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, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1904 NO. 165

LIVESTOCK MARKET

CATTLE PENS ALMOST BARE OF NEW RECEIPTS.

Nothing but Common Quality Cows in, Which Packers Did Not Want and Outsiders Hardly Cared to Bid On. Few Sales, Barely Steady.

HOG SUPPLY LIMITED TO ABOUT THREE HUNDRED.

One Fairly Good Load in, the Others Being Generally Mixed—Sales About Steady.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep
Today	200	300	...
Last month	1,455	378	7
Same day 1903	1,122	647	...

Official Receipts Yesterday.

Cattle	693
Hogs	473
Sheep	117

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

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

Receipts of cattle went down to two cars and a few bunches of drive-ins, which made total receipts about 200 head, against 2,225 for last Thursday, 1,455 for the same Thursday in June, and 1,122 for the corresponding day one year ago.

The supply today was composed of mixed loads and of common quality.

Both packers were on the yards ready to pick up anything desirable, but finding nothing they could use, the trade was left to a few city butchers and speculators.

Trading was mostly of a peddling nature and sales ruled about steady with yesterday.

Trading was mostly on common to medium cows and a few bulls and calves. No steers were in to compare the trade with yesterday.

Representative sales:

Steers.

No.	Ave.	Price
3 yearlings	450	2 00
1 yearling	390	1 80
6 yearlings	426	1 30
Cows.		
20	698	1 65
14	541	1 50
3	653	1 50
5	450	1 45
6	661	1 45
1	470	1 25
14	680	1 25
2	480	1 25
4	502	1 25
Heifers.		
1	460	1 85
Calves.		
78	232 per hd.	6 50
10	227	2 25
1	210	1 25

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

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

Receipts of hogs today were light. Three loads arrived, which, including a few wagon hogs, made total receipts close around 250 head, against 367 for last Thursday, 531 for the same Thursday in June, and 647 for the same day one year ago.

The quality today, outside of one load, which averaged better than anything on yesterday's market, was only medium and of light weight.

Local houses were a little slow starting to bid and were trying to buy lower. Outside buyers were scarce and there was little competition, the bulk of the supply finally selling to packers on a basis barely steady with yesterday.

Some 246-pound hogs topped the trade at $5, with the bulk of sales from $4.70 @4.95, and pigs at a range of from $4.00@4.70.

Representative sales:

Hogs.

No.	Ave.	Price
19	147	4 70
33	140	4 70
42	145	4 80
41	142	4 80
41	148	4 85
64	148	4 85
1	176	4 95
2	200	4 85
64	305	4 95
71	177	4 95
87	246	5 00
		5 20
Pigs.		
1	120	4 00
1	100	4 00
1	100	4 00
21	120	4 00
33	112	4 65
3	113	4 65
7	126	4 70
5	131	4 75
	128	4 75

THE SHEEP TRADE

Today's Quotations.

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

HORSES AND MULES

Horses.

Drafts, good	$140@150
Chunks, good	75@130
Drivers, good to fancy	75 up
Drivers, medium	55@ 75
Southerners, common to fair	35@ 50
Southerners, good to extra	75@100
Plugs	15@ 25
Rangers, plain	10@ 30
Choice range horses	50@ 75
Mules.	
13½ to 14 hands, fat	$ 50@ 60
14 to 14½ hands, fat	75@ 85
14½ to 15 hands, fat	90@120
15 to 15½ hands, fat	125@140
15½ to 16 hands, fat with quality	145@160
16 to 16½ hands, extra, 1,200 to 1,500	165@175

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.

T. G. Carlock, Winnsboro	65

Hogs.

L. C. Halbert, Fairfax, O. T.	71
C. E. Bullard, Madisonville, Tex.	153
O. T. Haines, Kingfisher, O. T.	57

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET

Cattle.

Swift & Co.	348
Armour & Co.	82
Bynam	18
Elliott	50
Smyth	59
Gamble	16
Lucian	44
Ingram	12
Hoskins	50
Harris	34
Chesser	11
Farmer	13
Others	34
Calves.	
Swift & Co.	20
Hogs.	
Armour & Co.	133
Armstrong	148
Gamble	21
Noll	21
McCauley	2

ABOUT THE STOCK YARDS TODAY.

L. H. Halbert of Fairfax, O. T., topped the market today with 71 hogs averaging 246 pounds at $5.

Warning notices from commission men, to hold back shipments of stock, have had their effect. The pens were almost bare today.

C. E. Bullard had in today from Madison county two loads of hogs, 64 of which averaged 176 pounds and sold at $4.95, with 42 averaging 145 at $4.80.

Cox & Brigance, contractors on railroad work, got in today with 9 teams, to begin work on the extension of the Belt railroad. This road will be extended west to and through the new cattle pens that have just been completed.

Packers and outsiders bought 771 cattle yesterday, taking everything that came in, and more than the day's receipts, which were 693. They also bought 325 hogs. This doesn't look like a complete tie-up on account of the strike.

At a meeting of the directors of the Fort Worth Belt Line Railroad Co. yesterday, it was agreed to take steps for increasing the capital stock of the corporation from $100,000 to $500,000. The increase is to build additional mileage and for other improvements of the road. The Belt road is the road that handles stock at the yards, taking them from the lines that ship them in.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,000	3,000	3,000
Kansas City	1,000	2,000	500
St. Louis	2,500	2,000	100
	5,500	7,000	3,600

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, July 14.—CATTLE—Receipts 2,000. Market strong. Beeves $4.50@6.25, cows and heifers $1.50@4.50, stockers and feeders $2.50@4.25.

HOGS — Receipts 3,000. Market 5 to 20 higher. Top $5.65, bulk $5.30@5.50. Mixed and butchers $5.30@5.60, good to choice heavy $5.45@5.65, lights $5.25@5.60, pigs $5.00@5.30.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000. Steady.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, July 14.—CATTLE—Receipts 1,000. Market steady. Beeves $4.00@6.25, cows and heifers $1.50@5.00, Texas and Westerns $3.50@5.75.

HOGS — Receipts 2,000. Market 10 to 15 higher. Top $5.35, bulk $5.15@5.20. Mixed and butchers $5.15@5.30, good to choice heavy $5.05@5.35, lights $5.00@5.25, pigs $4.50@5.15.

SHEEP—Receipts 500. Steady.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stockyards, July 14.—CATTLE — Receipts 2,500, Texas 1,900. Steady. Steers $3.00@4.25, cows and heifers $2.50@3.25.

HOGS — Receipts 2,000. Market 10 to 20 higher. Pigs and lights $4.25@5.20, packers $5.10@5.30, butchers $5.15@5.40.

SHEEP—Receipts 100. Strong.

Edison Phonographs are the only reliable and perfect talking machines on the market. They sell at one price the world over. Write Cummings, Shepherd & Co., the leading music dealers, Fort Worth, Tex. They carry over 1,000 records in stock.

STATUS OF THE STRIKE

EVERYTHING QUIET, PACKING PLANTS RUNNING.

Report from Chicago Indicates a Possible Settlement of the Strike by Arbitration.

The local strike situation is quiet, and shows no change. The packing plants are slaughtering, but their killing is limited. They announce that applications are coming in from workmen who want to take the places of those who have quit work, and say that in a short while they expect to have their usual complement of workmen.

Butchers from other towns in Texas have written announcing their willingness to come in and go to work, if wanted.

The packers were in the market yesterday. Their total purchases were 450 cattle and 133 hogs. They bought the bulk of the hogs on today's market, but no cattle.

Strikers tried "picketing" the way to the packing houses, yesterday, and stopped a few of the men who were going to work, but when an officer appeared they went away, and there has been no interference from this source.

A report from Chicago indicates that there is a move on foot to adjust the trouble by arbitration. The Illinois State Board of Arbitration was in Chicago, conferring with the packers and the union leaders. The report states that: "Shortly after 11 o'clock tonight after using the telephones between the headquarters of the unions and the packers, the state board of arbitration arranged a meeting between the union and the packers for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning."

Michael J. Donnelly, president of the union that represents the strikers, asserts that the strike is against a reduction of wages. The packers say they are holding out against a demand for an advance in wages, and against closed shops. This latter appears to be the real point over which the strike began. The unions demand that the packers shall contract with them to employ none but union workmen.

Replying to the last communication from the union, the packers sent the following letter, dated the day before the strike:

"Chicago, Ill., July 11.—Mr. M. Donnelly, President Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Chicago, Ill.

"Dear Sir:—The receipt of yours of this date is acknowledged. The principal demand which has been presented by you is for a substantial increase in the wages of unskilled labor.

"As can be readily verified, there has been no such increase in unskilled labor in any branch of industry in the United States, but on the contrary, the prevailing conditions are such that there has been a decrease in such wages. We cannot concede the demands you have made. The strike you foreshadow will surely cause much suffering to innocent parties and inflict great damage on the public. In view of these facts the undersigned hereby offer to submit the whole matter to arbitration."

THERE WERE OTHERS.

Enterprising Speculator Met With a Sad Disappointment.

A reporter for this paper met a gentlemen yesterday who was in deep disgust. He had come here to buy cattle at his own prices. He reasoned that there would be two or three thousand cattle in, and nobody buying, on account of the strike, and the shippers would let them go at a sacrifice rather than send them back to the ranches.

Let him tell his tale of woe: "I went to get my brother, le let him in on the good thing. He was busy threshing wheat, and said he couldn't come. I told him to let the wheat go to thunder, for he'd make more in this speculation than his whole wheat crop would come to. So he dropped the wheat and we hurried off to Fort Worth. And what did we find? Why, about 500 cattle on the market, and speculators, butchers and packers bidding for them and paying as good prices as they were selling for last week. We didn't buy any. This strike doesn't seem to be hurting much, as far as I can see."

THE TEXAS WHEAT CROP.

Absurd Estimate of Twenty-four Million Bushels.

About this time of year the estimater of crop yields is unusually active. He shuts his eyes, puts his hands in front of his face, and makes a guess. As an example of the accuracy of his estimate, we reproduce this article from the Chicago Live Stock World:

Texas, Iowa and Illinois send cheering advices. The Lone Star State repudiates recent estimates of 12,000,000 bushels of wheat and promises to contribute at least double that amount of wheat to the nation's store. "The yield in every section," says one dispatch, "will be largely in excess of the yield of 1903. The season has never been better in the history of wheat cultivation in Texas and the farmers are jubilant."

This is absurd. The best information is that the wheat crop of Texas will not be above 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 bushels. The yield is below the average everywhere, and in the big wheat-raising counties along the Denver railroad, the crop is an utter failure. Wichita, Wilbarger, Hardeman and other counties there that usually export millions of bushels, didn't raise enough to make Sunday breakfast biscuits for their own people. We have been told that one county that is usually good for a million bushels failed to cut a stalk of wheat this year.

CATTLE IN NEW MEXICO.

Said to be Getting in Good Condition for Selling.

Secretary Clemens of the Central New Mexico Cattle Growers' association sends out a letter relating to the condition of cattle in that country. Reports from New Mexico, by all who have traveled over that Territory, have been to the effect that cattle were dying in great numbers, and the result would be a shortage. This is what Mr. Clemens says about it:

"Steers of this district—a region 100 by 150 miles in extent—have not been marketed this season. The spring was too dry to round up without serious shrinkage, so that most of our breeders, by general consent, postponed range work, sales and deliveries until summer and fall. A wise man has said that the troubles which caused him the most anxiety were those which never happened, and so the drouth that never happened in this section of New Mexico has kept all uneasy for a time, but the dry spell is over, good rains have blessed the district, cattle growers are ready for regular summer work and business, and will be glad now at any time to show to shippers their marketable stock.

"The supply of grass toward the end became nearly exhausted, but the abundant browse of our flats and mountain sides proved sufficient to prevent excessive damage. With some classes of cattle and on some ranges the percentage of loss will figure out a notch higher than in average years, and stock generally become unusually thin for this region. For several weeks, however, cattle have been slowly improving, and now fast improvement is in order, and by the date of delivery of any contracted stuff, conditions will be excellent. During the spring several of the growers located in the Magdalena section disposed of about a thousand steers, but with this exception the supply in this district has not been touched, and it now offers opportunities for prime contracts."

GENERAL NOTES.

C. B. Henderson, who lives near Brandon, Hill county, reports that the jack rabbits are doing great damage to cotton in that section. He says that they are cutting down acres of it on his farm. He brought the ears of sixteen rabbits to town that he had shot in his cotton. He says they do much more damage than the boll weevil and the boll worm combined.

Every stockman should have an Edison Phonograph. It seldom needs repairs. Any child can operate it, and the music it plays, both vocal and instrumental, from the best artists the country affords, is well worth ten times the amount you will have to pay for a complete outfit. See Cummings, Shepherd & Co.'s ad. in another column.

Wood Pulp Paper.

Despite all man's ingenuity he has not yet been able to use wood pulp newspapers over again. After the daily is read and thrown aside it is useless for the press again. Instead, the junkman carries it off and disposes of it in various ways. Waste paper, for instance, is steamed, washed and pressed into a sort of wood, which is used for floors. By the addition of a little clay the surface can be made smooth enough to resemble metal. Under pressure paper is also turned into car wheels, buckets, plates, penholders, paperweights and statuary. The street fakir who wishes to sell you a Venus de Milo, which he assures you that you can drop and it "won't break any more," holds in his hand the combined product of a half dozen old newspapers —New York Tribune.

Antiquity of Engraving.

Gems were engraved at a very early period of the world's history. The very oldest specimen of this art in existence is believed to be a square signet of yellow jasper engraved in the year 1450 B. C. and now in the British museum. The engraving upon it is a fair picture of the horse of Amenophis II., and the characters underneath have been deciphered as being the names and titles of that monarch. The earliest instance of an engraved precious stone is the emerald ring of Polycrates, 740 B. C. The Bible tells us that the Judaean high priests wore breastplates with the names of the twelve tribes engraved upon them, but notwithstanding this there is no known Hebrew engraving older than the fifth century.

Explained.

"Here is another example of faulty English," said the teacher of the class in rhetoric. "In this essay you have written 'her sight broke upon a landscape of entrancing loveliness.' How could any one's sight 'break upon' a landscape?"

"She might have dropped her eyes," timidly ventured the young woman who had written the essay.—Chicago Tribune.

DAILY WEATHER FORECAST.

Weather Bureau, Fort Worth, July 14.—Local weather forecast: Generally fair weather—showers Friday in Northeast Texas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Nine-room modern residence, with large hall, lot 100x200, southwest part of Fort Worth City, barn, servants house and fruit trees. Would take about 150 acres bottom land in part trade, not over $15 per acre, within short distance of Fort Worth, balance easy terms. M. 7, Reporter Pub. Co.

FOOD VALUE OF MILK.

Its Nutritive Substances, All of Which Are Digestible.

In certain sicknesses, says a scientist, such as typhoid, life may depend on milk, which may not only postpone the final issue in certain kinds of senile decay, but may contribute to the stability of vigor in maturity.

While the food value of milk is generally recognized, there is a popular ignorance of the exact nature of its nutritive properties. If a gallon of water is boiled long enough it is lost in steam. Milk similarly boiled leaves a solid residue weighing from twenty to twenty-three ounces. This substance chiefly consists of sugar, fat, the fat of butter, casein—a material with feeding properties resembling those of the white of egg, of the lean of meat and the gluten of wheat—and certain mineral substances which are essential in the manufacture of the bones and teeth. Unlike almost all other foods, these milk substances are all digestible, and, what is more, they exist in almost precisely correct proportion to each other.

The once famous analyst Letheby demonstrated that whereas 100 pounds of quite lean beef without bone contained seventy-two pounds of water and twenty-eight pounds of feeding matter—not all of which is digestive—100 pounds of good milk contained fourteen pounds of feeding matter—all digestible.

THE INCENSE TREE.

It Is Squatty and Thorny, Like the Myrrh and Acacia.

Incense is the resinous gum that exudes from a tree found in British Somaliland from near Berbera to Cape Guardaful. Some incense comes from a region adjoining Maskat, near the Arabian coast. Inferior incense is found in India, but the best and greatest quantity comes from British Somaliland.

The incense tree is squatty, thorny and unsightly, like the myrrh and acacia, and seldom reaches a height of fifteen feet.

Incense is not only used in worship, but many orientals use it to sweeten the breath and burn it in their houses to kill disagreeable odors. The crop varies from 2,240,000 to 3,360,000 pounds and is gathered in the autumn and brought to market by the Somalis during the winter months. The price ranges from 2 to 6 annas (4 to 12 cents) per pound, according to quality.

Incense is extensively used all over the orient, and last year 1,493,744 pounds were shipped to Bombay, which is a great distributing point, and 1,426,880 pounds to Europe, the greater portion going to Marseilles and Triest.

THE FIRST SKY MAP.

It Was Very Probably the Chart Made by Hipparchus.

The Chaldeans were probably the first to cultivate astronomy, which, with its sister science, astrology, appears to have been evolved independently by Egyptians, Chinese and Chaldeans, who had all distinguished the planets from the fixed stars and grouped these into constellations.

Drawings of the heavens were probably common to the observers of all three nations, but owing to the wholesale destruction of records it is impossible to say whether any charts upon plane surfaces, which alone can strictly be called maps, were made by them.

In more recent times the first to project a chart of the heavens was Hipparchus, who upon the appearance of a new star decided to record the state of the sky in his time and to compile a catalogue of all the stars visible above his horizon. He enumerated 1,080 stars and in order to fix accurately their positions invented the planisphere, a projection of a sphere upon a plane surface, which is for most purposes more useful than a globe.

Weatherwise Birds and Fish.

The sea gull makes a splendid living barometer. If a covey of sea gulls fly seaward early in the morning, sailors and fishermen know that the day will be fine and the wind fair, but if the birds keep inland, though there be no haze hanging out toward the sea to denote unpleasant weather, interested folk know that the elements will be unfavorable. Of all weatherwise fish the dolphin is the most remarkable. During a fierce gale or a storm at sea the mariner knows that the end of it is near if he can see a dolphin or a number of that fish sporting on the high sea waves.

Japanese Gods.

It is said that there are no fewer than 8,000,000 gods worshiped by the Japanese. Praying is made very easy. In the streets are tall posts, with prayers printed on them and with a small wheel attached. Any one passing by can give the wheel a turn, and that counts as a prayer. The people in the second largest of the 3,850 islands of which the empire is composed worship the bear and reverence the sun, moon, fire, wind and water.

Heard In the Hall.

"You don't know enough to stay in when it rains," derisively said the cane to the umbrella.

"Look here," retorted the umbrella, "such bluffs from a mere stick like you don't go with me. My motto is 'Put up or shut up' every time."

The Main Question.

First Artist—We must go to nature for our subjects. Second Artist—Oh, that's easy, but where in thunder are we to go for our customers?—Brooklyn Life.

Of course a man could learn to sew on a button if he wanted to, but most men find it easier to get married.—Somerville Journal.

The Shortest Twilight.

The period of twilight shortens toward the equator and lengthens toward the poles. In other words, the less the thickness of the air through which the rays of the setting sun have to pass the sooner darkness comes. From this it naturally follows that the region of the shortest twilight is the one which is situated nearest to the equator and at the greatest elevation.

These two conditions are combined in the region in which stands Quito, the capital of Ecuador. The plateau is 9,442 feet above the level of the sea. It is also surrounded by mountains, twenty peaks, eleven of which rise beyond the snow line, being visible from the streets of the city. Added to this, it is only fifteen miles south of the equator; hence it has a shorter twilight than any other spot on the equator partly because of the elevation and partly because the western mountains intercept the rays of the setting sun and so cause darkness to follow daylight with greater rapidity than at any other spot on earth.

The Garden of Eden.

According to the best authorities, it was in Armenia that the "garden of Eden" spoken of in the book of Genesis was planted. Most of the evidence in support of this theory is topographical. The Bible says that the garden was watered by a river running through it which afterward divided into four heads. The names of these are given as Pison, Gihon, Hiddekel and Euphrates. There is little difficulty about the latter, and Hiddekel is commonly identified with the Tigris, both of which rivers rise in the mountains of Armenia. The others are located by assuming them to be Aras and the Kur, streams which also rise in the Armenian hills. In old documents Armenia is often referred to as the "land of the four rivers" or "the cradle of the human race." Though Armenia does not go quite back to the time of Adam, the country's history is traced to its first ruler, Haig, the great grandson of Japheth.

Some Queer Definitions.

In the Bailey dictionary of 1674 the word "colibus" is defined as follows: "Colibus—a humming bird, which makes a noise like a whirlwind, though it is no bigger than a fly. It feeds on dew, has an admirable beauty of feathers and a scent as sweet as that of musk or ambergris."

The same authority thus describes the loriot, or oriole: "Loriot—a bird that, being looked upon by one that has yellow jaundice, cures the person and dies itself."

Delpino's dictionary (1703) says of the leopard: "Lleupard, or leopard—a yellow beast, exceedingly swift, subtle and fierce and of such a sweet savor that it allures other beasts to it, by which means they are caught and devoured."

Dead Men's Food In Yucatan.

From remote times the natives of Yucatan have been accustomed to make offerings to the souls of the departed, particularly a certain pie that they call "food of the soul." The crust must be of yellow corn, the interior tender chicken and small pieces of pork. These pies are wrapped in leaves of the banana tree and baked underground between hot stones. When done, they are placed on the graves or hung from trees close by. Sometimes, after leaving them there for an hour or two, the living take home the pies and enjoy them, saying that the souls have already drawn from them all the ethereal part of the substance.

Where Latin Is Still Spoken.

In the central part of the Balkans, far up in the mountains between Bulgaria, Servia and Turkey, there is a community of mountaineers among whom strangers seldom go. During the ascendency of the Roman empire a Roman colony was founded here and then forgotten on account of its remoteness. For the reason that the descendants of those ancient colonists have never mixed with the people about them they retain their original characteristics, even to the language. In several villages the Latin that the peasants speak is so plain that students of classic authors can understand them.

Betrothed at Birth.

In some parts of west Africa the girls have long engagements. On the day of their birth they are betrothed to a baby boy a trifle older than themselves, and at the age of twenty they are married. The girls know of no other way of getting a husband, and so they are quite happy and satisfied. As wives they are patterns of obedience, and the marriages usually turn out a success.

Aggravating the Offense.

"I've come to tell you, sir, that the photographs you took of us the other day are not at all satisfactory. Why, my husband looks like an ape!"

"Well, madam, you should have thought of that before you had him taken."—Woman's Journal.

Not Too Blind.

Passerby—I thought you were blind, Mendicant—Well, sir, times is so hard and competition is so great that even a blind man has to keep his eyes open nowadays if he wants to do any business at all.

Mistaken Again.

"Our minister seems to be such an altruist," said Mrs. Oldcastle.

"Is he?" replied her hostess. "I thought by the sound of his voice that he was a bass."—Chicago Tribune.

Playing For the Future.

Mother—Johnny Jones, did you get that awful cold while out playing? Son—No, mother. I think I caught it washing my face yesterday morning.

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The growers 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 country, and anything that would be of interest to stock raisers, is invited.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1904.

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BACK COPIES OF THE REPORTER.

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

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

Ventriloquism.

Ventriloquism is but the peculiar method of vocalization which, differing from the ordinary colloquial way of making articulations forward in the mouth, alters the directions of these sounds by so managing the conformation of the mouth and lips as to keep back the vocalized sounds and cause their utterance to be so muffled and hollow as to appear like sounds more or less remote. It may be described as the art of speaking in such a way as to cause a hearer to believe that the sound comes not from the person speaking, but from a different source. The sounds are formed by the same organs as the emissions of sound commonly—the larynx, the palate, the tongue, the lips, etc.

The art of the ventriloquist consists merely in this: After drawing a long breath the performer breathes it out slowly and gradually, dexterously modifying and diminishing the sound of the voice by the muscles of the larynx and the palate. Besides this, he moves his lips as little as possible and by various contrivances diverts the attention of his audience.

The Vital Element In Art.

Surely the vital question as to any creative work must be, What lasting effect does it have on him who has once come under its spell? That effect must always take the form of a more or less vivid and enduring impression stamped upon the memory by the greatest of artists, the imagination.

Few may be able even to recall that hour of delicious terror, doubt and hope, whether in the actual theater or curled up with the folio in the cozy corner, while we really wondered breathlessly whether Juliet and Romeo would at last escape together through the tomb of the Capulets to some far land that does not sin against the rights of youth. But now what is it all to us save a single pathetic picture of love, despair and death? The end is, indeed, even while we watch the passing scene, always much nearer to us than the beginning. Mercutio, Paris, Romeo, are dying already, when they utter their first defiant jest or tender phrase.—Scribner's.

Something He Didn't Know.

In the war with France, previous to the French revolution, an English drummer not more than fifteen years of age, having wandered from his camp too near the French lines, was seized and brought before the French commander. On being asked who he was by the general he answered, "A drummer in the English service." This not gaining credit, a drum was sent for and he was desired to beat a couple of marches, which he accordingly did. The Frenchman's suspicion being, however, not quite removed, he desired the drummer to beat a retreat. "A retreat, sir?" replied the youth. "I don't know what that is." The answer so pleased the French officer that he dismissed the drummer and wrote to his general commending his spirited behavior.

The Nerve of Them.

Mrs. Newlyriche—Well, of all the impudence! Mr. Newlyriche—What is it, Hannah? Mrs. Newlyriche—Them poor first cousins of yours have gone and got themselves the same identical ancestors as you've got.—Puck.

Not Very Often.

"You officeholders," sneered the man who was vainly trying to be one, "don't die very often, do you?"

"No," replied the man who was one as he smiled benignly, "only once."

WAS BLOODY AFFAIR.

Japanese Again Exhibit Their Wonderful Resourcefulness.

NUMBERS ARE SLAIN.

While the Sanguinary Eucounter Was Raging it Required but Little Time For Building to Be a Slaughter House.

Seoul, July 14.—The brief and disastrous attempt of the Russians to overwhelm the small Japanese force which guarded the entrance to Mo Tien Pass July 4 was a bloody affair. The Japanese troops again exhibited their resourcefulness and courage, and the Russians again threw away many lives. The loss cannot be ascertained until the battlefield has been searched. The Japanese are still driving the enemy up the valley. The correspondent of the Associated Press saw enough to justify the estimate that the Russians had more than 700 men killed or wounded and that the Japanese casualties probably will amount to sixty. The Russians left thirty dead in front of and in the trench where the attack began. The Japanese took several prisoners and captured 100 rifles.

Mo Tien Pass opens opens up a funnel-shaped slope which rises for a quarter of a mile from the valley, and which is flanked by hills. Thirty-six Japanese were quartered in a Chinese house near the bottom of the hill and two companies of Japanese soldiers were in a trench 100 yards long, located on the summit of the hill which commanded the approach. The other companies of soldiers slep near this trench.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, in complete darkness and with a heavy fog enshrouding the hills, two battalions of the Tenth and Twenty-fourth and East Siberian regiment, together with 100 cavalrymen, approached the Japanese positions. They surrounded the pickets and outposts in the house and gained a position from which to rush the trench. Several other Russian companies were so disposed that they could attempt a flanking movement on both the Japanese left and right.

When the fighting began the building where the outposts were quartered became a slaughter house. The Japanese, aroused from sleep by the enemy, used their swords and bayonets to resist the attack.

The Russians were at such close quarters with the Japanese that it was impossible for the latter to use their rifles. The first fighting in the trenches and in front of the trench were but half clothed. The first Russian onslaught was repelled, but the Russians charged twice again within half an hour. The remainder of the Japanese regiment, however, to which the outposts and the companies at the trench belonged, reinforced their comrades and began to drive the Russians back. As soon as it was sufficiently light to distinguish the enemy, two hours after the beginning of the fight, the Japanese forced the Russians to retreat one mile down the valley. The trench and its approaches and the hillside were thickly covered with dead and wounded. Blood-bespattered gras everywhere testified to the hotness of the fighting.

Chinese stretcher bearers, impassive under dropping bullets, collected the wounded and carted them to an improvised hospital in a roadside temple, where they were laid out in rows under huge painted and plastered gods. Japanese details with trenching spades were burying the dead where they fell and Japanese soldiers were bringing water to their own and Russian wounded, and impartially giving them cigarettes. The firing continued during the afternoon, but gradually the sounds grew distant, indicating that the Russians were still retreating.

CLOSING IN.

Steadily and Cautiously Two Japanese Armies Are Approaching.

St. Petersburg, July 14.—Steadily and cautiously General Oku's army from the south and General Nodzus' army from the east are closing in upon Ta Tche Kiao, where General Kuropatkin is reported to be entrenching. One hundred and thirty thousand men are involved in the movement. The next few days will determine whether and to what extent General Kuropatkin intends to make a stand at Ta Tche Kiao, the possession of which by means of the Japanese would compel the immediate evacuation of Niuchwang. The outposts of the armies are scarcely fifteen miles apart.

Six Seen.

Tokio, July 14.—Two warships and four torpedo boats belonging to the Russian Vladivostok squadron were seen off the Island of Hokkaido Wednesday morning.

Reported Repulsed.

London, July 14.—The Yih How correspondent of the Daily Chronicle asserts that a battle occurred north of Kai Chou July 12, when the Japanese were repulsed with great loss.

Is Discredited.

London, July 14.—There is published a rumor that Port Arthur has fallen, but it is discredited and lacks confirmation of any sort.

Battle Begins.

Chefoo, July 14.—Private advices from Nieuchwang indicates that the long expected battle is now in progress between Kai Chou and Ta Tche Kiao.

LITTLE ATTENTION.

Russian Papers Consider It Much Ado About Nothing.

St. Petersburg, July 14.—Emperor William's message of good wishes to the Wiborg regiment is attracting much less attention here than at other capitals. The Novoe Vremiya says: "Europe is, indeed, hungry for a sensation. The message was to a regiment of which Emperor William is honorary colonel, and they find therein the possibility of a breach of neutrality." The paper considers it much ado about nothing.

Japanese Losses.

London, July 14.—A dispatch to the Japanese legation from Tokio announces that General Oku reports in fights leading to the occupation of Kai Chou Japanese casualties from July 5 to July 7 were four men killed and twenty wounded. Casualties of Japanese July 8 and July 9 were about 150 killed and wounded.

STUCK IN THROAT.

Lady Strangled to Death by False Teeth Leaving Mouth.

New York, July 14.—Frightened by the narrow escape of her young son from being run down by a heavy truck, Mrs. Mary Murphy, wife of a Brooklyn merchant, has been strangled to death by her false teeth.

IMMENSE LOSSES.

General Staff Says Thirty Thousand Japs Were Blown Up.

St. Petersburg, July 14.—This city was thrown into a fever of excitement Wednesday afternoon by news that the Japanese had failed in an assault on the fortress opposite Port Arthur on Sunday night, having been repulsed with a loss said to reach 30,000.

An official communication from the Russian general staff, says: According

GENERAL FUKUSHIMA AT HIS DESK.

to information derived from Japanese sources and received by Admiral Alexieff's military staff the Japanese attacked Russian positions at Port Arthur during the night of July 10. They were repulsed with enormous loss. It is difficult to calculate even approximately the number of Japanese casualties, which amounted, it is said, to the immense figure of 30,000.

The original report reached St. Petersburg Tuesday night informing the newspapers in a dispatch from Mukden and it was received with incredulity, but as soon as Viceroy Alexieff officially telegraphed the news to the general staff it created a tremendous impression. It was immediately transmitted to the Official Messenger and a few minutes afterward newsboys were racing through the streets electrifying the crowds with the tidings. The boys were fairly mobbed by people eager to buy extras.

FOCK ATTACKS.

Russian General Drives Japanese From Position They Occupy.

Mukden, July 14.—Advices received here from Port Arthur say General Fock attacked the Japanese right flank and drove the Japanese from their position. The Russian cavalry advanced as far as Nan Ga Pass.

Japanese are landing troops at Ciao Ping Tao, about midway between Port Arthur and Port Dalney on the east coast of the Liao Tung peninsula. The utmost confidence is felt at Port Arthur of the ability of the garrison to hold out.

Marie Antoinette's Shawl.

Marie Antoinette's lace shawl, which she gave on the scaffold to her father confessor, the Abbe de l'Orme, is still in existence. The abbe, who emigrated, left it at his death to the Prelate Strobach in Breslau. It has since passed through the hands of two or three clergymen and was finally presented to the church at Neunedorf by Pastor Heinrichs.

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A RESTAURANT PROBLEM.

The Man Who Can Solve It May Name His Own Salary.

"Who is the greatest restaurateur in New York?" I asked a hotel manager who sometimes goes to his neighbors' places to get dots on up to dateness. His reply: "It isn't necessary to mention names. In fact, it isn't possible to do so. The greatest restaurateur in New York or in the whole world is the man who can tell today how many people he will have to feed tomorrow."

There is one house downtown where an average of 400 mouths are fed daily. But one day there may be 500 and another 150. Where is the barometer that is to tell beforehand, in time for orders to butcher, baker and candlestick maker, pretty nearly the number that must be provided for on the morrow? If there are 500 today shall enough food for 500 be ordered for tomorrow? If so, and only 150 come, what is to be done with the surplusage of meats, vegetables, bread, etc.? And if 150 come today and food for 150 is ordered for tomorrow, what is to become of the management when 500 come on the morrow and the larder is empty? The man who can estimate on Monday the probable business of Tuesday is worth $25,000 a year to any big restaurant. But there is no such man.—New York Press.

One Secret of Carnegie's Success.

Business rivals of Andrew Carnegie were at one time helpless to account for his ability to undersell them in whatever market they turned to. They sent experts quietly to look over his work and report. Mr. Carnegie, it is said, heard of their presence. He invited them to an inspection, with himself as guide, and at last offered to show them the secret of his success. He took them into a room lined with books and reports, where a dozen clerks were at work on documents and figures. This room represented an expenditure of $80,000 a year. "It is worth that," said Mr. Carnegie, "for a business man to know at any moment all the details of his business."—World's Work.

The Butler's Pantry.

The modern term "butler's pantry" marks the coalescence of two offices formerly distinct, when the butler, or "boteler," presided over the buttery, or "botelerie," and the "panter," or "pantier," over the pantry or bread closet. The duties of carver, sewer and cupbearer were held to be very honorable ones and could be discharged by men of high rank, and in great establishments the butler, the pantler, the porter and the officers of all the several household departments had each his own contingent of grooms and yeomen.

An Ungrateful Teacher.

Little Boy—They won't ever get me to give another 10 cents toward a present of a book for the teacher. Mother—What went wrong? Little Boy—We got the principal to select one for her, and he picked out one that was jus' crowded full of information, and she's been teachin' it to us ever since.

Two Cows.

A Kansas man has a cow who chewed off a rooster's tail, and the next day when he milked her she gave a gallon and a half of the finest kind of cocktail. We had a cow ourselves once who swallowed an almanac and gave creamed dates.—Kennebec (Me.) Journal.

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word bamboo suggests to most eans a faithful fishing rod or a fan. To the Japanese and Chi-who are the most practical agri-sts in the world, it is as indis-ble as the white pine to the an farmer. They are not only dent upon it for much of their g material, but make their mats, kitchen utensils and in-able other articles out of it.

re are many varieties of the bam-ant from the species which is into mats to the tall bamboo hich the Chinaman uses for the f his large boat. One variety is ked as a vegetable and the shoots eaten like asparagus, or may be salted, pickled or pre-

The rapidity of growth of the bamboo is perhaps its most wonderful characteristic. There are actual records of a bamboo growing three feet in a single day, or at the rate of one and a half inches an hour.

Varieties of bamboo are found everywhere in Japan, even where there are heavy falls of snow in winter. It is a popular misconception that bamboos grow only in the tropics. Japan is a land of bamboos, and yet where these plants grow it is not so warm in winter as it is in California.—National Geographic Magazine.

Gloves In Olden Days.

The first glovers were monks. The holy fathers of Sithin were in the days of Charlemagne granted by that monarch the unlimited right of hunting in consideration of their making girdles, gloves and book covers from the skins of the deer they killed.

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FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Would You Be Svelte?

The "health" craze, which has been started of late years by the insistent demands of hygiene and the disconcerting discoveries of scientific and medical men, now includes a new "cure" for the matron with a tendency to embonpoint. This is nothing less than a daily practice of the ancient art of "skipping." Every morning the lady who values her personal appearance must take her skipping rope and solemnly jump the allotted number of times, breathing slowly and regularly as she goes through the performance. The girl still in the nursery and schoolroom is also being encouraged to revert to this old fashioned amusement, which "has been found to be beneficial in every way to the health."

Way to Cook Vegetables.

If vegetables show the slightest trace of wilt drop them in cold, clear, unsalted water for half an hour before cooking. All vegetables should be dropped into water that is boiling briskly. To lie for a moment in lukewarm water or water that is just coming to a boil means they will become soggy and stringy.

For all green vegetables add a teaspoon of salt to every half gallon of water. All vegetables grown underground, such as potatoes and turnips, should be boiled in unsalted water, as salt makes them tough and hard.

English Potato Salad Dressing.

Here is the old fashioned potato salad dressing used in England with sorrel and onion salad: Boil and mash two large potatoes, season with salt, pepper and a little mustard and a teaspoonful of sugar. Stir into the potato gradually at first, as in mayonnaise, three tablespoonfuls of oil and a tablespoonful of vinegar. Beat until the dressing is like cream. Add at the last half a cupful of cream. This is practically the recipe immortalized in Sidney Smith's famous rhyme.

A Corner Washstand.

If your bedroom has not a stationary washstand in it there are only two things to do, perform all your ablutions in the bathroom or buy a screen unless indeed you have a brilliant idea like the one in the illustration.

The clever woman who evolved this simply had two corner shelves put up, one about a foot above the other. On the top one was a fanciful wooden support very decorative in effect.

With matting or leather paper, according to the style of the room, she

A DECORATIVE CORNER.

screened the wall above the stand. A handsome molding framed this in, and the little shelves were both useful and ornamental.

To the lower shelf is tacked a valance of cretonne or denim to match the color of the room furnishings, and a towel rack at the side completes a washstand that would be no blot on any dainty bedroom.

Rose Potpourri.

If a scent of the orient is desired the following mixture of dried flowers and ground spices will please: Place in a rose jar one pound each of whole rose leaves and dried lavender, one-half pound of coarse crushed orris root and two ounces each of cinnamon. Remove the cover occasionally for ten minutes, and the air of the room will be perfumed deliciously.

Boiled Egg For an Invalid.

Break an egg into a china cup or small porcelain porringer and place the cup in a saucepan of hot water (175 F.). As soon as the white begins to cook stir from the sides of the cup, using a silver spoon. When the white is of a jelly-like consistency break the yolk and mix it with the white. Add butter and salt and serve in the cup in which the egg is cooked.

Horseradish Sauce.

A delicate horseradish sauce to serve with boiled beef is made by beating with a whisk half a cupful of sweet cream. As the cream stiffens add vinegar until about three tablespoonfuls have been used. Season with salt and white pepper and add last of all two tablespoonfuls of freshly grated horseradish.

To Prevent Cream Spots.

Most hostesses have had experience with the almost inevitable drop of cream that falls from the dainty pitcher on the immaculate and sometimes exquisitely embroidered lunch cloth. If a little butter is rubbed on the nose of the cream pitcher there will be no danger of thus soiling the pretty cover.

To Make Tough Beefsteak Tender.

A tough beefsteak may be made tender for broiling if marinated in oil and vinegar for about four hours before time to cook it. Allow two tablespoonfuls of vinegar to four of oil and lay the steak in a platter containing the mixture. Turn frequently and keep it in a cold place.

The Hatter's Comment.

"How gracefully young Skivett raises his hat."

"I wish he could raise the price of the hat half as gracefully."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Fell Into Luck.

Artist—What a beautiful place this is! I suppose you came here for the view? Old Lady—No, I wasn't consulted. I was born here.

VOLTAIRE AND ROUSSEAU.

Pointed Jokes That Passed Between the Two Authors.

Voltaire and Rousseau, though on friendly terms, were in the habit of firing off pointed jokes at one another. One day Rousseau was dining with Voltaire, and oysters were brought on the table, for, as somebody has remarked, no dinner could be complete without them. The author of "Emile," after helping himself pretty freely, made the somewhat injudicious remark:

"I am sure I could eat as many oysters as Samson slew Philistines!"

"With the same weapon?" (the jawbone of an ass) slyly inquired Voltaire.

Rousseau did not soon forget the little joke at his expense and sought an opportunity for revenge. Not long afterward Voltaire called at his house during his absence. The door being open, he walked into the library, and, finding all the books thrown about in confusion and covered with dust, he traced on one of them the word "cochon" (pig) with his finger. Next day he met Rousseau and said to him:

"I called at your house yesterday, but did not find you in."

"I know," replied the latter. "I found your card."

The Oldest Church In Europe.

Canon Routledge in his "History of St. Martin, Canterbury," claims the proud distinction of the oldest church in Europe for that venerable edifice. He describes it as occupying the unique position of being the only existing church that was originally built as a church during the first four centuries and has remained a church till the present day. St. Martin's has a sort of rival in St. Mary-in-the-Castle, Dover, which Canon Puckle believes to have been erected by British workmen some time in the fourth century.

Woods Buffalo.

The woods of northern British America are still infested by hundreds of queer species of bison known as the woods buffalo. He is much larger than the bison of the plains, which formerly abounded in such numbers.

They Spurn the Cat.

No carniverous bird or quadruped in England will eat the flesh of a cat. The rule applies even to the carrion crow, which will devour dead dogs greedily.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK RATES.

Tariff Fixed for Shippers by the State Railway Commission.

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

DISTANCE—Miles.		RATES. No. 1	No. 2
10 and less		6	8½
15 and over	10	6½	9
20 and over	15	7	9½
25 and over	20	7½	10
30 and over	25	8	10½
35 and over	30	8½	11½
40 and over	35	9	12
45 and over	40	9½	12½
50 and over	45	10	13
60 and over	50	10½	13½
70 and over	60	11	14½
80 and over	70	11½	15
90 and over	80	12	15½
100 and over	90	12½	16½
125 and over	100	13¾	17½
150 and over	125	15	18¾
175 and over	150	16¼	20
200 and over	175	17½	21¼
250 and over	200	18¾	22½
300 and over	250	20	23¾
350 and over	300	21¼	25
400 and over	350	22½	26
450 and over	400	23¾	27
500 and over	450	25	28
550 and over	500	26¼	29
600 and over	550	27½	30
650 and over	600	28¾	31
700 and over	650	30	32
750 and over	700	31¼	33
over	750	32½	34

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

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS

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

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

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

CHARGES FOR SELLING LIVE STOCK.

Rates Fixed by the Live Stock Exchange for Handling Stock.

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

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

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

Charges for sheep are the same as for hogs.

Yardage Charges.

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

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

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

Officers of the Exchange.

Officers and directors of the Live Stock Exchange are:

R. H. McNatt, president.
C. L. Ware, vice-president.
V. S. Wardlaw, secretary.
Marion Sansom, treasurer.
Directors: R. H. McNatt, C. L. Ware, C. L. Brown, D. Wyrick, O. E. Flato, J. W. Montague, A. F. Crowley, R. Barse, John Daggett.

FORT WORTH RAILWAY SCHEDULE.

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

Rock Island System.

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

FRISCO SYSTEM.

Red River, Texas & Southern Ry.

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

Ft. W. & R. G. Ry.

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

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.

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

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

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

Cotton Belt Route.

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

Texas & Pacific Railway

Depart. East		Arrive. East
7:45 am	St. Louis Cannon Ball	7:45 pm
11:00 am	St. Louis Mail & Ex	4:45 pm
8:30 am	....Dallas Local....	5:15 am
10:00 am	Dallas & Wea'fd Local	3:25 pm
2:05 pm	....Dallas Local....	1:50 pm
8:00 pm	....Dallas Local....	6:10 pm
3:45 pm	..Wills Point Local..	11:00 am
6:30 pm	St. Louis Mail & Ex.	9: am

Depart. West	Main Line West.	Arrive. West
8:20 pm	Colorado Mail & Ex..	7:00 am
3:30 pm	Weatherford Local..	9:45 am
9:45 am	..El Paso Express..	6:00 pm

Transcontinental Division via Sherman

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

International & Great Northern Ry.

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

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

Gulf Colorado & Santa Fe Ry

Depart. North		Arrive. North
7:50 am	K.C.&Chi. Mail&Ex.	9:00 pm
8:30 pm	K. C. & Chi. Fast Ex.	7:50 am

Depart. South		Arrive. South
8:00 am	Hou. & Gal. M. & Ex.	8:20 pm
9:10 pm	Hou. & San Antonio Gal. Mail & Ex.....	7:40 am

Houston & Texas Central Railroad.

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

Go To The World's Fair

VIA

THE TEXAS T AND P PACIFIC RAILWAY

TEXARKANA SHREVEPORT EL PASO NEW ORLEANS

Three fast trains daily—through chair cars and sleepers.

Call on or address.

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

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

FOR THE
World's Fair
AT
ST. LOUIS
—THE—

Santa Fe

Has Arranged Four Special Rates:

A—SEASON TICKET—on sale April 14 to Novvember 15; limit to return December 15.

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

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

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

From	A	B	C	D
Galveston	$40.20	$33.50	$27.10	$17.60
Houston	37.85	31.55	25.65	16.55
Temple	35.80	29.80	24.05	15.65
Fort Worth	31.05	25.90	21.40	13.60
Dallas	30.65	25.55	21.15	13.40

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

—ASK THE SANTA FE AGENT—

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

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS.

FRISCO SYSTEM

...OFFERS...

CHOICE OF ROUTES

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

LOW RATES
...TO THE...
SUMMER RESORTS,
ALLOWING STOP-OVER AT ST. LOUIS.

Per Full Information, address
W. A. TULEY,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
FT. WORTH, TEX.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS COMPANY
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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

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

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

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

W. B. KING, GEN'L MANAGER.
O. W. MATTHEWS, SEC'Y AND TREAS.

We make the price and sell the goods.
FURNITURE.
CARPETS.
MANTELS.
AND STOVES.
Everything for your office or house on easy payments.

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

LOCAL MARKET REPORT

COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Prices to Sellers.

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

GRAIN AND HAY.
Prices Paid to Farmers.

HAY—Johnson Grass, wagons ton	$7.50
Prairie Texas, ton	$7.00
Prairie, Territory, per ton	$7.50
OLD CORN—Per bushel	40c
OATS—Per bushel	30c
WAGON WHEEAT—Per bushel	80c

Vegetables.

CABBAGE—Per pound	2½c
ONIONS—Per pound	2c
PEACHES—Crate	60c
APPLES—Per bushel	$1.25@1.50
BEETS—Doz. bunches	25c
BEANS—Per bushel	$1.50
Potatoes—(New Bushel	70c
ROASTING EARS, doz	8@10c
CANTELOUPES—Per dozen	25c
CORNFIELD PEAS—Per bushel	25c
EGG PLANT—Dozen	50c

HIDES.
Prices Paid Shippers.

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

PROVISIONS.
From the Store.

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

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.
Selling Prices at Stores.

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

STAPLE GROCERIES.
Selling Prices.

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

FENCE
SEND FOR CATALOG
HOG STOCK LAWN
CHURCH CEMETERY
TEXAS ANCHOR FENCE CO.

PROFESSIONAL.

W. R BOOTH,
Attorney -- at -- Law.
PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS.
Cor. 2nd and Houston Sts.
Over Old First National Bank Building.

THE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE
Places you in direct and instant communication with all important towns in Texas and Arkansas and many other states. Its use will often save you a fatiguing journey.
—TRY A ROUND TRIP TALK—
THE SOUTHWESTERN TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO.

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

INTERURBAN LINE
NORTHERN TEXAS TRACTION CO.
RUNS 40 TRAINS DAILY
Between
FORT WORTH AND DALLAS.
Cars leave from the business senter of both cities every hour, and on the hour from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m. Cars pass by Union Depot, Fort Worth, and Santa Fe and Cotton Belt depots, Dallas.
DALLAS FT WORTH

TWO HUNDRED LETTERS.

Judge Parker Sort That Many In Response to Telegrams.

Esopus, N. Y., July 14.—Rosemont, the home of Judge Alton B. Parker, for the first time Wednesday began to show outward signs of the coming campaign. The lodge house at the gate is being arranged for use as a campaign office, and linemen have put special telegraph and telephone lines which are to be used from now on. One of the large rooms is being fitted up for newspaper correspondents, with many conveniences.

More than 200 letters went from Judge Judge Parker's home in the first outgoing mail Wednesday, most of them replies to letters and telegrams of congratulations. More than 200 arrived in the first incoming mail, and every mail since has shown a marked increase over the one before. A force of stenographers under the direction of the judge's private secretary, Arthur E. McCausland, will be installed within a day or two in the new offices.

The following telegram was received: Muskogee, I. T., July 12.—To Hon. Alton B. Parker, Esopus, N. Y.: In the election held here to-day, the first in the United States after your nomination, Muskogee, claimed by the Republicans, went Democratic. This is the first gun of the campaign, and is considered a fair test. The Indian Territory is on fire with uncontrollable Democratic zeal.

D. M. WISDOM,
N. F. HANCOCK,
J. R. TAYLOR, JR.

Judge Parker has received notification from William R. Hearst that he will have the support of the Hearst newspapers. He refused to say whether or not he had any word from William J. Bryan. Whether former President Cleveland is to make any speech in Judge Parker's cause during the campaign is not known, but it is understood the judge has had an intimation from Mr. Cleveland of his willingness to participate to a limited extent in the campaign.

Regarding the date for formal notification of candidates there is still no definite information available.

FROM AUSTIN.

Matter of Interest Happening at the Texas Capital.

Austin, July 14.—President Hudson of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railway arrived here this morning with $79,000 bonds of the road declared illegal and they were burned in the office of the railroad commissioner in the presence of the members. There are still out $535,000 of these illegal bonds.

The state penitentiary board held its regular monthly meeting Wednesday. The report of the financial agent shows a balance on hand of $9738. Report of Superintendent Searcy of the penitentiary shows total number of convicts on hand 4026, decrease of ten from the previous month.

Fire of incendiary origin completely destroyed the gin of Antone Schaafer near St. Elmo, this county. Loss is $4000, with no insurance. Bloodhounds were taken to the scene but failed to get on trail of incendiaries.

Thought Assassinated.

Granger, Tex., July 14.—Dead body of a Mexican named Manuel Reyes was found lying near the Katy track two miles south. A blow over the left temple indicated he was struck with a blunt instrument.

All Paid Out.

Austin, July 14.—The last dollar of the general revenue fund has been paid out. All warrants are being registered.

Paid Part of Fine.

East St. Louis, July 14.—William P. Scott, candidate for president of the United States on the National Liberty party ticket, was arrested here on account of an unpaid fine. Several months ago Scott, who runs a saloon and summer garden at Denverside, was convicted of conducting a disorderly place and his fine and the costs amounted to $149.80. He paid $70 and was given time to pay the balance.

Fatal Mangling.

Alexandria, La., July 14.—Morris Rauft, aged twenty-three years, who went to sleep under a box car and had his legs terribly mangled when the car was switched, died in the hospital here.

J. L. Dameron, a prominent citizen of Vinita, I. T., died suddenly.

Popular Advertising.

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

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

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

HOPE OF ARBITRATION

This Is Believed the Only Method of Settling the Strike.

RAISE IN THE PRICES

Several Cities Report That Provisions In the Packing House Line Are Going Up and This Daily Expected.

Chicago, July 14.—With no sign of weakening on either side the only ray of hope in the butchers' strike situation Wednesday was possibility that arbitration might intervene to prevent a labor war fraught with suffering and privation to the strikers and heavy loss to packers. Nor is the effect of the strike confined to employes and packers in the nine cities where the fight will be centered. The consuming public will bear a large share of the burden in higher prices for meats.

Reports have already come from various cities that prices of the product have been raised. This advance, too, is said to be but the forerunner of others if the conflict continues long. In addition to the 50,000 employes already on strike upwards of 30,000 more are involved indirectly.

In addition to the slaughtering departments of all plants being tied up, the strike affects branches of industries in which such articles as butterine, soap, buttons and combs are manufactured. The canning department, where beans, soups and all kinds of meats are put up, is also hit hard, union employes having gone out in a body. Forty thousand persons, approximately, find employment in the big packing houses of Chicago, and this number already has been reduced one-half. The effect of the strike upon mechanical and other departments, it is declared, will increase this army of unemployed in Chicago before the end of the week to nearly 25,000.

Arbitration is looked upon as the only means to avoid a prolonged strike. The strikers declare they will be willing to consider any reasonable proposition submitted from the other side.

A crowd of men and boys numbering more than 5000, for the most part striking employes, gathered in squads Wednesday about the entrance at the stockyards and discussed the situation. Most of them were in holiday attire. In general the greatest good nature prevailed. The only activity specially noticeable within the great, gloomy and deserted looking buildings was at the Swift and Armour plants. In the canning department of the Swift establishment a number of men were at work, while at Armour's a gang of men were busy loading provisions into a string of refrigerator cars.

The detail of police at the stockyards has been increased in number and all Tuesday night officers patrolled the strike district and streets adjacent to the yards in pairs.

There was considerable speculation as to whether the packing house teamsters would go out on a sympathetic strike. George Gotliffe, business agent of the union, set all doubts at rest at a meeting of the Teamster's Joint council by announcing the teamsters would remain at work as long as there was work for them to do.

ON SMALL SCALE.

Operations at Kansas City Have Been Considerably Curtailed.

Kansas City, July 14.—At one of the six local packing plants, Armour's, which shut down as the result of the butchers' and meat cutters' strike, killing has been resumed on a small scale. Other plants expect to be running soon with new men. Big retail dealers made arrangements to do their own killing temporarily, and assert there will be no increase in prices of meat, at least for the present. Quiet prevailed early Wednesday among the strikers.

Although the strike is principally in the interest of unskilled laborers, a number of this class who labor at Armour's did not go out. These men do not belong to the union, the effort to organize them not having succeeded. These unskilled laborers were put to work Tuesday in the killing department. At this plant 500 head of cattle and 1000 hogs have been bought and an early start of them made. The management stated they expected to increase the force gradually.

J. P. Cudahy of the Cudahy company, in a statement, intimated his company intended to make its plant an open shop. The Cudahy plant has always been strictly union.

A number of women appealed to the Kansas City, Kan., flood relief committee for aid, saying their husbands, who are packing house employes, are now idle. Shutting off their income coming on top of the losses by the recent flood left them destitute. The strike will work a hardship to those persons even if they receive strike benefits.

The strikers remain firm. They are in most cases staying away from the plants and seem determined to carry on a peaceful campaign against their employers.

EXPECTED SHORTAGE.

New England Provision Interests Preparing to Meet It.

Boston, July 14.—New England provision interests are preparing to meet the expected shortage of western beef as the result of the strike of butchers and packers. In this city beef dealers are making arrangements to slaughter in abbatoirs near the city, to which cattle will be brought on hoof from all parts of New England, New York and nearby states. The meat supply was short before the strike was called, according to meat exporters, and wholesale prices have already advanced from $2 to $3 per hundredweight. Retail prices advanced 1 cent per pound Wednesday, and will be advanced, dealers say, unless the strike is settled.

LITTLE DONE.

Practically No Receipts at South Omaha Packing Houses Wednesday.

South Omaha, July 14.—There were practically no receipts at the stockyards Wednesday and little done at packing houses. Prices advanced at all packing houses again, and the belief is expressed that they will continue to do so, as the supply of fresh meat became nearly exhausted.

Edward Cudahy of the Cudahy Packing company said his plant had taken no consideration for early resumption and everything was at present at a standstill. He did not believe anything would be done for several days.

Closing of packing houses had the effect of throwing a great number of men out of employment who were not directly employed at packing plants.

INITIAL STEP.

State Board of Arbitration Look For Early Settlement.

Chicago, July 14.—The initial step toward a settlement of the pending strike controversy by mediation was taken up Wednesday by the state board arbitration. When the members of the board reached Chicago they at once went into conference with Michael J. Donnelly, the leader of the strike, and listened to the story of his side of the trouble. The members of the board then interviewed the representatives of the packers, and their side of the difficulty was heard. As a result of these conferences Mr. Donnelly sent a communication to the packers in which it was stated that the unions were willing to accept a settlement through a board of arbitration.

The members of the board of arbitration said that, in their opinion, all those engaged in control of the struggle on both sides appeared anxious to adopt conciliatory measures, and a peaceable settlement of the trouble would undoubtedly be reached in a short time.

Half a Cent More.

Cleveland, O., July 14.—Wholesale prices of all fresh meats were advanced about half a cent per pound.

No Advance.

St. Louis, July 14.—The price of meat has not advanced.

TEXAS LAWYERS.

Three Hundred Members of Bar Association at Houston.

Houston, July 14.—The Texas Bar association met here Wednesday with an attendance of 300, President Reese presiding. Norman Kittrell delivered the address of welcome, to which Judge F. C. Dillard of Sherman responded.

President Reese then read his annual address.

Judge Ewing introduced a resolution favoring majority jury verdict in civil cases.

Association voted to suggest amendments to prevent licensing law.

Attorney General Bell read a paper on "Some Needed Reforms."

Some other papers were read.

HANGED ON BRIDGE.

Negro Lynched For Hitting White Man a Terrible Blow.

Natchez, Miss., July 14.—Incoming passengerss on the Natchez and Southern railway Wednsday night report that a negro, whose name could not be learned, was lynched Wednesday afternoon at Clayton Station, La., eighteen miles northwest of this city, for assaulting Jesse Hilliard, a sawmill foreman, with a spade. Hilliard spoke to the negro about some work that was to be done in the mill.

The negro did not respond at once, and Hilliard rpeated his order. This angered the negro, who picked up a spade and struck Hilliard a terrific blow on the head, cutting him over the forehead. Hilliard sank to the floor, and the negro fled to the woods.

A mob was formed and caught up with the negro in the woods at Tensas river. The negro showed fight. He was brought down with a bullet through the arm and side. A rope was put about his neck, and he was hanged to the railroad bridge.

Hilliard was brought to Natchez. His wound is dangerous, but not necessarily fatal. Sheriff Gillespie of Concordia parish, in whose parish the lynching occurred, is at Cooper's Mills, this state, and his deputy, Oscar Campbell, reports that his office has not been officially notified of the lynching.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Son of Mayor Williams of Mansfield, La., Arrested.

Shreveport, La., July 14.—H. Williams, son of Mayor J. L. Williams of Mansfield, La., was arrested here on a warrant charging him with the murder of James P. Watkins, a prominent Red River merchant and planter, who, together with his negro driver, was mysteriously assassinated in a stretch of woods in Red River parish last December. The murder was a sensational one, was followed, the authorities affair, and although every possible clew was followed, the authorities were baffled. Watkins and the nego, George Hanuel, were driving to the railroad station and the assassin awaited behind a large tree beside the road, after having thrown a log across the road to stop the buggy. Watkins' head was literally blown off by a charge of buckshot, his body being found several hours later, where it had fallen out of the buggy. When his body was discovered, a short distance away in the woods, it bore evidence that the assassin had followed and shot him as he tried to escape. Watkins had several hundred dollars that he was bringing with him to Shreveport, and this is supposed to have been the object of the murder. Young Williams is alleged to have been in the neighborhood, and it is alleged that strong evidence has been discovered connecting him and another man with the crime.

AWFUL CLOUDBURST.

Two Hundred Lives Are Reported as Having Been Lost.

Manila, July 14.—By a cloud bursting over the hills northeast of Manila, the town of San Juan del Monte was destroyed. Two hundred lives are reported lost.

Low lying districts were inundated. Homes of Americans and foreigners are isolated. Transportation through the streets was carried on in boats only. Rain fell for twenty-seven hours, totaling 17 1-5 inches. This is unprecedented. Communication with outside places is interrupted. Damage to property is estimated at $2,000,000.

Forty-Five Branches.

Chicago, July 14.—Ernest E. Jones & Co., brokers, went into the hands of a receiver. The firm has offices in the Rialto building and is said to have forty-five branches in four states.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF
EVERYTHING MADE OF LEATHER
Used for Riding or Driving.
Are you in the market for a nice set of double harness? If so try our store. We never fail to please. We take great pains to satisfy our customers. We make and carry in stock the best goods. When we buy leather we call for the best make. We defy anyone to produce superior workmen to those employed by our firm. Our prices are reasonable—our goods are up-to-date and guaranteed.
KELLNER-DURRETT SADDLERY COMPANY
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TERRIBLE COLLISION.

Eighteen Persons Were Killed and Sixty-Eight Injured.

Chicago, July 14.—Eighteen people were killed and sixty-eight wounded Wednesday night in a collision on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad at Greenwood, twenty-three miles south of this city.

The collision occurred between a picnic train from this city, which was returning from Momence, Ills., and a freight train, into the rear of which it dashed at a high rate of speed. The picnic train was on the right hand track coming north and the freight train was on the left track. A misplaced switch threw the picnic train over on the left track, and before the engineer could apply the brakes it ran at forty miles an hour into the rear of the freight. The engine, baggage car and first coach of the picnic train were demolished, and all of the killed and injured were on the engine and in the two cars.

Twenty-One Injured.

Little Rock, July 14.—A special to the Gazette from Boonville says a Rock Island train was wrecked four miles east of Havana, Yell county, and twenty-four persons injured.

COOLEST OF ALL.

Judge Parker Continues to Take His Daily Swim In Hudson.

Esopus, N. Y., July 14.—Judge Parker's daily routine has hardly shown a sign of the new honor and the new outlook which have come to him. Amid the hurry and enthusiasm of his surroundings he is the coolest man of all. Wednesday he arose at 6 o'clock and went to the river for his usual swim, returning in thirty minutes to dress for breakfast. Then he read the newspapers, upon which the judge depends for his touch with the outside world, for no evening papers are received at Rosemount. Judge Parker is a careful and thorough newspaper reader, and he varies between the thoughtful study of the editorial discussion of the grave questions of the campaign and hearty laughter at some of the newspaper stories about his ideas and doings. A good deal of time Wednesday was devoted to his mail, after which we went for a horseback ride for an hour or more.

The only visitor during the morning was the Rev. Dr. George Cooper of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., who has been in charge of Holy Cross parish, Kingston, during the absence of Dr. Hall, Judge Parker's son-in-law, at St. Louis.

Judge Parker had a letter from former Senator D. B. Hill, in which he expressed regret that he could not visit the judge owing to the press of business.

The judge admitted that he had not heard from Mr. Bryan. He said he had read Mr. Bryan's statement, but would not comment upon it.

When the possibility of a joint notification ceremony of both himself and Mr. Davis as candidates respectively for president and vice president was suggested to Judge Parker the idea appeared to interest him, but he said that no such plan had as yet been broached so far as he knew.

DAVIS SATISFIED.

Declares Himself Pleased With the Democratic Platform.

Elkins, W. Va., July 14.—"Oof-course I'll support the platform. I am perfectly satisfied with it." This was the first statement which Henry G. Davis has yet given relating to his views of national issues.

"Mr. Parker's stand will undoubtedly strengthen him. When the time comes the whole party, undivided, will stand for the judge and his ticket."

Wednesday was an unusually busy day for Mr. Davis. He will go to Washington and later to New York, arriving there Sunday morning. He will take part in the conference between Hill, Murphy and other Democratic leaders. Wednesday morning a conference of state leaders was held here in which Mr. Davis took part.

SERVICES OFFERED.

Williams Places Himself at Disposal of Democratic Committee.

New Orleans, July 14.—A telegram from Jackson, Miss., says that Congressman John Sharp Williams will place his services at the disposal of the national Democratic committee and make speeches in the doubtful states during the campaign. He expects to go to Esopus about the time of the meeting in the east of the national committee. Mr. Williams' presence in Mississippi will be unnecessary during the campaign, the presidential and congressional interests in that state being to all interests and purposes already settled.

RESULT OF RIOT.

Citizens of Memphis Have Decided to Have a Mass Meeting.

Memphis, July 14.—As a result of the riot in a DeSoto street gambling house on Monday, when two deputy sheriffs were shot to death, a meeting of the committee of public safety was held Wednesday. It was decided to call a mass meeting for the purpose of dealing with existing conditions in Memphis. One speaker advocated that a committee of one thousand citizens be appointed to demand the resignation of certain officials. The gambling houses have been closed.

Serious speeches were made at the meeting of the safety committee and a determination was expressed to rid Memphis of many crimes [illegible] which are alleged to exist here.

Called a Jackanapes.

Paris, July 14.—Deputy Cesbron, Republican, has challenged M. Gerault-Richard, Socialist, deputy from Guadeloupe, to fight a duel. The latter called M. Cesbron a "jackanapes" during a turbulent session Tuesday.

Scoundrel Escaped.

Columbus, O., July 14.—Twelve-year-old Rose Stokes was the victim of an attempted assault by a young woman out on the outskirts of the city. The girl had taken dinner to her father who is employed at the sewage plant and was returning home along a railroad track when attacked. The girl fought and screamed until her assailant became frightened and fled. A large crowd quickly gathered and went in pursuit and later the police joined in the chase, but the man escaped.

Casey Is Dead.

New York, July 14.—Philip Casey, twenty-five years champion handball player of the world, is dead. He was born fifty-six years ago.

Claimed Kin With President.

Alamagordo, N. M., July 14.—A man who was arrested here was [illegible] pending investigation of his sanity insists that he is President Roosevelt's nephew.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Oil will be bored for near here.

Tex.

Terrell, Tex., is to have a new Baptist church.

Philippine friar lands are now ready to lease and settlement.

Twenty thousand acres are to be surveyed in Seminole nation.

Mrs. M. J. Reece, injured in a [illegible] away at Lawton, Okla., is dead.

In a fight near Texarkana [illegible] Mays was shot in a hand and badly beaten.

Miners' Union bank at Alderson, W. Va., capital stock $25,000, has been organized.

Bodies of G. F. Abbott and William Van Helzer were found in a New York junk shop. Both were shot.

Little child of Bryant Church was under a thrashing machine at Stroud, Okla, and was killed.

A boy named Willie Morris was killed by lightning at Rhome, Tex. [illegible] Lynch, a companion, was fatally [illegible]

City of Mexico papers praise Democratic nominee for vice president, [illegible] was a member of Panamerican congress.

Gas Plant Undermined.

Guthrie, Okla., July 14.—The flood in Cottonwood river undermined the Guthrie Gas Manufacturing company's plant, practically destroying it. The plant was recently completed at a cost of $40,000.

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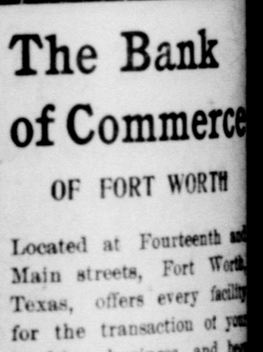
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