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, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1904 NO. 74

VESTOCK MARKET

EIPTS OF CATTLE FALL BELOW LAST TUESDAY'S.

rs in Light Supply—Bunch of Collin unty Steers at $3.75—Nothing Else the Market of Good Quality—Cows tive and Strong—Others Steady.

PLY OF HOGS CHIEFLY FROM TEXAS SOURCES.

lity was Generally Good, and the arket was Steady to Strong—Tops $5.25, and Bulk at $5.00 to $5.15.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
y	1,500	1,250
month	1,263	1,155
e day 1903	958	804

Official Receipts Yesterday.

le	2,432
	1,190
s	202
p	

Range of Selling Prices.

ATTLE—Steers, top $3.75, bulk $3.00 35. Cows, top $2.80, bulk $2.00@2.50. ves, top $3.75, bulk $1.85@3.00. OGS—Top $5.25, bulk $5.00@5.15.

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

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

fairly liberal Tuesday run of cattle ived today. Thirty-six cars were in ore the market opened, and with sev- reported to arrive before noon, there enough in sight, including drive-ins, make total receipts close around 0, against 2,696 for last Tuesday, 3 for the same day last month, and for the corresponding day one year

BEEF STEERS.

he supply of steers today was light, fresh arrivals were composed largely light and medium cattle, all of which nd an active outlet to locad packers, a steady basis.

ne bunch of 250 head of nice smooth lity steers averaging 1057 pounds, m Plano, sold on an outside contract ough the Fort Worth yards to a lifornia buyer at $3.75. Outside of se cattle there was nothing on the ds today good enough to bring $3.50, d the bulk of sales landed at a range of m $3.00@3.30.

Good to choice fed steers are quoted m $3.50@3.75, medium fed from $3.00 3.50, stockers and feeders $2.50@3.00, d yearlings $1.25@2.50.

Representative sales:

	Ave.	Price
	1057	3 75
	1142	3 50
	1024	3 40
	936	3 35
	940	3 35
	1023	3 35
	825	3 30
	982	3 25
	866	3 10
	663	3 10
	1065	3 00
	1090	3 00
	741	3 00
	654	2 90
	570	2 00
	570	2 00

BUTCHER STOCK.

The supply of butcher stock today s quite liberal, with very few good ws on the market. The bulk of the pply was composed of mixed loads d of common quality.

The trade today was largely of a ped- ng nature and sales generally were on steady basis.

Some salesmen were calling the trade slow one, but when buyers have to bid veral different ways on one car load of ttle, it takes some time to get around.

Medium to choice fed cows are still in tive demand and selling from $2.15 up, tters from $1.85@2.15, and canners w at a range of from $1.00@1.75.

Bulls were not very plentiful, and hile local packers have taken freely of e few coming in, speculators stimu- ted the trade some today and selling s active and strong.

Fat bulls and stags are selling largely a range of from $2.25@3.00, with the mmon to medium kinds from $1.50@ 25.

Cows.

4	972	3 00
1	1090	3 00
1	851	2 80
2	750	2 75
0	1035	2 75
1	622	2 75
1	840	2 75
5	770	2 65
5	798	2 65
1	902	2 50
2	870	2 50
5	504	2 50
5	785	2 45
1	644	2 35
1	800	2 35
6	950	2 25
4	750	2 25
	880	2 20
21	808	2 15
1	700	2 00
2	520	2 00
1	680	2 00
1	860	1 75
1	860	1 75
7	848	1 65
3	833	1 65
2	800	1 60
2	670	1 50
1	890	1 50
2	770	1 25

Heifers.

4	735	3 00
1	530	2 85
1	480	2 50

Bulls.

1	1630	2 75
1	1350	2 40
19	1245	2 30
2	845	2 25
1	600	2 25
1	850	2 00
5	1036	2 00
7	999	2 00
1	870	1 75
1	680	1 75
1	830	1 65
1	850	1 65

CALVES.

Offerings of veals and heavy calves were moderate, and trading with local packers and speculators was generally steady all the way along the line.

Good to fancy vealers are quoted from $3.50@5.00, and common to fair heavy kind from $2.00@3.50.

1	170	5 00
1	110	5 00
5	118	4 50
1	120	4 00
2	320	3 75
20	139	3 75
15	135	3 75
1	120	3 75
3	290	3 50
2	95	3 00
8	247	3 00
1	100	2 75
1	210	2 75
14	281	2 50
10	215	2 50
3	383	2 50
1	130	2 50
6	305	2 40
37	311	2 35
8	311	2 35
16	260	2 35
1	330	2 25
4	227	2 15
26	338	2 10
15	326	2 10
2	230	2 00
3	240	2 00
2	430	2 00
28	288	1 85
29	323	1 85
4	280	1 75
1	410	1 25

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	$5 00@5 25
Mixed packers	4 80@5 00
Lights	4 50@4 80
Pigs	3 50@4 25
Stags and roughs	3 00@3 75

The supply of hogs was moderately liberal. Fifteen loads were in in good season, with several more arriving about noon, making total receipts close around 1,250, against 1,495 for last Tuesday, 1,155 for the corresponding day one month ago, and 804 for the same day last year.

Offerings today, as usual on Tuesday, were largely from Texas points, and only three or four loads from the Territory arrived. The total supply today showed good quality and fairly good weight, with pigs scarce.

The general market ruled steady to strong. The first to go to the scales were those from Territory points, which found an active outlet on a strong basis compared with yesterday.

The Texas hogs showed both quality and weight. Packers have been getting too many of the soft Texas hogs, and today they were feeling a little bearish toward this end of the supply, and in spite of the fact of stronger reports from other points, the only way buyers would take Texas hogs was on a steady basis.

The top today was $5.25 for one load averaging around 243 pounds, with the bulk of sales at a range of from $5.00@5.15.

Choice sorted are quoted from $5.00@5.25, mixed packers $4.80@5.00, light grades $4.50@4.80, pigs $3.50@4.25, and boars, stags and roughs from $3.00@3.75.

Representative sales:

Hogs.

No.	Shrink.	Average.	Price.
1		225	4 00
2		150	4 40
1		170	4 50
2		150	4 55
1		150	4 55
2		190	4 72½
6		150	4 72½
47		188	4 80
4		177	4 85
4		182	4 90
4		212	4 95
2		195	5 00
6		217	5 00
6		233	5 00
1		230	5 00
1		280	5 00
1		200	5 00
7		189	5 00
52		193	5 00
7		181	5 00
8		200	5 00
7		207	5 00
2		340	5 02½
101		187	5 02½
2		225	5 02½
69		192	5 05
80		185	5 05
17		212	5 05
102		186	5 05
7		197	5 05
89		188	5 07½
66		207	5 07½
117		208	5 12½
90		199	5 12½
63		227	5 12½
97		217	5 15
98		208	5 15
22		215	5 15
66		243	5 25
	Pigs.		
2		115	4 25
12		119	4 25
14		120	4 25
11		115	4 25
3		127	4 50
6		122	4 65

THE SHEEP TRADE

Today's Quotations.

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

HORSES AND MULES

Horses.

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

Mules.

13½ to 14 hands, fat	$ 50@ 60
14 to 14½ hands, fat	75@ 85
14½ to 15 hands, fat	90@120
15 to 15½ hands, fat	125@140
15½ to 16 hands, fat with quality	145@160
16 to 16½ hands, extra, 1,200 to 1,500	164@175

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.

L. Runnells, Plano	256
W. J. Robins, Plano	62
C. Wilmouth, McKinney	30
J. H. Bray, Valley View	54
L. Boyles, Argyle	37
C. C. Littleton, Weatherford	28
S. P. Stone, Itasca	28
J. M. Coffin, Itasca	23
Green & Coffin, Itasca	45
D. M. Howard, Mineral Wells	42
W. C. Moore, Mineral Wells	41
W. W. Whatley, Mineral Wells	27
G. W. Whatley, Mineral Wells	57
J. E. Biffle, Myra	36
J. H. Tipps, Whitesboro	27
B. & McClure, Whitewright	90
J. F. Wright, Kingston	41
G. W. E. & Son, Lewisville	53
W. R. Peters, Lott	48
Beal & Ozier, Rosebud	63
Hughes & K., Troy	8

Hogs.

N. C. Pool, Blum, Tex.	102
R. L. Gibson, Sugden, I. T.	79
Ed Coyle, Rush Springs, I. T.	66
R. C. Ridley, Marlow, I. T.	90
F. P. Tillery, Grapevine	101
Shanwle & Co., Alvord	98
J. F. Simmons, Argyle	69
D. M. Howard, Mineral Wells	8
S. P. Stone, Itasca	129
J. Smith, Grandview	92
G. D. Boyd, Grandview	98
J. F. Wright, Kingston	17
F. W. Moore, Winsboro	89
Hughes & K., Troy	66
Chas. Collyns, San Angelo	61
F. W. Hudson, Hico	7

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET

Cattle.

Swift & Co.	319
Armour & Co.	187
Dysart	444
S. Carson	15
Saunders	18
Bussey	19
Mackey	39
Alley Bros.	26
Others	13

Calves.

Armour & Co.	132
Swift & Co.	80

Hogs.

Swift & Co.	660
Armour & Co.	594

Sheep.

Swift & Co.	134
Armour & Co.	78

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,000	22,000	20,000
Kansas City	12,000	9,000	5,000
St. Louis	3,000	6,500	700
	20,000	37,500	25,700

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, Mar. 29—CATTLE—Receipts 5,000. Market slow, lower. Beeves $3.75@5.00, cows and heifers $1.75@4.40, stockers and feeders $2.50@4.35.

HOGS — Receipts 22,000. Market closed weak, shade lower. Top $5.62½, bulk $5.45@5.60, mixed and butchers $5.40@5.57½, good to choice heavy $5.55@5.62½, lights $5.25@5.52½, pigs $4.35@5.00.

SHEEP — Receipts 20,000. Steady. Top $5.50.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, Mar. 29.—CATTLE—Receipts 12,000. Market lower. Beeves $3.60@5.15, cows and heifers $1.75@4.30, Texas and Westerns $3.00@4.30.

HOGS — Receipts 9,000. Market opened 5 higher, closing firm. Top $5.30, bulk $5.15@5.25. Mixed and butchers $5.10@5.25, good to choice heavy $5.25@5.30, lights $5.00@5.20, pigs $4.00@5.10.

SHEEP—Receipts 5,000. Steady.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stock Yards, Mar. 29.—CATTLE — Receipts 3,000, Texas 1,000. Steady. Texas steers $3.35@4.30, cows and heifers $2.00@3.10.

HOGS — Receipts 6,500. Market steady to strong. Pigs and lights $4.85@5.15, packers $5.30@5.50, butchers $5.45@5.65.

SHEEP—Receipts 700. Strong.

TO BUILD DIPPING VATS

STOCKYARDS COMPANY TO BEGIN WORK AT ONCE.

Cattle When Dipped May be Sent to Any of the Northern States for Sale to Feeders.

The Fort Worth Stockyards Co. will soon begin work on a dipping vat that will be big enough to handle quarantine cattle intended for the North.

Yesterday a commission firm in this city received from Iowa a letter to ascertain if an order could be filled here for 400 2-year-old high-grade steers. The letter stated that such steers were wanted if they could be had.

The commission firm had no difficulty in getting the steers—but as this is below the line, and Iowa above, there arose the objection that they could not be shipped, and the order could not be filled.

With a knowledge of these facts, a representative of The Reporter went to Mr. W. B. King, manager of the stock yards, to ascertain if anything could be done to enable Texas cattlemen to ship their stock to the North, when there was a good market for it. Mr. King was prompt to say that the difficulties now in the way would soon be overcome.

"The Fort Worth Stockyards Co. will in a short while begin the work of constructing dipping vats to dip cattle according to the rules of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and these vats will be ready by the middle of next May," said Mr. King. "We would have done this sooner, but we have been waiting until we could have positive knowledge that cattle dipped here would be given a clean bill of health by quarantine officers and admitted by Northern quarantine officials. The government has now said that cattle dipped in Beaumont oil, under regulations prescribed by the Bureau of Animal Industry, and under the supervision of an inspector of the department, will be given permission to pass free into any of the Northern states. To make sure that the quarantine authorities of the state would not object and make trouble we have written to them in all of the states to which Texas cattle would be likely to go, and have assurances from them that cattle dipped in accordance with federal regulations and accompanied with a quarantine inspector's certificate to that effect, may go into such states without hindrance. We are now going to work to make the dipping vats according to the best plans, and we will be ready for dipping by the middle of May."

The importance of this action by the Stockyards company will be apparent to cattlemen. Cattle could of course be dipped at the ranches, or anywhere, in Beaumont oil, but it would amount to nothing, unless an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry was present to oversee it, and give a certificate that the work was done as prescribed. There are not inspectors enough to go out to the ranches, and it would be expensive to have them traveling around over the state, from this ranch to that. Big vats at Fort Worth, with experienced attendants to do the work, and an inspector stationed here to see that it is done thoroughly, and to give certificates to that effect, will be more convenient than to have them dipped at the ranches, as nearly all cattle shipped from below the line to Northern points come through Fort Worth and are unloaded here for feed and rest.

Recent experiments show that well-bred Texas cattle make good feeders in the corn-growing states, and farmers and feeders from Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri are turning to Texas for their supplies. Heretofore they have had to make their purchases from cattle north of the line. With facilities for dipping at Fort Worth, they have the whole state to select from, for the cattle may be dipped here, and after the inspector has given his certificate in proper form, they are free to go to their destination and be unloaded.

That means much for the Fort Worth market. The buyer and the seller will meet here to do their trading, and in a short while, when Texas cattle begin to supply the demand of the Northern feeders, and this business has grown to its promised magnitude, the country adjoining this city will swarm with cattle gathered here to supply that trade.

GENERAL NOTES.

James M. Nash of Fort Worth has filed a petition in bankruptcy in Fort Worth. His liabilities are $1,037.39 and assets $4,000.

A convention of the People's Party of Tarrant county is called to meet at the court house in Fort Worth, for the purpose of reorganizing on April 23.

The Fort Worth planing mill, at the corner of Grove and Eighth street, in Fort Worth, caught fire and was destroyed Monday morning. The loss is $8,000 on machinery and $10,000 on stock. It was insured for about $8,000.

A charter was filed at Austin last Monday of the Childress Cattle company of Fort Worth, capital stock $100,000. Purpose, to raise, buy and sell live stock. Incorporators, J. B. Googins, Fred R. Hopkins, R. Gordon, of Fort Worth, and W. H. Craven of Childress.

A stock farm of exceptional value is advertised in The Reporter. This farm of 892 acres is 2½ miles from Victoria, and can hardly be surpassed in the state. Read the advertisement, if you want that kind of a farm and write to Box 514, Houston, for particulars.

It is said that the Fort Worth Cotton Oil Co. at North Fort Worth has about 100,000 gallons of cotton seed oil stored away, and oil cars cannot be obtained to handle the demands of their trade. On this account the mill has closed down until it can get rid of the overflow.

A number of Indians, aggregating probably 150, have passed through Fort Worth in the past week or two, going to Mexico. Still larger numbers are to follow. They will go to Monterey, and expect to make their homes in the country near that city.

Dr. Luther Little of Fort Worth was called up by phone at midnight Monday night and asked if he could marry a couple right away. He told them he could. In a few minutes a carriage drove up, a couple got out, and were married. At their request, the names are not divulged, as they contended there were good reasons for keeping the marriage secret for the present.

As if the boll weevil, the green bug, the cut worm and other pests were not enough to keep the farmers of Texas active, we have a new pest on hand. A correspondent at Denison writes: "The oat crop in the neighborhood south of the city is being destroyed by a small winged insect, which sucks the sap from the plant after the manner of the aphis. The oat patches are literally swarming with hoppers. Millions fly up from the half-wilted oats at every step. They also seem to be partial to rose bushes and are doing considerable damage. As they have just appeared, the future damage is speculative."

SUGGESTIONS FOR DIPPING.

Live Stock Inspector Tells What Will be Necessary.

San Antonio Express: There was a meeting of the inspectors for the Bureau of Animal Industry at Fort Worth during the convention for the purpose of exchanging views looking to the adoption of such measures by the Department of Agriculture as would best subserve the live stock interests of the country. An Express representative called on Dr. Jos. W. Parker, the representative of the department, with headquarters in this city, Wednesday, to ascertain whether or not any instructions had been issued relative to the movement of quarantine cattle north of the line at any season of the year, or rather during the seasons which have been closed heretofore. The doctor said: "I am not ready to make a statement in full as to the conclusions of the department. I can say, however, that all cattle intended for this movement must be in good, strong condition before being dipped, strong enough at least to stand the journey without danger, and the inspectors of the bureau will be the sole judges as to whether or not they come up to the required standard as to flesh. It will also be necessary for cattle to be held some four or five days after dipping in lots with plenty of shade until the ticks are dead. All inspectors have special instructions to investigate all cases where trouble through dipping has been experienced by cattlemen for the purpose of ascertaining the cause; and, by the way, I would be glad for you to say that I would like to have the names of all stockmen who have built, are building or contemplate the building of dipping vats on their ranches. The department is anxious for all the information it can obtain along this line, and I shall deem it a special privilege to confer with them at any time I can be of service to them. I know their suggestions and experiences will be beneficial to me."

ROCKEFELLER'S HONEY.

A Substitute Made From Corn Juice and Sulphuric Acid.

When tiring of making money, John D. Rockefeller engages in a new pastime, that of making artificial honey, which he has entered into with as much enthusiasm as he formerly did when pumping out petroleum years ago. His process consists of putting corn into water, and boiling it with a little sulphuric acid. Then he puts in lime to neutralize the acid. This forms a precipitate of sulphate of lime. He separates the sulphate from the corn juice by running the mixture through a filter press. The result is crude glucose, which so resembles real honey in flavor and color that it takes an expert to distinguish it from the genuine product.

There is one objection to the glucose honey. It retains, no matter how much it is refined, a certain trace of the sulphuric acid. Chemists declare that the acid rots the teeth. In another generation or two, from this cause alone, they contend, there will be hardly a child with sound teeth.

Mr. Rockefeller is doing his best to get rid of the sulphuric acid. He has offered, it is said, $500,000 to any chemist who can produce glucose from corn as cheaply as by his present process without the use of sulphuric acid, or at least, without leaving the slightest sulphuric acid in the corn juice.

The crude glucose Mr. Rockefeller dilutes with real honey, puts up in nice-looking glass jars with fancy labels, and sends all over the world. Grocers sell it to the unsuspecting public and little children eat it with delight.

LAZY BOYS WIN IN LIFE.

Is your boy lazy? Yes! Then grieve not, but be happy. It is an excellent sign. He will become a great man in time. Let him be as lazy as possible. Principal William R. Watt of the Graham school, Chicago, said in a letter before the Institute of Education the other day that the lazy boy was all right.

Lazy boys make successful men, and busy, ambitious boys sometimes get all tired out in childhood and spend the rest of their lives resting, says the principal. Of course this rule does not apply to all lazy or ambitious boys.

"The main business of a child is to grow," said Principal Watt. "A day's growth is not noticeable, but it is often more strenuous than a day's work, and a child should not be compelled to do both."

We can soon expect to hear Johnny, when asked to bring in the coal, say: "What! Can't you see, I'm hard at work growin'. G'wan."

The speaker then urged that all children should be allowed to sleep until the sun rose in the morning.

DAILY WEATHER FORECAST.

Weather Bureau, Fort Worth, Mar. 29.—Local weather forecast: Tonight and Wednesday, showers.

Warmer tonight.

ABOUT THE STOCK YARDS TODAY.

C. C. Littleton sold 28 Parker county steers, average 825, at $3.30.

Shankle & Co. from Wise county, sold 97 hogs of 217 pounds at $5.15.

G. D. Boyd from Johnson county sold 98 hogs of 208 pounds at $5.15.

R. C. Ridley from Marlow, I. T., sold 90 hogs of 199 pounds at $5.12½.

The Cisco Oil Mills sent in 54 steers that sold at $3.30. They averaged 861.

F. W. Moore sold 89 hogs from Wood county of 188 pounds average, at $5.07½.

T. W. Hudson from Hamilton county sold 21 cows, average 808, that brought $2.15.

Green & Coffin sold 28 cows of 892 lbs. average at $2.75. These cows came from Hill county.

Elbert & Son sent in from Denton county 19 bulls that averaged 1245 lbs. and sold at $2.30.

W. W. Whatley sent in from Palo Pinto county 28 steers of 937 pounds average that sold at $3.35.

W. J. Robins had 13 head of Collin county steers on the market, of 866 pounds average, that sold at $3.10.

Hughes & Kennon from Bell county sold 66 hogs of 206 pounds average at $5.07½. They also sold a few cattle at satisfactory prices.

So far this week the market has been more favorable to hogs than for many weeks. Fat heavies will sell for 10 to 15 cents more than they would have brought last week.

Jerry Smith sold 63 hogs, average 227 pounds, at $5.12½, and 22 of 215, at $5.15. They came from Johnson county.

C. W. B. Collyns had in a load of hogs from Tom Green county. He sold 47 head of 188 pounds at $4.80, and 14 pigs of 120 pounds at $4.25.

Lige Runnells brought in from Collin county 250 fed steers of 1057 pounds average, that sold to outside buyers at $3.75. These steers go to California. The total sum paid for them is about $10,000, but it is doubtful if the feeder came out much ahead.

Mayor Lightburne of the enterprising town of Amarillo was at the stock yards today, examining the sewer system. Amarillo is preparing to put in sewers, and Mr. Lightburne wants to learn about the means of handling and disposing of sewage before starting on that work.

Ed Coyle, Rush Springs, I. T., sold top hogs on today's market. The 66 head averaged 243 pounds and brought $5.25. Mr. Coyle said he was satisfied with this sale. He considers that these hogs brought as much as they would have sold for at Kansas City, and as the freight rate is 10 cents cheaper to Fort Worth, it is to his profit to come to this market.

Col. Wade Hampton was in with a carload of his "molasses hogs" yesterday. They averaged 184 and sold at $5.05. Col. Hampton's hogs generally top the market. These were light weights, young fellows, and only heavies can top the market now. It has been demonstrated by Col. Hampton that molasses mixed with the feed of hogs and cattle will put on fat quicker and cheaper than without the addition of molasses to the ration.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Chicago Packer Giver Out Price for Meats by Wholesaler.

If the public is being overcharged for beef—and from all complaints there seems to be little question that unreasonable demands are being made upon customers by many marketmen—the public now has a right to come forward with a strong protest. Swift & Co. give out the average price of 12,028 quarters of beef sold for Chicago consumption last week as $6.14 per 100 pounds. This represents the total business of that firm in fresh beef to Chicago wholesalers and retailers and gives a good basis from which the marketman may be asked to explain his relative prices for the various cuts of beef.

HOW HE FOOLED THE MULES.

Pittston, Pa.—The mineworkers are telling of the clever way in which the strike of the four mules at the Diamond shaft of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company was broken by Jack McAnaney, the mule boss. It is not often that mules strike, but when they do there is trouble.

Old Boxer, the mule leader of the four which draw the cars into the West Park slope, took sick and could not work, so McAnaney promoted another mule to the lead and put in a green one. The lead mule would not start, however. All kinds of whipping and coaxing would not move him, and the others were just as stubborn.

McAnaney ordered all lights out. He put a couple of driver boys in Old Boxer's place, covered them with a big leather apron, and using a whip freely on the fake mule, cried out: "Get up, Boxer, you old cuss! Gee up there!"

The first mule was fooled and he tugged and the others followed. The operation was repeated each time the mules came out to the head of the slope, because they balked again when there was no imitation Old Boxer in front, and the cars were drawn in that way all day long. The next day Boxer was better and took his old place at the head of the team.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

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The grower of farm products, live stock and poultry is requested to read this paper before going to market. It will pay him.

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

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1904

Entered June 15, 1903, at Fort Worth, Tex., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1875.

Notice to Agents.

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REPORTER PUBLISHING CO.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

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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.

NATIVE TEXAS WOODS.

Elaborate Plans Framed for Their Proper Display at the World's Fair.

The following bulletin has been issued from the office of the Texas World's Fair Commission relative to the status of the work of placing the native woods of Texas prominently before the world: No department of the exhibit which Texas will make at the World's Fair will be more complete than that of its timber and forestry resources, and it is doubtful if any will be of more practical value to the state. This comes from the fact that the timber and forests of Texas are more extensive and valuable than any one appreciates, save those who, like Dr. William L. Bray, who is preparing the exhibit for the Texas World's Fair Commission, have made a study of them. The presence in this state of extensive forests of long leaf yellow pine is known, of course, even in all parts of the country, but few in Texas, to say nothing of those outside the state, know that there are nearly one hundred varieties of wood in Texas having a commercial value. And, practically, no use is being made of any of them. Texas is sending to other states and paying in some instances as much as $125 a thousand feet for timber that can be got in Texas and sold profitably at $25 per 1,000 feet.

That such an opportunity for profit, such a source of wealth, should be neglected would be incredible were there not dozens of other instances of the same kind. The extent, indeed, to which opportunities are neglected in Texas is beyond the conception of all save those whose duty it has been to study these opportunities that they may be shown at St. Louis. At first this apparent indifference was puzzling to those who ran up against the evidence of it, but it now has become a matter of such common experience that no one any longer marvels at it. The soil and climate of East Texas were just as favorable for fruit growing ten years ago as they are now; but there were no commercial orchards in East Texas then. Ten years ago rice could have been grown as profitably along the coast as it is now; but no rice was there then. There has been no recent change in the soil and climate of the Nacogdoches section to make the growing of a fine Cuban leaf tobacco feasible, still it was only yesterday that we undertook the growing of tobacco in a commercial way.

These are the most notable, but not the only instances of the tardiness of the Texas people to discover the advantages that they enjoy. That Texas is not more highly developed is probably due more to our ignorance of our opportunities than a neglect of them, for the desire of profit is not less here than in any other section of the country. We have discovered most of our opportunities by accident. The broad, general purpose of the Texas World's Fair Commission is to educate both Texans and those who are not Texans in the opportunities which this state presents to the man who has the energy and the courage to take hold of them. This is the purpose of every department and this will be accomplished, but by none of them more signally than by the Department of Forestry; for the two reasons that so few know the value of the forests of Texas, and for the further reason that Dr. William L. Bray, who is at the head of this department, has made a most exhaustive study of his subject and had the experience of years to assist him.

Dr. Bray will show, as has been stated, between eighty and one hundred specimens of Texas woods that have commercial value. They will be in slabs four feet by four inches, cut through the middle of the tree, leaving the bark on one side. The front faces of these specimens will be beveled at the top and a cross bevel given a polish so as to show the grain. These woods will come from four distinct regions of the state—the East Texas forest belt, the woods from the central limestone belt, the half tropical woods of the lower Rio Grande section and the Rocky Mountain timbers of the trans-Pecos section of Texas.

FLOODS ARE FEARFUL

Michigan, Indiana and a Portion of Missouri Damaged.

RESIDENTS RETIRED.

Water Entered Houses at Cities of Indianapolis, Grand Rapids and Poplar Bluff and Farming Lands Inundated.

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 29.—Although the water in Grand river above this city has receded somewhat it remained stationary here Monday and residents of the flooded west side still suffered great privation. The city was in total darkness Sunday night, but the work of rescue was continued all night, and hundreds of persons who were hungry and shivering with cold were taken to places of refuge which had been provided. The relief fund reached an amount sufficient to attend to bare necessities. It is estimated that 2500 houses are surrounded by water, in some places twelve feet deep. The work of taking people from submerged residences was undertaken often at great risk to the rescuers. Schoolhouses and churches have been transformed into relief stations and every charitable organization in the city is busy caring for the homeless. Two persons are missing. The loss in business will reach several millions of dollars.

SIX MILES WIDE.

Many Residents of Poplar Bluff, Mo., Forced to Leave Houses.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., March 29.—It is feared the loss of stock resulting from the rise and overflow of Black river will be enormous. River is six miles wide and thousands of acres of bottom lands used for pasturing stock are under water. The entire east side of the city Monday was under from two to ten feet of water and many residents have been forced to abandon their homes. No lives have been lost, but there have been many narrow escapes.

At Williamsville the water has driven the inhabitants from the village. The railroad telegraph operator wired: "Water is up to the operating table; will have to leave. Bridge has been swept away."

The bridge is 120 feet long, of iron and comparatively new.

INDIANA FARM LANDS.

Twenty-Five Thousand Acres Along Wabash Are Under Water.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 29.—White river, which Sunday night overflowed West Indianapolis and covered the first floors of 1000 houses, receded rapidly Monday. The power house of the street car company and waterworks pumping station has resumed operations.

The crest of the Wabash river flood passed Terre Haute and above Sullivan, where the water was still rising Monday, there are 25,000 acres of farm land under water.

All records are believed to have been broken. Hazleton trestle, on the Evansville and Terre Haute railroad, is being guarded by armed men.

Worse at Saginaw.

Saginaw, Mich., March 29.—Flood conditions at Saginaw were worse Monday. The water has gone far beyond any previous record. Nearly all large business houses on Genesee avenue and Franklin and Baum streets are out of commission. The biggest dry goods firm are working to save valuable stocks.

Bridges Carried Away.

Pittsburg, N. Y., March 29.—Ice gorges and floods are causing considerable damage in this, Clinton county. Iron bridges at Wood's Mills and at Cassville were carried away.

Suffering Near Princeton.

Princeton, Ind., March 29.—White and Wabash rivers continued to rise an inch an hour Monday. Both rivers are now near the mark of 1899. All lowlands are depopulated. Much suffering is reported.

FRAUD CHARGED.

Arkansas Gubernatorial Matter May Be Taken Before Convention.

Little Rock, Ark., March 29.—Indications are that the contest for the Democratic nomination for governor in this state will have to be settled by the state convention that convenes at Hot Springs June 14. Friends of Judge Carroll D. Wood, who opposed Governor Davis, charge gross fraud has been committed by the governor's partisans. They are still claiming Wood's election in spite of these alleged frauds, and say that they will not concede Davis' election till the convention decides in his favor. Davis claims to have carried fifty-three counties.

FIREMEN BURNED.

Oklahoma City Has an Eighty-Thousal-Dollar Fire.

Okahoma City, March 29.—Fire Monday damaged the stock of the T. P. Melon Dry Goods company to the extent of $80,000. Fire Chief Kesseler and two firemen were badly burned, but will recover.

Resumption Date.

Washington, March 29.—Investigation of protests against Senator Smoot will be resumed April 12 by the senate committee on privileges and elections. Witnesses include a number of officials of the Mormon church.

Plates Were Bent.

Genoa, March 29.—The North German Lloyd steamer Goenig Albert, which came on here after transferring Emperor William to the imperial yacht Hohenzollern at Naples, was in a collision at the entrance to the harbor with the Norwegian steamer Sicilia. Some of the Koenig Alberta's plates were bent.

Paris Gets Cotton Mill.

Paris Tex., March 29.—The proposition made the Paris board of trade by W. I. Young of Greensboro, N. C., and associates, involving the erection at this place of a cotton mill to cost $750,000, to employ 800 hands and to have a minimum payroll of $200,000 a year, was definitely accepted by the board of trade, and a largely attended mass meeting was held Monday night at the court house to celebrate the event. Work begins in sixty days. Paris donated $80,000.

Hearts Courageous

By... HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES

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"Ah!" smirked Jarrat. "Our French gentleman is a poor sailor."

But as the days went by it became certain that the distinguished passenger was ill of a less passing malady than mal de mer.

On an evening the captain pushed open a narrow cabin door at the end

"You cannot see him."

of a passage, but before he could enter a young man sprang up and barred the way.

"I would see the Marquis de la Trouerie," said Jarrat.

"You cannot see him, monsieur." The young man's tone was very firm.

"Who are you?"

"The marquis' secretary, monsieur."

Jarrat took a gold crown from his pocket and offered it to the other with the easy effrontery of one perfectly certain of his ground. Every underling, it was his belief, had his price, from lackeys to prime ministers. It is a theory which on the whole works not badly.

The man before him, however, was of another sort. He put the coin back. "You cannot see the marquis, monsieur," he repeated.

"Cannot, you whelp!" said Jarrat, with his tongue on his lip and in the soft tone which with him covered a white boil of rage. A copper lantern, pierced with holes, threw yellow beams down the passage, and in this glare the young man on the threshold saw his face, evilly beautiful and distorted. The coin rattled on the floor.

The young Frenchman stooped to pick up a gold piece. "Monsieur has dropped his crown," he said, holding it out.

Jarrat took it and thrust it into his pocket. "It was too small a douceur," he said easily, "eh, master secretary?"

Most of those on the ship did not know, so insular were the prejudices of the Anglo-Saxon, that the Marquis de la Trouerie was a personage in his own country. Even Caron de Beaumarchais, son of a watchmaker, that airy, naive, fantastic charlatan who at the age of twenty-four had washed his hands at his father's shop, changed his clothes and gone to court to give the four daughters of Louis XV. lessons on the harp—even he was less welcome at the Tuileries or less a favorite of the young Queen Marie Antoinette than this same nobleman now aboard the Two Sisters.

It is perhaps not to be wondered at that the passengers knew little of such things and doubtless for the most part cared less. Two Annapolis merchants, loyal, since the nonimportation agreements had pinched their pockets; a brace of London factors looking for likely agencies; a Virginian fresh from study in the Middle Temple, bound for the woolsack at Lancaster; a British quartermaster journeying to Boston—what should such a company know of Gallic pedigrees or the chatter of the French court?

A diplomat might have found in the presence of the marquis something to ponder. For at that time strange things were stirring. Louis XVI., young, enthusiastic, unaccustomed, was learning for the first how exceeding difficult it is to be a king. M. Turgot, his grim old minister of finance, logical, pitiless, cold as a dog's nose, was pulling one way; Beaumarchais, brilliant as a chameleon, fascinating, egotist, intimate of a French queen, was pulling another.

And what was the bone of contention? Whether France should give her treasure to the secret aid of the American colonies. With such counsels in the air England slept, like a surly bulldog, with one eye open. She watched at home, and her astute ambassador, Lord Stormont, kept a hawk's eye upon the Tuileries.

So, in itself, there was an interest for those who knew, attaching to the sudden journeying to America of this man, so near to the French counsels, at once a noble, a courtier and a republican. And this interest was intensified for Jarrat, who, mindful of the letter he carried of confidential import, hugged the reflection that he knew the reason for it.

Jarrat, like many another schemer, made the error of undervaluing the intellectuality of an opponent. He had small idea that the marquis' young secretary was observant in his turn. It was nevertheless the fact. But M. Armand, who had scented him very early, kept his cabin, and no one aboard—the ship carried no leech—saw his master.

Four days after the episode of the gold crown Jarrat tried the skipper again.

Master Elves chewed a bitter cud and wore a habitual droop to his eye. Now the courtesy came as thickly as cold weather treacle.

"The Marquis de la Trouerie," he answered, "ain't on the ship."

Jarrat stepped back heavily. "Not on the ship, fiend plague me! He is on the ship."

"Mayhap ye know better nor I," answered Master Elves shortly.

Jarrat burst out laughing. He felt a sudden contempt for this clumsy subterfuge.

"A brave conclusion!" he cried. "And how long is it to last? Is the noble gentleman to lie shamming Abraham in his cabin till we sight the Virginia capes? Awhile ago he was sick, guarded from all our pining eyes by his argus eyed clerk. Now, behold, he is not even aboard! Oh, an accomplished nobleman!"

The skipper squinted out to sea, and a drawn pucker came to his lips.

"See here," said Jarrat, his tone taking edge. "I have business with this gentleman, and I'll not be put off. This is the eighth day out, and he hasn't shown his nose out of his cabin. 'Tis my opinion he's no more sick than I am."

"No more is he," said Master Elves. "What then?"

"Just this: I want to see the marquis, and I mean to see the marquis. D'ye hear that, you lumpfin? 'Twill be better for you, I can tell you, if you fetch me to him at once!"

The skipper's moment had arrived.

"Fetch ye to him!" he roared, with something between an oath and a chuckle. "The man ye're after died two days ago and was sent to the fishes last night! Fetch ye to him! Haw, haw!"

With this parting shot he went off spitting furiously.

"Dead!" exclaimed Jarrat, with sagging jaw, staring after him. "Dead!" he said again, and then stood, vacant eyed, his face the dead color of chagrin in which calculation has had no time to slip.

With the passengers the young secretary, M. Armand, had his way to make, and this he accomplished with abundant good nature. Him they first snubbed, then tolerated, then liked.

The young Virginian, Breckinridge Cary, sought him openly and more than once drew his arm through his own as he walked the deck. The Virginian was beyond question of the quality, and certain footing had made for him social squeamishness unnecessary. As for the secretary, he went his way with imperturbable good humor. Even storm could not dampen his spirits.

For reasons that have been stated the news of the demise of the marquis, whom the passengers had not known to regret, made little sensation on the Two Sisters. Next day a bark was sighted out from Norfolk, and there was a budget of new world news and a bunch of Virginia Gazettes to furnish matter for talk. A fortnight later the incident, however full of moment it may have been to Paris, was well nigh forgotten. They had not all of them Jarrat's reasons for remembering.

But as days wore on and calm succeeded storm Jarrat, who thought much, studied M. Armand with a lazy interest that in time, as shall be seen, gave birth to a plan. He gave the secretary no cause to remember their first meeting at the little cabin door and schooled his tone to an insinuating friendliness. He even condescended to game with him and to question him amiably touching politics in France, and more than one of these inquiries turned cunningly, as on a pivot, upon the young man's late master.

So a month passed, pleasantly for some, irksomely for most. Jarrat watched the secretary boldly. The secretary in his own way watched Jarrat. And so it stood on the serene day when M. Armand leaned upon the rail and looked out across the shadowless waste where the track of the blazing sun stretched in a molten dazzle like a quivering spear of God's.

Presently he felt a light touch on his arm and, turning, saw the Virginian.

"Dreaming?" asked Cary. "Of what?"

"Of your golden land, monsieur."

The other smiled, then sighed and leaned beside him. "A golden land, in sooth. I would it had no storms, but a sweet sun dawning ever for it. Troubled, indeed, it was when I left it—more troubled now as I return." He paused awhile.

"I love the land," he said. "I know not if even France can be so lovely. Is it so? And do you love it?"

The young Frenchman's face grew earnest.

"When I was born," he replied, "France was good, monsieur—I think it was the best land in the world, as today it is the most beautiful. But Louis XV. was young then. Since have come a Pompadour and a Du Barry. So it is that the good in France has been hidden underneath many other things. It is true that the ministers of the crown have sold titles of honor—places in the courts. Justice, the thing for which your colony is now crying to England—this has been impossible to the poor, the low. The rich buy it. Paris laughs and does not care! There the wits lampoon the dignitaries, the young bishops sneer at God and the abbes are become elegant to kiss the hands of painted countesses. But the poor, the oppressed, the people, monsieur, what of them?"

He let his gaze wander. A dreamy light was in his eyes.

"Ah, monsieur, they have watched. They have been waiting. They are ignorant. They were never taught. But all this time one man—the exiled, the glorious — he has been writing. He has taught that the unnoble are not field beasts, that they are men; that the noble and the peasant are all one; that the poor must not be trodden on."

"Voltaire," Cary said in a low voice.

"France," Armand went on, "has been reading this one. The smith and the plowman talk of what he has said in the rows and at the forge. It is not only the poor, the low, monsieur. Nobles who wear coroneted swords also think these things. They, loving liberty, would give their lives for their king. There is in Paris a club"—

He paused abruptly. When he began again it was in a voice tinged with sadness.

"Louis XV. is dead. Louis XVI. reigns."

Cary's glance flashed into his.

"Louis XVI. is young and ambitious. He hates England. An there were war here 'twould advantage him to aid the colonies."

"Monsieur," declared the other, "it might ruin him. Listen! His own people are worse foes to the king of France than England, monsieur. And aiding the colonies here is putting a two edged sword into their hands! Even now they have the wish to redeem France. But they know not how. They have never seen such a thing. Power is all around them, and it seems as if it must last forever. So it is, monsieur, that these nobles—these of better blood—who love first of all their France—I could tell names—a Mirabeau, a Lafayette—they would have their king aid America. They have joined hands with men of lower birth like Beaumarchais and made courtiers of them to the same end."

"But," reflected Cary, puzzled, "you say to help our colonies might ruin Louis. Why, then, would these nobles push the plan? Have they such hate of England?"

"No, no. Not because they hate England as Louis does, but because they love France better than Louis, and to save her they must even risk to ruin him. There is more than one French king at stake—there is a dynasty! These are not the middle ages, monsieur. In these days the peoples are awaking. France, if she lives, must open her eyes. These men I tell you of would jolt her wide awake. They would have her smiths and her plowmen stop their toil to listen across the seas—to hear the guns of a people who would not be oppressed, to see royal mercenaries driven into the sea just by people like them. Then their murmur would be a roar. They would say, 'So can we do also!' Then the corrupt court would stand terror stricken. And then at last there would be an end of the selling of titles, of the elegant bishops and the painted countesses. France would put on purity again, and her king and her nobles would rule justly, and poverty would not stalk everywhere. These nobles of which I speak are loyal, monsieur. They love first France and then their king."

"Gentlemen," rose Jarrat's voice, "the hogpen is just below. Will you come

"Dreaming?" asked Cary.

aft where the lookout is more agreeable and join me in a game of loo?"

On a morning when land had long been promised and was eagerly looked for the young Frenchman, M. Armand, mounted to the deck. His face was weather burned, and the salt breath of the spume fell damp on his hair. The Virginian came and stood beside him, and both looked down upon the wretched legion of redemptioners crowding the lower deck, gazing dumbly up like cattle.

"A brave sight," submitted Cary, "to show the riches of the colonies."

His tone was not without bitterness, as the Frenchman perceived. "You would not have it so?"

"I? No. We have no need of some of the offscouring you see there. It will breed us the curse of crime. But what care the factors? 'Tis profit to them. And what cares the king? It means more tobacco, and tobacco stuffs his coffers."

"Yet some of these may be lifted by opportunity."

"Aye," answered Cary. "Bad as they are. Wooden hogs, fair sick for the lash, lumps from Cork or lack Latin sots shipped for schoolmasters. Their sons may be good citizens. New lands, new conditions. If this land be not saddled with another's ills, here these shall at least have hope. By their faces they leave not much to love behind them."

Before either spoke again a cry came up from where a knot of sloven redemptioners were gathered—a cry and a hoarse word in one. Down below, at one side, a woman leaned, hugging a shawl wrapped bundle to her breast.

She was a drab, but with a certain sullen beauty that is bred of Latin blood. Armand had seen her face more than once transfigured by that wondrous glory of mother love. He had that very day heard her crooning softly as she walked, noted the strange furtiveness with which she avoided the too curious gaze of her fellows, wondered what subtle grace nature had lent for mother eyes to those infant features.

(To be Continued Tomorrow.)

TEXAS LIVE STOCK RATES.

Tariff Fixed for Shippers by the Railway Commission.

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

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

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

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS

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

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

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

CHARGES FOR SELLING LIVE STOCK.

Rates Fixed by the Live Stock Exchange for Handling Stock.

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

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

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

Charges for sheep are the same as for hogs.

Yardage Charges.

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

Cattle, per head 25c
Calves, per head 15c
Hogs, per head 8c
Sheep, per head 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, W. B. King, J. W. Montague, A. F. Crowley, R. Barse, John Daggett.

MILITARY DISPLAY.

Plans For Texas Soldiers at World's Fair Soon to Be Perfected.

Austin, March 29.—Adjutant General Hulen returned from Fort Worth, where he conferred with Colonel Cecil A. Lyon regarding the military display to be made by the Texas National guard at the World's fair. General Hulen said the plans will be perfected in about two weeks.

Dr. Soucard, president Louisiana board of health, wired State Health Officer Tabor health officers of gulf states con, president of the Louisiana board of health, wired State Health Officer Tabor that health officers of gulf states will be at Austin March 31 to attend a conference of health officers to fight yellow fever.

Application was filed by Judge N. H. Lassiter, general attorney of the Rock Island in Texas, with the railroad commission for authority to register $350,000 in stock. The application was granted.

MINOR MATTERS.

Corpus Christi is crowded.

Near Marion, Ind., three men were drowned.

At Buchanan, Ga., S. J. Bryant fatally cut his throat.

Ardmore Elks are to erect a $10,000 building.

A baby's body was found in a pond near Sparks, Okla.

McKenzie & Ferguson are shearing $19,000 sheep near San Angelo, Tex.

W. H. Henry, sixteen years adjutant general of Mississippi, died at Jackson.

Sun Oil company's pipe line between Batson and Sour Lake has been finished.

Texans paid past year for all kinds of insurance except fraternal $14,796,141.44.

W. C. Eldredge, a prominent young man of Brenham, Tex., died from effects of carbolic acid.

W. M. Elliott, traveling salesman for a St. Louis house, was found dead in bed at Oklahoma City. Heart failure.

Fire in electric supply department of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad at Hoboken, N. J., did $100,000 damage.

During a panic in St. Michael's church at New Haven, Conn., twenty persons were hurt. Some one shouted "Fire!"

Residence of Prof. R. R. Halsell, six miles north of Savoy, Fannin county, Texas, burned. Currency amounting to $500 was also consumed.

R. B. McBee, bookkeeper for a wholesale house of Ardmore, and formerly of Sherman, Tex., was drowned in Chickasaw Gun club lake near former city by a boat capsizing.

A white and a negro prisoner in the Fort Worth jail attempted suicide. The former tried to butt his brains out, the latter drank some laudanum.

Standard Windmills.

This Mill is built especially for ranch and railroad work.

It is made of the very best material.

The workmanship is such that the Mills can be put together with an ordinary monkey wrench. Time and money have not been spared in making perfect patterns, thus insuring an exact fit when finished.

It is ten per cent heavier than other Mills of the same type, yet all parts are interchangeable with such other Mills.

The 16-ft., and larger, Mills made in railroad pattern.

Write for prices.

—ALSO—

Monitor Steel and Wood Windmills,

TANKS, WELL CASING, PIPE, COOK AND SPOOL VALVE WORKING BARRELS. A FULL LINE OF WATER AND STEAM SUPPLIES.

F. W. AXTELL,

West Weatherford St. FORT WORTH, TEX

SAVAGES OF TAHITI.

They Live In a Paradise of Flowers and Are Very Hospitable.

In the paradise of the south inhabited by the gentlest race of ages in the world. They are passionately fond of flowers, which play a leading part in every act of life from birth to burial.

"Visit the home of a native plantation," an American traveler, "is not to say that you are accepting hospitality at the hands of a Tahitian, but that you are conferring upon him and his humble abode a greater honor than you confer upon any of his neighbors. If you will but condescend to visit him, partake of the native cooked food which is daintily spread upon leaves upon the ground and surrounded with roses and other beautiful flowers you place him under greater obligations to you than he can ever hope to repay.

If you will kiss his wife upon leaving and pat his shaggy dog upon the head it is yours to command as long as you remain in the islands. They have an artistic eye for the beautiful and never think of sitting down to a meal specially while entertaining a guest unless there are garlands of flowers for each head at table and lavish floral decorations for the various dishes that may be served.

"It is a paradise of flowers, and the natives use them with no sparing hand."

DINING IN SIBERIA.

You Eat With Your Knife and Reach For What You Want.

A traveler in Siberia has the following to say in regard to table manners which he met with: "In eating you must reach for what you want. It is very seldom that anything is passed during the first stage of a meal. You would never suggest to your neighbor on the right to pass you the cheese, but you would rise in your place and, with a firm grasp on your knife, reach over his plate and impale the tempting morsel. If this is not impossible you leave your place and go around the table and secure your loot. My Russian naturalist, Alek, was a fair sample of an educated Russian, and he turned to me and said, 'I see you eat with a fork.' 'Yes,' said I, 'and I see that you do not.' 'No, but I had a sister who studied at an English convent in Japan for a year or so. When she came back she ate with a fork, but we soon laughed her out of it.' The end of the Russian knife is broader than the portion next to the handle, and it is used both as a knife and as a spoon. They complain that the American knives do not 'hold' enough." After this it is not surprising to learn that "the Russians were highly amused" at the author's "use of the toothbrush, which they consider a peculiarly feminine utensil."

The Italy of America.

Perhaps the one element of the climate of the Rocky mountain region that impresses the newcomer most deeply and also most pleasantly is that of the abundance of sunshine. In this particular, both in winter and in summer alike, this is not only the Italy of America; it outshines Italy and equals northern Egypt.

Colorado Springs and Manitou average 340 sunshiny days in a year—that is, nearly 93 per cent of their daylight is bright sunshine. While they have twenty-five cloudy days, Chicago has 114, New York 103 and Asheville 106. And equally important is the fact that the shortest days of winter will afford eight hours of sunshine. Contrast this with the four and a half hours, the most you can hope to gain, in the celebrated valley of Davos, Switzerland. Salt Lake City averages 315 days bright and clear.—World Today.

Lying at Poker.

A man who would scorn to tell a lie anywhere else does not hesitate to do it at the poker table, which accounts for the big stories we hear now and then about losses or winnings. It is a common practice for habitual players in clubs to multiply the value of their chips by 100 so that their gains or losses are multiplied accordingly. The usual size of the club game is $5 limit, all jack pots, with $1 to come in. When a player throws in a white he says, "I'll bet a hundred." When it is red he says, "I'll bet you 200," and when a blue, "I'll bet you 500." The casual listener, hearing this talk, goes away convinced that the baby game is a million dollar limit.—New York Press.

Kindness.

Be kind no matter if you are on the honest run to catch your interests in life. While you run let your fleeting presence prove a blessing to those whom you must pass in the race to reach the goal. Leave behind you a trail of golden remembrances of words and smiles of good cheer that have cost you nothing at all in self sacrifice or money or physical strength or mental [illegible]

Sensitive.

"Ah," he protested, "my love for you is the greatest thing in the world. It is larger than the world. It is wider than the sea. Let me pour it into your ears."

"Sir," ejaculated the fair maid, "do you mean to insinuate anything about the size or shape of my ears?"

A Great Composer.

"It was a mistake to ask that man if he thought America would ever produce a great composer. I am afraid you hurt his feelings."

"I don't see why," responded the musical young woman.

"He is the inventor of a soothing sirup."—Washington Star.

FALL REPLIES.

Confederate Camps, He Says, Obey the Divine Command.

Houston, March 29.—A telegram from Fort Worth states that during his sermon Sunday night, Rev. J. W. Caldwell, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, in speaking of Sabbath desecration, particularized Confederate camps as the worst of all offenders in this regard. Many Confederates and their friends left the church and a great sensation was created by the reverend gentleman's remarks.

Adjutant Phillip H. Fall of Dick Dowling camp, Houston, sent the following telegram:

"To Rev. J. W. Caldwell, Fort Worth: Our camps are opened with prayer. Politics eschewed. We meet to assist families of members who were wrecked fighting for their religion and home. Can your church claim as much? Sunday is the most appropriate day for our sessions. We obey the divine command completely. Can your church say as much? Respectfully,

"PHILLIP H. FALL,
"Adjutant Dick Dowling Camp."

JAPS VICTORIOUS.

Defeated the Cossacks but Lost Fifty of Their Soldiers.

London, March 29.—The Seoul correspondent of the Daily Mail says that in an engagement March 23 which Japanese infantry had with Cossacks between Anju and Chong Ju the Japanese were victorious, but lost fifty killed.

NOT SANCTIONED.

Action of Alexieff Believed Not as Yet Sustained by Russians.

London, March 29.—As yet no official communication has reached the foreign office confirming the declaration of martial law at New Chwang and officials are inclined to the opinion that this indicated that the Russian government had not yet sanctioned Viceroy Alexieff's action.

The declaration of martial law is somewhat anxiously discussed by the London morning newspapers, among which the question has arisen as to whether Russia is desirous of bringing China into the conflict.

The Standard, while recognizing that the neutral powers may protest, considers that "it will be difficult to refuse to either belligerent the right to regard strategic concerns as paramount over all others in Manchuria."

The Morning Post considers that

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN MUKDEN.

Russia's action is calculated to relieve Japan of some embarrassment by removing some of the difficulties Japan would have experienced in dealing with New Chwang in the event of it becoming necessary to attack the Russian forces at that point.

No further news has been received here regarding the Port Arthur engagement with the exception that the Daily Telegraph's Yin Kow correspondent says the Japanese bombardment badly damaged the forward barbette of the Russian battleship Czarevitch. The correspondent adds: "According to a rumor, sixty-five Japanese transports, escorted by four cruisers, approached New Chwang Saturday and then departed southward. It is stated Viceroy Alexieff will return to Europe in a few days."

The Standard's Tien Tsin correspondent says that in compliance with Viceroy Alexieff's demand the Tartar general at Feng Tien has withdrawn his troops to a distance of sixty miles from Mukden. He adds that the Russians are now left in complete control of the revenue and other departments.

The Wei Hai Wei correspondent of the Times says: "A Chinese junk which has arrived here reports having seen on the morning of March 28 eleven seaworthy Russian maneuvering in the vicinity of a Japanese fleet which was also maneuvering. No sound of firing was heard here."

HE'S A DANDY."

Rejoicing Russians Say This of Vice Admiral Makaroff.

St. Petersburg, March 29.—Large crowds gathered before the bulletin boards Monday to read the official accounts of the second unsuccessful attempt of the Japanese to bottle up the Russian fleet at Port Arthur. Lieutenant Kriniski's heroic work on the enemy's transport ships and torpedo boats and the action of the three officers boarding the burning steamers, extinguishing the flames and cutting the wires connecting them with infernal machines evoked enthusiasm, while the almost universal exclamation applied to Vice Admiral Makaroff as the people turned away was "molodetz," which might literally be translated, "He's a dandy." The action of the Japanese in making use of infernal machines has aroused indignation. No further details have been received except that the injury to the torpedo boat destroyer Silini from grounding is slight and that it can easily be repaired.

The Associated Press received confirmation of the report of Admiral Makaroff during his reconnaissance of Elliot islands. He captured a Japanese vessel towing a Chinese junk, but the vessel was a small steamer and not a gunboat. Crews were taken off, after which both vessels were sunk.

Will Inspect Troops.

St. Petersburg, March 29.—General Kuropatkin has left his train at Mukden and is proceeding to Lato Yang, whence it is now believed he will proceed to the front for an inspection of the troops, his visit to Port Arthur being temporarily postponed. Reports from the general staff say the Japanese skirmishers are more enterprising and that more outpost affairs may be expected.

An Attack Saturday.

Pekin, March 29.—The Japanese here have private information that another attack was made on Port Arthur aSturday. No details are obtainable.

Off for Copenhagen.

London, March 29.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra left London Monday evening on their way to Copenhagen to attend a family gathering on the occasion of King Christian's eighty-sixth birthday, April 8.

Noted Lady Passes Away.

Mexia, Tex., March 29.—Mrs. Mary Prendergrast, wife of Judge D. M. Prendergast, died at her home in this city at the age of of about seventy-three years. Her husband, aged eighty-six, and a large family of children survive her. She was married to Judge Prendergast fifty-four years ago. She was a prominent member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Serious Charge.

Corsicana, Tex., March 29.—A. Willis, a young white man living near Frost, was arrested Monday on a charge of attempted criminal assault on a young lady. In a habeas corpus trial before Judge Cobb his bond was fixed at $1000, which he gave.

Fined and Jailed.

Waxahachie, Tex., March 29.—In the county court S. Slaughter, a negro, was convicted in two local option cases on pleas of guilty and fined $25 and thirty days in jail in each case.

Coal.

Coal that is kept in a dry and airy place will burn much longer than that which is kept in a close cellar, with no ventilation. When coal is kept in an airless place it gets rid of its gas, and the absence of this renders it less powerful and more wasteful when burned.

Lion Signs In England.

In the middle ages the country houses of the nobility in England when the owners were absent were used as hostels for travelers. The family arms always hung in front of the house, and gave it a popular name among travelers, who called a lion "gules" or azure simply "red" or "blue." As these were intimations of good cheer and entertainment, innkeepers adopted the idea.

Lions have always been, and are now, very favorite signs in England; lions white, black, red, brown, golden, yellow—red being the most common. Probably the Red Lion originated with the badge of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who married the daughter of Don Pedro, king of Leon and Castile, and who adopted the lion rampant gules of Leon to represent his claim to the throne. Under Richard and John lions became the settled arms of England, and were generally used by those who could find any claim.

A Perfect Nose.

Nothing is more rare than a really perfect nose—that is, one which unites harmony of form, correctness of proportion and proper affinity with the other features.

The following are, according to the rules of art, the conditions requisite to the beauty of this organ:

The nose should have the same length as the forehead and have a slight depression at its root. From its root to its extremity it should follow a perfectly straight line, and come exactly over the center of the upper lip. The bridge of the nose, parallel on both sides, should be a little wider in the center. The tip should be neither too thin nor too fleshy, and its lower outline neither narrow nor too wide. The lobes must be gracefully defined by a slight depression. Seen sideways, the lowest part of the nose will have but a third of its total length.

Programmes Worth Fortunes.

London playgoers often grumble at the mere slips of paper, sometimes sold for as much as sixpence, that constitute the programmes of most of the theaters in the great city; but, from the theatrical speculator's point of view, these same printed sheets form a most valuable asset. It is estimated that £50,000 worth of advertisements alone appear every year on these programmes and that a gross profit of quite £50,000 a year is made out of the aggregate lot of programmes. In many cases sums of from £1,000 to £3,000 are paid for the right to farm out the programmes.—London Globe.

RAILWAY SCHEDULE

Rock Island System.
Trains at T. & P. Passenger Station of Main street:

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

Frisco System
River, Texas & Southern Ry.

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

Worth & Denver City Railway.

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

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

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

Cotton Belt Route.

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

Texas & Pacific Railway.

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

National & Great Northern Ry.

	Arrive.
Houston &San An.Ex.	7:[illegible] pm
Austin " " "	12:05 pm

Santa Fe, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry.
Trains at Union Station, Cor. Jones:

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

Houston & Texas Central Railroad.

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

THE

Interurban Electric Road

BETWEEN FORT WORTH AND DALLAS
A FAST CAR EVERY HOUR, EACH WAY

Two car loads of Vegetables
Five car loads of Fruits
20,000 pounds of Butter
50,000 gallons of Milk
10,000 dozens of Eggs
3,000 head of Poultry
Are consumed daily in these two cities.

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

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

W. C. FORBESS, G. P. A.
Fort Worth, Texas.

CALIFORNIA ONE WAY COLONIST TICKETS OVER THE

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

Santa Fe

FOR ONLY $25.00.

ANY SANTA FE AGENT WILL GIVE FULL PARTICULARS.
W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A., Galveston, Texas.

$25 TO CALIFORNIA

DAILY, MARCH 1 TO APRIL 30

Tourist car connections.
Best service to Chicago and Kansas City. Through sleepers and chair cars leave Dallas and Fort Worth daily.

Homeseekers' rates daily to Amarillo, via El Reno. Splendid opportunity to see the Oklahoma country.

Lowest rates ever given, March 1 and 15, from all northern points to Texas. A good time to have your friends visit you. All Rock Island Agents are prepared to give details, or write us.

Rock Island System

W. H. FIRTH,
G. P. A., C. R. I. & G. Ry.,
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A BOOM

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

THE PANHANDLE

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

WHY?

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

SMALL STOCK FARMS.

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

LOW PRICE

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

"THE DENVER ROAD"

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

Write A. A. GLISSON,
General Passenger Agent, FORT WORTH, TEXAS
For pamphlets and full information.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS COMPANY

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

DAILY CAPACITY
5000 Cattle,
10 000 Hogs,
5000 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

Armour Herefords

IMMUNE TO TICK FEVER.

I have recently had inoculated against Tick Fever fifty-five of my best 11 to 15-months-old regist red Here ord bulls and heifers, and now offer them for sale to the Southern cattlemen. Also have a carload of the finest non-immune young bulls ever raised on Meadow Park Farm, for sale this spring. Write for prices, de cription, etc.

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

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

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

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"Ranch King" Brand Saddles

MADE IN TEXAS.

Are the Best and Cheapest.

We build them on Trees that fit the horses used in South and West, insuring a saddle that will not hurt. Our Saddles are carefully made from the best of leather, comfortable to the rider and of lasting durable quality.

We are large makers of Saddles and Harness and give our customers the benefit of reasonable prices at which goods can be made in large quantities.

Send for catalougue. Fifty styles Saddles and Harness, everything at manufacturers' prices. You can save money.

Our Saddles will be on exhibition during Cattlemen's convention at the Worth Hotel.

Cut No. 90 Saddle, built on Dodson's Bulge Fork Tree. Price $47.50. Freight prepaid

E.C. Dodson Saddlery Co.
DALLAS, TEXAS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Owing to sickness and business reverses I am forced to part with

One of the Best Stock Farms in Texas.

892 acres improved, 2½ miles from the court house of

Victoria County, Texas

Black, waxey land, finest alfalfa, corn, oats and rice land in Texas. Good grass all the year around; abundance of water for stock and irrigation. Come and see the alfalfa and other crops growing, and the finest grass you ever saw. Price $17.50 per acre. For terms address P. O. box 514, Houston, Texas.

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You are invited to make your headquarters at the

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BAR, BARBERSHOP,
RESTAURANT
AND POOL ROOM.
ALSO, NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS
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Shoo Fly Horn Paint

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

H. B. READ, Ogallala, Neb.

Write him for descriptive circular and testimonials.

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Attorney -- at -- Law.
PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS.
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Genito-Urinary and Rectal Specialist.
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Kentucky Jacks

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

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

CALL, WRITE OR 'PHONE FOR CATALOGUE
DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL Business College
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Chain of eight Colleges owned by Bankers, Merchants and others. Diploma from these schools means something. Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, etc. Superior instruction day and night. Positions secured. NO VACATION.

INJUNCTION IS ASKED

Attorney Tries to Stop Construction of Panama Canal.

BILL IN EQUITY FILED

Against Secretary of the Treasury, the Republic of Panama, New Panama Company and Other Interested Parties.

Washington, March 29.—Warren B. Wilson, a lawyer of Chicago, has filed in the District supreme court a bill in equity for an injunction against Secretary Shaw, the republic of Panama, the new Panama Canal company of France and others to estop the construction of the Panama canal. He asks that Secretary Shaw be enjoined from permitting the payment from any moneys under his control under the pretended authority of the void act of June 28, 1902, entitled "An act to provide for construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans." He avers there is no appropriation by law of any money for the payment of expenses and declares that the act of June 28, 1902, is in violation of the constitution of the United States and is null and void. He charges the treaty is wholly unconstitutional and invalid, both in the United States and in Panama in its essential features and confers no rights and imposes no obligations upon either of the parties directly connected. Mr. Wilson charges that even if that act was valid its terms and conditions have not been complied with and do not authorize the proposed payments which will therefore, he alleges, violate the constitution.

Mr. Wilson, who came here solely to institute the proceedings, left for Chicago Monday night. He said that in bringing the proceedings he represented no person or persons whatever except himself, although he does not expect people to believe that statement. He said the question appealed to him personally, and that he proposed to fight the case along to the United States supreme court, which was the only tribunal that could pass finally on so important a matter. He announced that he would write to the attorney general, asking his co-operation, and said he hoped to satisfy the attorney general that the proceedings were in no wise a frivolous one.

WILSON'S ACTION.

Chicago Lawyer Thinks Some Bogota People Are Behind It.

Chicago, March 29.—Several influential persons in Bogota are believed to be the instigators of the suit which was brought by Attorney Wilson to prevent the purchase of the Panama canal by the United States government. Attorney Hawes, who occupies the same office in this city with Mr. Wilson, said:

"I am of the opinion that some Bogota people, who are opposed to the Panama canal project, are behind Wilson. Mr. Wilson started working on the Panama canal project about a month ago, after he had been visited every day for a week by a prominent merchant of Bogota. He has at least five clients in Bogota, but I have never learned their names. In view of his connection with these people the logical conclusion is that they are the ones that are responsible for the legal proceedings brought in Washington."

CONSULS CONFER.

There Will Not Be a Rigid Enforcement of Russia's Order.

New Chwang, March 29.—The foreign consuls had a conference with the civil administrations Monday. The latter informed them that the full intention of Russia's order of Sunday was to procvlaim martial law and also to annul consular jurisdiction and that the same already was annulled. The British consul interpreted the order as not declaring martial law. The other consuls were unable to comprehend Russia's intention.

The administration agrees with the consuls to suspend a rigid enforcement of said order until the foreign governments act in order to lessen complications. The Americans here call attention to the apparent defeat of American aims regarding placing consuls in Manchuria by the execution of Russia's orders. American and British flags were Monday removed by the Rissian military from the property of citizens of American or British nationality.

BURTON CASE.

Requires Formal Action of Senate to Declare Seat Vacant.

Washington, March 29.—Members of the senate committee on privileges and elections have discussed informally the conviction of Senator Burton, but until the matter comes before the committee, the members are loathe to give their personal views. It will take a formal action by the senate to declare Burton's seat vacant and this will not be done until the court of last resort has passed upon the case. Senators know of no precedents, as no conviction of senators are within recollection.

Bailey Reticent.

Topeka, Kan., March 29.—Governor Bailey refuses to discuss Burton case.

Replied to Spight.

Washington, March 29.—Sundry civil bill was before the house Monday but debate took a wide range. Mr. Gillett of Massachusetts, devoted considerable time in answering some of the statements recently made on the floor by Mr. Spight of Mississippi, regarding the race question.

MAN MURDERED.

Two Negroes Arrested and One of Them Shot in the Back.

Beaumont, Tex., March 29.—Early Sunday morning Tobe McKinney, white, was found dead with his head in a pool of water a short distance from Sharon, a saw mill town in Hardin county. A gash in his head evidenced that he had been murdered. Babe Childress and George Oduff, negroes, were arrested by a local deputy sheriff. At night Sheriff Roberts arrived to take the prisoners to Kountze, the county seat. As he was getting on the train some one in the crowd fired at the prisoners, the bullet entering Childress' back, and made a flesh wound in the sheriff's hand also. The prisoners were pushed on the train and hurried away without further trouble, though the excitement was intense. Robbery is the supposed motive of McKinney's murder. Childress' wound is not fatal.

BURTON CONVICTED.

After Forty-One Hours Jury Finds the Senator Guilty.

St. Louis, March 29.—Joseph Ralph Burton, senior United States senator from Kansas, was convicted by a jury in the United States district court Monday on the charge of having accepted compensation to protect the interests of the Rialto Grain and Securities company of St. Louis before the post-office department. The jury deliberated forty-one hours. Motion for a new trial was immediately filed by counsel for the senator. Judge Adams thereupon ordered Senator Burton to appear in court either in person or by proxy at 10 o'clock from day to day until the court has heard arguments for a new trial, and if decided against him to fix his punishment.

For a time there threatened to be a disagreement of the jury. The jury

SENATOR JOSEPH R. BURTON OF KANSAS.

was brought before Judge Adams, who asked the cause fo. the long delay. He was told that eleven jurors had agreed, but the twelfth stood alone. The court admonished the lone juror that the expense of a new trial should not be incurred because of his failing to agree with the majority of jurors, precedent quoted showing a majority of jurors sholud decide a case before them and a verdict should be rendered accordingly. The jury was then told to go back and poll its vote once more. Soon after it reported, bringing in a verdict, but Judge Adams found that the third count of the indictment had not been considered and again he sent the jury back to consider the case without having announced a verdict returned. The third time the jury entered the court room, the result of its deliberations announced, and United States Senator Burton stood convicted on charges brought against him in the indictment.

SOON TO DEPART.

United States Army Officers Recipients of Many Courtesies.

St. Petersburg, March 29.—Captain William V. Judson of the United States engineer corps, who is to accompany the Russian army during hostilities, and Lieutenant Newton A. McCully, United States naval attache to the Russian army, will probably leave for the front April 1. United States Ambassador McCormick will present them to Foreign Minister Lamsdorff. Captain Judson and Lieutenant McCully have been well received by the authorities and are being shown every courtesy and attention by military and naval staffs.

In order that the Russian troops will not present a bright target for the enemy an order has been issued by the war ministry directing gray instead of white to be the color of the uniform during the summer season.

DISASTER DREADFUL.

St. Denis Devastated and Ninety Persons Killed.

Hamburg, March 29.—An export house here has received a cablegram from Reunion island in the Indian ocean, confirming the announcement of the disaster by a tornado March 21 and 22. The island was completely devastated, the capital, St. Denis, was destroyed and many public buildings damaged or destroyed. Famine exists among the islanders and provisions and clothing are needed. A steamer from Mauritius brought the first assistance to Reunion. The sugarcane, tobacco and coffee crops are entirely destroyed. The damage is estimated at $5,000,000. Ninety persons, including ten whites, were killed.

SUNK FOUR.

New Chwang Advices Say Japanese Blockaded Port Arthur Harbor.

Tokio, March 29.—A telegram received from New Chwang Monday afternoon says that at 3 o'clock Sunday morning the Japanese succeed in sinking four steamers at the mouth of Port Arthur harbor. Flotilla of destroyers conveyed the merchantment, which were subsequently sunk, and rescued the volunteer crews. Later the Japanese battleships bombarded the town and its defenses.

Kills Wife and Suicides.

Washington, March 29.—Charles G. Forster, a clerk employed in the white house office, shot and killed his wife and himself in Kensington, Md. Forster was a brother of Rudolph Forster, one of the assistant secretaries to President Roosevelt, formerly a sailor. He had been employed in the white house office as a clerk for about four years. He had shown evidences of despondency, due, his friends say, partly to the illness of his wife and partly to financial troubles.

Will Coats, colored, shot his wife at Tyler, Tex., three times. She will probably die.

WILL CONTEST.

Convention Is to Pass on the Arkansas Gubernatorial Nomination.

Little Rock, March 29.—On the face of unofficial returns Governor Jefferson Davis has carried enough counties to give him 222 delegates in the Democratic state convention, that being the number necessary to secure the nomination. Judge Carroll D. Wood has carried counties that give 162 votes in the convention, leaving sixty-two delegates not yet certain.

Although Judge Wood carried the city of Little Rock by 900 majority the county precincts came up strong for Governor Davis, and according to figures at hand the governor has a majority of sixty-nine in the county. A contest will be instituted by followers of Wood.

Indications are now that contesting delegations will be sent to the state convention from at least half a dozen counties and that the dispute will have to be settled by the convention, which will be held in Hot Springs on the second Tuesday in June.

In many of the counties apparently carried by Davis the county conventions that elect delegates to the state convention are controlled by Wood men. This complicates the situation and renders a bitter struggle probable.

Advices from the First congressional district show that Congressman Dinsmore has been defeated for renomination by J. C. Floyd of Yellville.

TO BE SOLD.

Chile and Argentina Will Dispose of Some War Vessels.

Santiago, Chile, March 29.—Arrangements are being made for Chile to sell the battleship Captain Pratt, armored cruiser Esmeralda and cruiser Chacbucco, and for Argentina to sell the armored cruisers Garibaldi and Puyrredon. Senor Terry, minister of Argentina to Chile, leaves here for Buenos Ayres shortly to arrange the matter. Sums realized by the sales of these warships will be devoted to adding two powerful ships to the navies of Chile and Argentina.

A dispatch from Santiago of March 23 said a representative of Charles R. Flint of New York announced the Chilean warships Captain Pratt and Chabucco had been bought, but a guarantee had been given that they should not be sold to any belligerent powers. The sale, it is added, must be approved by congress.

Ruled Easier.

New York, March 29.—The cotton market opened steady Monday at an advance of 2 points to a decline of 15, and after some irregularity ruled easier.

Ameer Alive.

Peshaware, British India, March 29.—The ameer of Afghanistan, who was erroneously reported to have been poisoned, is quite well.

Rehearing Refused.

Austin, March 29.—The supreme court refused a rehearing in the case of City of Tyler vs. L. L. Jester & Co., and thus the city will have to pay the large judgment on outstanding notes.

NO BANQUET.

Given Up Owing to the Terrible Flood at Grand Rapids.

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 29.—Because of the flood that has swept Grand Rapids, the banquet planned by the Democratic club for Monday evening, which was to have been attended by guests of national prominence, has been abandoned. The funds subscribed have been turned over to the relief committee, and the use of the auditorium for several days has been given to the flood sufferers. Many have already been fed there. Speakers have been notified of the action of the club, and they will be asked to speak later, although no date has been set. General Nelson A. Miles had been expected to speak on patriotism, but had sent a letter of regret, owing to illness in his family.

Vessel Released.

Nagasaki, March 29.—The steamship Brisgavia, arrested at Maji on Friday last by authorities, her manifest showing seven filled guns and 200 tons of ship building material. When it was explained satisfactorily that this was consigned to Kienchou, China, the vessel was released. She left Sunday for Shanghai, her destination.

Bill Went Through.

Paris, March 29.—By a decisive majority of 346 to 269 the chamber of deputies passed the government bill for the suppression of all forms of teaching by the religious orders. This supplements and completes the work begun by the former premier, M. Waldeck Rousseau, in 1901.

HINTS BY MAY MANTON.

4662 Blouse Waist, 32 to 40 bust.

BOX PLAITED WAIST 4662.

To be Made With or Without Epaulettes and Fitted Lining.

Narrow box plaited waists are much in vogue and are always effective. The novel blouse illustrated shows them used in groups and is both eminently simple and smart. The model is made of white lonisine silk, with trimmings of cream Venise lace and French knots embroidered with corticelli silk, and is made over the lining, but wastable fabries and all the soft silks and wools of the season are equally suitable and the lining can always be omitted whenever material renders it undesirable. The epaulettes are new and give the broad and drooping line that is so generally liked, but the waist can be made without them when preferred.

The waist consists of the lining, fronts and back. The fronts are tucked for the full lenght at the center, to yoke depth at the shoulders, and the back to form a V. The trimming is lace edging two and a half inches wide, two strips of which are joined to form the epaulettes, but all-over lace or the material trimmed or embroidered can be substituted. The sleeves are ample and form the fashionable puffs below the elbows.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3¾ yards 21 or 27 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 44 inches wide, with 3½ yards of lace 2½ inches wide to trim as illustrated.

The pattern 4662 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

This pattern will be sent upon receipt of TEN CENTS, with the following blank filled out:

Pattern Department, The Fair, Fort Worth, Tex:

Please send above mentioned pattern No. ...., as per instruction given below, to

Name .....

No..... Street.....

Town ..... State.....

Measurements—Waist..... Bust.....

Age (if child's or miss' pattern).....

Caution—Be careful to give correct number and size of pattern wanted.

When the pattern is bust measure, you need only mark 32, 34 and 36 or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Miss' or Child's Pattern, write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years."

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Easter Preparations.

There are left now only a few days in which to prepare for Fashion's Opening Day, and there is no better place in Fort Worth, or near it, to buy

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than right here at "THE FAIR." Come and see for yourself, or send us an order by mail, which will be filled on day received, and to your entire satisfaction, or money refunded.

NOTE—We pay express charges on purchase amounting to $5.00.

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Or will exchange for steers; w cash difference. These cows safe in calf, in good condition in the purple, and will be prices to suit the times. W about them.

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We would like to have you this Shoe—to try it on. All er, high and low cut, tan black,

$3.50.

THE Famous
709 Houston St.

CAMP SCORED.

Clergyman Said Sunday Worst Sabbath Desecration.

Fort Worth, March 29.—Rev. Caldwell, pastor of the Taylor Cumberland Presbyterian church ated a sensation Sunday night ing on the subject of the desecr the Sabbath. He is alleged made the statement that of all crations that of Robert E. Le of United Confederate Veterans ing Sunday meetings was the that the effects were even worse the open saloon or Sunday ba A number of members of Robert camp present left the church the sermon.

FOR SALE

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

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

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

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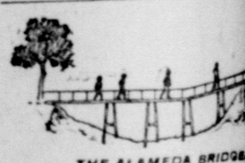

THE ALAMEDA BRIDGE.

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than all the waters that have ever passed beath it.

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