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

The Fort Worth Daily Live Stock Reporter.

VOL. VIII. NORTH FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1904. NO. 59

LIVESTOCK MARKET

BOUT 400 CATTLE AND 750 HOGS ON TODAY'S MARKET.

eef Steers in Demand, Generally 10 Higher—Butcher Stuff 5 to 10 Higher. Feeder Steers at $3.65—Calves Steady.

OGS WEAKENED AND SOLD AT LOWER PRICES.

ales Generally on a 5 Cent Lower Basis, With Bulk at $4.80 to $5.05.

Official Receipts Yesterday.

ttle	317
ogs	1,532
heep	121
orses and mules	66

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

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

Receipts of cattle were light, but a w more arrived than yesterday.

Eight cars were in at the opening of e market with about 300 head, and ough arriving about noon to make to-l receipts close around 400, against 28 for last Friday, 691 for the correonding day in February, and 713 for e same day one year ago.

BEEF STEERS.

The supply of steers was small. Only e load of medium cattle arrived, which ith several loads held over from yesrday met a good demand and sold out ith sales strong to 10c higher compared ith yesterday.

One load of good quality Durham eers averaging 1267 pounds sold on the te market yesterday for feeders at 65. The best on the market today, tside of premium steers, sold at $3.50, r three loads averaging 1239 pounds, ith a few sales at a range of from $3.00 3.15.

Representative sales:

o.	Ave.	Price
2	1231	3 50
2	1241	3 50
2	1245	3 50
3	926	3 50
	829	3 15
6	834	2 55

Show Steers.

1	1410	6 50
5	1596	5 50
1	1730	5 50
5	1067	5 25
5	1246	5 25
5	1283	4 75
5	1126	4 50
2	1780	4 50
8	1513	4 35
2	1320	4 25
7	1260	4 00

BUTCHER STOCK.

There was a slim supply of butcher ock, mostly of medium quality.

Buyers were badly in need of cattle to ep plants running, and jumped in and ught everything in sight, with sales nerally on a 5 to 10c higher basis comred with yesterday.

Bulls were scarce. A few held over om yesterday were cleaned up on a eady basis.

Cows.

2	790	4 25
1	767	2 65
1	980	2 60
9	670	2 35
4	725	2 35
1	770	2 30
3	896	2 30
2	1045	1 85
6	656	1 75
2	670	1 75
4	582	1 75
4	777	1 75
4	545	1 60
6	750	1 60
2	855	1 60
4	569	1 60
	525	1 50
8	713	1 50
4	672	1 40
1	700	1 25

Heifers.

1	1192	3 50

Bulls.

1	1640	2 50
1	1530	2 25
	950	2 65
	955	2 00
	743	1 75
9 oxen	690	1 60
1	949	1 60
	700	1 50
	510	1 25

CALVES.

Several bunches of calves arrived, ostly of the medium heavy kind.

There was a good outlet to speculas and packers, and salesmen found no uble cleaning up all offerings on a ady basis.

	160	5 00
	240	4 75
	140	4 50
	170	4 00
	171	3 50
	70	3 50
	200	3 00
	251	3 00
	96	2 75
	228	2 75
	385	2 50
	340	2 35
	340	2 35
	280	2 25

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	$5 10@5 50
Mixed packers	5 00@5 25
Lights	4 90@5 20
Pigs	3 50@4 50
Stags and roughs	3 50@4 00

The run of hogs today was the lightest of the week, this being the first day the supply went under 1,500.

The supply seemed to be all in at the opening of the market, as none were reported, and eight cars figured close around 750, against 1,694 for last Friday, 649 for the corresponding day last month, and 467 for the same day one year ago.

The quality today was very common and of light weight.

Buyers' messages came in quoting lower markets at other points, which weakened trading here and sales were from a steady to a 5 lower basis.

The top was $5.10 for hogs averaging around 210 to 220 pounds, with the bulk of sales at a range of from $4.80@5.05.

Representative sales:

Hogs.

No.	Shrink.	Average.	Price.
2		190	3 50
20		127	3 50
1		200	3 50
45		119	3 55
10		125	4 00
11		98	4 00
40		108	4 00
17		121	4 10
22		145	4 22½
61		128	4 25
38		180	4 50
1		330	4 50
2		180	4 75
69		211	4 80
46		220	4 85
6		193	4 95
72		208	5 10

THE SHEEP TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Lambs	3 50@5 50
Wethers	3 50@4 50
Ewes	2 50@3 50
Culls	1 50@2 50

Representative sales:

Show Sheep.

No.	Ave.	Price.
50	95	5 00
1	80	5 00

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.

J. H. Whatley, Greenville	45
J. E. L., Commerce	46
Coleman & Kerran, Encinal	61
Gray & Organ, Pecan Gap	45
J. D. McCutcheon, Gladewater	10
H. R. Rich, Ranger	42
E. B. Morrison, Dublin	46

Hogs.

J. A. King, Boswell, I. T.	90
A. P. Chaffin, Elk City, O. T.	86
W. Moore, Weatherford, O. T.	84
S. M. Frye, Yukon, O. T.	86
Arnett & Elson, Luther, O. T.	83
J. A. Chancelor, Smithville, Tex.	53
J. D. McCutcheon, Gladewater, O.	70
P. L. Smith, Troupe, Tex	91
J. Twyman, Rosebud, Tex.	78

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

Cattle.

Ed Smith	17
Chiles	19
Johnstone	46
Others	29

Hogs.

Swift &Co.	1,116
Armour & Co.	1,011

Sheep.

Swift & Co.	191
Armour & Co.	110
Max Hahn	12

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,000	30,000	10,000
Kansas City	1,000	5,000	2,000
St. Louis	800	6,500	1,200
St. Joseph	1,000	6,200	4,800
	4,800	47,700	18,000

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, Mar. 11—CATTLE—Receipts 2,000. Market steady. Top $5.75.

HOGS — Receipts 30,000. Market mostly 10 lower. Top $5.55, bulk $5.20@5.45.

SHEEP—Receipts 10,000. Strong.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, Mar. 11—CATTLE—Receipts 1,000. Market steady, $5.25.

HOGS — Receipts 5,000. Market 5c lower. Top $5.30, bulk $5.00@5.25.

SHEEP—Receipts 2,000. Steady.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stock Yards, Mar. 11—CATTLE—Receipts 800. Texas steers $3.25@4.35.

HOGS — Receipts 6,500. Market 5 lower. Butchers $5.30@5.55, packers $5.00@5.30, pigs and lights $4.65@5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,200. Steady.

St. Joseph.

Special to The Reporter.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Mar. 11.—The Stock Yards Daily Journal reports:

CATTLE — Receipts 1,000. Market mostly steady. Top $4.95.

Hogs — Receipts 6,200. Market steady to 5 lower. Top $5.40, bulk $5.00@5.25.

SHEEP — Receipts 4,800. Generally steady. Colorado lambs $5.60.

TEXAS STEERS AT $5.50

THAT IS THE PRICE PAID FOR SHOW STUFF.

Hayes McFarland of Parker County Sold Extra Steers at Fort Worth at Record-Breaking Prices.

The fat steers at the Fat Stock Show (not pure-breds, competing for premiums, but high-grade fed stock) sold on the Fort Worth market at prices that satisfied the sellers. Heretofore this show stuff has gone to Chicago or St. Louis, but this year it was all sold at Fort Worth.

Following are the sales and the prices paid:

F. H. McFarland, Weatherford, Tex., first premium car steers, 3 years and over, 14 head, average 1592, $5.50; 1, average 1650, $5.50; 2 of 1545, at $4.50. Sold to Swift & Co.

Cyrus B. Lucas, Berclair, Tex., fourth premium, car steers 3 years and over, 18 head, 1513 pounds, at $4.35. To Swift & Co.

Wm. Bryant, Cedar Hill, Dallas county, first premium car steers, 2 and under 3, 15 head, 1247 pounds, $5.25. Sold to Swift & Co.

Wilson & Vincell, Dallas, second premium car steers, 2 years and under 3, 15, average 1283, at $4.75. Sold to Swift & Co.

J. E. Boog-Scott, Coleman county, first premium car steers under 2 years, 15 head, 1067 pounds, $5.25; 5 of 984 lbs., $3.50. Sold to Armour & Co.

C. B. Campbell, Minco, I. T., third premium car steers under 2 years, 22 head, 790 pounds, $4.25. Sold to Armour & Co.

J. A. Kuykendall, Royse city, first premium single steer, 3 years and over, 1 head, 1710 pounds, $5.50; also 14 steers, no money, average 1529, at $4. Sold to Armour & Co.

Wilson & Vincell, Dallas, first premium, steer 2 years and under 3, 1, 1410 pounds, $6.50. Sold to Swift & Co.

SELLING OF HEREFORDS

GOOD PRICES FOR THE SELLERS, WHO ARE SATISFIED.

Best Price was $800 for Ikard's Warrior 5th—Others at $270 to $400. The Sales.

The following were the Herefords sold at the sale of yesterday after The Reporter went to press:

By N. J. Jones of Antelope—Antelope 2d, calved March 1, 1900, to Tom Hoben, Nocona, $95; Boatman 3d, No. 142971, calved January 10, 1902, to D. C. Cogdell of Granbury, $140.

By T. D. Wilkinson of Enloe—Bob Evans, No. 162544, calved April 1, 1903, to S. M. Martin of Morgan, $90; Una, No. 162545, calved December 29, 1902, to A. C. Petty of Hico, $55.

By W. S. & J. B. Ikard of Henrietta—Chunk, No. 171863, calved Nov. 13, 1902, to C. W. D. Collyns of San Angelo, $140; Zillah, No. 14863, calved Jan. 28, 1902, to Tom Hoben, $310; Warrior 5th, No.103,-771, calved Feb. 1, 1900, to Tom Hoben, $800.

By J. P. Anderson, San Angelo—Buttercup, No. 160174, calved Nov. 15, 1902, to Hugh Russell of Rhome, $80; Sunshine, No. 153317, calved Sept. 1, 1902, to Hugh Russell, $69.

By Lewis Ikard of Henrietta—Disturber, No. 162511, calved Sept. 13,1902, to G. W. Holstein of Wolfe City, $160; Sir Wilton, No. 148626, calved Jan. 29,1902, to T. M. Corbett of Caddo, Tex., $130; Lady Wilson 2d, No. 97292, calved June 2, 1899, to Ed Hayden of Morgan, $205.

By T. C. Vaden, Sherman—Fletcher, No. 120933, calved Feb. 14, 1901, to D. C. Cogdell, Granbury, $120.

By Lee Bros., San Angelo—Leedale's Prince, calved Sept. 29, 1902, to D. C. Cogdell, $130; Paul Jones, 4 years old, sired by Ridicule, dam Kate, substitute for No. 14, to S. P. Clark, $270.

By M. W. Hovenkamp of Keller—Belle, calved Jan. 3, 1903, to Hugh Russell, $75.

By J. B. Salyer, Jonah, Tex.—Good Boy, 180011, calved July 30, 1903, to J. S. Swann of Merkel, $90; Lady Agnes, 178728, calved July 8, 1903, to C. W. Martin, Decatur, $90.

By J. O. Rhome, Saginaw—Jehopa, 159285, calved Dec. 18, 1901, to Hugh Russell, $95.

By Riverside Hereford Cattle Co., Jonah—Fashion 2d, 170248, to C. W. Martin, $100; Daisey Maid, 176245, calved Dec. 21, 1902, to C. W. Martin, $80; Lady Ellen, 170,242, to R. F. Boog-Scott of Coleman, $105; Lucina, 178969, calved June 13, 1902, to Lassiter Bros., Pauls Valley, I. T., $75; Queen Anne, 159287, calved Oct. 1901, to C. W. Martin, $80.

By B. C. Rhome, Fort Worth—Lomalinda, calved Oct. 1903, to S. P. Clark, Fort Worth, $75; Queen Lil, 171908, calved Nov. 1902, to Hugh Russell, $100; Geranium, calved Dec. 1902, to S. M. Martin, Morgan, $75; Artemus Ward, 148055, calved Oct. 1901, to J. J. Ford of Sonora, Tex., $400.

By J. F. Yearwood, Georgetown—McNatt, 159586, calved Nov. 1902, to Dr. Nelson, Round Rock, $145; Bige, 140030, calved Dec. 1901, to J. E. Boog-Scott, $250.

By Sterling P. Clark, Fort Worth—Pretty Lad, 12674, calved June 1901, to J. D. Price, Weatherford, $125; Dandy, 126716, calved March 1901, to Tom Hoben, $95; Plunger, 135313, calved May 1901, to J. A. Donaldson, Victoria, $85; Bonaparte, 133376, calved June 1901, to R. F. Gordon, Caddo, Tex., $90; Palo Duro 133382, calved July 1901, to A. J. Myers, Vineyard, Jack county, $120; Lad, 126720, calved June 1901, to J. W. Wheeler, Merkel, $65.

By J. & T. Duringer, Crowley—Gen. Miles, calved June 1903, to Hugh Russell, $100; Eclipse, calved Dec. 1902, to same, $110; Bulwer 128544, calved Aug. 1900, to Hall of Vinita, I. T., $175.

By T. M. Hoben, Nocona—Sanhedrim, 67035, calved April 1896, to A. C. Petty, Hico, $80.

By Geo. P. Coates, Albany—Highland's Gladstone 180491, calved Dec. 1902, to Hall, Vinita, I. T., $75; Highland's Moss, 180496, calved Oct. 1902, to H. N. Dodson, Azle, $115; Highland's Amaris, 181217, calved March 1903, to J. C. Petty, $75; Highland's Douglas, 181219, calved Jan. 1903, to J. O. Hall, $115.

By W. H. Myers, Blue Grove—Rockinham, 152819, calved Sept. 1902, to W. J. Leach, Albany, $200; Chunk, 152816, calved Aug. 1902, to J. E. Boog-Scott, $170.

THIS IS THE IOWA IDEA

LEGISLATURE PROPOSES TO REGULATE RAILWAY MATTERS.

The DeLano Bill Prescribes Speed for Trains Carrying Live Stock, and Roads Must Give Passes.

Here is a thing of interest to cattle shippers in Texas. We do not have the evils complained of in Iowa. Evidently the Iowans want to enjoy as many favors as the Texans. We quote from a Northern newspaper:

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 29.—Representative L. L. De Lano, Democratic member of the Iowa house of representatives from Cass county, is just now a thorn in the flesh of railroad men. With a bill for 2-cent fare for passengers, a minimum speed of twenty miles for live stock trains, passes for all shippers of live stock and improved accommodations for shippers, Representative De Lano finds himself, in the first fortnight of his first legislative service, the most conspicuous man in Iowa today. Every railroad in the country has a lobbyist in Des Moines fighting the country lawyer from Atlantic. Five hundred stock shippers from all over the west are here in person to assist him, and the merry railroad fight is eclipsing all other "Iowa ideas" these days.

The Iowa legislature had been in session but three days when the new member from Cass arose to introduce his first bill. He was the first Democrat to be returned from Cass county for years, and, the party being in the minority in the house, but little legislation was expected to be offered by them. Representative Le Lano was not expected to play a very prominent part in the councils of the state, but his first bill was an eye-opener.

It provided that all freight trains carrying live stock within the confines of Iowa must be run at a speed of not less than twenty miles an hour, passes to be issued to all shippers of live stock to and from the consigned destination of the freight, decent and ample accommodations for the traveling shippers, and freight cars to be shunted to whatever sidetrack or loading station the shipper desired.

The same day Representative De Lano introduced a second bill, providing that all express companies be permitted to transport goods on any and all railroads and not one company exclusively to a road.

A week passed and the fight began on the first De Lano bill, with railroad lobbyists flocking to Des Moines from all parts of the country. Then, just to show there was more fight in him, Representative DeLano introduced a third bill, making a 2-cent per mile rate for passenger fare in Iowa, instead of the 3-cent rate now prevailing. The fight became more strenuous than ever, and even the intimation that President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western railway is likewise in favor of the 2-cent fare does not make the fight any the easier for De Lano. But the principal struggle is over his live stock freight bill, every shipper of the state and west being interested.

Because of these three bills Representative DeLano has been denounced as an arch enemy of the railroads. This he denies. In a signed interview he said:

"People are mistaken if they think I am against the railroads, for I am not. I insist that I am not. It is a very shortsighted policy of the railroads of the country to antagonize the farmers, feeders and shippers of live stock by delaying the transportation of this very important product of their farms to the market. And if relief is not granted by them and is denied by the legislature, these railroads will appreciate the work that I am doing for them now, or trying to do, before the end of another four years. The farmers are organizing now all over this state and they will carry this war into Africa unless something is done. One man wrote me the other day: 'We must have relief or we must get off the earth.' And I will undertake to guarantee that the roads will have more money at the end of every year if my 2-cent fare bill is passed. I only ask them not to stand in their own light, not to sow to the wind this year to reap the whirlwind two years from now. I do not desire to be unreasonable, unjust or unfair toward the railroads. I only ask that they treat the shippers of freight and live stock and the traveling public in a just and equitable manner, without distinction and without discrimination. It is not fair for them to carry the product of the meat combine across the continent at the rate of forty miles per hour and let the live stock of the farmer drag along the market at the rate of ten miles per hour. These railroads are the creatures of the state; they are subject to state control; they are not more powerful than their makers, although one might think so, if he were to judge by the results seen on every hand. They undertake to dictate legislation, they are undertaking to do it in regard to these bills of mine. This condition of affairs must be apparent to the humblest citizen after awhile, and then the people will rise in their might and the railroads will wish they had been good before it was too late."

It is interesting to note that while Mr. De Lano is thus introducing bills which the railways are opposing he is the greatest traveler of any member of the present Iowa legislature. Every summer he takes a vacation trip thousands of miles, having toured the United States, Mexico and Canada. Last summer he visited the Southwest, California, Oregon, Washington, the Kootenai district, Klondike and Yellowstone Park.

MAY, THE PHOTO MAN,
will do you good work at low prices.

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

CLOSING UP BUSINESS

CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION ELECTS ALL OLD OFFICERS.

Resolutions Adopted Changing Date of Meeting to Last Tuesday in March. Final Adjournment.

The winding-up scenes of the Cattle Raisers' convention Thursday afternoon were quiet. After the selecting of Fort Worth for the 1905 convention, the hard work was over, and nothing remained but the election of officers. This was done by a motion to re-elect the old officers, which was done. The president announced the appointment of the following executive committee: John N. Simpson of Dallas, J. C. Davis of Dickens, Murdo Mackenzie of Trinidad, Col., A. G. Boyce of Channing, S. B. Burnett of Fort Worth, J. D. Jackson of Alpine, I. B. Frayser of Vinita, I. T., D. B. Gardner of Fort Worth, R. J. Kleburg of Corpus Christi, T. A. Coleman of San Antonio, H. E. Crowley of Fort Worth, Don Lucas of Taylor.

Resolutionh were adopted as follows:

That the president of the association call a meeting of the various live stock associations to prepare a plan to be presented to congress, that will afford relief to the live stock interests against exorbitant rates and injurious practices in the shipment of live stock.

Condemning the action of railroads in withdrawing pass privileges, and demanding that they be restored.

Changing the date of meeting of the association to the last Tuesday in March of each year.

Demanding that commission firms turn over to the seller immediately money received from the sale of stock of disputed ownership, the association holding itself responsible to the commission companies to protect them against loss. This rule to apply when both contestants are members of the association.

The convention then adjourned.

HAVE YOU HEARD

of May, the new photographer, 700 Houston street?

GAITED SADDLE HORSES.

The following premiums were awarded in the horse division of the show:

Gaited saddle horses—Champion saddle stallion, H. O. Craig, Black Artist, first; R. P. Fox, bay stallion, second.

Saddle gelding—H. O. Craig, Tip Top, first; R. P. Fox, Brown Tom, second.

Black Artist began his show ring career at 3 years old, at the Texas State Fair, winning first in the grand championship for saddle stallion, mare or gelding, any age, a feat never accomplished before that time by a saddle stallion, by a horse so young in competition with aged horses. He stands now the winner of 29 first prizes in gaited saddle, combined roadster, high school and breeding classes, illustrating the all-around horse.

DAILY WEATHER FORECAST.

Weather Bureau, Fort Worth, Mar. 11.—Local weather forecast:

Tonight and Saturday, generally fair.

The Fate of the Stingy.

I sometimes wonder what will become of the stingy man in the hereafter. Certainly he can't get into heaven, and if the devil has left the first principles of a gentleman the stingy man will not get the entree in the other place. It is well to be thrifty and frugal, but when thriftiness runs to seed it becomes just plain, mangy, measly stinginess, and a man would much better get the smallpox.—San Francisco Bulletin.

His Effort.

Strutter—What did you think of my impersonation of Hamlet? Foyer—As genuine a piece of realism as ever I saw. Strutter—You flatter me. You surely cannot be in earnest? Foyer—Never more earnest in all my life. The fact that you were trying to act shone forth in your every word and every movement.—Boston Transcript.

Matter of Finance.

"Time is money, they say," remarked the chronic loafer as he bit off a fresh chew of tobacco.

"Well, maybe it is," rejoined the village grocer, "but if it's all the same to you I wish you would spend a little more money here and a little less time."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Secret.

Mr. Thompson—Jones told me a secret today. Mrs. Thompson (anxiously)—What was it? Mr. Thompson—The one I told you last week. Mrs. Thompson—Oh, dear me; that Mrs. Jones is such a tattler! I'll never tell her anything again.—Judge.

It Depends.

Miss Spright—Do you believe in putting an old head on young shoulders? De Gay—That depends upon whether you have reference to love or education. —Butte Inter Mountain.

The Same Girl.

Young Husband—When I used to kiss you, you slapped me. Young Wife—Well, you won't get slapped now unless you forget to kiss me.—Illustrated Bits.

Neglected.

Von Blumer—Who's taking care of the baby? Mrs. Von Blumer—No one. The new nurse is with him.—Smart Set.

INCUBATOR DUCKS.

Why They Are Preferable to Those Hatched by Hens.

The incubator will not hatch as large a percentage of ducks' eggs as the hens will. However, the ones that do hatch have a better chance for their lives in the machine than when left to the tender mercies of the hen. Ducks make a chicken hen nervous right from the start. Before they get well on their feet she sets her foot on one or two and crushes the life out of them. Nothing disturbs the machine hatched ducks after they once get out of the shell. This is the critical time with some of them. This is one time in their lives when they are slow. They don't pop out of the shell in a hurry like the chicks, because the shell is tough and unyielding. Sprinkling the eggs with hot water helps the hatching process. If they fail to make any headway in getting out after the eggs have been pipped several hours, the shell should be gently loosened enough for them to get their heads out.

It is easy for the amateur to test duck eggs on the fifth or sixth day. The big germs show up plainly then. There are likely to be several infertile eggs unless the ducks are very healthy and active, and we like to dispose of them early, which makes the trays lighter to handle.

Four weeks seem a good while to wait and care for the machine and eggs, but one feels amply repaid when a number of big, soft, cute fellows make their appearance. There is no prettier sight than a machine full of ducks. They soon grow ugly, but there is money in them when they are rightly managed, because they grow quicker than chickens or turkeys and are hardier. Young ducks, like pigs, are neither profitable nor satisfactory if given the range of the garden or yard. Keep the ducklings in a roomy, grassy lot, surrounded with duck proof fence. It won't do to give them their freedom.

Ducks will not lay so many eggs as they should if frightened by dogs or other disturbing influences. They must be carefully shut in every night, for they will escape if there is a possibility. Then the eggs will be widely scattered. A flock of twenty-five or thirty ducks will more than pay for themselves in eggs during the spring months if carefully looked after. We know whereof we speak, having had experience in this branch of the poultry business.—Ohio Farmer.

Dressing Turkeys For Market.

When you sat down to your fine, large, savory turkey last Thanksgiving you perhaps took little thought of the processes it went through in reaching your table. It was enough for you to know that the turkey was there, that it was fine and that there was not a blemish on it, no bruises—plump and fat.

The picture in the mind of the average Thanksgiving diner is a barnyard, a chopping block, a dull ax and a fluttering of the proud bird after decapitation among lumber and fence rails. That was the manner of turkey slaughtering in former years, but is no longer practiced by those seeking the best results. They are now hung up by the feet to poles and slaughtered in such a way that the bodies do not touch anything until they reach the scalding vat. There is no more floundering about the yard or imperfect bleeding. A man with a keen knife passes along the row of suspended birds, and their heads seem to drop off into a basket at his feet. While yet warm and still suspended the plumage is plucked away and stored in boxes, to be sold as millinery adornments. For some markets the heads are not removed, but an awl is pressed into the roof of the mouth, which produces death and perfect bleeding. A turkey thus treated comes to the table in perfect condition.—Charles A. Hartley in American Poultry Advocate.

Goose Gossip.

Grass is the main goose diet.

Geese can be spoiled by too much grain.

Two years is the age of maturity for the goose.

A goose should average twenty goslings per year.

Bathing water and green food are necessary for strong fertility of eggs.

African and brown China ganders mate more readily than any other variety.

Geese have been known to hatch and raise their young when twenty-five years old.

Rankin says that every Toulouse or African gosling is worth a dollar when two days old.

The gander shows the same love for the young as does the mother and will take general care of them.

Toulouse geese if well fed should weigh from forty to fifty pounds per pair when three years of age.

It is said that the Embden geese make better mothers than the Toulouse and are not so inclined to become broody.

Pit Games.

A pure bred pit game is the most fearless kind on earth. By pure bred I do not necessarily mean one that has not been crossed with other fighting breeds, but one that has not been crossed with other than fighting stock. A gamecock never stops fighting, although he may be cut to pieces. He is raised for the pit, but is valuable for other purposes. For table use games are unexcelled in flavor of meat and are of a fairly good size. They are prolific layers and good rustlers, don't require much attention or feed, and the hens never fail to protect their young chickens. The hens will fight a hawk or any other enemy to a young brood. Pit games are doubly valuable. They are in demand for breeders and also for fighting purposes.—Joe Steen in Farm and Ranch.

Read the Daily Live Stock Reporter.

Daily Live Stock Reporter.

BY THE REPORTER PUBLISHING CO.

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

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

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1904

Entered June 15, 1903, at Fort Worth, Tex., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Notice to Agents.

Subscribers ordering The Reporter must sign subscription blanks. This is necessary to insure the name being correctly written, and to prevent mistakes in making up the mail list. Agents must see that these instructions are carried out.

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REPORTER PUBLISHING CO.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

No traveling solicitor is authorized to solicit for subscriptions or advertising or collect money on account of the Daily Live Stock Reporter or The Citizen, except J. A. Parchman.

Countries as Presents.

Cleopatra received Egypt as a present from Julius Caesar. Lucullus, Sulla and Pompey each gave away half a dozen kingdoms. Antony gave the little kingdom of Judaea to Herod. One of the excellent stories of the past is that the Emperor Constantine gave Rome and all Italy to Pope Sylvester, who cured him of leprosy. King John, called Lackland, being excommunicated by Pope Innocent III., gave to that pope and his successors the kingdom of Ireland and England. The deed reads, "Not constrained with fear, but with my full consent and the advice of my barons, for the remission of my sins against God and the church, I resign England and Ireland to God, St. Peter, St. Paul and our lord the Pope Innocent, and to his successors in the apostolic chair." Julius II. gave the estates of King Louis XII. to the Emperor Maximilian. Sixtus V., Gregory XIV. and Clement VIII. were ready to make a present of France to whomsoever Philip II. would have chosen for the husband of his daughter Clara Eugenia. Alexander VI. presented the East and West Indies to Spain and Portugal, which was like giving almost all the earth.

The Birch.

Old writers in mentioning birch trees seldom failed to say solemnly that they were useful to grow branches with which to give boys thrashings. Turner regards the supply of "flexible, pendent branches" for purposes of punishment as the chief merit of the tree. Coles also based his estimate of the birch chiefly on its use in the supply of rods as instruments of punishment, for he writes: "The civil uses whereunto the birch serveth are many, as for the punishment of children, both at home and at school; for it hath an admirable influence upon them to quiet them when they are out of order, and therefore some call it make-peace." In ancient Rome the fasces of the lictors, with which they cleared the way for magistrates, were formed with rods of birch, and their influence was sufficient to insure a rapid dispersion of men assembled where they would impede the passage of the administrators of the law. From that time to within a comparatively recent period the birchen rod was regarded as one of the most important deterrents of juvenile depravity.

Easily Disposed Of.

"The man who called here this morning," said the secretary, "said that you promised him something."

"Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "find out what it was and then assume the responsibility of promising it over again."—Washington Star.

Not For the Cannibals.

There was a fair maid from Decatur
Who was known as a redhot potater.
To the jungles she went,
On missions work bent,
Where a dozen fat savages ate her.
—Mound Morris (Ill.) Index.

Not Exciting.

"Well, I never had such a slow time in my life as I had last night."

"Why, I heard you were playing poker!"

"So I was—with my wife, your wife and my sister. Not in earnest, but just for fun."—Philadelphia Press.

Campaigning In Georgia.

If dar's an office bee in your bonnet
An' you think your prospects sour',
Just 'nounce yourself for office
An' pass de jug aroun'.
—Warren County (Ga.) Reporter.

The Wonders of Art.

"These photographs of my friend are beautiful! Can you do some of me just like them?"

"Madam, we can do almost anything."—Life.

Æsthetic Mother.

Baby ate a pint of paint.
Mother saw, but did not faint.
"I am glad indeed," she said,
"He chose blue instead of red."
—Cincinnati Times-Star.

A Worthy Motive.

"You talk an awful lot about yourself, Catherine."

"Well, it keeps me from talking about other people."—Detroit Free Press.

SELLING OF SECRETS.

Serious Charge Made Against French Non-Commissioned Officer.

MARTIN IS HIS NAME

It Is Alleged That He Made an Effort to Have Japanese Government Purchase Information of Importance.

Paris, March 11.—In spite of official reticence and denials from the Japanese legation here it is again affirmed that a noncommissioned officer named Martin, who was employed in the ministry of marine and who is now under arrest, attempted to sell French naval secrets to a naval attache at the Japanese legation. The discovery of this alleged attempt came as a result of the accidental opening of a letter addressed to the non-commissioned officer by a naval captain of the same name. This letter was from an intermediary, but it indicated the principals in the affair. It is alleged several women are implicated and that one of them has confessed. It appears now that only one document is missing from the ministry of marine, but it is possible Martin photographed and replaced others. It is not likely that the information alleged to have been stolen got beyond the intermediary and it is said that the Japanese attache who is supposed to have been in indirect communication with Martin sailed for home on board of one of the cruisers which Japan purchased from Argentina.

Prince Ischija, who succeeded the Japanese naval attache who returned home, has informed the Petit Journal that Martin wrote him four days after his arrival in Paris proposing a meeting to communicate important business. The prince was indisposed and in reply wrote and asked Martin to state the nature of his business. Martin answered that he was unable to tell his business in a letter, and fixed another time and place for the meeting. The appointment the prince kept, but Martin had by that time been arrested and therefore did not appear.

It is said the documents accessible to Martin related the possibility of joint naval action on the part of France and Russia.

LATE WAR NEWS.

Some of the Information of Curiously Contradictory Character.

London, March 11.—As an illustration of the curiously contradictory character of the reports from the far east received here, a correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at Yin Chow mentions Fung Wang Chang, which is about forty-five miles northeast of Antung in Manchuria, as one of several points of Russian concentration, while other correspondents have reported that the Japanese have captured Fung Wang Chang. Other correspondents report that the Russians have mined all points where it is possible to cross the Yalu river.

The Nagasaki correspondent of the Daily Express asserts that 200,000 troops have been shipped from Japan and that a portion of the Second army corps is now on its way to Korea.

According to the correspondent of the Standard the Russians are withdrawing all their superfluous troops from Port Arthur to Harbin and Kirin, because of the shortness of provisions and the serious doubtfulness whether or not they would be able to hold either Port Arthur or New Chwang against a resolute attack.

The spirit of the Russian troops, who are largely recruits, has been broken by starvation, cold and harsh treatment from their officers. The Russian losses on the Yalu river are reported to reach a total of 2500 men.

Cabling from Tokio, a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says the Jiji Shimpo has received a communication from Pekin declaring that Great Britain and the United States have protested against Russia sinking junks in the channel of the Liao river at New Chwang on the ground this would prevent the egress of the warships of the powers from the river.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the Japanese after Port Arthur is neutralized, probably will move two armies to the north simultaneously, one from the southern part of the Liao Tung peninsula and the other from the Yalu river. The Russians are now moving northward in Korea, this correspondent continues, with the intention of making Wiju their defensive base.

BALKAN SITUATION.

Collision Between Turks and Bulgarians Is Imminent.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—A special dispatch to the Vidomosti paints the Balkan situation in dark colors. The correspondent declares that a collision between Bulgaria and Turkey may occur any day and says it was hoped that the draft of the agreement submitted by M. Natchevitch, the Bulgarian diplomatic agent at Constantinople, to the porte would patch up peace, but the sultan at the last moment refused to sign it owing to intrigues at the Yildiz Kiosk. The failure of this attempt will, according to the correspondent, leave the way open for surprises.

Russians Retreated.

Tokio, March 11.—Russian and Japanese mounted scouts met north of Ping Yang Wednesday. After a brief engagement the Russians retreated. No casualties are reported on either side.

Barely Steady.

New York, March 11.—Cotton on Thursday opened barely steady, 4 to 12 points lower on old crop.

IS HEADQUARTERS.

National Anti-Mob and Anti-Lynch Association Meets at Springfield.

Springfield, O., March 11.—This city Wednesday night passed its first peaceful night of the week. While there was much anxiety during the night, owing to demonstrations in the afternoon and evening, there was such restoration of confidence that now normal conditions prevail. Shops which have run short this week and some forced to close down Wednesday are all running again. Those who have been augmenting the crowds in the streets are back at work, while eighteen companies of militia occupy public places and streets.

The trouble started last Sunday morning, when Richard Dixon, colored, killed Officer Collis, and it ended Thursday with impressive funeral services over the body of the dead officer at St. Raphael's Catholic church. General McMakin and Colonel Mead, with eighteen companies of militia, supplied patrols for the city, so the entire police force, with all city and county officials, were in attendance. Some of the soldiers also attended. Only a small part of the populace about the church could get admittance.

The mob-swept districts along the levee, public buildings and all probable points of trouble are still strongly guarded by troops. The west end of the levee, that was raided Wednesday afternoon and completely dismantled, attracts more visitors than the "burned district." No more incendiary work will be done, although less than half of the "odious dives" have been burned, and it is estimated now that the property loss is only $5000.

This city is headquarters for the "National Anti-Mob and Anti-Lynch Law association," that meets monthly and always adopts resolutions when lynchings occur in any part of the country. It claims 20,000 members and branches throughout the United States. Springfield is also the home of ex-Representative Charles Stewart, author of the Ohio statute providing heavy penalties for those participating in mobs.

All colored occupants of both districts have gone and none know where they are now. While no negroes were out Wednesday night, many were on the street Thursday. It is known that many negroes who have been unable to reach other cities slept out in the country Wednesday night. There has been much apprehension over what the negroes might do after the troops leave, but that anxiety is now less intense, as both whites and negroes seem to have had enough of mobs this week. While licenses of colored dealers were revoked, all saloons are still kept closed. While troops were on duty Wednesday night they make the crowds move and finally dispersed them. The force of militia is much stronger, so the situation is easily and well controlled.

FAILED TO LYNCH.

Seventy-Five Citizens at Carbondale, Ill., Try to Hang Negro.

St. Louis, March 11.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Murphysboro, Ill., says: Seventy-five Carbondale citizens attempted to take a negro from the jail here Thursday to lynch him. The sheriff frustrated the plan, however, and arrested four prominent citizens. Deputy Jack Woodward was wounded in the attack.

BACON PROTESTS.

Does Not Favor Accepting Statue of Frederick the Great.

Washington, March 11.—During consideration of the army appropriation bill in the senate Wednesday Mr. Bacon protested against the acceptance of the statue of Frederick the Great of Germany, tendered by Emperor William, on the ground that the former German king was not in sympathy with American institutions.

Mr. Stewart defended Frederick against what he characterized gross misrepresentations.

The army appropriations bill was passed. The senate also passed the Philippine shipping bill, after speeches in opposition by Mr. Culberson and Patterson.

Mr. Gorman criticised the growth of army appropriations within the past few years.

Successful Operation.

Washington, March 11.—Senator Tillman has been operated on to relieve abscess of left tonsil. The result is pronounced successful and his condition is much better.

Observance of Neutrality.

Washington, March 11.—President Roosevelt, after a conference with Secretary of State Hay, issued an executive order respecting observance of the proclamation recently promulgated declaring the neutrality of the United States between Russia and Japan.

DEATH BY DYNAMITE.

Two Men Lost their Lives and a Couple More Wounded.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 11.—An explosion of dynamite and gunpowder at the Pennsylvania railroad improvements, near Millersburg killed James Kearns, foreman, and a laborer. Two other laborers were seriously injured.

To Float a Loan.

London, March 11.—It is announced that M. Takahashi, vice-president of the Bank of Japan, who started from Tokio for the United States Feb. 24 for the purpose of investigating the financial situation generally with a view to floating a loan later if one should be needed, has been appointed financial agent of Japan in London, a newly created post.

Franchise Limitation.

Annapolis, Md., March 11.—The house of delegates, by a strict party vote of 54 to 27, passed the bill proposing constitutional amendment limiting the franchise in Maryland, the purpose of which is to eliminate the negro vote. The measure has passed the senate and now goes to Governor Warfield for his action.

An Irish Gem.

An Irish journal had this gem in answer to a correspondent: "We decline to acknowledge the receipt of your post card."

Which is very much like the Corkonian who traveled into Kerry to an insulting enemy to "tell him to his face that he would treat him with silent contempt."—London Tit-Bits.

Only Two Occasions.

"You always appear to be nervous," remarked the friend solicitously.

"But really," replied the housekeeper, "there are only two occasions when I am nervous. One is when I have a servant girl, and the other is when I haven't."—Philadelphia Press.

Carefully Brought Up.

"Were you carefully brought up, my lad?" asked the merchant of the applicant for a situation.

"Please, sir, yes, sir; I came up in the elevator, sir," said the respectful youth.

CHARGE OF PEONAGE.

Mississippi Negro Was Being Held to Work Out a Debt.

OWED BUT A DOLLAR.

Parties Accused Are Said to Have Threatened to Kill Their Victim and Mete Same Fate to Officers and Witnesses.

Jackson, Miss., March 11.—Shep Griffin, a negro, is in jail at Meridian, having been taken from certain persons in Kemper county charged with holding him in involuntary servitude. This is the first substantial charge of peonage that has come to the attention of the United States officials in Mississippi, and it is learned that the neighborhood where the arrests were made is in a ferment of excitement. While the officials decline to discuss the matter, it is learned from other sources that the parties charged with the offense not only have made threats that they would kill the negro and the deputies who arrested him, but also would kill the witnesses against them and burn their property.

It is further learned from the clerk of the United States court that Shep Griffin was arrested on a bench warrant on the application of the district attorney, commanding the marshal to take Griffin and hold him as a witness before the federal grand jury.

Reputable white citizens of Kemper county brought the case to the attention of the marshal, asserting to him that the negro on one occasion had been stripped and whipped for leaving the premises of those who held him. So severe was the beating that his clothes stuck for several days to the gashes made by the lash. On his second escape, it is alleged he fled into Neshoba county, where he was recaptured, pistols were drawn on him, a rope was placed around his neck and fastened to the pommel of the saddle of one of his captors and he was dragged and driven back into Kemper county. It appears there was no way of the negro to get away and the bench warrant was the only method by which he could be rescued from those who had him. The action of the federal grand jury was taken under section 581, revised statutes of the United States. It is learned that some of the people who were suspected of having reported the case are terrorized and are hunting insurance agents to get additional protection for their property against incendiarism.

It is reported that deputy marshals, in order to obviate any danger to life and property on their way to Meridian with their negro prisoner, addressed an official communication to one of the accused, reciting the threat and that he was reported to have made it, and he was admonished that any damage to life or property that might grow out of the affair would be naturally attributed to him and he would have to suffer the consequences. This letter being shown to a prominent citizen of Dekalb, he counselled good behavior.

The persons who held Griffin in servitude claimed that he owed them one dollar. This he offered to pay, and reputable white citizens also offered to pay the sum, but all offers were declined as it was stated that it was his work and not the money that was wanted.

CHINESE TROOPS.

Russia Will Take Repressive Measures if Depredations Continue.

Paris, March 11.—It is officially confirmed that the Russian minister at Pekin made firm representations to the Chinese government concerning activity of Chinese troops along the Manchurian frontier, which is pointed to as an intimation of the defensive measures Russia may be compelled to adopt. The substance of the representations is as follows:

Russia has taken cognizance of the presence of considerable forces of Chinese troops along the frontier. For the present it is recognized that these forces are independent of the direct authority and control of the imperial government, which, therefore, is not responsible for their presence. But the fact of their presence is called to the attention of the imperial government, and should their continuance on the frontier lead to depredations and acts of lawlessness Russia will take measures necessary to safeguard her interests.

The foregoing is not a literal text, but is the purport of the terms of the representations.

Chinese troops referred to are those of General Ma and General Yuan Shi Kai, commander-in-chief. The latter is viceroy of Chi Li province, and the troops were originally organized by the late Li Hung Chang. Therefore, they are subject to provincial instead of imperial control.

It is understood here that Viceroy Alexieff will be entrusted with formulating repressive measures if depredations spread to the extent of endangering Russian interests.

VALUABLE PAPER.

It Is a Deed to the Townsite at Carrollton, Mo.

New York, March 11.—While changing the frame of an old portrait Mrs. Sophie Mattern of Brooklyn found behind the canvas a deed to land occupied by the present town of Carrollton, Mo., a place of 4000 inhabitants. Well known lawyers who looked up the title assure Mrs. Mattern that it is sound and worth $500,000. The deed was signed by President Monroe Feb. 4, 1828, and grants to an ancestor of Mrs. Mattern, James Durden, a veteran of the war of 1812, Missouri land. It is in a perfect state of preservation. Investigation is said to have shown the title was duly entered on the records at Washington, and suit for recovery of the property will probably be instituted at once.

CARRIED BY HEARST.

Rhode Island Democratic Delegation Will Vote For New Yorker.

Providence, R. I., March 11.—John J. Fitzgerald of Pawtucket, leader of the Democrats in the state house of representatives, won a notable victory in the state convention held Thursday for the purpose of choosing delegates to the national Democratic convention at St. Louis. Mr. Fitzgerald of the Democratic national committee routed the forces led by Colonel Patrick H. Quinn of Warwick, chairman of the state central committee, the followers of the former electing five of their out and out supporters and one delegate who had been counted as an opponent, but who voted with the Fitzgerald faction, which is working in the interest of W. R. Hearst for the presidential nomination. Having done this they permitted the leaders of the opposition, Colonel Quinn and Colonel Honey, to be named in completing the delegation.

Following the convention a meeting of the six Hearst delegates was held, at which the presidential candidacy of Mr. Hearst was endorsed and lengthy resolutions favoring the adoption of the unit rule by the delegation in voting were passed.

It was expected before the convention that a contest would be made over the question of instructing the delegates, but this did not develop, the candidates being uninstructed. Mr. Fitzgerald, however, in addressing the convention, announced he would vote for Mr. Hearst for the presidential nomination, and afterward it was stated that the six Fitzgerald delegates would support the New York man. On the other hand, Colonel Honey announced himself as an opponent of Mr. Hearst, saying that he should vote against him "first, last and all the time."

AUSTIN MATTERS.

Waples-Platter Grocery Company Sued. Man's Body Found.

Austin, March 11.—The state through the attorney general has filed suit in the district court against the Waples-Platter Grocery company of Fort Worth for $1227. State alleges that defendants are indebted to it in that amount for failure to keep contract made with the state purchasing agent to furnish eleemosynary institutions at certain price.

News has been received here to the effect that the badly decomposed body of a man has been found about ten miles east of Austin. He is believed to have been murdered.

State Health Officer Tabor is advised by different railroads that they have decided to comply with rules recently promulgated providing for disinfection of passenger coaches. These rules are effective April 1.

LEVYS WANTED.

Governor Heard Issues a Requisition Upon Texas Executive.

New Orleans, March 11.—Governor Heard has issued a requisition upon Governor Lanham of Texas for the return to Louisiana of Maurice Levy and his wife, formerly Miss Florence Kreider, who are wanted to appear before the Second city criminal court in New Orleans on the charge of "refusing and failing to appear and testify in a criminal case."

The couple are now being held under bond in Fort Worth and Detectives Stubbs and Dorance have been sent to bring them to New Orleans.

FORE FATALLY SHOT.

Formerly Deputy United States Marshal in Indian Territory.

Fort Worth, March 11.—Frank Fore, aged fifty, of Duncan, I. T., was fatally shot while in the toilet room of the Delaware hotel Thursday morning. Jim Miller of Fort Worth immediately surrendered to the authorities. The hotel was crowded at the time. So far as known no words were passed between the men before the shooting. Fore was formerly a deputy United States marshal.

WIND AND RAIN.

Snow Storms on Pacific Coast and Telegraph Wires Down.

San Francisco, March 11.—A severe storm of wind and rain prevailed over the Pacific coast Thursday. Telegraph wires everywhere are prostrated. The barometer here fell to 29.24, the lowest on record. The wind reached a velocity of forty-six miles an hour. Some damage has been done in this city and shipping in the harbor has been considerably injured. The United States schooner Ernest is ashore on Goat island. An abundance of rain in Southern California is anticipated.

STATEHOOD WANTED.

Creek Nation Republicans Desire It In Some Form or Other.

Okmulgee, I. T., March 11.—The Creek Nation Republican convention was held here Thursday and Judge C. W. Raymond was selected as delegate to the national Republican convention at Chicago. The convention was composed of 852 delegates and represented 1500 Republican voters. Judge Raymond was asked to use his influence to secure a plank in the national platform pledging the party to statehood in some form for the Territory. President Roosevelt was endorsed by the convention and his policy in Panama approved.

QUADRUPLE TRAGEDY.

Mexican Kills Wife, Baby, a Man, and Ends Own Existence.

El Paso, March 11.—A quadruple tragedy was enacted at Chamberay. Paz Herra killed A. D. Rodriguez, whom he accused of being attentive to his wife, and then shot her and their baby, after which he killed himself.

Brewery with capacity of 25,000 barrels per year is to be established at Shreveport.

Blocking Him.

Carrie—I'm sure you misjudge Mr. Sweeter, papa. He is a man of great ambitions. You should hear him tell of the things he is going to do. Carrie's Papa—And I suppose I'm one of 'em, but I'll reckon he'll find it harder to accomplish than he fancies it is.

George Francis Train's Wit.

One of George Francis Train's sayings was: "People call me insane. I don't wonder. What would a village of peanuts say if a cocoanut rolled in among them?"

Teeth.

How strange it is that you tell a horse's age by the horse's teeth, but a chicken's age by your own!—Town Topics.

The Coffee We Drink.

It is estimated that the people of the United States drink 1,500,000,000 gallons of coffee in the course of a year.

It's Worth Your While

During your stay in Fort Worth to pay a visit to our store, where you will find the most complete line of

Colts' Pistols,
Pocket Knives,
Fine Razors,
Winchester Rifles,
Remington Guns,
Ammunition All Kinds

Remember, You Don't Have to Buy to be Welcome Here.

Nash Hardware Co.
1607 Main Street.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK RATES.

Tariff Fixed for Shippers by the State Railway Commission.

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

DISTANCE—Miles.	RATES. No. 1	No. 2
10 and less	6	
15 and over 10	6½	
20 and over 15	7	
25 and over 20	7½	
30 and over 25	8	
35 and over 30	8½	
40 and over 35	9	
45 and over 40	9½	
50 and over 45	10	
60 and over 50	10½	
70 and over 60	11	
80 and over 70	11½	
90 and over 80	12	
100 and over 90	12½	
125 and over 100	13½	
150 and over 125	15	
175 and over 150	16½	
200 and over 175	17½	
250 and over 200	18½	
300 and over 250	20	
350 and over 300	21½	
400 and over 350	23½	
450 and over 400	24½	
500 and over 450	25	
550 and over 500	26½	
600 and over 550	27½	
650 and over 600	28½	
700 and over 650	30	
750 and over 700	31½	
over 750	32½	

Column No. 1 is for shipment over 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:

Burse Live Stock Com. Co.
Campbell & Ronson 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	5c
Sheep, per head	

Prices charged for feed by the Stock Yards: Hay, 80c a bale; corn, $1 a bushel; oats, 90c 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:

E. H. McNatt, president.
Sam Davidson, vice-president.
V. S. Wardlaw, secretary.
Marion Sansom, treasurer.
Directors: E. H. McNatt, Sam Davidson, C. L. Brown, D. Wyrick, W. B. King, J. W. Montague, A. F. Crowley, R. Burns, John Doggett.

Sickroom Precautions.

When there is a contagious disease in a house all the linen which has been used by the sick person or which has even been in his room ought to be thoroughly disinfected before being sent to the wash; otherwise there is great danger of the illness being carried to others. It should be wrung out in a solution of carbolic acid and water.

The Cheerful Jap.

Heart disease and nervous prostration are almost unknown among the Japanese. This immunity is attributed to the equanimity and cheerfulness of the race.

A Pretty Hard Corset.

In 1580 the corps pique is a corset was a hard wooden mold into which the wearer was compressed and still forced from the splinters of wood that penetrated the flesh. It took the skin off the waist and made the ribs rub one over the other.

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titution On Earth.

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OF NEW YORK.

ver..........$400,000,000
onal assets over $1,000,000

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or. 7th and Main (rear)

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UROPEAN PLAN
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ACTICE IN ALL COURTS.
r. 2nd and Houston Sts.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLD'G

I.C.McCoy
o-Urinary and Rectal
Specialist.
r Columbia. Ft. Worth.

An Operatic Episode.

whose first name was Oscar
ing the opera "Tosca"
plot grew so deep
ey sang him to sleep,
dreamed he was driving a hoss

—Baltimore American.

Too Bad.

ouch—Hello! Didn't see you
nner last night.
he Bore—No; wanted to go
ing in the world. Fact is I
ave broken my neck to have

ouch—Awfully sorry you didn't

Oskaloosa (In Iowa).

fair Oskaloosa
id, "I'll not marry yoosa."
me was Oscar,
lost off the "r"
people asked, "Did Oskaloosa?"
Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

RTH RAILWAY SCHEDULE

Rock Island System.

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

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

Frisco System

River, Texas & Southern Ry.

	Arrive. North
E.C.&St. L. Mail&Ex.	2:55 pm
...... Mixed	7:50 pm

Ft. W. & R. G. Ry.

	Arrive.
Brownwood M. & Ex.	10:55 am
...... Mixed	6:00 am

Worth & Denver City Railway.

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

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

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

Cotton Belt Route.

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

Texas & Pacific Railway.

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

ernational & Great Northern Ry.

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

ulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry.

e trains at Union Station, Cor.
nd 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

ston & Texas Central Railroad.

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

A Waning Honeymoon

[Original.]

"I can stand this no longer. Just think! The honeymoon scarcely over and to be subjected to such treatment."

"Honeymoon!" he replied. "There's mighty little honey in it. If that's all the moon has to eat I don't wonder it wanes so soon."

"How could it help waning, with you dying to get back to those horrid men who sent you home stupefied the night before—I was going to say the wedding—I mean my covenant with Satan?"

"You mean that our honeymoon waned because I got 'full' at my bachelor dinner?"

"This is no time for your witticisms. I didn't know that I was placing my life in the hands of one who could lose his self respect by pouring wine down his throat."

"I thought all bachelors were privileged to drink a last cupful of happiness before submitting to a life of misery."

"Before dragging a wife into a life of misery, you should say. Oh, that I should have put my neck in a halter!"

"And mine in chancery."

"I'm going back to my mother."

"And I to my club. My room there is not yet taken."

"I suppose you sent to find out before your promise to love and cherish was a day old."

"No; as soon as yours to honor and obey was broken."

"I was a fool to promise to honor. I never promised to obey."

"They should change the words for women to 'not to scratch.'"

"'Not to be devils' would do very well for the men, only men could not keep a promise to change their natures."

"Singular that you didn't see the hoof under my stocking when we were courting."

"Oh, the devil knows how to wear gaiters."

"And his wife knows"—

"He hasn't any wife."

"You don't mean it. I thought you considered your husband the devil."

"Satan, the king of devils, couldn't get a wife. Fortunately women have too much sense for that anyway."

"My experience is that the bigger the devil the more wives he may get."

During the latter part of this dialogue the young wife was putting on her "things" to go. She looked very pretty as she stood before a mirror thrusting pins through hat and hair. The anger in her cheeks and eyes was very becoming; besides, there was occasionally a contrasting tremor in her voice.

"Better not jab that spike in when you're mad," said the husband, with brutal plainness. "You might pierce your brain."

"Little you'd care if I did."

There was more tremolo, which would have led any but a sulky man to seek a reconciliation.

"I might get a new honeymoon," said the husband tauntingly.

To this there was no reply except a new flash of the eye. She was opening boxes on the dresser and shutting them with an angry bang.

"Looking for your gloves?"

No answer.

"If it's your gloves you're looking for I've got them in my pocket. You remember last night when we were walking home and you were telling me how happy you were because you had such an admirable husband. Your hands were cold, and you took off your gloves so that I could warm your fingers for you."

He tossed the gloves on the dresser. His wife picked them up and walked out of the room. He heard the front door bang, then betook himself to his club.

Looking about for some of his former associates to dine with, he found they had all made engagements, and he was obliged to dine alone. After dinner he drank his coffee and smoked his cigar in the cafe. It didn't look so attractive as it had once looked. He was bored—in fact, he was troubled. Lovers who try to make up their minds that they are haters always feel troubled. It was not long before this one began to worry, thinking he might have gone too far and that he should have given his wife a chance to make up. At 9 o'clock he concluded to go to his desolate home.

As he was approaching he saw the figure of a woman turn the corner. She looked up at the house, paused, turned away, looked back, turned again and walked slowly to the house. The husband stepped behind a tree. The woman went to the front door, stood irresolute, inserted a key, opened the door and went in.

"Oh, she took a key, did she?"

He concluded to take a short walk. It would help matters for her to find him absent. The house would look as lonely to her as his club had looked to him. In an hour he returned and went in, humming a merry tune. His wife was not downstairs, so he sailed up into their bedroom. She was standing before the mirror in her nightdress combing her hair.

"Hello!" he said with feigned surprise. "Tired of your mother already?"

There was no answer.

"Oh, I thought perhaps you might be penitent!"

He could see a flash in her reflection in the mirror. She put her hair up in a knot, walked to where she had left her clothes and began to put them on. He was a very mean fellow and permitted her to dress herself, even to putting on her hat. But when she started to leave he caught her in his arms, her head fell on his shoulder and that was the end of it—for that time.

THOMAS T. TUCKER.

Iodine.

The only source of iodine is the nitrate of soda refineries of Chile, where it occurs as a waste product. The government, having a monopoly of the nitrate industry, permits but a small amount of the iodine to be marketed in order that an exorbitant price may be maintained.

North of the Equator.

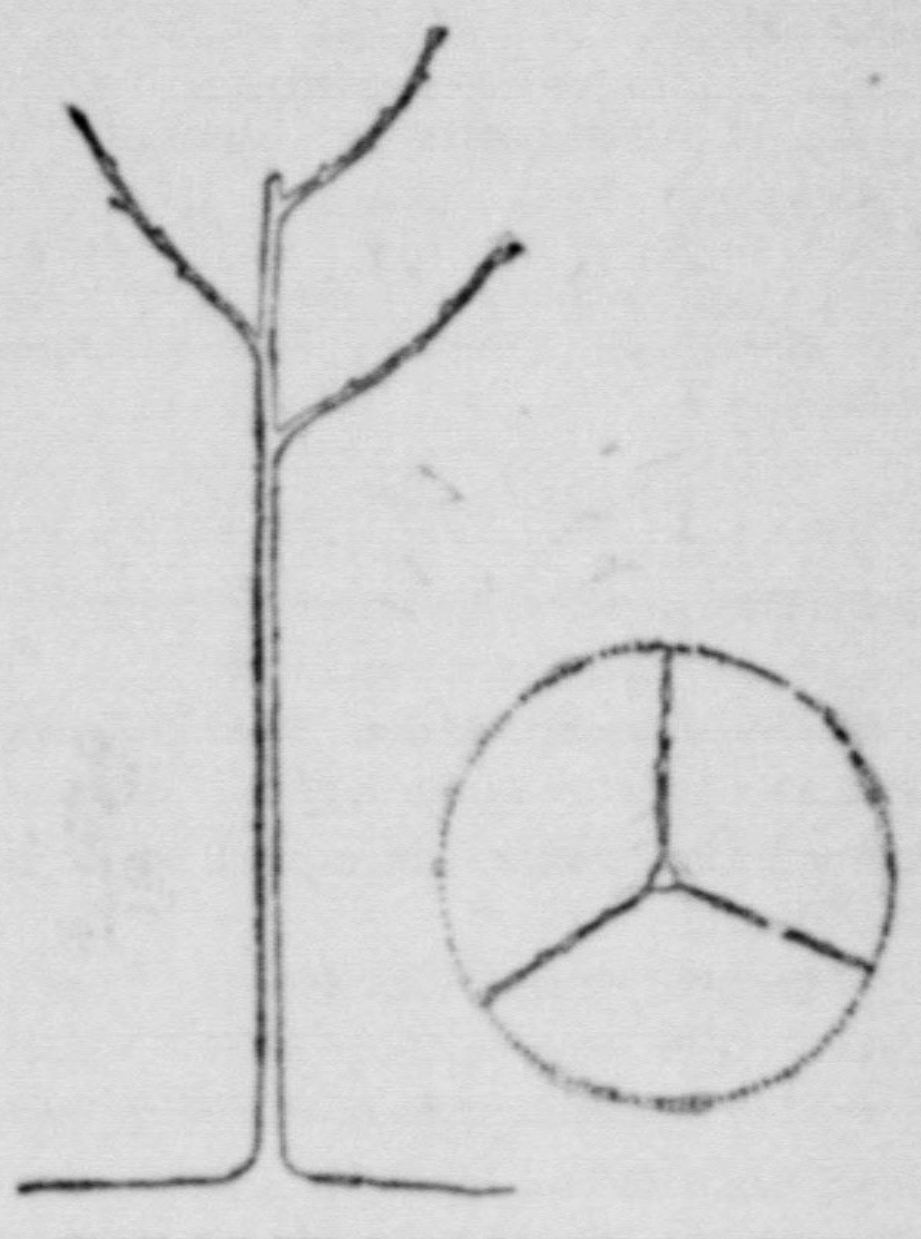
Ten-elevenths of the world's people are north of the equator.

FARM and GARDEN

MODERN TREE PRUNING.

Commercial Method of Forming the Head of Apple and Pear Trees.

The controversies that rage around cultivation versus grass much in the orchard or stringfellow tree planting as opposed to the old style are hardly more vigorous than the standing discussion on how and when to prune. As to time, theories and practices vary from specified dates to the ancient rule, "Prune when the knife is sharp." When we come to form there is more of certainty. Commercial apple and pear orchards, for instance, are nowadays headed much lower than used to be the case, three feet being a very common height for starting the head. In localities where windstorms are frequent the low headed trees are less likely to be broken, they lose a smaller portion of their fruit and are less subject to sun scald, because the low head shades the body of the tree somewhat. The cost of harvesting the fruit is less than that of gathering from tall trees, as with low headed trees much of the crop can be gathered by the picker standing on the ground, while with high headed trees the major part of the work must be done from ladders, which extends the time required to do the picking and consequently increases its cost.



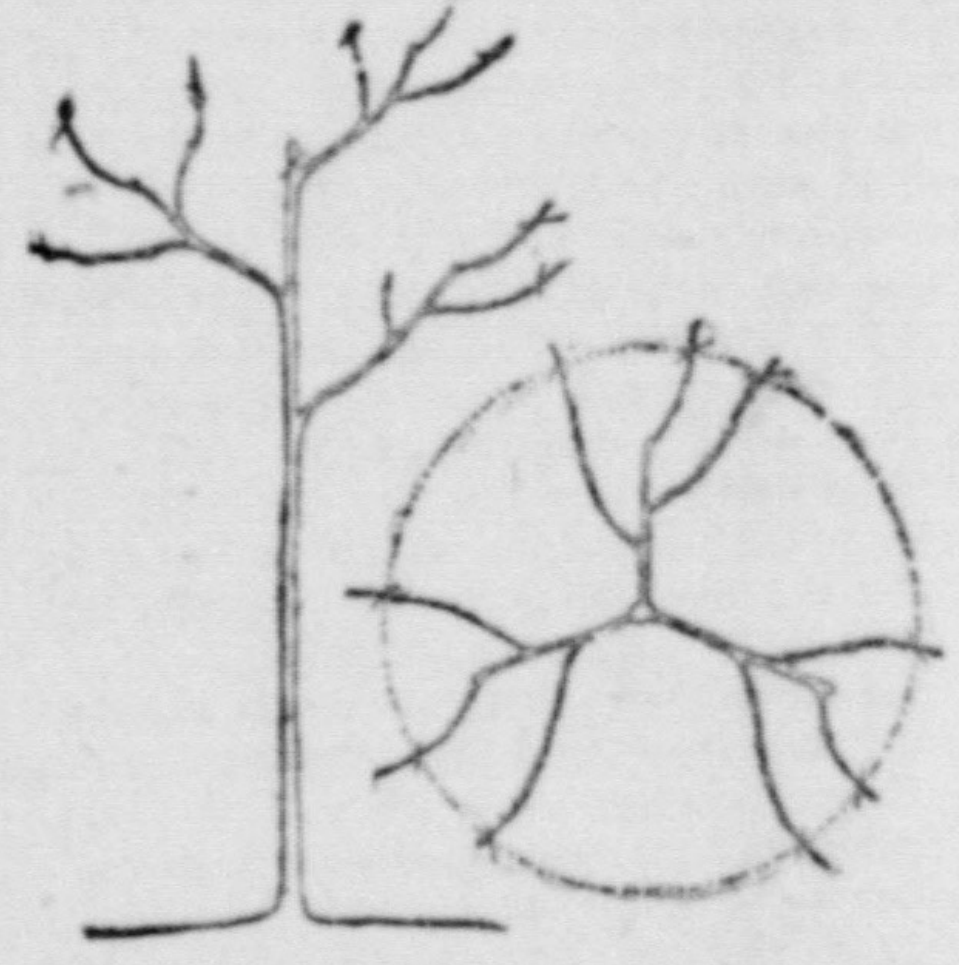
PLAN OF TREE AT PLANTING TIME.

Professor L. C. Corbett, whose horticultural experience has been extensive and varied, recently outlined a plan of forming the head which is in accordance with the latest successful practice and scientific theory. The diagrams illustrate its principal features so plainly as to need little comment. However, the arrangement of the branches may be noted.

First, the branches of the whole should be disposed at equal distances around the main stem or axis of the plant, and, second, they should be at some distance from one another up and down along the central axis of the tree—that is, not in the same plane, but from four to eight inches distance apart. (See the first cut.) With such an arrangement of branches the tree when old is less liable to injury from heavy snows or severe winds.

Professor Corbett emphasizes the desirability of having the main structural branches of a tree composed of from three to five limbs of about equal size rather than of two limbs. A tree which divides into two limbs which again subdivide to form the main head is much more likely to split than a tree with several limbs disposed at different heights upon the main axis.

In order to preserve a symmetrical form and to prevent the fruit being borne at the extremity of long, slender branches on apple and pear trees the main body branches left at planting time should not be more than eight inches long. At the close of the first season the growth of that year should again be shortened to at least a foot, and each of the main body branches should be allowed to carry not to exceed three subdivisions, each of which should be eight inches long. The third year the same operation should be repeated, and instead of allowing each subdivision to carry three branches the number should be reduced to two.



PLAN OF TOP AFTER ONE YEAR'S GROWTH IN THE ORCHARD.

White Earth In Demand.

The demand for kaolin for the manufacture of crockery is greater than America can supply, and immense amounts are imported. It is said that 20,000 tons are annually imported from British Guiana alone. A firm of Georgetown, British Guiana, has contracted to supply a company in New York yearly that amount. This firm owns a reef that will produce 100,000 tons annually. Kaolin (white earth) is found in abundance in most of the great rivers in British Guiana. This valuable white earth is composed of alumina and sand and is found in this country. Some valuable mines exist in Ohio, also in Maine, Connecticut, New York and other states. Is there white earth in your farm? asks a writer in Farm, Field and Fireside.

Cows In Denmark.

Denmark, which produces an immense quantity of butter, has an average of one cow to every two inhabitants.

Misery In London.

Two slum officers of the Salvation Army in London recently found a girl cooking a cabbage stalk which she had picked up in the street as a meal for her father and mother, an infant and herself.

THE PORCUPINE.

Only Known Creature That Eats the Foliage of the Hemlock.

"You don't have to skirmish around much to get feed to fatten one of these hemlock porcupines on," says an old woodsman. "Just sprinkle some salt over a stick of cordwood or saw log for that matter, and he'll eat the whole business and enjoy it as you would mince pie." The customary diet of these animals is hemlock browse. They make themselves a home in a hollow log or under the roots of some old tree, but always within reach of a big hemlock.

The hemlock is their pasture, and they make beaten paths going to and fro between the tree and their home. Once up in a tree the porcupine goes out on the big limbs and, pulling the small branches in with one paw, browses on the pungent leaves. In going through the woods you will find little piles of these fine leaves on the ground under hemlock trees. That means that a porcupine is feeding in the tree, the leaves on the ground being dropped from his feast.

Sometimes a porcupine will remain in a hemlock tree for a week at a time, hugging close to the trunk at night and feeding during the day. This curious little beast is the only known living thing that eats the foliage of the hemlock.

DANGER SPOTS IN A STORM.

Places to Avoid When the Lightning Is Flashing.

Out of doors trees should be avoided in a thunderstorm, and if from the rapidity with which the explosion follows the flash it is evident that electric clouds are near at hand a recumbent posture is the safest. It is seldom dangerous to take shelter under sheds, carts or low buildings or under the arch of a bridge, and a distance of twenty or thirty feet from tall trees or houses is an eligible situation, for should a discharge take place these elevated bodies are most likely to receive it.

It is well also to avoid water, for it is a good conductor, and the height of a human being near the stream may determine the direction of a discharge. Within doors we are tolerably safe in the middle of a carpeted room or when standing on a thick hearth rug. The chimney should be avoided on account of the conducting power of the carbon deposited in it, and gilt moldings or bell wires are sources of risk. In bed we are tolerably safe, since blankets and feathers are bad conductors.

It is injudicious to take refuge in a cellar, because the discharge is often from the earth to a cloud, and buildings frequently sustain the greatest injury in their basements.

Strength of Granite.

To crush a half inch cube of granite requires a weight of eleven tons.

Washing Vegetables.

In washing vegetables it is better to use water with the chill taken off. If, after peeling, the vegetables are soaked in cold water, use a strainer or a colander instead of picking them out of the water with your fingers.

The Word Japan.

The word "Japan" comes from the Portuguese pronunciation of the Japanese characters "Ni Hon," meaning "Land of the Rising Sun."

The Art of Drawing Wire.

The art of drawing wire was not practiced until the fourteenth century, or introduced into England until the seventeenth century, all wire made previously having been made by hammering into rounded lengths narrow strips of metal cut from plates previously beaten out.

The Pottery Tree.

The Brazilian pottery tree contains such a large percentage of silica as to make its ashes a valuable ingredient in pottery making. When green its wood cuts like soft sandstone.

Heather.

It may surprise many readers to be told that heather grows not only in Scotland, but in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and the Yukon. It was discovered growing wild in Tewksbury, Mass., about forty years ago and still grows in the same spot.

Mosquito and Musket.

There is a touch of humor in the fact that mosquito and musket are from the same root, the Latin word for fly. One comes through the Spanish mosca, a fly, the other probably through the Italian.

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20,000 pounds of Butter
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Are consumed daily in these two cities.

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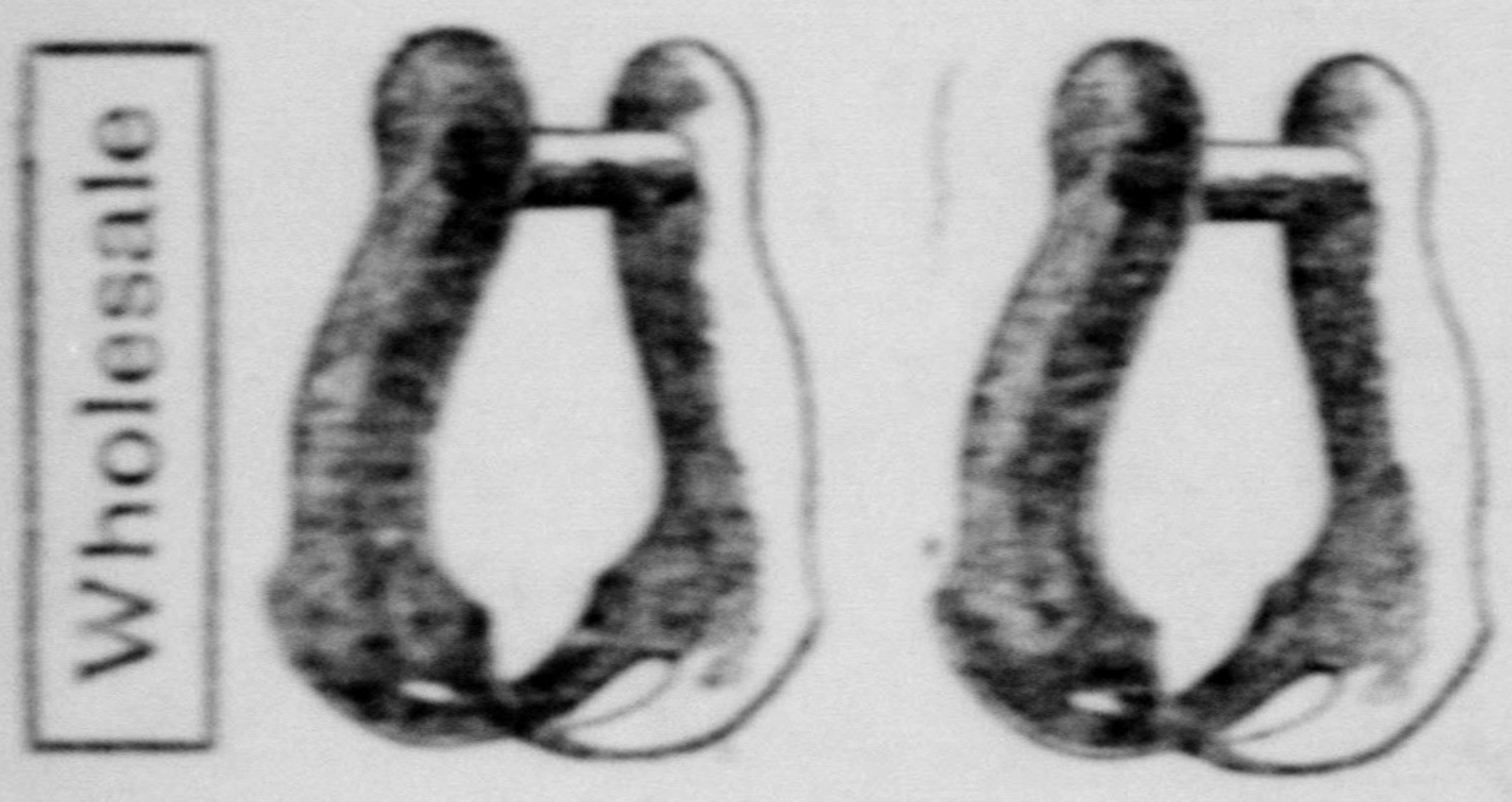

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Ought to Be Satisfied.

"John," she said, "you'll have to order some more coal."

"Well, if there isn't a good example of the unreasonableness of woman," he growled. "Last summer you were always yelling for ice. Now you've got all the ice you want, and still you're not satisfied."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Trustful.

"A woman will not esteem a man whom she cannot trust," said the moralist.

"Yes," answered Mr. Meekin, "and I am delighted to note that Henrietta always trusts me to put the cat out and fix the furnace fire and lock the basement door and do a lot of things."—Washington Star.

Perhaps It Was.

"I wonder what time Mary's young man left last night," said mamma.

"It must 'a' been exactly 1 o'clock, ma," said the younger brother.

"The idea! How do you know?"

"Why, just as he was leavin' I heard him ask Mary some question, and she said, 'Just one, only one!'"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Would Then Be Useful.

Grinder—What! Asleep at your desk, and work so pressing! Meekly—Excuse me, sir, baby kept me awake all night. Grinder—Then you should have brought it with you to the office.—Town and Country.

A sharp tongue is the only edged tool that grows keener with constant use.—Irving.

Five Were Killed.

Birmingham, Ala., March 9.—In the head-on collision near Meridian, Miss., between an Alabama Great Southern passenger train and a freight, five persons were killed and two others seriously hurt. No passengers were injured.

Entire Block Burns.

Lehigh, I. T., March 8.—A disastrous fire which originated between the stores of Lancaster & Hartman and A. Wise, destroyed an entire business block.

REPORT OF KAMIMURA

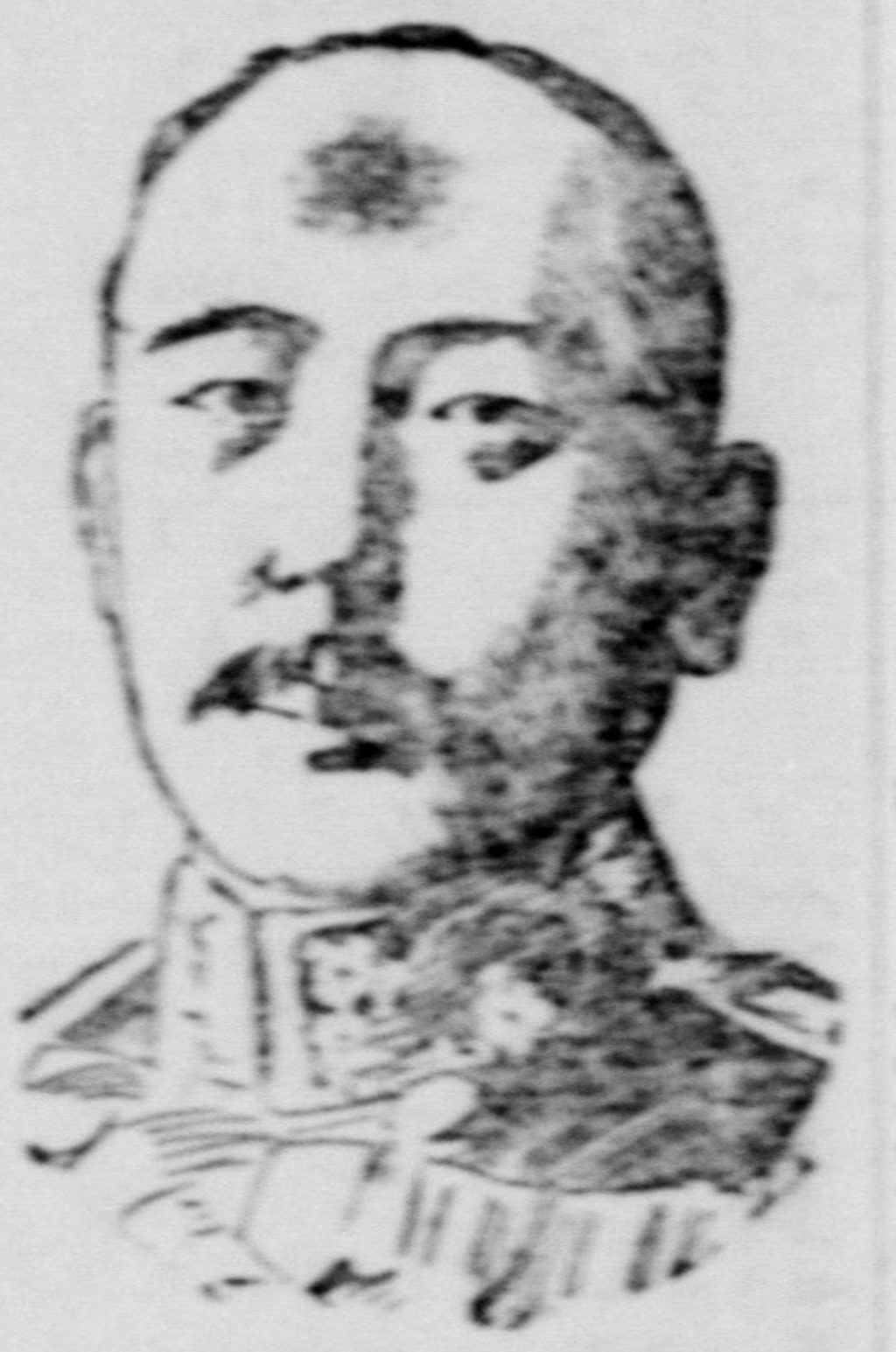
Japanese Vice Admiral Narrates Bombardment of Vladivostock.

FIRE FORTY MINUTES

Cruisers, Believed to Have Inflicted Much Damage, Reconnoitered in Several Localities Seeking Russian Squadron.

Tokio, March 11.—Vice Admiral Kamimura, reporting the bombardment of Vladivostock March 6, says the attack commenced at 2:10 o'clock in the afternoon and the firing was kept up about forty minutes. He believes the bombardment was effective and demoralizing to the enemy. The Russian forts did not reply to the Japanese fire. The Japanese cruisers subsequently reconnoitered in several adjacent places on the coast, but found no trace of the enemy.

The full report of Admiral Kamimura, who commands the Second Japanese squadron, says: "As pre-arranged, we reached the east entrance to Vladivostock on the morning of March 6 through the frozen sea. The enemy's ships were not seen outside the harbor. We approached the batteries on the northeast coast from a point beyond the range of the batteries on the Bulman promontory and Bosphorus strait. After bombarding the inner harbor forty minutes from 1:50 o'clock in the afternoon we retired. I believe the bombardment effected considerable damage. Soldiers were seen, but the



THE ADMIRAL KAMIMURA.

land batteries did not reply to our fire. A black smoke was observed at the east entrance to the harbor about 5 o'clock and we thought it to be from the enemy's ships, but this smoke gradually disappeared.

"On the morning of March 7 we reconnoitered in America bay and Strelok bay, but saw nothing unusual. We approached the east entrance to Vladivostock and at noon the enemy's ships were invisible and their batteries did not fire. We turned toward Possiet bay, but not seeing the enemy retired."

AGAIN ATTACKED.

Port Arthur Fired at Intermittently on Thursday Morning.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—The only piece of important news up to 4:40 o'clock Thursday afternoon from the seat of war was an Associated Press dispatch from Port Arthur announcing a fresh attack on that place by the Japanese fleet. The dispatch says the Japanese fleet appeared off this harbor at midnight Wednesday night and bombarded that city intermittently until 8 o'clock Thursday morning. The dispatch contained no details.

Another telegram to the Associated Press from Vladivostock has been received. It makes no mention of fighting and it is assumed that all is quiet there.

Reports that Japanese have entered Manchuria west of the Yalu river and have reached Fen Hwan Cheng, on the Pekin road, which is the Russian line of communication to the Yalu, has not been confirmed. If the information proves true a land engagement of some magnitude cannot long be delayed.

SQUADRON APPEARS.

Land Batteries Opened Fire, Gale Sprang Up and Fleet Left.

Port Arthur, March 11.—A message from the signal station at 11 o'clock Wednesday night announced the appearance of a Japanese squadron on the horizon. Fifty minutes later the shore batteries opened fire on the Japanese vessels. A gale sprang up and the attacking fleet soon withdrew.

CREWS RELEASED.

Forty Officers, However, Captured at Same Time, Still Held.

Nagasaki, March 11.—Crews of merchant vessels captured by Japanese warships since war began have been released, and in all 96 Russians, Chinese and Germans have been turned over to the respective consuls to be sent back to their own country. Forty officers taken at the same time still remain at Sasebo. The coal of the cargo of the Norwegian steamer Hermes has been released.

Decorations and Crosses.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—The commanders of Russian warships Variag and Korietz have had conferred upon them the decoration of the military Order of St. George, fourth class, on account of their heroic conduct in the engagement with the Japanese at Chemulpo. Other officers and crews of the vessels have been given minor decorations, including cross of the Order of St. George.

CATTLEMEN'S PROTEST.

Oppose Exorbitant Railroad Rates and Transportation Withdrawal.

Fort Worth, March 11.—The cattlemen adopted resolutions protesting against exorbitant railroad rates and withdrawal of return transportation of shipper.

Fort Worth and Dallas were placed in nomination for next year's meeting. After a hour and a half spent in roll call, in which it developed Fort Worth was leading, W. H. Featherstone of [illegible] [illegible] and Fort Worth was chosen by acclamation.

Wealthy Man Arrested.

San Antonio, March 11.—J. Liebes, a wealthy New Yorker, was relieved of $2000 worth of diamonds, $770 (Mexican money) worth of drawn work and several hundred dollars' worth of French and German perfumes and curios by the customs collector at Eagle Pass. A charge of smuggling was preferred against Liebes and he was placed under $2000 bond to appear before the federal court here in May for trial.

Dies From Poison.

Weimar, Tex., March 11.—Vince Hudec, a Bohemian farmer living in the Gentle community, died from the effects of poison taken with suicidal intent. Deceased was about seventy years of age.

Life Sentence for Clark.

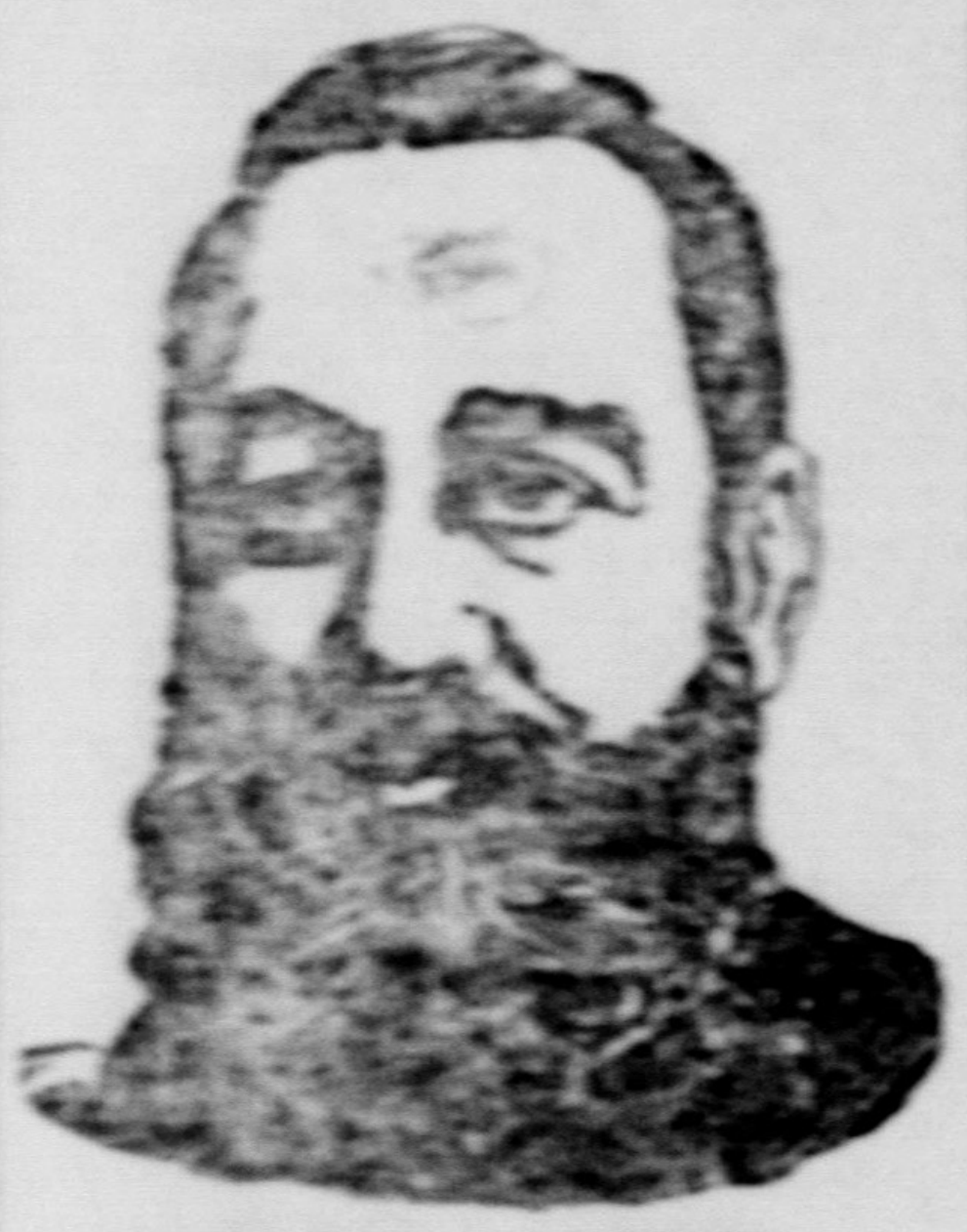
Orange, Tex., March 11.—Willis Clark, a negro, charged with killing his wife, was adjudged guilty and given life sentence. The jury was out forty minutes.

FROM ALEXIEFF.

Says Port Arthur Batteries Opened Fire on Japanese Fleet.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—The czar has received the following message from Viceroy Alexieff, dated Mukden, March 10:

"The commandant of the fortress at Port Arthur reports that about 1 o'clock Thursday morning the outlines of vessels, apparently torpedo boats, were seen at sea, within the area swept by our searchlights. Our batteries opened fire upon these vessels. Our torpedo



VICE-ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF.

boats put out to sea at 2:40 a. m. and at about 4 o'clock met the enemy west of the Liao Tieshn light house. After firing several shots the enemy retired to the south in the direction of Shantung. Our torpedo boats returned to the harbor at 6 o'clock.

"Later, torpedo boats were sent again to sea to reconnoiter. They returned in half an hour, having learned that an enemy's squadron was approaching.

"At 9 o'clock the Japanese opened fire upon our cruisers and fortress. The enemy had fourteen ships and fired the entire time from behind Liao Tieshn.

"I have the honor to report the foregoing to your majesty."

"ALEXIEFF."

STAYED IN HARBOR.

Russian Ships Remained Under Protection of the Shore Batteries.

Tokio, March 11.—The report of Vice Admiral Kamimura, in command of the Vladivostock fleet, reached the navy department here. It evidently came by way of Gensan, where the squadron was expected to call upon its return. The report throws little additional light upon the movement except it seems to show that the Russian squadron remained safely within Vladivostock harbor under the protection of the shore batteries. Admiral Kamimura says that he bombarded the harbor for forty-five minutes and believes the fire was effective. At 5 o'clock on Sunday evening the Japanese discovered heavy volumes of smoke ascending over the eastern mouth of the harbor and it was thought for a time that the Russians were getting steam up to come out and give battle, which was eagerly awaited, but the smoke gradually died away with no appearance of any of the Russian ships. The Japanese ships searched the surrounding bays until noon on Monday, when they again steamed back to the eastern entrance of Vladivostock harbor.

The forts there did not fire at the approaching ships and no trace was found of the Russian's squadron. Admiral Kamimura then steamed south, reconnoitering Possiet bay and other inlets in that vicinity, but found no trace of the Russians.

In Memory of Croft.

Washington, March 11.—In the house Thursday the speaker announced the appointment of W. Bourke Cockran of New York as a member of the ways and means committee. Mr. Finley of South Carolina was recognized and announced the death of his colleague, George William Croft. The usual resolutions of sympathy and regret were presented and adopted. As a further mark of respect the house at 12:30 adjourned.

Salaries Fixed.

Washington, March 11.—President Roosevelt has fixed the salaries of the isthmian canal commissioners at $12,000 per year, and in addition thereto $15 per day while they are on the isthmus.

Beall Congratulated.

Washington, March 11.—Congressman Jack Beall is being congratulated by all the Texans here for his success in pushing through the house the Greer county claim in favor of Texas for $26,[illegible]. It now goes to the senate.

Tillman Very Ill.

Washington, March 11.—Senator Tillman of South Carolina is very ill with a serious throat trouble. His friends are much concerned, as it is impossible for him to swallow, and a little liquid nourishment is all he can take. He has an abscess on left breast.

Ichthyology.

"Never mind," said her dearest friend. "There are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught out of it."

"I know it," said the girl that had set her cap for the foreign count and failed to get him, "but statistics show that the lobster catch is getting smaller every year."—Chicago Tribune.

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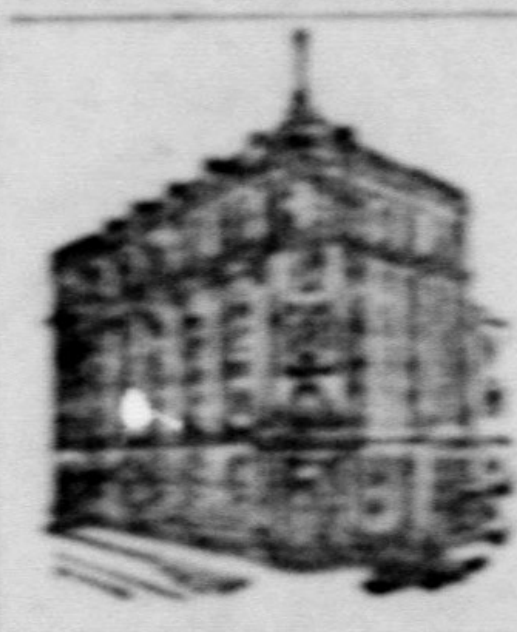

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The Cuban workman is a kind husband and a fond father of a family usually of patriarchal size. He lives simply. At the bodega he buys his tasajo (jerked beef), rice, vegetables and cheap wine, and very savory are the stews his meek little wife prepares at the one hearty meal of the day, about 5:30 p. m. The Cuban eats but twice daily. He is underfed and overstimulated. He has coffee at 7 a. m., a light breakfast at 11 a. m. and eats his chief meal at twilight.—Southern Workman.

Rapid Typewriting.

An official stenographer, Deming, at Albany, years ago reported court proceedings on a typewriter at the rate of 150 and 170 words a minute. He eliminated the vowels, using consonants only, with a dot to separate words. His typewriter was incased in glass to deaden the noise. The paper was run into the machine from a roll. Lawyers could read the notes.

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MEETING OF HEREFORD ASS'N.

W. H. Myers, secretary of the Texas Hereford association, wishes to announce that the annual meeting of the association will be held at the Worth Hotel at 8 o'clock.

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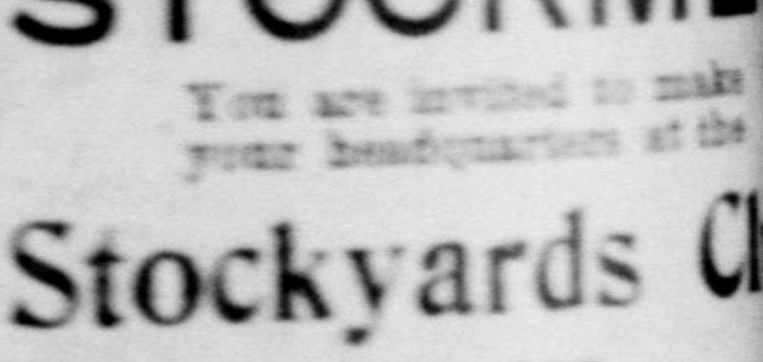

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