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, JULY 8, 1904 NO. 160

LIVE STOCK MARKET

USUAL END-OF-THE-WEEK RUN OF CATTLE.

Steers Generally of Light Grades, the Best Going Steady to Strong—Good Killing Cows Active, Steady—Calves in Short Supply and Steady.

FOUR OR FIVE LOADS OF HOGS ON MARKET.

Decline at Northern Markets Reflected Here, and Sales Were 10c Lower Than Yesterday's Best—Top Today, $5.30.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep
Today	800	300	400
Last month	1,791	454	847
Same day, 1903	870	498	414

Official Receipts Yesterday.

Cattle	2,225
Hogs	367
Sheep	71
Horses and Mules	11

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 today were light and market conditions improved somewhat over yesterday.

Only about twenty cars of shipped-in cattle arrived, and with the few drive-ins total receipts were estimated around 800 head, against 1,791 for the same Friday in June, and 870 for the corresponding day one year ago.

BEEF STEERS.

The supply of steers today were of light grades, partly fed and half fat.

There seemed to be some little better demand from packers, and all cattle that had any, kill to them sold freely on a steady to strong basis. A few were good enough to sell at $3.60, but the bulk of offerings went at $3 and under.

Representative sales:

No.	Ave.	Price
23	1259	4 50
22	1247	4 50
2	1090	3 35
25	990	3 25
12	996	3 15
66	845	3 00
27	874	2 75
18	818	2 50
17	739	2 40
6	761	2 35
51	775	2 30
19	784	2 05
7	678	2 00
8	646	1 90
3	710	1 90
5	460	1 85
5	558	1 75
2	475	1 75
1	430	1 50
2	550	1 40

BUTCHER STOCK.

The butcher stock supply was moderate. There were no strictly choice cows offered, but there were quite a number of fairly good killing cows on sale, and with a good demand from packers and butchers trading ruled active and steady, with the bulk of sales at a range of from $1.75 to $2.25.

Fresh arrivals of bulls were light, and with the few scattered around the yards that were held from yesterday, trading held about in the same notches, mostly at a range of from $1.75 to $2.00.

Cows.

1	1200	3 00
5	872	2 75
2	640	2 25
6	755	2 25
23	761	2 25
1	730	2 10
1	750	2 00
4	825	2 00
1	730	2 00
14	714	2 00
16	811	2 00
14	774	1 90
28	657	1 90
1	700	1 75
4	850	1 75
5	890	1 75
6	706	1 70
6	688	1 65
10	781	1 50
15	723	1 50
3	766	1 50
3	1026	1 40
2	621	1 35
1	700	1 35
1	770	1 35
1	880	1 25
4	520	1 20
1	750	1 10
1	620	1 00

Heifers.

9	474	2 50
2	730	2 50
5	608	2 10
2	540	1 85
1	510	1 80
1	180	1 75
1	580	1 50

Bulls.

1 stg	1090	2 65
1 stg	1100	2 00
1	750	1 80
1 stg	1080	1 75
1	950	1 00

CALVES.

The calf supply was fairly good for such a light run, and though nothing like choice as the top calves yesterday were offered, the supply was of good quality and sold active and steady, with one load at $3.75.

67	166	3 75
2	235	3 75
1	150	3 25
2	240	3 25
10	189	3 25
3	306	2 75
11	160	2 50
8	150	2 50
10	239	2 50
1	240	2 50
1	120	2 50
1	230	2 25
2	340	2 15
5	458	2 10
2	185	2 00
1	180	2 00
10	143	2 00
2	105	2 00
1	100	2 00
1	280	1 75
1	280	1 75
2	405	1 50
16	369	1 10
1	420	1 00

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	5 15@5 30
Mixed packers	5 00@5 25
Lights	4 75@5 25
Pigs	4 00@5 25
Stags and roughs	3 75@4 50

Receipts of hogs were light. Only four loads came in. None were reported, and with a scarcity of wagon hogs local receipts figured about 300 head, against 1,024 for last Friday, 454 for the same Friday in June, and 398 for the same day last year.

The quality was fairly good, but with a weak close to the market yesterday, and with another decline at other points today, the market here was slow opening, with buyers bidding 5c to 10c lower, and it was only on this basis that anything could be moved.

The top today was $5.30 for sorted hogs averaging from 182 to 236 pounds, with the bulk of sales at $5.25, and pigs at a range of from $4.00 to $4.75.

Representative sales:

Hogs.

No.	Ave.	Price
2	300	4 25
1	200	4 50
57	195	5 25
1	280	5 25
68	203	5 25
7	200	5 25
27	236	5 30
83	182	5 30

Pigs.

1	110	4 00
15	123	4 60
9	137	4 75
23	103	4 75

HORSES AND MULES

Horses.

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

Mules.

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

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.

Joe Fields, Coppell	22
J. T. V., Quinn Siding	100
J. N. Payne & Co., Jacksboro	27
E. A. Burch, Maypearl	19
C. W. Mars, Commerce	31
W. W. Hanna, Alvord	37
J. W. Martin, Duncan	52
G. L. Ellis, West Point	37
R. E. Gatewood, Blum	46
E. W. G. Denton	67
Fritz Wilhelm, Brady	76
A. A. Hartgrove, Brownwood	74
M. K. Richer, Dublin	42
E. S. Dotson, Stephensville	41
E. A. Hanford, Granbury	30

Hogs.

E. A. Burch, Maypearl	30
D. B. Jones, Perry	84
Independence M. & E. Co., Custer City, O. T.	89
J. E. Dyer, Quinter, I. T.	84

Sheep.

C. Downs, Sanderson	251
R. B. Seymour, Meridian	154

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET

Cattle.

Armour & Co.	535
Swift & Co.	340
Saunders	40
Musgrave	14
Ingram	11
N. Goodrich	130
Scott & Wooten	54
Mimms	31
Rogers	14
Allen & Son	34

Calves.

Swift & Co.	216
Armour & Co.	81

Hogs.

Armour	134
Swift	231

Sheep.

Swift	68
Others	3

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Desirable 8-room residence on south side Fort Worth; well improved, newly painted and papered; handy to car line and school; bath room and city artesian water; lot 100x100; stable, sheds, beautiful shade trees, etc. Price, $3,000, buyer to assume $1,500 mortgage at 8 per cent; balance cash, cattle or horses. Address "Owner," care Live Stock Reporter, North Fort Worth, Texas.

FLOOD IS NO WORSE

RIVER NOW STATIONARY AT KANSAS CITY.

Unless More Rain Comes It Is Believed That the Worst Is Over—No Damage to Packing Plants.

Kansas City, July 8.—(Special to the Reporter.)—The Kaw river at the stock yards reached its highest point at 8 o'clock this morning at 27½ feet, and has been stationary since. The chances are that this is the crest of the flood.

The weather bureau thinks the stage will fluctuate, due to promised showers throughout the Kaw watershed. Unless heavy rains are had the situation will probably be no worse.

The live stock market has been suspended until further notice, as the most of the stock yards is under an inch to five feet of water. The quarantine division is entirely submerged to the top of the fences. There is no water on the main floor of the exchange building, but it is seeping into the basement and is already a foot deep. No damage will result from it, as everything movable was moved out yesterday. Swift, Schwartzchild and Cudahy are entirely surrounded by water many feet deep and their basements flooded. Practically all of the meat was removed in time to prevent loss.

No live stock was lost at all.

Armour and Fowler have been inconvenienced very slightly. The new buildings of thee Nelson Morris packing plant are surrounded, but because of the unusual heights of the foundation no damage will result.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,000	29,000	5,000
St. Louis	2,000	10,000	2,000
	4,000	39,000	7,000

(No market at Kansas City on account of flood.)

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

July 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market lower. Top, $6.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 29,000; market 5c to 10c lower. Top, $5.50; bulk, $5.40@5.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; steady.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stock Yards, July 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; Texas, 8800. Market steady; steers, $3.00@4.40.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; market 10c lower. Top, $5.45.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; steady.

CONDITIONS ON THE PLAINS.

Good Rains Have Soaked the Ground and Cattle Are Getting Fat.

Ruby, Sherman County, Tex., July 5.—Rains began late this spring, which retarded the grass and planting of crops, as well as the fattening of cattle, but now the country is well soaked. Crops are growing the finest kind. Grass is as fine as can be. Cattle are getting fat, but will be forty or fifty days late.

Cattle dipping for mange for the Northern market is the order of the day now, lime and sulphur being used.

This country is now pasturing considerable cattle from South Texas and New Mexico. Cattle buyers will find this a desirable territory pretty soon.

Prospectors are common now, mostly from Northern states, and are well pleased with the land. T. F. BASKIN.

DEATH OF W. L. BROWNING.

W. L. Browning, a well-known cattleman, died at St. Joseph's infirmary yesterday at the age of 52. He was a brother of ex-Governor Browning, of Amarillo. Mr. Browning recently came to Fort Worth to make his home.

ABOUT THE STOCK YARDS TODAY.

D. B. Jones, from Perry, O. T., sold 83 hogs of 181 pounds at $5.30.

W. W. Mars, Hunt county, sold seventeen steers, averaging 741 pounds, at $2.40.

A. A. Hartgrove sold sixty-six steers from Brown county, averaging 927 to 853 at $3.

J. E. Dyer, Russellville, I. T., sold 68 hogs of 203 pounds at $5.25 and 15 of 123 at $4.60.

J. P. Farmer sold two head of steers, one averaging 1,259 and the other 1,247, at $4.50. They were fed on Mr. Farmer's farm near Aledo.

Fritz Wilhelm sold a load of calves from McCullough county. One lot of 67 averaged 166 pounds and brought $3.75, and ten of 103 went at $2.

The Independence Mill and Elevator Company, from Custer City, O. T., sold 57 hogs of 195 at $5.25, nine of 136 at $4.75, and 23 pigs of 103 at $4.75.

T. B. McDonald, an employe of the Southwestern Telephone Company, fell from a wire he was repairing and was hurt about the head and hip, painfully, but not seriously. He got hold of a live wire and had to let go.

W. N. McPherson, Comanche, sold yesterday 23 steers that averaged 870, at $3.10, and four heifers of 685 pounds, at $2.35. He also sold a bull of 1,440 pounds at $2. He says there is a big corn crop in Comanche county, and a great many pigs, but they are small and will come on the market late.

DRY FEEDING SYSTEM.

Increasing In Favor Among Breeders of Poultry.

The dry feeding system is meeting with increasing favor. Breeders who have tried one season of it claim that the egg production is increased and they have more uniform growth with the young stock, says Wallace's Farmer. The feed boxes are kept filled with a variety of grains, the grit box is full, and also a box of charcoal. From these the fowls take their choice, balancing their own rations as they do in the summer time on free range.

It has not been very long since the farmer was censured for letting his poultry have the range of the feed yards, where was always a supply of corn, and of the barn, with its wheat and oat bin. It was a source of wonder to the town breeder that under such conditions the farmer's flock laid an egg, yet they continued to pay the grocer. Where there is a variety of grains it is not very different from the dry feed system if chickens are supplied with pure water, housed warmly in dry quarters and really have access to the feed bins. If they are supplied with grit and charcoal they will doubtless lay as well as the fancier's fowls on dry feed and free range.

The Useful Orpington.

The Orpington, the youngest aspirant for fame in the poultry world in England, is a composite breed that has been brought by careful crossing of several varieties of fowls with the object of producing a breed that would combine first class laying and table qualities, writes T. B. Hutton in Western Poultry Journal.

The type is deep, short, broad and cobby in body and short on leg; tail rather short and compact; the back should be a nice U shaped curve; carriage bold and upright.

The Buff Orpingtons of the correct type are equal to the Dorking in amount and quality of flesh and in some respects are superior. They lay on flesh and mature very easily and attain a greater weight.

My own experience after several years' trying has been that the Buffs have proved themselves to be the most useful breed I have met with. They begin to lay in the early winter months and provide a constant supply of eggs throughout the winter.

Curing the Gapes.

I keep wheat soaking in a small bottle of turpentine. If a chick wheezes, snuffles and rattles as though it had a cold, this is the forerunner of gapes, says an Illinois breeder in American Agriculturist. When gapes are unusually violent and fatal a chick may begin gaping without showing these. In such case the chick is nearly always a goner. Carbolic acid will help him if anything will.

Pour a little refined carbolic acid in a spoon, hold it over a lamp, and dense white fumes will soon arise. Hold the chick's head in these, drawing him away for a second or two to let him catch his breath. Don't let him get his bill in the acid. If you look at the acid in the spoon before you pour it back in the bottle you can often see the tiny red worms that the fumes made the chick cough up. Five cents' worth of acid will doctor dozens of chicks. If the chick is only coughing, two or three grains of the wheat or a tiny piece of asafetida may cure him. If he is still wheezing the next day repeat the dose. I never failed to kill a chick that I gave both carbolic acid and turpentine in one day.

RAISING TURKEYS.

How to Care For and Feed Poults to Get Good Results.

About the twenty-fifth day dust the hen thoroughly with a good insect powder, and after eggs begin to chip close the nest up tight, for as soon as the first poults are out a few hours they will get out of the nest and stroll off, sometimes causing the hen to follow with perhaps a few poults, says H. Simmons in Western Poultry Journal. I take them from the nest about two hours after all are hatched. After taking the poults from the nest I put them in a dry, warm coop with a small pen in front of the coop about 10 by 10 feet, for if the pen or yard is too large when the hen is confined in a coop poults may hobble too far to the corner of the yard and not find their way back to the hen, and if left so for a few hours, even on a fine day, will be chilled almost to death.

I think it best not to feed the first day. For the first few days thereafter good, sweet breadcrumbs, slightly moistened with sweet skimmed milk—now, remember I say "sweet," not milk that has stood around for a half day or more on a hot day. Feed very lightly three or four times a day for the first few days. In the morning I give a little skimmed milk to drink in a shallow clean dish, being careful to remove before souring. After they are three or four days old I put the hen with the poults in a lot or pen of about 32 by 16 feet, using 16 foot boards and having the pen about 2½ feet high, making the pen tight, so as to hold the poults in, leaving the hen free to fly in or out at her will. In this way I have had my success. The hen will not go far from the pen, and poults will be happy and contented if they have grass in the pen and proper attention is given.

It is best to give the hen, before feeding poults, a feed of corn or other coarse grain to satisfy most of her hunger, so she will not eat the more costly feed of her young. After the poults are four or five days old I commence feeding with milk curds or cottage cheese mixed with breadcrumbs and steel cut oatmeal. A little coarse shorts may be added; also commence once a day to feed a little cracked wheat, and after two weeks old wheat may be fed whole. On very fine days I leave them out of the pen a part of the day, but get them up in the pen by at least 4 o'clock. After I get the hen in the pen I leave her to herself until after dark. I then take a fair sized A shaped coop and put it over her gently and close up well for the night. As soon as warm days come be sure to provide some sort of shade for them in their pen. Old boards fastened to south side of pen and sloping to north is fine and also makes a fine protection from sudden showers. After the poults begin to fly over this pen they must be given the run of the fields.

Chickens and Bacteria.

Some German experiments are reported in which chicks were hatched out and fed in such a way and under such conditions as to exclude all bacteria, says American Poultry Journal. The chicks ate well and regularly and apparently digested their food normally. Nevertheless they did not gain in weight and died after about twenty days. Upon examination the droppings were found free from bacteria. Other chicks fed normally gained about three times their original weight during the same period. Part of the chicks used in the test were inoculated with intestinal bacteria from normal chicks, after which they soon became strong and gained in weight.

In the Squab Loft.

It cannot too often be said that unmated pigeons in a loft can do more harm to the workers than can be estimated in a few words, says the Feather. Never allow unmated or nonworking pigeons to stay in the squab loft with the active producers. If you intend keeping any of the young squabs you grow for breeders remove them into a separate loft as soon as they are weaned and able to care for themselves.

When to Build a Henhouse.

Poultry houses should never be built so late in the season that time will not permit them to be thoroughly dried before the winter season sets in.

Sheep on the Farm.

The truth is that the presence of a flock of sheep on a farm that appears to be thrifty and happy may always be accepted as a certificate of the ability and good character of the farmer, not only as such, but as a man as well. This criterion has such a natural coincidence that it strikes even the inexperienced passerby, as it did a well known missionary, a good man who did a vast amount of good in the early days and who used to say that when traveling on a mission he would always stop if possible with a farmer overnight who had a well conditioned flock of sheep in his fields, because he would find a good natured, kindly dispositioned host.—American Sheep Breeder.

Angora Goats In Maine.

Director Woods of the Maine experiment station says that Angora goats have proved effective in clearing up the underbrush in woodland covered with birch or evergreen. They will likely kill other varieties except very large trees. They will clear out bushes and waste growth in pastures in preference even to the grasses.

The flesh has a flavor between that of lamb and venison. The carcasses are small, and there is no market in the east for the flesh.

The mohair from the crosses brings a somewhat higher price than wool. Three pounds per animal is about all that can be expected from seven-eighths bred goats.

Rape as a Forage Crop.

There is no forage crop the farmer can grow, whether he is a breeder or feeder of live stock, that will give him more feed per acre at less cost and on which all descriptions of stock will do better than a few acres of rape. Rape belongs to the cabbage family, has the ability to grow quickly, to start growth again when eaten down to the stalks and to produce an enormous amount of forage upon which hogs, sheep and cattle grow and put on flesh quickly.—Farm and Live Stock Journal.

The Spraying of Weeds.

The destruction of weeds by means of spraying seems to be a possibility of the future, says New York Farmer. Last year those who used five pounds of blue vitriol in a hundred gallons of water were quite successful in killing wild mustard, spraying when the plants were flat just before the stalks began to shoot up. It would appear that six to eight pounds of vitriol to a hundred gallons of water would be still more effective.

Poultry Manure For Onions.

Poultry manure is most excellent for onions, and there is no danger of getting too much of it. It is probably best applied as a top dressing after the seed has been sown.—American Agriculturist.

The Brood Sow.

The brood sow should receive carefully selected food containing the full maximum of nutritiveness and given up to the full limit of her digestive powers.—Farmer's Advocate.

Poultry and Egg Facts.

The United States statisticians find the number of chickens extant to be considerably over 250,000,000, valued at $85,000,000. One of the striking and admirable peculiarities of the humble hen is the enormous output on the comparatively meager capitalization; there is no watered stock. The $85,000,000 worth of working hens yield annually chickens for the market which sell for $137,000,000, in addition to $144,000,000 worth of eggs.

DAILY WEATHER FORECAST.

Weather Bureau, Fort Worth, July 8.—Local weather forecast: Tonight and Saturday partly cloudy and showers.

THE DUST BOARD.

Dr. Hunnicutt Says It Increased the Yield From $25 to $100 the Horse.

When we first began to write about the dust board we supposed that as there was no patent upon it and no cost attached except the trouble of making, and as every farmer could make it for himself, every farmer would at once begin to use it. But we have found that in this matter we were grievously mistaken. And after several years of constant urging very few farmers are using this wonderful little implement.

Nothing has ever been suggested in the way of farm tools that would pay the farmer so much for the using as the dust board. Scrapes, harrows, cultivators, all leave behind them in the summer season millions of little clods made from the crust that they have gone through. These little clods are very injurious, but if mashed into dust are very helpful to the crop. An inch, more or less, of dust will prevent the evaporation of water during hot, dry spells and in this way very greatly increase the yield of the different crops. The hotter and drier the weather the more rapid the evaporation and the greater the flow of water brought up by capillary attraction. If the top of the soil is left roughly broken or covered with a crust this evaporation does very great damage; hence any device which pulverizes the surface and keeps the moisture where it is needed will greatly increase the yield of the crop. The dust board is such a device.

The dust board is simply a piece of plank, board or scantling attached to the plow, harrow or cultivator in such way as to make the dust blanket above described. The little springs of iron or steel are attached to the stock with a couple of small bolts and the board to the other ends in the same way, so as to press the lower edge of the board against the soil sufficiently to crush the little clods made by the plow in front. This board can be cut of any desired length to suit the width of the rows in which it is being used.

Another method is to punch a hole in each end of the scrape wing and take a piece of 2 by 4 scantling, a little longer than the scrape is wide, bore a hole near each end and tie to the scrape with two pieces of wire. With the cultivator or harrow a piece of scantling attached to the two binder teeth makes a very good dust board.

If properly adjusted, the dust board will leave the middle level and very finely pulverized. You can have them wide enough to cover the whole row at one time, or you can go two or three times to the row, just as with any plow.

The boards are useful in plowing all kinds of crops in dry weather. We have known corn to make a good crop where the dust board was used and a failure in the same farm where it was not used, there being no other difference in the cultivation. It is safe to say that the dust board will increase the yield from $25 to $100 per horse the average summer. One important point is to have the board close up to the plow, so as not to have the board get in the way of the feet of the plowman.—Dr. J. R. Hunnicutt in Georgia Cultivator.

FLIES ON ANIMALS.

Various Effective Remedies For Use on Horses and Cattle.

At the last meeting of the Association of Entomologists the question of fighting flies upon animals came up.

Mr. Washburn stated that he had been requested to advise some satisfactory remedy to prevent the attack of these flies upon horses in the rural districts. In at least one place rural mail delivery had been suspended at certain seasons of the year on this account, and he asked if fish oil and lard or lard and kerosene had been found satisfactory as a remedy.

Mr. Hine replied that undoubtedly these materials were of some value, but that they must be applied very often to the animals.

Mr. Fletcher remarked that he had seen plowmen in plowing matches in Manitoba spray their animals with kerosene emulsion and that this is more effective if a little carbolic acid is added to the mixture. He knew of but one instance where animals treated with kerosene had been injured by the application. This was on rough, long haired animals.

Mr. Washburn said that he had recommended for the horn fly a mixture made of one pint of kerosene and three pints of rancid lard, and that this worked well, the effect lasting twenty-four to forty-eight hours.

Mr. Fletcher used one pound of pine tar in five pounds of lard, but few people could be induced to use lard and pine tar on their animals, although they were good remedies, for the reason that they left the hair in a very dirty condition.

Mr. Marten stated that kerosene could be used on the human scalp if the hair is loosened up and left so that the material will evaporate quickly. In case evaporation is retarded injury is likely to follow.

Forestalled.

Crook (genially)—By Jove! I'm glad to see you, neighbor. How are you, and how are all the folks? How—Farmer Broadhead (grimly)—Wa-al, young man, what's your little game—green goods or runnin' for office?—Puck.

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

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PAPER MAKING MACHINES.

They Were Invented by Louis Robert, a Young Frenchman.

The inventor of machinery for paper making, as distinguished from mere pulping machines, was Louis Robert, a clerk in the employment of Messrs. Didot of the Essonnes paper mills, near Paris. In 1798 he completed a small model for a continuous web of paper on an endless wire cloth, to which rotary motion was applied. Continuous length was thus secured, though at first the width was only that of an ordinary piece of tape.

A machine soon followed producing a width of twenty-four inches, for which Robert had a patent from the French government and a reward of 8,000 francs. Messrs. Didot bought this patent and the machines, and in 1801 induced a well known English firm—Fourdrinnier—to take it up. Helped by a clever young mechanic named Donkin of Dartford paper mills they so improved the machinery that a Fourdrinnier machine is still the practical equipment of every paper making establishment the world over. —London Globe.

Unaired Beds.

There is a story told of the eminent Dr. Abernethy, who was as blunt as he was learned. He was called to prescribe for an old lady in failing health, who prided herself upon being and who looked the very pink of neatness. Her dress was spotless and her cap immaculate, and her friends spoke of her as that "sweet old lady." After much questioning, which was almost impertinent, and a careful diagnosis of the case the doctor said gruffly, "Madam, you are ill because of filth." Of course she was horrified, but he went on, "Your bed is not properly aired, and in consequence you are being slowly poisoned to death."

The Helvetian Ladies.

The most celebrated warlike women among the ancients, apart from the fabled amazons, were the Helvetian ladies. Caesar praises highly their military achievements. In more than one instance the legions of Rome turned their backs on the fair ones of Switzerland. During the crusades women often performed the most romantic and chivalrous deeds, dying cheerfully by the sides of their lovers and husbands.

Unreasonable.

The Old Man—Humph! When I was your age I didn't wear kid gloves and a cane! Algy (in an injured tone)—Well, father, I should think you'd expect to find some improvements in the family since that time.

The Lottery of Marriage.

The Deacon—Do you believe marriage is a lottery? The Parson—I do. Why, I really can't tell whether I'm going to get $10 or 50 cents out of one. —Yonkers Statesman.

Same Thing.

Miss Carrye Moore—She calls him her intended. Are they engaged? Miss Cutting Hintz—No, but she intends to marry him.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Chafing Dish Sardines.

Sardines in a chafing dish are easy to cook and very good. Pour hot water quickly over the sardines to rid them of oil and to loosen the skin. Remove skin, head and tail. Place the sardines on sippets of buttered toast, season rather highly and heat in the chafing dish. Just before serving squeeze lemon juice over the fish.

HOPKINS MEN SEATED

((Continued from Page 4.)

and safely, for the Filipinos themselves, and after amicable arrangements with them concerning naval stations, coaling stations and trade relations, and upon suitable guarantees of protection to all national and international interests, to set the Filipino people upon their feet, free and independent, to work out their own destiny.

The endeavor of the secretary of war, by pledging the government's endorsements for "promotors" in the Philippine Islands to make the United States a partner is speculative exploitation of the archipelago, which was only temporarily held up by the opposition of Democratic senators in the last session, will, if successful, lead to a permanent entanglement from which it will be difficult to escape.

We favor statehood for Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, statehood for Arizona, statehood for New Mexico and a territorial government for Porto Rico.

We favor the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Full committee adopted Bryan tariff plank. It is shorter and more direct than that of sub-committee. It declares that all tariff for protection is robbery and advocates a gradual reduction along lines that will not disturb business interests.

CHAMP CLARK CHAIRMAN.

St. Louis, July 8.—The Democratic national convention Thursday entered upon its second day's session, the stirring scenes of Wednesday having the effect of heightening interest in proceedings of Thursday. As the opening time advanced for two hours crowds on Olive street in the vicinity of the main entrance to the exposition building were in evidence much earlier. Scenes of Wednesday were repeated. Crowds of men with cameras were taking snap shots at the more prominent figures as they passed into the hall. The day opened fair, the haze which hung over the city during the earlier hours being dissipated as the morning wore on. As the temperature within the hall rose fans began to flutter and the long line of gallery seats soon presented a scene of spirited animation. Developments of Wednesday night aroused still greater interest, leaving much to be anticipated. Many delegates worked late into the night on committees. Credentials committee did not adjourn until after 4 o'clock Thursday morning, while the sub-committee on resolutions labored until after the midnight hour.

An interesting feature of the proceedings before the committee on credentials was the appearance at 3 o'clock Thursday morning of William Jennings Bryan after the Illinois contests had been disposed of. He asked a reconsideration of these cases that he might make a minority report. The committee ruled that no reconsideration was necessary and Mr. Bryan was told to make his minority report. He asked those members who would sign it to stand up and delegates from Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Rhode Island arose. This action foreshadowed that Mr. Bryan would make a fight on the floor of the convention.

The committee sustained the action of the national committee in all contested cases save that from the Twenty-first Illinois district.

Temporary Chairman Williams was cheered as he called the convention to order at 10:30 o'clock. Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis invoked the divine blessin.

The report of the committee on rules was read and adopted.

The committee recommended providing a rule for seating delegate of Porto Rico. An amendment was also offered to include the Philippines. Points of order were heard. Senator Grady took the platform to defend the committee report.

Two new delegations' emblems were on the floor: Those of Porto Rico and the Philippines. They are less ornate and showy than those of other delegations, being large squares of white paste-board, one bearing in very large letters "Porto" and very small "Rico," and the other showing two large letters, "P. I."

Jerry South of Arkansas took the platform and urged that the report of the committee be voted down. He criticised the United States supreme court and was hissed. On roll call the chairman declared the report of the committee on rules recognizing Porto Rico adopted.

Report of committee on credentials was then called for.

The committee on credentials sent word that it could not report before 2 o'clock. A recess was ordered until that hour.

Mr. Crady said the national committee had decided to include Porto Rico in the call of the convention.

The committee had to consider the question, he said as to whether these delegates had the right to vote. The supreme court of the United States had decided that Porto Rico was a party of the territory of the United States. The same court had cedided that the Philippines were not a part of the United States. The committee had followed the court and had given Porto Rico votes and withheld votes from the Philippines.

On a viva voce vote the "ayes" were in a strong majority. Senator South asked for a roll call, but this was also heavily voted down by a viva voce vote.

"The chair recognizes the gentleman from Porto Rico to express his thanks to the convention," called the chairman as A. W. Molina of that delegation rose. There were numerous interruptions and calls for recognition, but the chairman silenced them and Mr. Molina took the platform. Mr. Molina spoke briefly and received a ripple of applause as he concluded. Chairman Williams endeavored to state that the clerk would make an announcement but was interrupted by cries of "Louder."

"On the day when the Angel Gabriel shall stand on the highest mountain in the world," said the chairman, "and with a megaphone shall announce the crash of creation, there will be some there to interrupt him by crying 'Louder'."

Ex-Senator Towne was admitted to the resolutions committee room to present a petition signed by 10,000 persons requesting the insertion of a plank declaring for the independence of the Philippines when prepared for self-government. The committee agreed upon a plank declaring for the election of senators by direct vote of the people.

Mr. S. H. Cowen of Fort Worth, Tex., was admitted to present the following proposed plank in the interest of cattle shippers:

"We favor such amendments to the act to regulate commerce as will afford to the public and to shippers a speedy, adequate and effectual remedy against unreasonable or otherwise unlawful transportation charges." Mr. Cowen was permitted to address the committee for five minutes in support of the proposition.

Shortly after 12 o'clock the committee entered upon the consideration of the question of trusts and monopolies and Mr. Bryan made a strenuous plea for a reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform on this point. He said that the trust plank of 1900 had met with the general approval of the public and that unless something better is presented he would insist upon the Kansas City plank.

Hon. Champ Clark of Missouri, the permanent chairman, was loudly cheered when he assumed the gavel. His speech was applauded throughout.

BRYAN OVATED.

Terrific Yell Greeted the Nebraskan in Convention Hall.

St. Louis, July 8.—Wm. J. Bryan was given an ovation when he entered the hall prior to the opening of Thursday afternoon's session. He was on his way down the aisle when he was first recognized. There came a terrific yell from a group of delegates in the rear of the hall and instantly it was caught up by the crowd and the cheers rolled up in a roar.

Mr. Bryan passed slowly down the aisle picking his way through the delegates who crowded the aisles. He paid no attention at first to the demonstration, but he finally sought his seat.

The galleries joined in the cheering with terrific enthusiasm, hundreds of the crowd standing upon their chairs and waving handkerchiefs frantically. The band struck up and the friends of Mr. Bryan, believing this to be an effort to smother their shouts, at once yelled louder than before.

A man climbed to the chairman's table and began to wave his arms up and down, shouting unintelligibly. In a moment Mr. Williams caught sight of him and grabbing the enthusiast's trousers, hauled him down.

A wild frenzy of yells followed the act of a Nebraska delegate who seized the Nebraska state sign and waved it high in the air. Delegates from Kentucky, North Dakota, Iowa, Missouri and Montana, took the cue and catching up their state signs hastened with them to the ebraska delegation where they waved them.

Daniel J. Campau, of Michigan, a gold Democrat, did his best to lead the enthusiasm by rushing up the steps leading to the chairman's platform and waving his hat wildly.

The Parker men at once sought to offset the Bryan demonstration by cheers on their side. The men of the south came to the front in this effort, and the Georgia delegation, who carry a blue silk banner inscribed, "Georgia, Parker Delegation," every time they march into the hall, at once waved it high and started toward the platform.

A South Carolina man waved his hand wildly.

The Parker men came up swiftly now, and before the South Carolina man had lowered his hand the men from Arkansas, Alabama and Pennsylvania were turning over chairs and pushing through the aisles on their way to his side. After Pennsylvania came Mississippi, New Jersey, Tennessee, Indiana, Louisiana, Texas, Connecticut and Virginia. The demonstration had resolved itself into a Parker outbreak more than a testimonial to Bryan, and it so remained to a finish, which was eighteen minutes after Mr. Bryan entered the hall.

FELL BACK.

Japanese Drove Out Russian Infantry and Also Cossacks.

Tta Tone Kio, July 7.—The Japanese swarmed over the mountain crest early Thursday morning and advanced on Kai Chou, compelling General Chirikoff with the Russian vanguard, to fall back. A whole brigade of Japanese with masses of cavalry, occupied the village of Nan Tay, driving out two companies of Russian infantry and two companies of Cossacks who were entrenched there. The Japanese arrived within five miles of Kai Chou. It was then nightfall. General Samsonoff made a fierce attempt to check the Japanese, galloped out with guns to shell the Japanese left and inflicted great loss on them, but fearing his retreat would be cut off he fell back and is now holding Kai Chou. General Chirikoff's force is stationed southeast of Kai Chou. The plans of the Japanese remain a mystery to the Russian commanders.

Were Digging Worms.

Chicago, July 8.—Anton Ceskoski and Augene Gothe, each eleven years old, have been killed by electricity. They were digging earth worms in an alley preparatory to a fishing excursion, and came in contact with a telephone wire lying on the ground which in falling had crossed several wires highly charged with electricity.

Res Chosen Again.

Dallas, July 8.—Chiefs of Police and City Marshals of Texas re-elected President Rea.

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NAMES OF NUMBERS.

Why Twelve Is Called a Dozen and Twenty a Score.

"Dozen" is from the French douzaine, a collection of articles generally numbered together. It is used in the Herefordshire poems, 1290, and shows French for the first time encroaching upon English numerals. This enshrines a great historical fact, for from 1220 to 1280 it was the custom to look to France as leader of all Europe in art, chivalry, fashion, war and learning.

"Score" for twenty came into the language nearly at the same time, but was not exclusively French. It comes from the Anglo-Saxon scor, the root of shear, shire, scar, and means to cut. Our ancestors, to avoid the difficulty of large numbers, used to keep accounts by cutting notches in a stick, called a tally, and after twenty such notches they cut off the tally, which thus became a "score." These were used in England for keeping the exchequer accounts, even to the beginning of the nineteenth century. A cricket score was once spoken of as so many notches, and the rind of pork is scored. The word is first used in a poem called "The Bestiary" and in "Cursor Mundi."—London Answers.

LAW POINTS.

A woman is held, in Opitz versus Karel (Wis.) 62, L. R. A. 982, to have an insurable interest in the life of a man whom she is engaged to marry.

The obligations imposed upon a man by a second marriage are held, in state ex rel. Brown versus Brown (Wash.) 62, L. R. A. 974, not to relieve him from the payment of alimony, according to the provisions of a divorce decree.

The possession by an officer of a warrant is held in McCullough versus Greenfield (Mich.), 62 L. R. A. 906, not to justify an arrest of the accused by the police department of another town under direction by telephone to it by the officer holding the warrant.

COLLEGE NOTES.

E. A. Hale, Jr., professor of English in Union college, is writing a life of W. H. Seward of the class of 1820.

It is proposed to change the name of Columbian university at Washington on account of the similarity of name to that of Columbia university of New York, and for other reasons, to George Washington university.

Professor Bowden, who was sixty-one years old on May 3, has spent more than half his life as professor of English literature in the University of Dublin. He has been besides a most interesting critic, a poet on his own account, a Shakespearean expert and the historian of French literature.

All the Law Allows.

Newlywed—I tell you what, old man, my wife is one woman in a thousand. Bachelor—Well, I should hope so. If she were more than one you'd be a bigamist at least.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Choice of Words.

"You sold me that horse as free from faults. Why, it's blind."

"Blind? Well, that's not a fault—that's a cruel misfortune."

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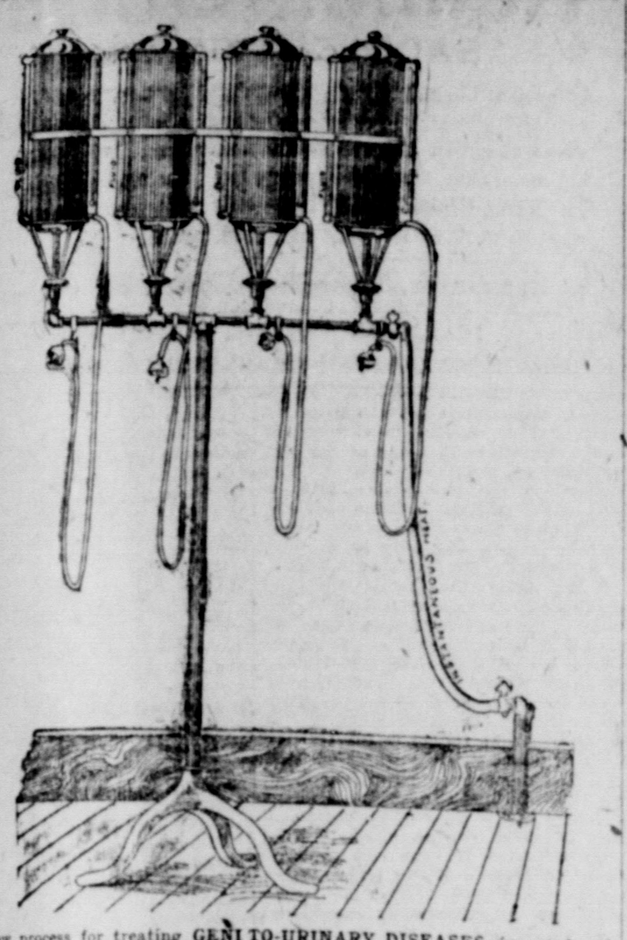

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FLASH SCENES IN A LIFE

[Original.]

In the far west the sun was rising. On a road a spick and span wagon with a white canvas cover pulled by four sleek horses was jogging along, the outfit glistening in the morning rays, presenting a prosperous appearance unusual to that region. Henry Hawkins, pioneer, drove, and within the wagon his wife and their two little children were sleeping soundly. Hawkins, who had a roving disposition, having become dissatisfied with his humdrum business in the east, had sold out, put the money into a "schooner," horses, harness and general outfit and was going to "rush" for a new home in a region that was about to be opened to squatters.

Reaching the boundary, he found a crowd of people waiting to take advantage of the same opportunity, which was to occur the next day. Hawkins made the effort with the rest, but he was unfamiliar with the process, and they all got ahead of him. When he arrived at the best locations, the land was taken up, and he moved on to the next best. There he entered a claim and squatted.

* * * * * * *

The sun stood at noon over another scene. It was a region unrecognized by the government and was consequently called No Man's Land. Hawkins' wagon, paint worn and rickety, was pulled along by three lean horses over a dusty road, and, as before, Hawkins drove. He had tired of trying to wrest a living from his unproductive farm, had pulled up stakes and was going to find a new home in No Man's Land.

He did not find a home to suit him. Since the government did not recognize the existence of No Man's Land, there was no law there, and the settlers concluded to govern themselves. Hawkins, being the only man unoccupied, was appointed sheriff. One day in trying to arrest a refractory citizen Hawkins killed him. It was an unfortunate event for the sheriff. The man who was killed had friends, and Hawkins was made to feel their enmity. He concluded to move on.

For years the Hawkins family hovered on the borders of those regions that were about to be opened up, ready to make a run for a home. But Hawkins either never succeeded in finding one or if he did did not keep it. They lived in the wagon and camped by the roadside. The wagon was now old. It had never been repainted, but it had been patched. The horses were used up, the canvas cover was rotten. The wheels were held together by old pieces of telegraph wire, the harness by bits of rope. Hawkins with his broken down team was known everywhere, and he had acquired the name of "the mover." The Hawkinses were lean and hungry looking.

* * * * * * * *

The sun was setting over the mountains. Two prospectors passing down a dirt road saw a schooner, one wheel of which had given way and let down a corner of the wagon. This had effected a complete wreck. A man stood looking at it mournfully. A woman and two children were crying beside a smoldering fire by the roadside.

"Do you know who that is?" said one of the prospectors to the other. "That's Hawkins, 'the mover.' Reckon he's stranded at last. Hello, Hawkins! What are you doing here?"

"Going to lay out a graveyard and settle," was the mournful reply.

As he spoke the sun went down behind the mountains.

* * * * * * * *

Five years passed. One morning a horseman was riding on a road winding upward. A mechanic, with a bag of tools slung over his shoulder, was coming down. Just above a cloud of smoke hung over a pocket in the mountain.

"To the president's house?" asked the horseman, pointing ahead.

"Yes; up there where you see the smoke."

"Has the new pump arrived?"

"Yes; this morning."

The horseman rode on, but before coming to the smoke turned aside to a roomy and comfortable looking dwelling set in the center of well adorned grounds. Dismounting at the gateway, he went up to the house. Of the servant who came to the door he asked:

"Is the president at home or over there?" pointing.

"He's just going over, sir. He'll be down in a minute."

The president came down, and the stranger said to him:

"I'm Ingleside; sent out to put in the new pump."

"Ah, glad to see you. We'll go right over."

Mr. Ingleside was invited to take up his quarters at the house, and that evening while the two sat smoking together he asked the president how he came to select the name given his mine.

"Mines," replied the president, "are the result of luck in most cases, and often their names are derived from some incident leading to their discovery. During my early residence in the west I lived in a wagon. One night my wagon collapsed right over there in the pocket. A man came along and asked what I was doing there. Completely discouraged, I replied that I was going to lay out a graveyard and settle. Half an hour afterward I picked up a piece of quartz with so much gold in it that even I, inexperienced in such matters as I then was, saw it was a rich nugget. That find led to the mine, and I called it the 'Graveyard mine.' The day I struck the nugget I was Hawkins, 'the mover;' now I am Henry Hawkins, president of the Graveyard mine."

F. A. MITCHEL.

A Modern Request.

'Tis little that I ask of fate—
A life exempt from harm,
A horse, a dog, a pleasant mate,
And a little radium farm.
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

No Trouble.

Visitor—Do you have any difficulty in getting servants?

Hostess—None whatever. We've had ten different ones in the last month.—Punch.

Mrs. Ebenezer Watson of Hartford, Conn., who back in 1777 and 1778 was proprietor and editor of the Courant, has been claimed as the earliest woman journalist of the country. But now comes the Charleston News and Courier with a chronicle of the fact that as far back as 1738 a Mrs. Timothy of that town on the death of her husband continued the publication and editorial management of the South Carolina Gazette.

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-Plato 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	DALLAS LINE.	Arrive
East		East
7:40 am	Mail and Express....	8:35 pm

FRISCO SYSTEM.

Red River, Texas & Southern Ry.

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

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

Depart.		Arrive.
North		North
8:35 am	"Katy Flyer"	7:45 pm
	Kansas City, St. Louis	
11:45 am	& Chicago M. & Ex.	7:40 am
	Kansas City, St. Louis	
9:00 pm	& Chicago Fast Ex...	5:10 pm
Depart.		Arrive.
South		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.		Arrive.
East		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.	Main Line West.	Arrive.
West		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.		Arrive.
North		North
7:50 am	K.C.&Chi. Mail&Ex.	9:00 pm
8:30 pm	K. C. & Chi. Fast Ex.	7:50 am
Depart.		Arrive.
South		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

It May Interest You to Know

that during June, July and August, each season, sixty to eighty thousand summer visitors are entertained in "COOL COLORADO," for which there is ample reason.

Limited space forbids mention of even a small fraction of its many varied delights, but among them the

Great Colorado Chautauqua Assembly

AT BOULDER,

is suggested as a principal, affording at minimum expense, as it does for thousands annually, weeks of Musical, Intellectual and Miscellaneous Entertainment by the cream of the nation's talent.

Develop your curiosity enough to ask us for Complete Program and other particulars, and you'll be surprised.

INQUIRE ABOUT THE NEW TRI-ANGLE TICKET via ST. LOUIS.

A. A. GLISSON, Gen'l Pass'gr. Agt. "THE DENVER ROAD," Fort Worth, Texas.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS COMPANY

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

DAILY CAPACITY
8000 Cattle,
10 000 Hogs,
8000 Sheep,
1500 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.

Go To The
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VIA

TEXAS THE T AND P PACIFIC RAILWAY SHREVEPORT NEW ORLEANS EL PASO

Three fast trains daily—through chair cars and sleepers.

Call on or address.

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Has Arranged Four Special Rates:

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

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

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

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

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

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

—ASK THE SANTA FE AGENT—

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

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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ELEGANT TRAINS.
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MEALS A LA CARTE.

LOW RATES

...TO THE...

SUMMER RESORTS,

ALLOWING STOP-OVER AT ST. LOUIS.

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W. A. TULEY,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
FT. WORTH, TEX.

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.

A ROYAL FEATHER CLOAK.

Kalakaua Couldn't Wear It, and His Groom Disgraced It.

When King Kalakaua of Hawaii visited Japan many years ago he was very anxious to exhibit to the Japanese his famous royal feather cloak. It did not look well draped over the regular costume of the king, which was based on European military models. It was out of the question to wear it draped over brown cuticle, as was the ancient fashion. Finally it was decided to let Robert, one of his attendants, wear it. William N. Armstrong, the king's attorney general, said: "This additional service delighted Robert, who now, according to a confidential statement made to his Japanese attendant, was 'keeper of the royal standard,' 'groom of the feather cloak' and 'valet in ordinary.' While in the imperial car, on the way to Tokyo, the king's suit had suddenly seen Robert, sitting in state in the luggage car, dressed in a silk hat, white gloves and with the gorgeous royal cloak hanging over his shoulders, the tableau being completed by a group of Japanese attendants who were standing before him lost in admiration." But Robert was scarcely equal to the dignity that was his. In his capacity of valet he preceded the party to the palace assigned to them, and discovered there abundance of wines and spirits, which he consumed until they arrived. He was found asleep in the king's bedchamber with the silk hat far down over his head and the gorgeous cloak askew on his shoulders. He was at once deposed from his office of 'groom of the feather cloak.'"

The Bank of Commerce
OF FORT WORTH
Located at Fourteenth and Main streets, Fort Worth, Texas, offers every facility for the transaction of your banking business, and begs to offer its services when in need of banking facilities.
Capital Paid in $100,000
WE SOLICIT YOUR ACCOUNT.

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

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PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS.
Cor. 2nd and Houston Sts.
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Stockmen's Headquarters. First Class Central Location. Stock Yards Cars Pass Our Doors.
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Cars leave from the business center 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

"PERKINS STEEL WINDMILLS AND TOWERS"

All sizes Back-geared and DirectStrokeMills. Both with Graphite and Babbitt bearings.
F. H. CAMPBELL & CO.,
General Agents.
Box 91. Fort Worth, Tex.

AN ODD PROCESSION.

Tiny Worms That Travel In a Long Serpentlike Mass.

The sciara, of the genus tipulx, a tiny wormlike creature which is found in the forests of Norway and Hungary during the month of July or early in August, gather in huge numbers preparatory to migrating in search of food or for a change of conditions. When setting out on this journey, they stick themselves together by means of some glutinous matter and form a huge serpentlike mass, often reaching a length of between forty and fifty feet and several inches in thickness. As the sciara is only on an average of about three thirty-seconds of an inch in length, with no appreciable breadth whatever, the number required to form a continuous line of the size above mentioned is incalculable.

Their pace is of course very slow, and upon meeting an obstacle, such as a stick or stone, they either writhe over or around it, sometimes breaking into two bodies for the purpose. A celebrated French naturalist says that if the rear portion of this snakelike procession be brought into contact with the front part the insects will keep moving round in that circle for hours, never seeming to realize that they are getting no farther on their journey. If the portions be broken in two, the procession will unite in a short time. When the peasant meets one of these processions, he will lay some obstacle in front of it. If it passes over it, it is a good omen.

The Japanese Sleeve Dog.

The Japs have a quaint standard of perfection by which they assess canine merits. Thus the sleeve dog has or ought to have five cardinal "points"—the "butterfly head," in which the color marking represents a butterfly, the white blaze on nose and forehead forming the body, and the rest of the face and ears the wings; the sacred "V" found in the wedge shape of the blaze running up the forehead; in the center of this sacred V an isolated circle of color, which typifies the "bump of knowledge;" the "vulture feet" requiring ample feathering, as the fringing hair is technically called, and lastly the tightly curled, profusely feathered tail symbolical of the sacred flower of Japan, the chrysanthemum.

Individuality In Vegetation.

The vegetation covering the slopes of European mountains as well as that on the great snowy peaks of the American cordilleras and other ranges has an individuality, a character, of its own, striking even the most indifferent of tourists. In this flora all is dwarfed and on a small scale. The flowers alone, of relatively exaggerated size and generally brilliant in color, seem to be abnormally developed. The manner of growth of these plants is a surprise to those ignorant of their history and the cause of their peculiar appearance. While in the lowlands large plants, with spreading branches and well developed foliage, generally have flowers smaller than the leaves, the reverse is true in the higher regions.

Another easily noticed peculiarity is that while the Alpine flora in sunshine shows flowers of great size and vivid coloring, as the gentians, auriculas, anemones and violets, in the shade, on the other hand, we find them small and weak in color. Thus the action of the sun's rays on vegetation at great elevations seems to be more intense than on the plains.

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—A PACKER. An all-round packing house man wanted at once. Address Palestine Cold Storage & Packing Co., Palestine Tex., with references.

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

FOR SALE.

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

HOPKINS MEN SEATED

Convention Sustains the Majority Report of Committee.

BRYAN FOR MINORITY

Severely Scores the Opposition and Declares Illinois Democrats Are Not Receiving Rights They Are Entitled To.

St. Louis, July 8.—When W. J. Bryan, who had been given a tremndous ovation, arose to present the minority report against seating the Hopkins delegation from Illinois, the great audience wrestled with expectation as he proceeded to speak.

In opening his speech, Mr. Bryan announced that he had not come to the convention with the idea of bringing up any questions that could or would create division. He was greeted by cheers, and when he declared that he hoped and believed that the convention would select a ticket which could be supported by a united Democracy, the cheers were redoubled.

In substance, the speaker declared that in this case the majority of the Democratis party in Illinois was not allowed to rule. "The convention was dominated by a clique of men who deliberately, purposely, boldly trampled upon the rights of the people of Illinois. My friends, the evidence shows that no band of train robbers ever planned a robbery upon a train more deliberately or with less conscience than they did. (Applause.)

"And these men who planned it, and who carried it out, have the audacity the impudence and the insolence to say that, because they certify that what they did was regular, you cannot go behind their backs. If that is good law it ought to be good in court, and if it is good doctrine in a court, then the only thing that train robbers have to do in the future is to make a report of their transactions over their own signatures. (Great laughter and applause.) I repeat that after they have committed their crime, all that train robbers will have to do is to make a statement that is a voluntary collection taken up for religious purposes and deny you the right to go behind the returns." (Laughter and applause.)

He said the Illinois Democrats did not ask the convention to seat any one man. They do not ask you to seat any set of men. They don't ask you to seat Hearst men, Parker men or any body of men. They ask you to seat the choice of the Democrats, no matter for whom they are here. If Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Cable had any respect for the rights of a majority rule they would be ashamed to be here." (Applause.)

Continuing, he said: "And it is because this question transcends the interests of any state or any candidate or any faction that I am here to represent the minority report and ask you to do the Democrats of Illinois that justice that this gang denied them, deliberately and insolently." (Cheers.)

Mr. Bryan occupied twenty minutes, and asked to be given ten minutes to conclude after the other side had been heard. The cheering which followed his conclusion lasted several minutes, and the audience showed a disposition to become unruly.

Delegate Menzies of Indiana, a member of the credentials committee, was then recognized in opposition to the minority report. Mr. Menzies was bitter at the outset. When he criticised Mr. Bryan for his interference in Illinois affairs there were hoots, hisses and applause intermingled.

Mr. Menzies was apparently somewhat nettled by the interruptions and disorder, which were rather marked in contrast to the close attention that had been given Mr. Bryan.

He shouted out that he would be heard, and the audience would have to remain all the longer in this "sweatbox" if it persisted in disorder. He said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: It would be vain, indeed, on my part to attempt to cope with the oratory of the gentleman from Nebraska, but in the facts in this case I think I have a peculiar advantage over him. I heard the facts last night as a member of the committee on credentials. He was conspicuous by his absence. (Applause.) The delegates now seated from the state of Illinois came into this convention with credentials duly authorized by the constituted authority of the party in the state of Illinois."

The speaker was here interrupted by cries of "No," and hisses mingled with cries from other delegates of "That's true."

Chairman Williams: "Gentlemen, as Betsy Harris said to the other woman, in Dickens' novel, "Be fair, whatever you do."

Continuing, Mr. Menzies said: "The gentleman from Nebraska dealt in strong language and positive assertions, I think, unsupported by facts or evidence. I would like to know, however, great as he is, what has constituted him a court of appeals to pass on a contest in the state of Illinois, and wherein his wisdom is superior to that of the committee on credentials of this convention." (Applause.)

He declared the Hopkins delegation had been regularly seated.

The chair then recognized Frank P. Quinn of Illinois, who had fifteen minutes to conclude the debate for the contestees. He was frequently interrupted by the galleries, and there were loud calls from the delegates to have the galleries cleared. He declared himself a Democrat who believed in the right of the majority to rule, and who did not call any man a thief unless he knew him to be one.

Mr. Quinn was so frequently interrupted by the galleries that Chairman Williams was forced to appeal to the convention for quiet.

Delegate Richardson of Alabama, rising and addressing the chair, declared that it was evident that an organized attempt was being made to suppress the facts in the case by preventing Mr. Quinn from being heard, and the chairman again threatened to have the galleries cleared.

"How about gavel rule?" shouted a voice from the rear of the hall, alluding to one of Mr. Bryan's sentences.

"You want to know about the gavel rule? I'll tell you about gavel rule," replied Quinn. Before he could continue a disturbance started in the balcony just back of the alternates' seats, and one disturber was seized and ejected by two policemen.

During the intermission created in Quinn's speech by this episode John P. Hopkins walked up to the front of the rostrum and called up to Quinn: "Talk facts, John."

"I'll talk them," replied Quinn. Resuming his address, he briefly narrated the election of himself as chairman of the convention and of Hopkins and Cable as delegates at large, and asked for fair treatment for his side.

In addition to the one man first ejected, half a dozen men in one of the balconies, who were constantly interrupting the speaker, were also put out of the hall by the police. Senator Martin of Virginia rushed up and ordered that "the blackguards be hauled out," and the police quickly responded.

Amid great cheering Mr. Bryan replied, stating that he had examined affidavites, protests, "and I know ten times as much about the facts of this case as the gentlemen who dared to impeach my right to speak upon this platform."

Chairman Head of the credentials committee, who followed, accused Mr. Bryan of contributing little to the harmony he was advocating. Mr. Head admitted there were things done in Illinois which should not have been done, but said the committee had weighed the facts, and its decision was fair and unprejudiced. Before he concluded, conversation had been renewed throughout the hall, and the convention was growing restless.

There were loud cries of "question" and "vote" as Mr. Head retired.

"The question," said the chairman, "is on the substitution of the minority for the majority report."

The noes were in a heavy majority, and before the chairman could announce the result of the vote Mr. Bryan was on the platform demanding a roll call. The demand was seconded, and the clerk proceeded with the call. It was the first test of strength in the convention, and was listened to with intense interest.

The Hearst people cheered every vote in favor of the substitute, and were supported by those parts of the galleries who had so frequently interrupted the anti-Hearst speakers. A break in the Parker strength came when Kentucky voted solidly for the substitute. There was a whisper to the rear when New York voted solidly against the substitute. The vote adopted the report of the committee and defeated the substitute. Pennsylvania as did New York had done.

The result showed 647 against the adoption of the minority report, and for it 299. The question then recurred on the adoption of the majority report by a viva voce vote. There being no votes against it, it was adopted amid such confusion that the proceedings were hardly intelligible.

The mention of the name of Champ Clark as permanent chairman was received with applause, and the report was unanimously adopted.

Chairman Williams appointed Senator Bailey and Representative Bourke Cockran of New York to escort Mr. Clark to the chair.

Mr. Clark at once plunged into his speech. He was greeted with applause and given careful attention.

At the conclusion of his speech, on motion of Mr. Kerr of Pennsylvania, John S. Williams was thanked for services as temporary chairman by a rising vote. Adjourned until 10 o'clock Friday morning.

THE PLATFORM.

Text of the Document as Agreed Upon by the Sub-Committee.

St. Louis, July 8.—The sub-committee of the resolutions committee concluded the platform at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon with the adoption of a gold-standard plank. Mr. Bryan and Congressman Williams were absent and the vote stood 7 to 3. As agreed upon the text is as follows:

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States in national convention assembled, declare our devotion to the essential principles of the Democratic faith with which bring us together in party common.

Under them, local self-government, and national unity and prosperity were alike established. We underlaid our independence, the structure of our free republic, and every Democratic extension from Louisiana to California and Texas to Oregon, which preserves faithfully in all the states the tie between taxation and representation. They yet inspire the masses of our people, guarding jealously their rights and liberties and cherishng their fraternity, peace and orderly development. They remind us of our duties and responsibility as citizens and impress upon us, particularly at this time the necessity of reform and the rescue of the administration of government in the headstrong, arbitrary and spasmodic methods which distract business and uncertainty and pervade the public mind with dread, distrust and perturberation.

The application of these fundamental principles to the living issues of the day constitutes the first step toward the assured peace, safety and progress of our nation. Freedom of the press, of conscience and of speech; equality before the law of all citizens; the right of jury; the freedom of the person defended by the writ of habeas corpus; liberty of personal contract untrammeled by sumptuary laws; the supremacy of the civil over military law; a well disciplined military, the separation of the church and state; economy in expenditures; low taxes, that labor may be lightly burdened; the prompt and sacred fulfillment of public and private obligations; fidelity to treaties; peace and friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none; absolute acquiesence in the will of the majority; the vital principle of republics—these are doctrines which Democracy has established as proverbs of the nation and they should be constantly invoked, preached, resorted to and enforced.

1. Large reduction can readily be made in the annual expeditures of the government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service, and we shall insist upon the strictest economy and frugality compatible with efficient civil, military and naval administration as a right of the people, too clear to deny or withhold.

2. The enforcement of honesty in the public service and to that end a thorough legislative investigation of those executive departments of the government already known to teem with corruption as well as other departments suspected of harboring corruption and the punishment of ascertained corruptionists without fear or favor or regard to persons. The persistent and deliberate refusal of both the senate and house of representatives to permit such suggestion to be made by either branch of congress, demonstrates that only by a change in the executive and in the house of representatives can complete exposure, punishment and correction be obtained.

In broader furtherance of that end the federal government should not permit itself to be robbed, entering into contracts with convicted trusts or unlawful combinations in restraint of interstate trade existing in violation of law. We believe that one of the best methods of procuring economy and honesty in the public service is to have public officials from the occupant of the white house down to the lowest of them, return as nearly as may be, to Jeffersonian simplicity of living.

3. We favor the nomination and election of a president trained in the ways of the constitution, who shall set his face sternly against executive usurpation of legislative and judicial functions whether that usurpation be ruled under the guise of the executive construction of existing laws, or whether it take refuge in the tyrant's pleas of necessary or superior wisdom.

4. The Democratic party has been and will continue to be the consistent opponent of the class of tariff legislation by which certain interests have been permitted, through congressional favor, to draw a heavy tribute from the American people. This monstrous perversion of those equal opportunities, which our political institutions were established to secure, has caused what may once have been infant industries to become the greatest combinations of capital that the world has ever known. These publicly favored enterprises have through trusts methods been converted into monopolies, thus bringing to an end domestic competition, which was the only check upon the extravagant profits made possible by the protective system. Three industrial combinations, by the financial assistance they can give, now control the policy of the Republican party. We favor a wise, conservative and business like revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses and for the common weal and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and its discriminations, keeping in view the ultimate end of "equality of burdens and equality of opportunities," and the constitutional purpose of raising a revenue by taxation, to-wit:, the support of the federal government in all its integrity and virility, but in simplicity and keeping also in view, as men of common sense should, any existing conditions, however wrongfully, mistakenly or unjustly brought about and the danger to the use of tariff reform itself of abrupt and revolutionary reversal of policy.

We should bear in mind, in short, these two things:

First, the general principle that the sole derivation of the power of taxation is the support of the federal government, economically, effectively and constitutionally administered, and, second, the equal truth that in the assertion of any ultimate end, however sacred and logically unavoidable, due regard, but only due regard, must and should be paid to actually existing conditions.

5. We favor the reduction of tariff taxation upon trust produced articles to the point where foreign competition may enter the American market whenever trusts and combines seeking monopoly raise their prices to the American consumer above a reasonable and just profit, but such reduction depriving trusts and monopolies of the power to extort from the American people, under shelter of American law, prices higher than those charged foreigners for identical articles.

The discoveries of gold within the past few years and the great increase in the production thereof, adding two thousand million dollars to the world's supply, of which $7000,000,000 falls to the share of the United States, has contributed to the maintenance of a money standard of value no longer open to question, removing that issue from the field of political contention.

Having long and earnestly advocated the construction of an interoceanic canal with the purposes of national defense and commerce between the states and with foreign nations, we favor the early completion of the isthmian canal.

But while making this declaration and accepting the result as an accomplished fact we cannot too forcibly express our disapproval of the methods by which, in disregard to the usages and obligations of international law and treaty obligations the canal zone has been acquired, or too solmenly record our hope that this precedent of defiant diplomacy may never be used against us to our humiliation and injury.

We recognize that the gigantic trusts and combinations designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor, and which have been fostered and sprouted under the Republican rule, are a menace to beneficial competition and an obstacle to permanent business prosperity.

We demand the vigorous and impartial enforcement of the laws already made to prevent and control such trusts and combinations, and we favor such further legislation in restraint thereof as experience shows to be necessary.

Corporations chartered by authority of the people must forever remain subject to regulation in the interest of the people.

A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We recognize the right of capital in all legitimate lines of enterprsie to combine for the increase of business, for enlarging productive capacity and reducing the cost of production, but such combination in its purpose of effect creates, or tends to creat, a monopoly in its productions to restrain trade or to stifle competition; to increase cost to the consumer or to control the market, it violates the laws, becomes inimical to the public welfare, and should be so regulated, controlled or prohibited by law as to amply protect the public interests.

We demand that the restraint of such legal combinations be entrusted to the Democratic party, which is not responsible for their existence, and which has ever protested against their continuance.

We condemn the Republican system of legislation under which trust monopolies are enabled to exact higher prices for their manufactured products from our own people than they sell

Kellner-Durrett
SADDLERY COMPANY
Have just bought a job lot of..... HORSE COLLARS
which they can and will sell at a sacrifice. By a job lot, we do not mean that they are a sorry lot. To the contrary, they are In First-Class Condition—only a variety of styles—but we want to work them off at any old price.
....Remember, Their Regular Stock is Complete....
1613 MAIN STREET, FORT WORTH.

their foreign for abroad.

We demand an enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission to the end that the traveling public and shippers of this country may have prompt and adequate relief for the abuses they are subjected to in the matter of transportation.

We favor the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine in its full integrity.

We favor a liberal treaty with Canada.

We favor the reduction of the army and of army expenditures to the point historically demonstrated to be adequate and sufficient.

We favor the maintenance and the annual increase of the navy as the best defense in our isolated condition against a foreign foe and the source of no possible danger to our liberties as a people.

We favor the amendment and administration of laws, giving labor and capital impartially their just rights. Capital and labor ought not to be enemies. Each is necessary to the other. Each has its rights, but the rights of labor are certainly no less sacred and no less inalienable than the rights of capital.

We pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and lawful protection of our citizens at home and abroad, and to use all proper measures to secure to them, whether native born or naturalized, and without distinction of race or creed, the equal protection of the laws and the enjoyment of all rights and privileges open to them under the covenants of our treaty of friendship and commerce; and if, under existing treaties, the right of travel and sojourn is denied American citizens, or recognition is withheld from American passports by any countries on the ground of race or creed, we favor the beginning of negotiations with the governments of such countries to secure by new treaties the removal of these unjust discriminations.

The Democracy would secure the deserving soldiers and sailors and their dependents generous pensions, not by an arbitrary executive order, but by legislation which a grateful people stand ready to enact.

Our soldiers and sailors who defended with their lives the constitution and the laws have a sacred interest in just administration. They must, therefore, share with us the humiliation with which we have witnessed the axaltation of court favorites, without distinguished service, of the sacred heroes of many battles, aggrandized by executive appropriations out of the treasuries of a prostrate people, in violation of the law of congress which fixes the compensation and allowances of the military officers.

We denounce the ship subsidy bill recently passed by the United States senate, as an iniquitous appropriation of public funds for private purposes and awasteful, illogical and useless attempt to overcome by subsidy the obstructions raised by Republican legislation ta the growth and development of American commerce on the sea.

We favor the upbuilding of a merchant marine without new or additional burdens upon the people, and without bounties from the public treasury.

The Democratic party stands committed to the principles of civil service reform, and we demand their honest, just and impartial enforcement.

We denounce the Republican party for its continuous and sinister encroachments upon the spirit and operation of civil service rules when it has arbitrarily dispensed with examinations for office in the interest of favorable and employed all manner of device to ever reach and set aside the principle upon which the civil service was established.

We demand the extermination of polygamy in the jurisdiction of the United States and the complete separation of church and state in political affairs.

We congraulate our western citizens upon the passage of the measure known as the Newlands irrigation act for the irrigation and reclamation of the arid lands of the west—a measure framed by a Democrat, passed in the senate by a non-partisan vote, the majority of which was Democratic. We call attention to this great Democratic measure, broad and comprehensive as it is, working automatically throughout all time, without further action of congress, until the reclamation of all the lands in the arid west, capable of such reclamation, is accomplished, reserving the lands reclaimed for home-seekers in small tracts and rigidly guarding against land monopoly as an evil destructive of the policy of domestic development contemplated by the Democratic party should be placed in power.

We favor the preservation, in so far as we can, of an open door of the world's commerce in the orient without unnecessary entanglement in Oriental and European affairs, and without arbitrary, unlimited, irresponsible and absolute government anywhere within our jurisdiction. We oppose, fervently as did General Washington himself, an indefinite, irresponsible, executionary and vague absolutism, a policy of colonial exploitation, no matter where or by whom invoked or exercised. We believe, with Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, that the government has a right to make one set of laws for those "at home" and another and a different set of laws, absolute in their character, for those in the colonies." All men under the American flag are entitled to the protection of the institutions whose emblem the flag is. If they are inherently unfit for for those institutions, they are inherently unfit to be members of the American body politic. Wherever there may exist a people capable of of being governed under American laws in consonance with the American institutions the latter of that people ought not to be absent of the American domain.

We insist that we ought to do for the Philippines what we have already done for the Cubans. And it is our intent, as soon as it can be done

(Continued on Page 2.)