whom he was trying to arrest.

In a difficulty at Lake Village, Ark., says a special to the Little Rock Gazette, William Frame killed J. M. Palmer.

U. H. King, treasurer of the Emory River Milling company, of Harriman, Tenn., suicided. His accounts were correct.

Bodies of three infants were found at the city dump of Houston. Investigation of supposed baby farm is in progress.

Three Kansas City capitalists for $500,000 have secured the National gas works and leased lands at Independence, Kan.

His Image.

Marked with the indisputable evidence of an encounter with John Barleycorn and a hard fist, he ambled into a drug store for relief. His eyes were half closed; there was a wandering bleeding laceration across his forehead; his nose was tilted to one side, and a gash in one cheek completed the damage.

The druggist cheerfully replied that he would fix up the caller.

"Wait a minute," said the apothecary as he reached for the gauze, the lint and the antiseptic. The badly marred customer disconsolately sauntered about the shop, but suddenly stopped in front of one of those convex mirrors that do such queer tricks of distortion with their reflected images.

Our friend caught a glimpse of himself out of those disturbed optics. With a yell of terror he tore himself loose from the scene and bolted for the door, scaring the druggist half to death.

"Come back here!" shouted the drug clerk.

"Not much!" almost shrieked the fleeing man. "I just saw myself in your looking glass, and if I don't get to a doctor I'm ruined for life."

And he did not stop for explanations.—San Francisco Call.

Fattening Turkeys.

For fattening turkeys pen them, give them plenty of water and sort over the potato bin and take those unsuitable for the table and boil a lot of them and mash them, mixing with them an equal bulk of cornmeal. Make it stiff, and cook enough at once to last a week. We don't know of any food that will fatten a turkey or any other fowl faster than this.—Farm and Ranch.

Double Eggs.

Hens cannot lay two perfect eggs in one day because the hen's body is not capable of releasing sufficient carbonate of lime to furnish two perfect shells. The first growth of the egg in the hen is the yolk. When this reaches maturity it drops into a long membranous canal, known as the oviduct. As it travels through this canal it receives a coating of albumen, which is the white of the egg. As it approaches the mouth of the oviduct it receives a coating of lime, which constitutes the shell. With a full laying hen this operation occurs only every twenty-four hours. Once in awhile, however, due probably to stimulation and overfeeding, the ova, or yolks, are produced so rapidly that two of them drop into the oviduct together. These ova travel together along the passage and receive the white separately, but become inclosed in one shell, and when laid are commonly known as double yolked eggs. Such an egg is in reality a double egg, the white being duplicated as well as the yolk.

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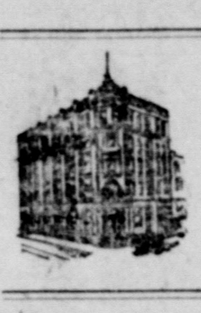

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SITTING HENS.

Proper Way to Care For Biddy When She Becomes Broody.

As spring draws near we are reminded that the time is at hand for arranging the nests and getting everything in readiness for hatching out the broods of little chicks. First of all the nest must be made in a room or shed apart from the house devoted to laying hens. Any out of the way room, closed shed or loft will answer for the purpose, and there the nest should be made. A large, roomy box eighteen inches deep, with an opening in the side large enough to allow the hen to pass in and out at will, should be used. First put a few shovelfuls of dry dirt or sifted coal ashes in the bottom of the box and hollow out in the shape of a nest; then cover with straw or hay and shape it so that the eggs will not roll over on each other. After the hen has shown a desire to sit for a few days take your lantern after dark and gently carry her to the new nest, in which you have already placed a few china nest eggs.

Hold the lantern so that she can see the nest and let her step gently in the box and nestle down. Cover the top of the box and close the opening in front and let her remain confined for a full day. The next night you may remove the covering, place food and water in front of the box and gently lift her off and let her eat and drink. When satisfied, she will return to the nest and will then be ready for the eggs which you intend to put under her.

Should she refuse to return to the nest, as a hen will sometimes, it is useless to try further, and it is better to let her return to the yard and wait until another one gets broody. Sitting hens should be fed on whole corn exclusively. This, together with grit, water and a dust box, should be placed near the nest, and she will need no further care. After the first week she should be dusted well with insect powder and then again about the eighteenth day. If an egg gets broken and the others become fouled wash them in lukewarm water and replace them in nest.

It is better to set two on the same day, and when they hatch give all the chicks to one hen and reset the other. The second batch is usually the more successful, as the hens become more faithful after the first weeks. When the eggs begin to pip do not disturb the hen by lifting her up. Let her remain quiet until the shells begin to crowd the chicks; then reach under her and remove them. Do not take her, with the chicks, off the nest until twenty-four hours after they hatch. Nature has supplied them with food, so that what they need most is warmth. More young chicks die from being chilled than from any other cause, and many of those that do not die are stunted and never grow as they should.—Home and Farm.

Advantages of Incubators.

Among the numerous advantages of the incubator over the hen may be mentioned the following: The incubator is always ready for business, while a hen only sits when she feels like it. It is less work to care for an incubator than for a sufficient number of hens to hatch the same number of chickens. The greater the egg capacity used the more time is saved over that required for the care of the hens. The chickens are so much more uniform in size and age that they are more easily cared for, more cheaply fed and present a much more attractive appearance when fitted for the market. Again, chickens hatched in incubators are always free from lice and generally remain so till they are large enough not to be much injured by them, a thing that can rarely be said of hen hatched chickens.

Equally as much can be said of a brooder. It is always ready to receive the chicks, and you do not have to hunt it up at night for fear it might rain and the chicks get chilled. It is always dry and comfortable at any time of the year.—Prairie Farmer.

Sensitive Eggs.

"An egg in the process of hatching is remarkably sensitive to vibration," says an expert in the breeding of fowls in the Poultry Record. "The running of a train or the passage of a wagon in the street will spoil a whole incubator full of eggs if the jarring or the wave reaches the apparatus. Even such a little thing as the banging of a door in some other part of the house will destroy the chances of hatching out a brood where care has not been taken to place the incubator out of the reach of such disturbances. A thunderstorm always gives them a scare, as thousands of eggs are spoiled by a sudden heavy thunderclap. To sneeze or cough in the vicinity of the incubators will sometimes work a disastrous result."

A Warm Boy.

One evening a youth named Tom Put his watch on the stove, good-sooth.
"Why do you do that?"
Asked the big pussy cat.
"'Cause I like a hot time," said he.
—Leslie's Weekly.

Many Try It.

"But why did he marry?"

"So as to have some one to help live within his income. He could not do it alone."—Buffalo Express.

The Retort Courteous.

"You're easy," growled the Russian
With glance so fierce and frosty.
The Jap replied, with courteous air,
"We know we're Japanesy."
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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