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

The Fort Worth Daily Live Stock Reporter.

VOL. VIII. NORTH FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1904 NO. 77

LIVESTOCK MARKET

W CATTLE ON THE MARKET. HOG RECEIPTS MODERATE.

the 1,300 Cattle Receipts, 1,100 Went through Beef Steers and Butcher ows Steady—Canners Slow—Calves nchanged.

GS LIGHT WEIGHT AND NOTHING OF CHOICE QUALITY.

rket Opened Slow, but Buyers and ellers Got Together on a Steady Basis—Bulk $4.90 to $5.00.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	H&M.
day	1,300	1,100	1,550	70
t month	1,228	1,684	....	..
e day 1903.	751	1,306	....	..

Official Receipts Yesterday.

tle	1,153
s	1,385
p	40
ses and mules	23

Selling Prices Today.

ATTLE—Steers, top $3.50. Cows, $2.55.

OGS—Top $5.05, bulk $4.90@5.00.

HEEP—Spring lambs, bulk $7.

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

ers—Good to choice	$3 40@3 75
edium fed	3 00@3 40
tockers and feeders	2 50@3 00
earlings	1 25@2 50
s—Choice heavy fed	2 50@3 00
edium butcher	2 15@2 50
utters	1 85@2 15
anners	1 00@1 75
ls, stags and oxen	1 50@3 25
ves—Good to fancy veals	4 00@6 00
ommon to fair	2 00@3 50

The supply of marketable cattle today s unusually light even for Friday. y eight cars were shipped in for the rket, with about 200 head, but in the ipts were thirty cars of cows going ough to the Territory for grass, and l receipts figured close around 1,300, inst 746 last Friday, 1,228 for the responding day last month, and 751 the same Friday one year ago.

BEEF STEERS.

fferings of stters today were comed of one or two loads of fairly well shed cattle, with a few odds and ends ttered around the yards.

There was no very urgent demand, but small supply was cleaned up in a rt time generally on a steady basis h yesterday's trading.

Representative sales:

	Ave.	Price
	1080	3 50
	1049	3 35
	735	3 00
	625	2 55
	493	2 00
	410	1 00

BUTCHER STOCK.

Outside of one load of good quality yed heifers the butcher stock supply s made up mostly of common thin s of the canner order.

There was an active demand for anyng good enough to kill, and trading steady.

On the common thin canners salesmen d a hard time finding buyers, and it some time before this end of the pply was cleaned up.

Bulls were scarce and the few on the rket sold at unchanged prices comed with the high time of last week.

Cows.

	800	3 00
	546	2 75
	1030	2 60
	719	2 55
	655	2 50
	808	2 25
	670	2 00
	680	2 00
	660	2 00
	821	1 75
	600	1 75
	631	1 60
	590	1 25
	470	1 25

Heifers.

	550	2 50

Bulls.

	850	1 75
	860	1 75
	910	1 75

CALVES.

Nothing very choice in the calf line ived. A good many were on the yearg order, and trading generally was hanged from yesterday.

	116	4 25
	182	4 25
	140	3 75
	160	3 50
	180	3 00
	272	2 50
	240	2 35

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

oice sorted	$5 05@5 20
xed packers	4 90@5 05
ghts	4 50@4 90
s	3 50@4 50
gs and roughs	3 00@3 75

The hog supply continues to hold up ll, and today, with fourteen cars in, al receipts were close around 1,100, inst 951 last Friday, 1,684 for the me day last month, and 1,306 for the responding day one year ago.

The supply consisted of 8 loads from the Territory and 6 from Texas points. Nothing very choice came in and the quality was common to medium, with nothing very heavy and a liberal sprinkling of pigs, making the total run average under the 200 pound mark.

The market was slow opening, and during the early hours ruled weak, but finally buyers got into line and started buying on a steady basis, and by noon the bulk of offerings were weighed up.

One or two loads were good enough to bring $5.05, but the bulk of sales landed at a range of from $4.90@5.00.

Representative sales.

Hogs.

No.	Shrink.	Average.	Price.
1	.....	200	4 60
12	.....	148	4 50
61	.....	167	4 65
33	.....	197	4 75
79	.....	170	4 95
82	.....	180	4 97½
82	.....	191	5 02½
81	.....	220	5 05
62	.....	238	5 05
Pigs.			
36	.....	110	3 50
35	.....	98	3 75
20	.....	115	4 25
5	.....	100	4 25
43	.....	129	4 40
2	.....	125	4 50

THE SHEEP TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Spring lambs	$5.00@7 50
Lambs	3 50@6 00
Wethers	3 50@4 50
Ewes	2 50@3 50
Culls	1 50@2 50

Representative sales:

Lambs.

No.	Ave.	Price.
9	39	7 00
15	45	7 00
3	30	6 00

HORSES AND MULES

Horses.

Drafts, good	$140@150
Chunks, good	75@130
Drivers, good to fancy	75 up
Drivers, medium	55@ 75
Southerners, common to fair	35@ 50
Southerners, good to extra	75@100
Plugs	15@ 20
Rangers, plain	10@ 30
Choice range horses	50@ 75
Mules.	
13½ to 14 hands, fat	$ 50@ 60
14 to 14½ hands, fat	75@ 85
14½ to 15 hands, fat	90@120
15 to 15½ hands, fat	125@140
15½ to 16 hands, fat with quality	145@160
16 to 16½ hands, extra, 1,200 to 1,500	164@175

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.

Cisco Oil Mills, Cisco	36
A. F. Crowley, Cisco	31
Tom Sayle, Commerce	44
J. A. Kuykendall, Mill Creek	46
J. R. Rich, San Angelo	48
Through.	
J. G. McGannon, San Angelo	1,083
Hogs.	
Jerry F. Smith, Rio Vista	47
Jas. Crawford, Purcell, I. T.	82
Arnett & Elston, Luther, O. T.	89
J. W. Lynch, Roff, I. T.	77
J. A. Kuykendall, Mill Creek, I. T.	102
W. A. Fitzgerald, Ector	74
D. M. & Co., Commerce	81
R. A. Riddels, Caddo, I. T.	78
Reeves & Masters, Lott	81
W. B. Johnson, Enid, O. T.	81
G. W. Thomas, Ninnekah, I. T.	99
H. Jackson, Bridgeport, Tex.	62
W. F. H., Easterly	111
Sheep.	
Wm. Connelly, San Angelo	1,546
Horses and Mules.	
J. A. Kuykendall, Mill Creek, I. T.	1
R. P. Atkinson, Sweetwater	20
R. A. Wilkins, Sweetwater	26
A. Lander, Sweetwater	21

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET

Cattle.

Armour & Co.	341
Swift & Co.	210
Williams	23
Saunders	60
Ehrman	14
East	11
P. & R.	20
Alexy	28
J. A.	30
Myers	26
Others	40
Calves.	
Swift & Co.	95
Armour & Co.	21
Hogs.	
Swift & Co.	536
Armonr & Co.	425
C. & R.	86
Sheep.	
Armour & Co.	21
Swift & Co.	19

ABOUT THE STOCK YARDS TODAY.

Peevy & Masters marketed from Lott, Tex., 81 hogs averaging 220 pounds at $5.05.

H. Jackson of Bridgeport sent in 62 hogs averaging 238 lbs., which sold at $5.05.

Arnett & Elston of Luther, O. T., marketed 82 hogs averaging 191 lbs., at $5.02½.

Gagnebin & Cox of Augusta, O. T., had in today 82 hogs averaging 182 lbs., which sold at $4.97½.

Wm. Connelly shipped through these yards today 6 double-deck cars of sheep, 1,546 head, from San Angelo to Los Angeles, Cal., consigned to the Maier Packing Co. The quality was medium to poor.

J. T. Lucas of Sacul had in 20 cows averaging 719 pounds, which sold at $2.55, and 7 steers averaging 625 at the same price.

J. R. Rich, one of the well known shippers to this market, had in two loads of steers. Twenty-four averaging 1049, sold at $3.35, and 24 averaging 1080, at $3.50.

Two train loads of cattle went through the yards today, shipped by J. G. McGannon from San Angelo to Summit, I. T. One train had 531 and the other 552. They came in over the Santa Fe and were to be transferred to the Katy. On unloading here 13 dead and 41 cripples were found. They are mostly cows, and are going to the Territory for pasturage.

COMPLAINT OF CATTLE SHIPPERS.

Ask the Railroad Commission to Give Relief Against T. & P. Order.

At the instance of cattle shippers along the line of the Texas & Pacific railway, Messrs. Sam T. Cowan, of counsel for the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, and John T. Lytle, secretary of that association, were in Austin yesterday and appeared before the railroad commission, asking for some action to give relief against the Texas & Pacific's cancellation of joint shipping rates. The commission is asked to compel the Texas & Pacific to revoke this order.

The commission is investigating the matter, in the hope of finding a means of remedying the abuse complained of. The action of the Frisco and the Katy railroads, in making proportional rates, has largely alleviated the cause of complaint, as they will carry shipments on through to destination from junction points, at a cost not exceeding the present through freight charges.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,500	24,000	15,000
Kansas City	1,000	5,000	1,000
St. Louis	1,000	5,500	1,500
	3,500	34,500	17,500

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, April 1.—CATTLE—Receipts 1,500. Market steady. Beeves $5.35@5.50, cows and heifers $1.25@4.25, stockers and and feeders $2.50@4.15.

HOGS — Receipts 24,000. Market 5 to 10 higher. Top $5.40, bulk $5.15@5.30.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,500. Steady.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, April 1.—CATTLE—Receipts 1,000. Market steady. Beeves $3.75@5.00, cows and heifers $2.50@4.50, Texas and Westerns $3.00@4.20.

HOGS—Receipts 5,000. Market opened 5 higher, closing strong. Top $5.22½, bulk $5.10@5.20.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,000. Market 10 higher.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stock Yards, April 1.—CATTLE—Receipts 1,000, Texas 300. Steady. Steers $3.25@4.35, cows and heifers $2.10@3.10.

HOGS — Receipts 5,500. Market 5 higher. Pigs and lights $4.60@4.90, packers $4.85@5.20, butchers $5.25@5.40.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,500. Strong.

THE HORSE ONCE HAD FIVE TOES.

Hon. Wm. C. Whitney some time ago gave the American Museum of Natural History in New York, a fund to investigate all that could be known of the modern horse and his ancestors. The results of these researches have been very valuable and the history of the horse has been very largely cleared up. The horse has been traced back to a period probably 3,000,000 years ago. He was then an animal about the size of a fox, and on his feet were four and probably five, toes. He was an inhabitant of marshes. No animal better illustrates the doctrine of evolution.

As the character of the earth's surface changed, through long geological ages, the horse grew larger and stronger, for being a grazing animal he had to be able to bring his mouth down to the ground. The fossil remains discovered, tell a very plain story. At length, there were but thtee toes, the middle one being much of the largest. In the modern horse the middle toe has become the single hoof, but the bone formation still shows that at one time the animal had a number of toes. The character of the horse's teeth has changed fully as much as that of his feet, for food has greatly changed.

LIKE MAY NOT WED LIKE.

Eldest Sons Not Allowed to Marry Eldest Daughters In Japan.

According to old and established custom in Japan, the eldest child, whether male or female, must under all circumstances abide at and inherit the home. By this means a continuous succession is assured, and the estates cannot pass into the hands of strangers.

From this arrangement it follows of necessity that no eldest child can marry and live with an eldest child of the opposite sex. When an heiress weds, her husband must assume the family name.

A similar custom prevails in certain families among the people of the Basque provinces, in the north of Spain. An eldest son among them is not allowed to marry an eldest daughter if both are firstborn.

In this case, too, the husband of any eldest daughter takes up his residence under his wife's roof and adopts her name, which is thus transmitted to their children.

A TATTOOED FILIPINO.

His Skin Betrayed Him and Caused His Arrest.

A man was taken to constabulary headquarters the other day whose body was an art gallery. His breast, back and arms had been rendered completely antinganting by tattooers, working under the skillful guidance of antinganting priests. He was visiting his querida in Manila when arrested.

He was not an unprepossessing native, but he had too many incriminating documents worked into his cuticle to be allowed to roam around in wild state, so he was arrested as a suspicious character. He gave his name as Sylvester Gomez. His antingantings were above suspicion, as well as above price, and had they been worked on a garment, as is customary, he would have been despoiled of it for a curio.

Over his heart he had worked a conventional figure of an altar, with a cross superimposed. This he said was an antinganting. On his right breast was a human heart, inverted, surmounted by a cross, with three letters above it. When asked what particular brand of antinganting this was he only grinned the wider. It is believed that this fantastic design is the reminder of some vow that he took during the insurrection. Three more letters and a cross were tattooed in the hollow of his back. He said that these were never known to fail to keep off diseases, and indeed it must be confessed that he seemed to be an extraordinarily healthy animal.

Then there were long disarrangements of the alphabet across his breast and all down his arms. They looked as if somebody had attempted to write a lot of seditious newspaper headlines in Tagalog and had run short of copy paper and so had used Gomez for a writing tablet. He explained that these would keep off bullets, and they looked as if they would.—Manila Cable News.

Russia's General In Chief.

Kuropatkin is only fifty-six. He is an inspiring figure, trusted because he has never been afraid. Five years ago Kuropatkin was warned that the great powder magazine at St. Petersburg was to be blown up within twenty-four hours and the magazine at Toulon too. Toulon was outside his sphere, but Kuropatkin, who received the warning while in bed, rose and went at once to the St. Petersburg magazine stores. Calling together officers and men, he inspected the stores, declared the inspection satisfactory and gave every man three days' leave as a token of his pleasure. Other guards and sappers were summoned, a rampart was dug round the magazine, and before night it was certain that any danger that had existed had been averted. Nothing happened, but the next morning the powder magazine at Toulon was blown up.—London Mail.

British Army Chiefs.

It is rather curious that Lord Roberts, who has just retired, was only the eighteenth commander in chief that the British army has had since the office was created in 1674. This gives an average tenure of nearly thirteen years, which is a long time for any man to serve after working his way up to so lofty a position. But at times the office has been vacant, and not all of the incumbents put their feet on all the rounds of the ladder. In earlier times the office was a perquisite of the great. Charles II. appointed his son, the Duke of Monmouth, who was later beheaded. He was followed by the Duke of Marlborough. Lord Wellington was the fifteenth in succession if reappointments be counted.

A Drifted Balloon Float.

A French inventor, Drouillard, has contrived a "drifted balloon float" for carrying a rope to a ship in distress or from the ship to the shore. The "balloon," which floats on the water, can be folded up like an accordion when not in use. It is not filled with gas. The only object of expanding it, which is done mechanically, is to make it float easily. By means of the action of the wind on its surfaces, which can be set at particular angles like sails, it may be caused to travel in the desired direction. It drags along a timber float, carrying the rope, and provided with loops to which drowning persons may cling in an emergency. Trials on the French coast have shown the practicability of the invention.

Pneumonia and Coughing.

Coughing as an aid in the cure of pneumonia was the idea advanced by Dr. Charles H. Francis before a recent meeting of the Chicago Eclectic Medical and Surgical society. This was one of the many means suggested for the treatment of pneumonia.

"Cough if you want to live," was the advice of the physician. "I have found in my practice that those without the cough almost always succumb to the disease. I have seen strong men who did not cough fail to recover from pneumonia. To me it seems the invariable rule that persons who have pneumonia and do not cough are those that never recover."

Starting a Rumor.

A remarkable instance of the way in which unfounded rumors get into circulation comes from Madrid. A local newspaper was testing some new type. Among the sentences which were "set up" for this purpose was a headline containing the words "Death of the Pope." The consequent proof being satisfactory, the paper on which it was printed was forgotten and in some way appears to have been carried by a draft out of a window. A passerby saw it, read it and within an incredibly short time Madrid was full of circumstantial accounts that the pope had suddenly died after an attack of apoplexy.

Read the Daily Live Stock Reporter.

SATANTA AND BIG TREE.

A Page of Indian History in Texas That Has Been Overlooked.

Decatur, Texas, March 22.—(Judge Soward, in the Fort Worth Record). I notice in your issue of the 21st inst. an article by Adele Spoonts Wharton, in regard to the trial and conviction of Satanta and Big Tree. While the article gives a graphic description of the occurrence, and correctly depicts the sad condition of affairs on our northwestern borders, there are in it a few inaccuracies, and in closing the article the writer falls into the same error commited by Colonel Wilbarger and others.

The statement by your correspondent is that, "after about three years servitude, they (Satanta and Big Tree) were dismissed on parole at the instance of certain kind-hearted people in the East who were ever solicitous about the welfare of the poor Indian."

Now the facts are as follows: Some time after the conviction of Satanta and Big Tree there was a treaty entered into between the United States authorities and the Indians on the Fort Sill reservation and joined in by E. J. Davis as governor of Texas, by which it was stipulated that all of the Indians on the reservation were to appear and answer to roll call each morning; that Satanta and Big Tree were to be paroled by the governor of Texas and returned to the Sill reservation, and they to conform to the foregoing stiuplation; it was further provided that if any of the said Indians should fail to answer to roll call as stipulated, except Satanta and Big Tree, they were to be immediately arrested and transported to San Augustine, Fla. And if Satanta and Big Tree, or either of them, should fail to answer roll call, their parole should be declared violated and they were to be returned to the penitentiary of Texas.

Satanta violated his parole and was returned to the Texas penitentiary where he afterwards commited suicide by throwing himself from the balcony of the penitentiary. Big Tree kept his parole and is living on the reservation at this time.

The Indians made but one raid into Texas after this treaty was signed; and it was in this raid that they murdered the Huff family in Wise county. Upon their return one hundred and thirty-five of these raiders were arrested under the treaty and transported to San Augustine, Fla., after which there was no more raiding into Texas by the Fort Sill Indians; so it appears that as a result of this trial at Jacksboro, in July, 1871, so graphically described by your correspondent, Texas was relieved of the Indian scourge.

To illustrate the statement of your correspondent as to the conditions existing in our border counties at that time, I inclose you a petition handed to me by the members of the Weatherford bar, who practiced at Jacksboro at that time.

"State of Texas, county of Parker—To the Hon. Charles Soward, judge of the Thirteenth judicial district of the state of Texas: We the undersigned members of the bar, practicing attorneys, most respectfully request and petition your honor not to hold the next and ensuing term of the district court at Jacksboro, Jack county, and state as reasons therefor, that it is a well known and indisputable fact that the county of Jack and the whole country between this place and Jacksboro is to an unusual and dangerous extent infested with large bands of hostile Indians; that on this account, travel between this place and Jacksboro is unusually dangerous, that owing to the great number of Indians in the country we do not think it would be humane and just to force the litigants and jurors of Jack county to leave their families and attend court.

We therefore hope your honor will not hold said court. Weatherford, Texas, June, 22, 1871.

S. W. T. LANHAM,
District Attorney.
A. J. HOOD.
J. L. L. McCALL,
R. J. McKENZIE,
A. J. BALL,
J. C. STONE,
H. F. HENSLEY,
THOMAS BALL,

To this petition I replied that, being informed that Satanta, Big Tree and Satank were held as prisoners by the United States military authorities at Fort Sill, and that such authorities offered to turn them over to the civil authorities of Texas for trial for the murder of seven of our citizens, recently murdered in Jack county, I considered it of paramount importance that the ensuing court be convened and a grand jury impanceled, so that the Indians could be indicted and tried for this terrible murder provided they were guilty; but that I would not require any litigant party to appear at such term unless by consent of all parties.

So I went to Jacksboro, organized the grand jury, bills were returned, warrants issued and General McKenzie, who was then in command at Fort Richardson, furnished a guard for the sheriff who went to Sill and brought Satanta and Big Tree, Satank having been killed while trying to make his escape on the way to Texas. Then followed the trial and conviction, and I may say in conclusion that I wrote to Governor E. J. Davis and gave him an outline of my reasons for thinking better use could be made of Satanta and Big Tree than their being hanged.

I have a letter from the governor in which he says, "I consider your recommendations good, and have commuted the sentence of Satanta and Big Tree to imprisonment for life." Yours truly,

CHARLES SOWARD,
Ex-Judge of the old Thirteenth Judicial District of Texas.

Snapped Up.

"You're looking gloomy today, Tomkins. What's the matter?"

"Matter? You know Miss Passee, the old maid that lives down the way. Dawkins told me she was engaged to him, so just for the fun of the thing I proposed to her, and she accepted me. Now I'm looking for Dawkins."—London Telegraph.

A Growing Climate.

The Professor—Do things grow rapidly in your part of the country? Young Housekeeper—I should say they do. When I order lamb from the butcher it always grows to mutton on the way home.—Woman's Home Companion.

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS.

Mrs. S. G. Lynne has been elected president of the Society of American Women in London.

Miss Esther Allen Howland, who died a few days ago at Quincy, Mass. made the first fancy valentine in this country.

The pension of "Aunt Ann" Waters of Maryland has recently been increased from $12 per month to $24. "Aunt Ann" is ninety-eight years old and a widow of 1812.

Mrs. Helen G. Craig, who died the other day at Asbury Park, N. J., was selected from a list of beautiful girls in Boston to crown Lafayette with a laurel wreath when he visited that city in 1824.

A young woman in Texas, Miss Ida Lee Cowden, who had not spoken above an almost inaudible whisper for over a year, arose the other night, thought she saw a burglar, emitted a piercing scream and has been able to talk ever since.

Mrs. McBride, who acquired so much celebrity under her maiden name of Miss Maud Gonne by the violence of her Nationalist invectives against everything English, has just become the mother of a boy. It will be inappropriate, therefore, to describe her any longer as "the Irish Joan of Arc."

Miss Elizabeth Cogley, telegraph superintendent of the Union station in Harrisburg, Pa., has been an operator there for thirty-five years and has been in the continuous service of the Pennsylvania for forty-three years. Miss Cogley received President Lincoln's message calling for volunteers in Pennsylvania. She is sixty-three years old.

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

The perfume woods and plants of the Philippine Islands will be shown in a special collection.

Phonographic reproductions of singing, reading and recitations in the Milwaukee schools will be a unique exhibit in the Palace of Education.

California will install an olive oil factory in the California space in the Agricultural building. The process of extracting the oil will be shown in all detail.

James F. Early has produced a superb model of the library of congress which will be the principal feature in the exhibit to be made under Dr. Putnam's direction.

Dr. F. H. Baker, superintendent of the National Zoological park, will be in charge of the aviary. He has announced that the exhibition of birds will be the largest and most comprehensive ever attempted, and the big cage for the flying specimens will be 200 feet long, 60 feet wide and 70 feet high.

WRITERS AND PAINTERS.

Mark Twain is busily engaged in compiling his autobiography at his villa near Florence.

George Frederick Watts is the only English painter who can boast of having been an exhibitor at the Royal academy for sixty-seven years. Two portraits which he sent there in 1837 were shown again in the gallery recently.

W. T. Stead has gone to South Africa. The exertions connected with his new daily paper proved too much for him. His physicians warned him that if he continued at work he would lose his memory entirely, and so he dropped his pen and sailed on the first steamer.

Time brings its revenges. Gerome, the famous French artist, strongly opposed for years the election of Carolus Duran to the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris. Gerome died recently, and Duran was elected to the seat made vacant by the passing away of his venerable adversary.

THINGS THEATRICAL.

Richard Carle, the comedian, has written a new musical comedy called "The Mummy and the Maid."

"Cupid and Company," a musical comedy by Tracy Sweet and A. Baldwin Sloane, is to have a production in the near future.

Marguerita Sylva, who was last seen in "Erminie," is to be starred next season by the Shubert brothers. The opera has already been selected.

"Amorelle," the English musical comedy which is now running successfully in London, will be seen in this country next season with May Edouin as the star.

Sam Bernard is to be starred next season in "The Girl From Kay's." Hattie Williams is to be featured in the production. Both of these players have made a hit in this musical play.

STATE LINES.

New Hampshire paid out more than $10,000 in bounties on hedgehogs within a year. In all 38,295 of the animals were killed.

Georgia will get $250,000 net out of its recent award of convict labor. Fifteen hundred convicts have been let out to contractors in the state.

Massachusetts with its 2,500,000 population has more miles of street railroad track than New York with its 7,000,000 population. In fact, Massachusetts has more street railroad track than any state in the Union.

KUROPATKIN.

The name "Kuropatkin" means partridge. It remains to be seen whether Kuropatkin will prove himself to be a bird or a fizzle.—Chicago Record-Herald.

General Kuropatkin may be right in his statement that the Russian soldiers will astonish the world. In fact, the world is somewhat astonished already.—Kansas City Journal.

The Reporter is 50 cents a month.

Hearts Courageous

By Harold McGrath
Author of "The Puppet Girl," "The Man on the Box," "The Goose Girl," "The Adventures of Robin Hood," "The Princess Virginia," "The Man Who Stood Still," "The Man Who Dared," "The Man Who Dared Nothing," "The Man Who Dared Everything," "The Man Who Dared Anything," "The Man Who Dared Everything Else," "The Man Who Dared Everything Else Twice," "The Man Who Dared Everything Else Twice Over," "The Man Who Dared Everything Else Twice Over Again," "The Man Who Dared Everything Else Twice Over Again Once More," "The Man Who Dared Everything Else Twice Over Again Once More Again," "The Man Who Dared Everything Else Twice Over Again Once More Again Once More," "The Man Who Dared Everything Else Twice Over Again Once More Again Once More Again," "The Man Who Dared Everything Else Twice Over Again Once More Again Once More Again Once More," "The Man Who Dared Everything Else Twice Over Again Once More Again Once More Again Once More Again," "The Man Who Dared Everything Else Twice Over Again Once More Again Once More Again Once More Again Once More," "The Man Who Dared Everything Else Twice Over Again Once More Again Once More Again Once More Again Once More Again," "The Man Who Dared Everything Else Twice Over Again Once More Again Once More Again Once More Again Once More Again Once More," "The Man Who Dared Everything Else Twice Over Again Once More Again Once More Again Once More Again Once More Again Once More Again," "The Man Who Dared Everything Else Twice Over Again Once More Again Once More Again Once More Again Once More Again Once More Again Once More," "The Man Who Dared Everything Else Twice Over Again Once More Again Once More Again Once More Again Once More Again Once More Again Once More Again," "The Man Who Dared Everything Else Twice Over Again Once More Again Once More Again Once More Again Once More Again Once More Again Once More Again Once More," "The Man Who Dared Everything Else Twice Over Again Once More Again Once More Again Once More Again Once 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TED THIBETANS

Younghusband and Soldiers Are Victorious.

H LIST IS LARGE

ission Is Attacked on Two ons, but the Aggressors re Forced to Retreat Before Their Foes.

British India, April 1.—News received of severe fighting. etans having attacked the ission under Colonel Young- There were two engage- d the Thibetans were repulsed y loss. The British captured etans' camp. While the Brit- nce had practically been un- the Thibetans suffered great and it was sometimes found e to use the Maxim guns and ing to the congealing of the country is bleak and without f vegetation, and the expedi- to face piercing winds and dust, while there was a heavy ow.

'clock Thursday morning a lumn started to reconnoiter etan camp at Curu, where- eneral from L'Hassa, with a etinue, came to interview Younghusband. The general colonel to retire with a mis- alung for the purpose of car- negotiations. An attack of on proceeded. Colonel Young- replied that negotiations had ceeding fruitlessly for fifteen d that retirement was now e. The Thibetan general and Colonel Younghusband his troops to try to seize the s, blocking the road without them. For a time the tactics British were successful, but hile the attitude of the Thibe- vinced Colonel McDonald of sity of disarming them. The s numbered 1500 and their to the effort to disarm to a smart engagement.

respondent of the Daily Mail mission was severely wound- Thibetan losses are believed ver 400, while the British are about a dozen. The force returned to Tuna and at rifles bearing the Russian stamp and Russian ammuni- found on the wounded Thi- icers.

The First.

harpe—I celebrate my twenty- irthday tomorrow. Miss Old- ed! And—isn't it singular?— Miss Sharpe—Oh, but I cele- e for the first time.

e Lady of the House.

ner—Is the lady of the house mestic—Yis, sor; there is two Which wan do yez want to see?

RTH RAILWAY SCHEDULE

Rock Island System.

rains at T. & P. Passenger Sta- 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

iver, Texas & Southern Ry.	Arrive. North
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

orth & Denver City Railway.

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

issouri, 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

exas & 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'th 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

ntinental Division via Sherman.

	Arrive.
Texark. & St. Louis.	4:35 pm

ational & Great Northern Ry.

	Arrive
Houston &San An.Ex.	7:55 pm
Austin " " "	12:05 pm

, 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

n & Texas Central Railroad.

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

PRIVATE HOGAN, COWARD

By C. B. Lewis

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It was really the sergeant's fault from the beginning. He had been sent out on the mountain road to protect the citizen laborers who were cutting telegraph poles, and he had sat himself down with his back to a rock and fallen asleep. There was danger from marauding Indians, but he had posted no pickets.

Private Hogan was a new recruit who had never seen a hostile warrior, and he should have been warned how to act in case of an attack. Two hours had passed quietly away when ten Sioux warriors "jumped" the party. They attacked suddenly and with whoops and yells, and the sergeant's guard was thrown into a panic and ran away. All rallied after a short flight—all but Hogan. He was thoroughly frightened and continued his flight for a mile. Then his Irish courage returned and forced his legs to take his body back, and he arrived just in time to help his comrades out of a bad fix. A citizen and a soldier had been killed and a second soldier wounded, and Sergeant Davidson quaked as he thought of the report he must make to his colonel. There was one way to excuse his carelessness, and he seized upon it.

In due course of time Private Hogan was court martialed for cowardice. He had run away from the enemy and left his comrades to fight it out. True, they had run also, headed by the sergeant, and it was also true that Hogan returned at a critical stage and fought well, but the sergeant piled it on to him at the trial and made out a bad case against him. He must save his neck by putting the rope around another's, and the sentence was that Private Hogan be dismissed from the army for cowardice.

Two weeks later he was escorted to the gate of the fort one afternoon and told to go. As he left the gate the disgraced man turned toward Wolf creek and walked away without once looking back. He had made a poor defense, but he knew that he was no coward and that he had been sacrificed to save the sergeant. To be thus dismissed from the army meant that he must get out of the country. As a branded coward even the squaws of the half breeds would be licensed to spit upon him.

There was but one house at the crossing of Wolf creek, that of the Widow Thompson. She had lived there with her daughter Mary, now a girl of twenty, for three or four years past, furnishing meals to the teamsters and being the only postmaster for many miles around. Several soldiers at the fort were "sweet" on Mary, but Sergeant Davison was supposed to have the call over all of them. His term of service would be out in less than a year, and in his own mind he arranged to marry Mary and settle down on the ranch. It had been long since the Sioux raided up Smoky valley, but there was no telling when they might come again, and a beacon had been prepared by the soldiers for the women to light in case they needed help night or day.

When Hogan reached the postoffice he sat down on the doorsteps and let his chin fall into his hands and did some thinking. By and by the girl came out and found him there. She had heard of his trial and sentence, and she pitied him.

"I suppose you despise me the same as the rest?" he said as he knew of her presence, but without looking up.

"You have been drummed out?" she queried in turn.

"Aye, drummed out and disgraced forever! I'm more of an object of contempt than a squaw man. Why don't you order me to go on?"

"See here, Hogan, I'm sorry for you," she said as she laid a hand on his arm. "You might have lost your head for a time, but that wasn't cowardice."

"Thank you for that, missy," he said as he looked up, with tears in his eyes.

"You'll have to go, but don't be humiliated. Some of the men have hinted to me that you might have made a stronger defense at the trial."

"Yes, I could have said more," he mused as he nodded his head, "but a scapegoat was wanted, and I was new to the company and had no chums. Miss Mary, I'm a mind to— But let it go. I'm Citizen Hogan, the coward, and will be till I'm 500 miles away and among men who'll never hear of this. If they'd only have sent me to the guardhouse for six months and given me another chance!"

"Don't fret over it," soothed the girl.

"But to call me a coward—me, an Irishman—and to prove it against me! I can't abide it, missy. I can't do it. If I only had another show I'd make 'em sing a different tune. I'm disarmed and disgraced and turned out, but I'd go for the Sioux with a club if the Lord would only send 'em this way."

"But that can't happen, and I'm telling you"—

She was interrupted by shouts and shots and the clatter of hoofs, and next moment the soldier mail rider appeared around the bend of the road forty rods below. He was lying down and clinging to his horse's neck, and behind him were twenty hostiles on their ponies.

"Into the house, missy—in for God's sake!" shouted Hogan as he sprang up and pushed her before him and barred the door.

A Winchester rifle hung on the wall in the public room, and almost before the girl and her mother could realize what was happening Hogan had fired from a window and tumbled the leading Indian off his pony. At that same instant the horse of the mail rider fell at the door, and his wounded owner was flung to the earth.

"I've halted the red devils for a minute," said Hogan to the women, "and now to get the man in before they lift his scalp. Take the rifle and cover me as I make a dash."

A score of bullets were fired at him by the circling Indians as he sprang from the door and seized the wounded man and bore him inside, but he escaped them all. The mail rider was a soldier from his own company and had been shot in the back as he rode. When stretched on the floor inside and whisky forced between his teeth he opened his eyes and looked about and said:

"And this is you, Hogan, the man they call a coward! Damn me, but there's not a man in the fort with your pluck! It was thrown away, though, as I haven't got an hour to live. The Sioux are on the warpath again, and there's twenty in the party out yonder. Nothing can save you here, not even the signal fire."

It was 3 o'clock of a June afternoon when the Indians appeared, and all that long afternoon, with the mail rider lying dead in the house, Hogan and the women stood the warriors off. There were three different rushes, but each one was handsomely repulsed with rifle and revolvers. But from various points encircling the house there was a hostile fire, which made a sieve of the adobe and wounded all three of the defenders. It was when darkness was drawing down that the coward said:

"When night sets in they'll have us for sure. I must light the signal fire. Hold the door for me, missy, and the mother must cover me from the window. If I go down, then God take care of you."

No man could ever figure out how it was done, with the redskins thick about the house and on the watch for just such a move, but Hogan dodged past them and fired the beacon and regained the house, though struck by two bullets as he entered it. It was his end. He looked up, with a smile, as Mary held his hand, and his last words were:

"I wanted a chance, and the Lord gave it to me!"

The Indians fled as the signal fire blazed up, and half an hour later Sergeant Davison and six troopers rode up to find the two wounded women weeping over the dead.

"This is Haggerty, the mail rider," said the sergeant as he looked at the first corpse, "but who may this be in citizen's dress and with three or four wounds?"

"That," said Mary as she looked up through her tears—"that is Hogan the coward, a better man than you ever will be."

Truly Answered.

Boats trading in the Medway in former years rejoiced in rather curious names, and the following was only one of the many amusing incidents resulting from this:

A boat named What's That to You? passing a dockyard at nighttime was hailed, as usual, by the coast guardsman.

"Boat ahoy! Your captain's name?"

"Captain X."

"And what are you laden with?"

"Coals."

"Where bound for?"

"Chatham."

"Ship's name?"

"What's That to You?"

"I asked you the name of the ship?"

"What's That to You?"

"You shall be reported for your insolence!" roared the coast guardsman. Again he put the question, and, receiving the same reply, the boat was commanded to remain where she was.

In the morning two boats were seen keeping guard. The officials, as they boarded the vessel with full authority to seize the offenders, observed for the first time the name painted in large letters. Amid the laughter and jeers of the crew of the What's That to You? they pulled moodily away.—London Telegraph.

Ingersoll's Christian Act.

Robert Ingersoll was once asked by an acquaintance to furnish transportation to the destitute mother of a soldier who was dying in western Pennsylvania.

"It would be a Christian act, Mr. Ingersoll," said the petitioner.

"But I'm not credited with anything Christian," was the response.

A pass was sent, however, and so promptly that before sunset the woman was on her way west.

The next morning's mail carried to Colonel Ingersoll an envelope inclosing these lines:

The God who knows our deepest needs
Cares little how man counts his beads,
For piety is not in creeds
Or solemn faces,
But rather lies in kindly deeds
And Christian graces.

The name of the woman who asked the courtesy and she to whom it was extended were signed.

The colonel read the paper twice, folded it, placed it in the envelope, closed his hand over it, then turned to a friend.

"Such an experience draws the sting from a thousand criticisms," he said simply.

Complimentary.

A vicar appointed to the living in an old English village went in for restoring his church. On either side of the porch, just under the roof, was a grotesque, not to say hideous, face that had become almost hidden. The vicar had these ancient visages worked up until their features were more distinct. Then he took a very old lady of the parish to see them and jokingly asked if she could tell him who they were. "Why, bless my heart, sir," said she, peering at the old ornaments, "it's you and your missis!"

What "Charm" Really Means.

The word "charm" is from the Latin "carmen." Originally it meant incantation. To charm a person is to bewitch him. In "Julius Cæsar," act iii., scene 1, "I charm you," seems to mean "I adjure you." When we speak now of a charming woman we do not imply that she sings an incantation to us, but there is a pretty figure of speech in our use of the word. We mean that she has the same command over us as if the incantation were sung and we were bewitched.

A Fair Test.

Briggs—I believe the time is approaching when every question will be submitted to arbitration and all people will agree. Griggs—Well, if you wish to be undeceived, just make an attempt to settle a dispute between the owner of a house and a tenant.—Brooklyn Life.

WHY WE TREMBLE.

The Nerve Actions Superinduced by Cold, Fear and Anger.

Cold, by stimulating the sensory nerve endings in the skin, produces a corresponding irritation in the brain motor centers and by contracting the blood vessels in the skin produces a temporary excess of blood in the brain. This interferes with the steady flow of nerve force to the muscles so that the spasmodic action of these nerve currents produces the trembling due to cold.

Of trembling from fear or anger Darwin gives this explanation: "Men during long generations have endeavored to escape from their enemies by flight or violent struggling. These cause breathlessness and trembling of the muscles. Whenever fear is felt the same results tend to appear through the force of inheritance and association. Just as furious rage leads persons to make violent attacks on the object of their resentment, so in milder cases, though no such attack may be made, the beginning of violent exertion—namely, trembling of the muscles—tends to show itself. But the chief cause of trembling from fear or anger is, according to the same authority, the interruption or disturbance of the transmission of nerve force from the cerebro spinal system, due to mental agitation. Why or how these emotions affect the cerebro spinal system through the mind in this way is not known."

The First Use of Napkins.

A French writer who evidently was conservative and did not welcome the napkin kindly records with scorn:

"The napkin is placed under the chin and fastened in the back, as if one were going to be shaved. A person told me that he wore his that way that he might not soil his beautiful frills."

It was a difficult matter to tie the two corners in the back, and it is said that thence originated our expression for straitened circumstances, "hard to make both ends meet." This custom led to the habit of the table waiters of carrying a napkin on the left arm.

Barbarous Treatment of Ibo Women.

The Ibos have a barbarous custom of destroying twins. A woman who gives birth to twins is regarded as something accursed, and the children are taken from her and thrown into the bush to perish, while she is proclaimed an outcast and driven from the village. To hold up two fingers to an Ibo woman is to offer her the greatest insult possible. They are very superstitious. They worship idols of wood, mud and iron, which are regarded as protectors to be propitiated at various periods, and slavery exists among all the tribes.

Wanted—Two Good Murderers.

Some curious letters passed between Garrick and a man named Stone. The latter was employed to get recruits for the low parts of the drama, and one night he wrote to Garrick, "Sir, the bishop of Winchester is getting drunk at the Bear and swears he will not play tonight."

At first sight this seems peculiar conduct for a bishop, but it should be explained that the communication only refers to the man engaged to take that character in the play of "Henry VIII."

On another occasion Garrick wrote to Stone: "If you can get me two good murderers I will pay you handsomely, particularly the spouting fellow who keeps the apple stall on Tower hill. The cut in his face is just the thing. Pick me up an alderman or two for 'Richard' if you can, and I have no objection to treat with you for a comely mayor."—Chambers' Journal.

A Wise Provision.

Did you ever notice when a man smites his thumb with a hammer while putting down a carpet under his wife's supervision how quickly he thrusts the bruised and throbbing member into his mouth? People think it is because the application is soothing. But the movement is purely involuntary, like winking. The man cannot help it.

The fact is that nature knows what a man is apt to say under such circumstances and so has provided him with an automatic stopper. Whenever he hits his thumb hard enough to hurt—and it doesn't take a very hard blow almost to kill a man when he is doing something he doesn't like to do—by a sort of interlocking system his thumb flies into his mouth, and for the critical moment speech is cut off.

We cannot control the evil tongues of others, but a good life enables us to despise them.—Cato.

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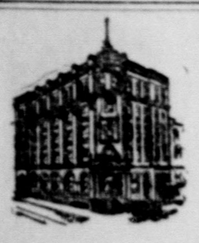

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D. G. HAMILTON, G. H. HOXIE, M. P. BEWLEY.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Death of Major Cave.

Houston, Tex., April 1.—Major E. W. Cave, formerly treasurer of the Houston and Texas Central railroad, died Thursday from injuries received some time ago in getting off a street car. Major Cave was very feeble and his injuries but indirectly contributed to his death. He has been one of Texas' most prominent citizens.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Denison will have a street fair May 9-14.

Cattle in Panhandle are in fine condition.

All oil shipped into Oklahoma must be inspected.

King and queen of Great Britain have arrived at Copenhagen.

R. M. Harkness, for six years treasurer of Frio county, Texas, died at Pearsall.

Albert Dabney, accidentally shot at Thorp Springs, Tex., by his little brother, died.

The little child of F. H. Hall at Cameron, Tex., fell in a well, but escaped unhurt.

The horse of Clarence Bronsom fell on him near Burleson, Tex., killing the young man.

Many people who went to Mexico last fall from Texas are said to be returning.

At Paris, France, Editor Greuling was given ten years for killing Eliz Papesco, a singer.

Mad dogs have caused a scare in the Cedar Valley neighborhood of Travis county, Texas.

Colbert Mining company, capital stock $100,000, has been organized at Dougherty, I. T.

Mrs. C. H. Gilbert of Nashville, Tenn., a grand niece of Davy Crockett, died at San Antonio.

Twelve head of fine Hereford cattle were shipped from Beeville, Tex., to the state of Jalisco, Mexico.

While on a visit to her sons, Judges W. S. and M. B. Harris, of Fort Worth, Mrs. M. M. Harris of Dalton, Ga., died. Remains were shipped to her home.

A. W. McMillan of Brookhaven, Miss., jumped from the fourth story of the Battle Creek, Mich., Sanitarium and broke his neck.

Wife of Engineer Wells of Denver, while on a Pullman car near Chihuahua, Mex., was robbed of $1000 worth of diamonds and $15 in money.

H. Crowley's loan office, for the fourth time, has been burglarized at Lake Charles, La. This time several hundred dollars' worth of goods were stolen.

Governor Lanham has issued a proclamation prohibiting vessels, persons or things coming to Texas from places infected with yellow fever, smallpox, bubonic plague, etc.

Kentucky Jacks

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

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

Shoo Fly Horn Paint

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

H. B. READ, Ogallala, Neb.

Write him for descriptive circular and testimonials.

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Attorney -- at -- Law.
PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS.
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CALL, WRITE OR 'PHONE FOR CATALOGUE
DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL Business College
FT. WORTH, CORNER 7th AND HOUSTON INC., $200,000.00 CAPITAL
Chain of eight Colleges owned by Bankers, Merchants and others. Diploma from these schools means something. Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, etc. Superior instruction day and night. Positions secured. NO VACATION.

A MILITANT PARSON.

First He Preached, and Then He Offered to Fight.

When the settlements on the Forked Deer river were new and western Tennessee was still Chickasaw country all attempts to start religious services were for a long time broken up by a gang of young outlaws who drove the ministers away. At last the Rev. Arthur Davis, a muscular Christian, came. They had given him notice that no Methodist parson should ever preach on Lower Forked Deer. Mr. Davis went to the forbidden ground and preached to a large audience. When the service was over he stepped out into the grove which surrounded the log church and, taking off his coat and collar, placed them on a stump. The outlaws had gathered on one side, the church people on the other. Turning to one of the church people, Mr. Davis gave him a message for his wife and then, facing the outlaws, demanded that they select their champion.

"You said I should not preach," he said, "but I have preached. You say I shall not preach again. Well, I say I shall unless you kill me now. Come on, one at a time, fair play, and we'll see who is right."

The outlaws looked at him in amazement. Then the leader stepped forward, holding out his hand.

"I'm with you, Mr. Davis," he declared. "Any man who has got your courage can be parson here as long as he likes. Boys, step up and shake hands with the minister."

Thenceforward the "fighting parson" held forth regularly in the Forked Deer country.

CANARY BIRDS.

They Are, Barring Men and Peacocks, the Vainest of Creatures.

"Do you know," said an observant gentleman, "that, barring a man and a peacock, I believe a canary bird is the vainest of all creatures? Both my wife and myself are very fond of pets, and we keep several of these little songsters always in the house. One of the cages was an old affair, which had been in the family for years and was used as much for tradition's as for economy's sake. I had frequently remarked to my wife that I believed the occupant of this cage was somewhat ashamed of his shabby dwelling place and observed with envious eyes the fact that the other songsters were more artistically lodged. Well, the old cage finally collapsed, and it became necessary to purchase a new one. In order to test my belief in the intelligence of my feathered friend, I made it a point to get him the prettiest little brass house I could find. The effect was magical. No sooner was he turned into his new home than he began to sing as he had never sung before, completely drowning out the music of the other birds and behaving otherwise in a manner altogether becoming his sudden rise in life. No proud pauper coming unexpectedly into an inheritance of great riches could more gracefully have assumed a greater degree of vanity."

GOT AS GOOD AS HE GAVE.

How Philanthropist Corcoran Was Answered by a Woman.

The late W. W. Corcoran, the millionaire philanthropist of Washington, who gave to the city the magnificent art gallery which bears his name, was very fond of telling how he was once overmatched by a wealthy maiden lady from whom he desired to purchase a piece of property.

Mr. Corcoran was the owner of the Arlington hotel, at the corner of Vermont avenue and H street. Adjoining the hotel property on the H street side was a handsome brownstone mansion, owned by the maiden lady. The lot upon which the house was built extended back to I street, a distance of four hundred feet, and abutted on the rear of the hotel property.

Mr. Corcoran found it necessary to enlarge the hotel property and with this end in view desired to purchase the rear end of the lot owned by the maiden lady. As she was very wealthy, he knew that a large price would not be any special inducement and for a time was at a loss to know exactly how to approach her. He finally concluded to go straight to the point, and therefore addressed her the following note:

Dear Miss C.—How much will you take for your back yard? We wish to enlarge the Arlington hotel. Yours sincerely,
W. W. CORCORAN.

Promptly came the reply:

Dear Mr. Corcoran—How much will you take for the Arlington hotel? We wish to enlarge our back yard. Yours cordially,
A. C.

Never put money in the mouth. This is a most dangerous habit.

JAPANESE ADVANCES.

Russian Army Organ Declines Predicting Future Plans.

LONELY WATCH DOG.

One St. Petersburg Journal Asserts That Its Country Cannot Longer Play This Role In the Far East Drama.

St. Petersburg, April 1.—For sinking Japanese merchantmen in Sungari straits at the opening of the war $75,000 has been distributed in prize money to the crews of the four cruisers of the Vladivostock squadron.

The Invalid Russ, the army organ concludes from General Mishtchenko's reports the Japanese are continuing concentration and gradually advancing on their way to Wiju, the advance guard bein at Kah-San and outposts ten miles further north. The paper declines to predict future phases of Japanese advances upon the Yalu.

In connection with activity of Chinese along the San Hai Kwan railroad the Bourse Gazette warns the powers of the unreliability of Chinese neutrality and says it believes they are making a serious mistake, declaring the Celestials are going to astonish the world when the world least expects it. The Gazette further declares it to be the duty of the powers to take collective action to strengthen the pressure at Pekin in order to compel the nonpatricipation of China in the war, and concludes: "Russia cannot forever play the solitary watch dog in the civil section in the far east."

The Novoe Vremya advises the government to protest against violation of the Geneva convention in the hoisting of Red Cross flags to protect Japanese troops in the fight at Chong Ju.

The Russ thinks Marine Minister Yamamot's speech Tuesday last before the apanese parliament about the difficulty encountered at Port Arthur was designed to throw Russians off their guard, and believes Japanese will do everything in their power to take Port Arthur, because if they fail the Japanese will be reduced solely to a land campaign in Korea.

PENALTY DEATH.

No One Can Approach Fortifications at Port Arthur.

Port Arthur, April 1.—The proclamation of Lieutenant General Stoessel, commanding here, declaring all territory lying between and including Port Arthur and Tsichou in a state of siege, forbids unauthorized persons to approach fortifications and batteries and announces sentries have been ordered to shoot any one who fails to obey the order. Police measures adopted at Port Arthur are excellent and perfect order is maintained.

LAUDS LIEUTENANT.

Makaroff Says to Kriniszki Is Due Principal Credit.

Sebastopol, April 1.—Responding to a dispatch from the commander of the Black sea fleet congratulating him on the repulse of the last attmept of the apanese to block Port Arthur, Vice Admiral Makaroff telegraphed that the chief credit for the achievement is due Lieutenant Krinizki, who commanded the torpedo boat destroyer Silini. "The man who knows his business through his skill in discharging tropedo missile struck the prow of the first ship, deflecting the vessel from its course, and other Japanese steamers followed in its wake."

Held In Readiness.

New York, April 1.—Twenty-eight old and useless steamers have been requisitioned, stripped of all machinery but that necessary to navigation, and are held in readiness for Vice Admiral Togo's orders, says a dispatch to the World from Nagasaki by way of Shanghai. The Japanese are determined, it would appear, to block Port Arthur channel and six vessels will be sent at a time to join the fleet.

Is Perilous.

New York, April 1.—In connection with reports from Korea of trouble among the natives a dispatch to the World from Seoul under date of March 24, forwarded from Chefoo, says the disturbances began with the suppression of the Peddlers' guild. Numerous small rebellions at once started and now even the main road between Seoul and Ping Yang is perilous.

Fear For Reindeer.

Vladivostock, April 1.—Concern is felt here lest a herd of 3000 reindeer, the last specimens of that animal now on Askold island, which is within range of Japanese guns, shall be destroyed. The herd is valued at $500,000. Horns of the animal are very valuable. They are used by Chinese as medicine.

Killed Prefect.

Seoul, April 1.—It is reported the Russians on March 27 killed the prefect of Pak Chon for not following instructions. Russians are also said to have dispersed the Korean garrison at Wiju after divesting the soldiers of their uniforms.

Report Incorrect.

New York, April 1.—At the Union Pacific railway office here it was found that the report received from the west to the effect that A. L. Mohler had been made president of the Union Pacific was incorrect. E. H. Harriman is president of the Union Pacific. Mr. Mohler, it is understood here, is to be made vice president and general manager of the company.

Will Visit Galveston.

Washington, April 1.—Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, commanding the training squadron with the flagship Minneapolis, and Hartford, will visit Galveston April 10 to 16.

Agent Suspended.

Washington, April 1.—By direction of the president O. A. Mitscher, Indian agent at the Osage agency, Oklahoma, was suspended pending an investigation of alleged irregularities at the agency. Special Agent Conser was placed in charge temporarily.

Swedish Students to Sing.

St. Louis, April 1.—Gustave Thalberg of Stockholm is in St. Louis to arrange for bringing sixty Swedish students to sing at the exercises of Swedish day at the World's fair, June 24.

BROKEN AGAIN.

Water Reaches Into Second Floor of Indiana Buildings.

Vincennes, Ind., April 1.—Belgarde levee has broken again and the Wabash is rising an inch an hour. Water is standing on the principal streets here. It rained all night Wednesday night in southern Indiana and a still higher stage of water is feared. This and Lawrence county, Illinois, are largely under water. In Lawrence county the water is in the second stories of barns and houses. Live stock are being quartered in hay mows. In one house forty refugees are living. In one school house twenty-seven women and children are staying, while men come here in boats for provisions. The water is over the tracks and land and has stopped railroad traffic again. The Indianapolis and Vincennes railroad has not run a train for weeks. It is reported that Mary Fessler, aged eighteen years, was drowned in Pond creek.

Torrents have been falling at Madison, on the Ohio river.

DOCTORS CONFER.

Concerted Action Urged to Keep Yellow Fever Out.

Austin, April 1.—Over seventy-five county and city physicians were present Thursday at the conference called by State Health Officer Tabor to take some concerted action to prevent an invasion of yellow fever into Texas. An elaborate speech was delivered by Dr. Tabor, in which he urged uniform action in the work of disinfection and thorough sanitation of cities and counties. Governor Lanham also delivered an address before the meeting and urged upon health officers that they do all in their power to keep yellow fever out. Dr. Edmund Souchon, president of the Louisiana board of health, and Dr. J. C. Eagan, health officer at Shreveport, were present also.

Gaines Not Disqualified.

Austin, April 1.—The supreme court has overruled a motion to vacate judgment of affirmance and to certificate disqualification of Chief Justice Gaines in case of city of Oak Cliff vs city of Dallas, from Dallas. The court held that Gaines is not disqualified by being a property-holder in Dallas for the reason that no question of taxation was involved in the motion. Judge Gaines did not participate in the proceedings. Motion for rehearing was submitted.

BESIDE HIS BELOVED.

Remains of E. W. Campbell Buried by Wife and Little Ones.

Dallas, April 31.—A special train from Fort Worth and another from Marshall brought friends of the late Elijah W. Campbell to this city to attend the funeral. Services were held at the First Presbyterian church and the sacred edifice could not contain all who were present. Revs. French of Fort Worth, McLain of Marshall, Mr. Campbell's pastor, and Riggs and Reavis of Dallas officiated. The floral remembrances, which occupied nearly all the chancel, were beautiful. Interment was had at Greenwood cemetery, where rest the remains of Mr. Campbell's wife and two of their children. Prominent railroad officials and employes of the Texas and Pacific railway came from various places.

Burial of Joseph Huey.

Dallas, March 31.—Remains of the late Joseph Huey arrived here from Corsicana Thursday morning and were followed to their last resting place at Greenwood cemetery by a vast concourse of friends.

Three Arson Attempts.

Waxahachie, Tex., April 1.—Three attempts were made to burn two business houses Wednesday night. The two-story building of the Western Banking company fired twice and the second time came near resulting successfully. The second floor, which is used by Woodmen of the World as a lodge room, was completely gutted by flames. Loss to lodge and owners of the building amounts to about $1000, fully covered by insurance. While the fire department was fighting this fire an attempt was made to burn the grocery house of T. J. Stroud. The fire was discovered in time to be extinguished before any damage was done.

Fort Worth Presbytery.

Waxahachie, Tex., April 1.—Semi-annual meeting of Fort Worth presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian church was held here with a large attendance. President Kirkes of Trinity university was chosen moderator. Next meeting will be held at Fort Worth Aug. 24.

Morgan Goes to England.

New York, April 1.—It is announced that J. P. Morgan will sail for Europe next Wednesday for his annual vacation. No special significance attaches to his trip.

Thirty Miles Wide.

Evansville, Ind., April 1.—The Wabash river is thirty miles wide where it empties into the Ohio, a few miles below here.

Sent to Epileptic Colony.

Terrell, Tex., April 1.—Forty-one epileptic patients of the north Texas insane asylum of this city were sent to Abilene. There are about 200 epileptic patients in the institution here, but only those patients who are able to perform manual labor were sent to the Abilene asylum, it being the plan of the management to make the latter institution as near self-sustaining as possible.

Prairie Fires.

San Angelo, Tex., April 1.—News has been received here over the long distance telephone of destructive prairie fires in the eastern part of Schleicher county. It is stated that over 100 sections were swept by the fire and some stock were lost. The pastures of Bevans & Russell and S. H. Henderson were in the burned district.

Killed Father-In-Law.

Alvarado, Tex. April 1.—In an altercation between W. W. Clements and Bob Taylor Clements had his skull crushed and died almost instantly. A singletree of a cotton planter was the weapon used. This occurred on Truelove's place, about four miles east of town. Taylor is Clements' son-in-law.

Much Rice Acreage.

Cameron, Tex., April 1.—McLane & Lawrence, who are planting about 500 acres of rice near here, have received enough imported rice from Honduras to plant fifty acres. The balance of the acreage will be planted in native rice.

JAPANESE INCENSED.

Sinking of a Coasting Steamer Has Aroused Indignation.

CLEARLY VIOLATION.

It Is Claimed That This Action Is Not Only a Transgression of Neutrality Laws, but Also Act of Barbarity.

Tokio, April 1.—The action of Russian warships in sinking the Japanese coasting steamer Haneyei Maru is deeply resented by the Japanese. In official circles the attack upon and the sinking of this vessel near Tachin island is pronounced to be a clear violation of the neutrality of China besides being an act of wantonness against a defenseless craft. The sinking of the Japanese steamer Nakonamara Maru by the Russian Vladivostock squadron near the Tsu Garu straits is recalled. The Haneyei Maru was an old steamer of sixty-four tons and had been chartered by some correspondents of a Japanese newspaper. Three of the crew of the Haneyei Maru concealed themselves on board when the Russians came to remove and the latter escaped in a junk from the sinking vessel.

The Japanese generally pronounced this affair to be a barbarous breach of the laws of nations and humanity.

The account received from Chefoo Wednesday of the sinking of the Haneyei Maru says she fell in with some Russian warships on the morning of Sunday, March 27, off the Miao Tao islands, between Port Arthur and Chefoo and was sunk by them after almost all her passengers had been removed. One passenger, however, and the captain and an oiler of the Heyenei remained on board. They are reported to have clung to the wreckage until rescued by some Chinese fishermen. They eventually reached Teng Chow.

LASTED TWO HOURS.

Russians Retreated, Losing a Couple of Soldiers.

Seoul, April 1.—Detailed reports received here of the engagement of March 2 between Russians and Japanese at Cheng Ju, Korea, says the fighting lasted two hours, at the end of which the Japanese forced the Russians to retire toward Wiju. Two Russian dead were left on the field. A Japanese lieutenant named Kanoa and four privates were killed, while Captain Kurokawa and eleven privates were wounded.

DID NOT JOIN.

Correspondent Is Bitter Toward Commander of the Vicksburg.

St. Petersburg April 1.—A correspondent of the Russ, who has just returned from Korea, writes that he knows from official sources that the commander of the Vicksburg did not join in the protest of the other commanders against the Japanese entering the port to engage the Variag and Koreitz, and later in the fight, when the Vicksburg sent a surgeon his services were refused. The tone of the correspondent is very bitter. He adds that he saws the American denials of the incident when he arrived at Port Said, but that they were not convincing.

Had No Permission.

Odessa, April 1.—A letter from Chemulpo is printed here regarding the rescue of the crews of the Variag and Koreitz. It says: "Before destroying their ships the Russians signalled to the foreign ships to take the crews and wounded on board, which they readily agreed to. All the ships sent boats to the Variag and Koreitz to transport the crews, excepting the American cruiser Vicksburg. Although she did send a surgeon to dress the wounded, she did not take one member of the crews on board, explaining that no permission to do so had been received from the American government."

Action Deprecated.

St. Petersburg, April 1.—In official circles here the action of some of the newspapers in attempting to revive hostile feeling against the United States on account of the Vicksburg incident is sincerely deprecated. The Associated Press is authorized to announce that the government has nothing to criticise in the action of Commander Marshall. Moreover, it does not sympathize with the Novoe Vremaya's editorial, pointing to the United States as the real commercial and political foe of Great Britain and Russia.

Perry Memorial Fund.

Tokio, April 1.—At a meeting of Americans and Japanese held here Thursday in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Perry treaty between Japan and the United States, an American war charity, called the Perry memorial relief fund, was organized with much enthusiasm. The sum of $37,500 was subscribed at once and it was decided to organize committees in all the larger cities of the United States.

More Than Sufficient.

St. Petersburg, April 1.—The chief of the commissariat department, Rostovosky, says that not a pound of meat or bread is being sent to Manchuria, as the cattle and grain available there are more than sufficient for the demand.

Continuous Skirmishing.

London, April 1.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Seoul reports that there is continuous skirmishing between Ping Yang and Wiju and that many Japanese have been killed. The correspondent adds that a Korean spy at Ping Yang has been shot by Japanese.

MAY COMPROMISE.

Express Companies Have Opened Negotiations on Matter.

Austin, April 1.—The express companies have opened negotiations with the railroad commission looking to a compromise of the injunction suits now pending in the federal court.

From what can be learned on the outside the probability is that the suits will be compromised and dismissed.

Opportunity For Breeders

To get into the Hereford business with the best of breeding; a good lot of bulls and at a low cost, we have for sale

100 BREEDING COWS

Or will exchange for steers; will pay cash difference. These cows are safe in calf, in good condition, not in the purple, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. Write about them.

Riverside Land & Cattle Co.
610-611 Dwight Bldg., Cor. 10th and Baltimore, Kansas City, Mo.

Judge H. M. Carwood of the representative of the express companies, spend Thursday in this city in conference with the railroad commission.

From a member of the commission it was learned that there had been propositions and counter propositions looking to a compromise, but it was stated that nothing had even been tacitly agreed upon.

TO DIVIDE HONOR.

Each Member of the Texas Board Will Act as Hostess.

St. Louis, April 1.—Members of the Texas board of lady commissioners to the World's fair arrived Thursday, accompanied by L. J. Wortham, general manager of the Texas World's fair commission, for the purpose of determining how the Texas building shall be colored and decorated. The building was to have been dedicated Thursday, but the dedication has been postponed until April 21. Texas will have a perpetual hostess at the building. The members of the board of lady commissioners will divide honor among themselves, each being acting as hostess for a fortnight.

Changes Made.

Houston, April 1.—At the annual meeting of the Galveston, Houston and Northern Railway company Thomas Fay was elected first vice president, succeeding W. G. Van Vleck, who appears in the directory as successor to H. Markham. Manager Van Vleck was elected to the second vice presidency, a new position. Judge R. S. Lovett succeeded on the directory by James Baker of the Southern Pacific law firm. This change portends Mr. Lovett's retirement from the presidency of the Houston and Texas Central, which Monday.

FOR SALE.

FOR RENT—1600 acres pasture 12 miles southwest of Cleburne. Plenty of water, grass and shade. Address C. W. Mertz, Cleburne, Tex.

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

PASTURE FOR RENT—20,000 acres Fort Smith & Western Railway and a half miles from station, Creek nation, unoccupied last. Plenty of water and grass. Write INGRAM, Okemah, I. T.

PASTURAGE—We have pasture 4,000 cattle south of the line and 1,000 above line. Rates 40 cents acre or $2 per head for the season. Address 101 Ranch, Bliss, O. T.

FOR SALE—STANDARD BRED lions and Kentucky and Tennessee bred Jacks, from imported and Large and fine individuals guaranteed. SHUMATE & WILLIAMS, Nashville, Tenn.

LOST — Red pocketbook containing papers, receipts, etc., of no value to anyone but myself. Reward for return to M. BURKETT, care National Stock Com. Co.

CROWN RESTAURANT

Remodeled, made new. Open all night. The best just good enough for us. Drip coffee UNXLD.

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Cor. Seventh and Main (rear)

THE ALAMEDA BRIDGE.

The above is a cut of the
ALAMEDA BRIDGE,
made famous by the fact that there is more Alameda Rye carried over it by far of the
Alameda Bar
than all the waters that have ever passed beneath it.
Liquid Bliss and Clouds of Joy are what you need to gladden the eye.
After crossing the bridge you turn to the left and ask the man for Alameda Rye.

THE FAMOUS KITTS BRIDGE
Known by all stockmen to be liquid bliss and clouds of joy gracefully and picturesquely. Marine at the
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