

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The president has signed the Hawaiian bill. The big rush of gold seekers to Cape Nome has commenced. England will send aid to the fire sufferers at Ottawa, Canada.

The German torpedo flotilla will go up the Rhine as far as Strassburg. The Armenians want the government to insist upon claim against Turkey.

Herman Erb, jr., former mayor, committed suicide at Appleton, Wis., by shooting. Baron Saurma Von Der Jeitsch, former German minister at Washington, is dead.

It is reported from the Kiowa and Comanche agency that the Indians are starving for food. Dr. Cramling of Atlanta has made a seven years' contract with Prof. Koch for collaboration.

James S. McKean, president of the Union Trust company, of Pittsburg, died on the 20th ult. Miss Fannie Burnett fell dead of heart trouble at Bentley, Ill. Her weight was 317 pounds.

The case of B. H. Roberts, charged with unlawful cohabitation, has gone to the jury at Salt Lake. Mrs. Bessie Ross and Miss Lee Rogers of Kansas City attempted to put an end to their lives by inhaling gas.

At Watseka, Ill., Bert Underhill fatally shot his sweetheart and then sent a bullet into his own breast. Both are dead. Senator Foster has reported a bill appropriating \$38,000 for topographical and geological surveys in Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Investigation develops that Mrs. Buena Vista, despondent over her separation from her husband, shot herself at Platte City, Mo. Captain Kannenburg, who was charged with having committed a number of cruel deeds in German East Africa, has arrived at Berlin to be tried by court-martial.

Princess Frederica Victoria of Schaumburg-Lippe, a sister of Emperor William, has been elected a patroness of the floral festival to begin at Cologne on May 6. Chief Army Surgeon Panwitz, in the Militair Wochenblatt, reports that successful tests have been made in the One Hundred and Fiftysixth regiment with "tropan" as a strengthening food.

Intelligence is received of the appointment of W. Lee Capps, of Springfield, Ill., as inspector of customs, captain of the port and collector of internal revenue for Pascagua, Luzon, Philippine Islands. A bill reported by Mr. Lacey of the committee on public lands reserves 20,000 acres in Eddy and Lincoln counties in New Mexico for a term of twenty years as a reservation for "Buffalo" Jones to raise buffaloes on.

Luther H. Titus, prominent as a turkman and stock breeder, is dead at his home near Pasadena, Cal. He was 77 years of age. He raised Direct the crack racing stallion, and sold him when a colt to Manroe Salisbury. Thirty thousand persons took part in the parade of the Socialist Labor party and the Central Federated union at New York. After the parade there was a May day demonstration in Union Square under the auspices of the May day conference.

Four of the steel trusses for the frame of the Kansas City convention hall have been finished by the Gillette-Herzog company at Minneapolis, and six cars have been secured to transport them to Kansas City. Each of the trusses weighs forty tons. At Paris a bomb was thrown through a window of the residence of Alfred Picard, commissioner general of the Paris exposition. It did not explode. A lady who saw two men light the fuse and who gave the alarm was attacked and severely handled by them.

Thirty Cherokee Indians will attend the Confederate reunion at Louisville, Ky., May 30. John Addison Porter, formerly private secretary to President McKinley, is reported to be seriously ill in New York City. He went there to undergo a surgical operation. The 1900 peach crop will be larger than for several years unless frost comes along to spoil the present splendid prospects.

Adolph Spitzel, known in all sporting centers of America, died at Hot Springs, Ark., from concussion of the brain, and it is believed he was murdered. The Porte has not yet responded to America's indemnity claim. Herman Erb, jr., former mayor of Appleton, Wis., committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. He had just returned from a Milwaukee sanitarium, where he had been under treatment for mental trouble.

Two fatal cases of what is believed to be bubonic plague have been officially reported at Port Said, Egypt. Charles Ingersoll, of Ithaca, N. Y., was arrested at San Francisco, Cal., on the charge of embezzling \$15,000 of public funds belonging to Tompkins county, New York, of which he was treasurer. United States Consul General Kason at Berlin is preparing an official report of the German trusts.

Great damage has been caused by a violent cyclone in the province of Huelva, Spain. Twelve houses have fallen and sixty others threaten to fall. The democratic state convention of Colorado will meet in Denver, July 7th. Mrs. M. I. Warfield-Clay, divorced wife of Hon. Cassius M. Clay, sage of Whitehall, is dead, 86 years old. She was the mother of Brutus J. Clay, United States commissioner to the Paris exposition.

BRITISH ON THE MOVE

Roberts' Force Has Advanced Over Half a Hundred Miles North.

THE BOERS RETIRE OUT OF REACH

But Little Opposition and That From Irish-American Brigade—Report That the Irish Lost Severely—Mounted Infantry Has Picketed Its Horses on the Vet's Banks.

LONDON, May 5.—The War office issued the following from Lord Roberts, dated Brandfort, Friday, May 4: "The mounted infantry has gone on to the Vet river. The rest of the force will march there tomorrow. The railway has been repaired to this point. Hunter reports very satisfactory news—that the passage of the Vaal has been carried at Windsorton without opposition."

Lord Roberts reports to the War office as follows, under date of Bloemfontein, May 3: "We occupied Brandfort today without much opposition and without, I hope, many casualties. The first brigade of mounted infantry covered the left flank of the Fourteenth brigade of the Seventh division and the right flank was supported by the Fifteenth brigade. Pole-Carew's division advanced directly on Brandfort. The Boer army, which was under command of Delarey, retired in a northeasterly direction. The mounted infantry, with Lord Roberts, among which are the Canadians, has picketed its horses on the banks of the Vet river, eighteen miles north of Brandfort. The head of Lord Roberts' column has advanced thus, in two days, fifty-two miles north of Bloemfontein.

Little power was spent. The British work was hard marching, the Boers retiring out of reach of the British shells. The correspondents supplement Lord Roberts' plain statement with a few details.

As General Hutton, with the first mounted infantry brigade, drew near Brandfort he saw a khaki-clad body of troops ahead of him. He was surprised, but thought they must be British. Soon, however, they opened fire on the British, who replied heavily. They were the Irish-American brigade from Lourenzo Marquez, and it is reported that the Irish lost severely.

The Boer flag was flying over Brandfort as the British entered the town. Several British wounded were found in the hospital. The Boer postmaster gave up the keys of the public building to Captain Ross.

Lord Kitchener arrived at Brandfort at noon and Lord Roberts at dusk. General French's cavalry is sweeping the country northward. The expectation is the infantry advance will be continued toward Kroonstad immediately. Although no prisoners were taken and no hot pursuit was undertaken, the news has cheered London. Nevertheless it has not been received with the fine rapture that attended Lord Roberts' first successes.

General Hunter's crossing the Vaal at Windsorton brings the relief of Mafeking, 195 miles beyond, almost within a calculable interval. It is now regarded as quite possible that Mafeking may be succeeded before the queen's birthday.

The Boer army, which was at Brandfort, commanded by General Delarey, is presumably retreating on Windsorton, which will possibly be the next immediate objective of the British. Brandfort, thirty-five miles nearer the Transvaal capital, is now Lord Roberts' headquarters.

CABINET DISCUSSES ISLANDS.

Much Time Given to New Hawaiian and Porto Rican Acts.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—At the cabinet meeting considerable time was consumed in discussing the new Hawaiian and Porto Rican acts. Although the treaty under which Hawaii was annexed to the United States provided that the United States should assume the debt of the islands, amounting to about \$4,000,000, there was some doubt as to the right of Secretary Gage under the Hawaiian act to pay off the debt and it is probable that a bill will be introduced in congress, with a view to settling the matter right.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

E. C. Bellows of Washington to be consul general at Yokohama, Japan; Lieutenant Commander Samuel C. Lemley, United States navy, of North Carolina, to be judge advocate general of the navy, with rank of captain, for the term of four years from the 4th of June, 1900.

Testimony is All In.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—The taking of testimony in the Cover d'Alene closed tonight after having continued uninterruptedly since February 19, a period of nearly three months. Captain Lyons closed the testimony for the defense and after hearing some rebuttal evidence both sides rested and the committee excused all witnesses. Monday the arguments of counsel will begin, probably concluding that day.

GENERAL OTIS IS RELIEVED.

MacArthur to Succeed in Command of Division of Philippines.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—In accordance with General Otis' request to be allowed to return to the United States, the War department issued orders today relieving him, to take effect tomorrow morning, May 5, the date fixed by General Otis for his sailing. The orders designate Major General MacArthur to succeed General Otis in command of the division of the Philippines.

TO AN IMPERIAL TRIBUNAL.

Boers Will Submit All Questions of Guarantees and Indemnity.

LONDON, May 5.—The Daily Express publishes an interview with Abraham Fischer of the Boer peace commission given one of its representatives at Boulogne-sur-Mer. Fischer said:

"If we are at war with the British it is not because we wish or ever did wish to quarrel with them. We believed the British wanted to quarrel with us.

"Our ultimatum was issued under the belief that our destruction had been determined upon. We believed all our concessions had been rejected and that nothing we could offer would prevent them from seizing our territory.

"Since then your prime minister has declared that you want no territory and your colonial secretary told Parliament that he intended, in his September dispatch, to accept nine-tenths of our conditions.

"If these speeches had been made in September instead of October and November we would never have formulated an ultimatum. Therefore we come, in the light of these belated assurances, to see if the war can be stopped. That is the object of our mission and its object only. We will gladly consent to submit all questions of guarantees and indemnity to the decision of any imperial tribunal. Grant us that and we will lay down our arms tomorrow."

LODGE TO BE THE CHAIRMAN.

Details for the Renomination of President McKinley.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Joseph H. Manley of Maine was at the Fifth Avenue hotel today and had talks with several local politicians concerning the seating arrangements of the Philadelphia convention. Some of the local leaders who talked with Manley said that it had been practically settled by the national republican managers that Senator Wolcott of Colorado will be temporary chairman and Senator Lodge permanent chairman.

It had been settled that Senator Foraker of Ohio should make the speech renominating McKinley. Hanna's plan, it was further stated, was to bring Governor Roosevelt forward to second the nomination, but the governor had not yet consented to make the seconding speech. He will see President McKinley tomorrow, it was said, and this part of the program will be then settled definitely.

FURNACES MUST BE REBUILT.

Strikers Leave Tons of Copper to Cool in Them.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The situation at the Oxford Cooper works, at Constatable Hook, is unchanged. The strikers gathered at the works at an early hour today and seemed to be in an ugly mood, but the presence of the police and the deputy sheriffs prevented any outbreak. There are fifteen policemen and about sixty deputies on duty at the works. The strikers number about 500. The men were all discharged yesterday when they were paid off, but it is stated that they will make another effort to induce the company to make concessions to them.

The copper works will probably not start up again for several weeks. When the men suddenly quit work there were 350 tons of copper in the furnaces. This was not run off and is cold in the furnaces, which will have to be taken apart and then rebuilt. The loss caused by the stoppage of work is placed at \$35,000.

DEDICATES THE CHAPEL.

Edifice in Paris to Commemorate Bazaar Fire.

PARIS, March 5.—Cardinal Richard, the archbishop of Paris, today performed the ceremony of the dedication of the chapel in the Rue Jean Goujon, erected to the memory of the charity bazaar victims by Count and Countess Castellane. The monument is architecturally a fine piece of work and its sculptural decorations are singularly appropriate to the role of a commemorative chapel. A colossal statue of the Mater Dolorosa, with face upturned and arms outstretching toward heaven, stands on a marble and bronze altar. The edifice was hung with sable trappings for today's ceremony. Owing to the size of the chapel only two representatives of each family which suffered by the disaster were invited. The dedication ceremony consisted of a low requiem mass. There was no singing. The cardinal recited the profundus and finally blessed the chapel.

GRISCOM WINS HIS POINT.

Secures Release of Armenians Detained by Turkish Officials.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 5.—The situation regarding the American indemnity claims is unchanged:

As a result of representations by Lloyd C. Griscom, the American charge d'affaires, two Armenians who had been prevented from embarking by the authorities at Alexandria, as suspects, have been allowed to leave and the incident is closed. The statement that the United States vice consul at Alexandria was maltreated by the police there is untrue.

Dog Libel Suit Dismissed.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Justice Freeman in the supreme court has, on request of the plaintiffs, ordered the discontinuance of the action for alleged libel instituted in 1897, by Al Hayman, Charles Frohman, Samuel F. Nordlinger, J. Fred Zimmerman, Marie Klaw and Abraham L. Erlanger, forming a co-partnership for carrying on theatrical enterprises, against Harrison Grey Fiske, editor of the Dramatic Mirror, claiming damages in \$100,000. The defendant served his answer in the suit on January 6, 1898.

RATTLESNAKE KING.

A MAN CONDUCTS A REPTILIAN FARM.

Abner Dodge of California Has Followed the Peculiar Business for Twenty-Five Years—Characteristics of Rattlers.

A great deal has been written about cattle kings, horse kings, copper kings and money kings, but the distinction of being the rattlesnake king belongs to a queer old character named Abner Dodge, who lives in San Bernardino, Cal. He served in a New York regiment during the civil war and afterward sought his fortunes in the west. For some years he was a trapper and hunter, but about 12 years ago he suffered a severe fall in the San Antonio canyon and has since devoted his entire time to the hunting and cultivation of rattlesnakes. He lives in a small cabin near the headwaters of Lytle Creek Canyon on the San Bernardino spur of mountains in the Sierra Madre range. He is a bachelor and his only companion is a green, lanky lad of 14, whom Dodge has adopted. The old man dresses in self-made clothing of skins and rough woollens of all hues and fits and is always a subject of keen interest to the many travelers in that section of the country. He is well informed and evidently received a good education in his youth. His long life among the wilds of the mountains and canyons have had their effect upon him, and he is now a typical mountain character. Abner Dodge and his boy assistant get their livelihood from the sale of rattlesnake oil to the druggists in the mining regions of California and Arizona, and also by selling the dry skins and rattles from the snakes to the dozens of curio shopkeepers in southern California towns, where eastern tourists flock every winter. The old man roams over the mountain sides, searches through irrigating ditches and arroyos, climbs up and down in canyons, and travels the country for miles around in search of rattlesnakes, with now then a shot at some game. He has been in the rattlesnake business about 25 years and in that time has handled perhaps 4,000 snakes. He gets about 40 cents worth of oil out of each snake. The oil is in pure, white fat that lies in the strips along each side of the rattler's intestines near the backbone. The fat is tried out carefully in earthen pots. The snake season opens in April and lasts until December. During this time Dodge and his boy assistant are kept very busy searching for the venomous reptiles. Owing to his long experience with the snakes he is considered an authority on them. As he says "I have lived next door neighbor to the critters for 25 years and I ought to know something about them." He says there is not a wiser or more curious specimen of life in the brute creation than the rattler. Although he is attached to them in a way, he would not trust one for a moment if it was in striking distance. They want to be left alone and never show any disposition to become familiar. Dodge has a pet rattler which he calls "Doctor." He raised him from the time that he was 2 months old, and from him has learned many characteristics peculiar to rattlers. The old man's observations have also set aside many theories regarding the habits of rattlers. They do not strike unless they are hungry. When a rattler has killed and swallowed enough for one meal, anything that is left can crawl on him and tumble him around and he will not offer the least objection. People all over the world believe that when a rattlesnake is shedding his skin he gets blind. There is no mistake that his eyes do get covered with a bluish film at that time, but just put a mouse in his cage and he will coil up and send for it and hit it in the neck every time. A rattlesnake always strikes his prey before he eats it; but you may fill his cage with rats or mice or frogs, or anything else he likes, and he'll never touch one of them unless he's hungry. A mouse every other day will make a rattler fat in a very short time. When a rattler is taken into captivity he will often not eat or drink anything for months, and some have been known to continue the fast for 14 months.

The old snake farmer has never been able to ascertain how the snakes get their old skin off. He says that he has gone to bed at night and left his snakes without their showing any more signs of peeling themselves than sticks of wood, but in the morning their old clothes would be lying in one corner of the cage and the snakes would be as bright in their new togs as bright patchwork quilts. The California rattlers change their skins twice a year, in July and in September. The venom of the rattler acts differently upon various animals and upon different people. Some animals and birds will keel over dead as bowlers as soon as they are bitten; others live for hours and days, and some fully recover. Last summer, near El Monte, two mules were bitten, and both died within two hours. Dozens of mules have been bitten and were well again in a day or two. Hogs are impervious to the bites of rattlers. The venom has no effect upon them and they are great hunters of the snakes. They grow fat on them as a diet. Dodge once had a hog that he used to help him hunt for the reptiles. When the hog would scent or scare up a snake, Dodge would rush ahead and kill it before the hog could reach and devour it. The effect upon human beings depends to a great extent upon temperament and physical condition. Some people die in a few hours after suffering intense agony unless re-

lieved by whisky or ammonia, while others will show only slight signs of the poison for perhaps a day or two. It is best on all occasions to follow the advice of Mr. Dodge and not get within striking distance of the reptiles.

AS FATE WOULD HAVE IT.

Why the Arkansas Man Kicked Himself Down Hill.

Many years ago an Arkansas youth on leaving the home of his sweetheart late at night, received a severe kick as he stepped out of the door. His beloved had not responded definitely to his proposal of marriage, but had assured him that she would soon let him know what she could do for him. He, unfortunately for two tender hearts, took the kick for an answer and departed for a far and wild country. Here he brooded over his wound and his broken heart until his beard grew down to his knees and his nose became Roman. As fate would have it, as fate always has it, he turned up late one sad, sad evening when the straw-neck hens were quarreling on the roost and the brindle cow was lowing mournfully for her hungry offspring. A young man some six feet tall met the lonely visitor. It was one of seven sons, born from time to time, unto his old love. Explanations followed. It was not the girl who kicked him thirty years before. Oh, no! It was her angry father. She loved him it was all clear now. He went out to the horse lot, cut off his beard with the sheep shears and kicked himself down the hill.

SPEND MONEY ON PHOTOS.

At a meeting of prominent photographers some time ago it was agreed that the actresses of this country spend from \$600,000 to \$750,000 a year for photographs. An actress who is at all known must scatter her pictures with a free hand. They are needed for the newspapers and advertising posters, for the theaters themselves, and for innumerable friends and admirers.

Lillian Russell, it is said, can not have spent less than \$25,000 for photographs since she began her stage career. Hundreds of persons she has never met write her for pictures. It is not vanity that makes the actress haunt the photographer—it is necessity.

Until a few years ago Miss Russell always responded to requests for photos, but finally determined the cost was too much and gave her photographer permission to sell prints. A few years ago Miss Russell spent \$500 at one time for a stock of photos and a month later did not have one left.

Calve has spent a great sum of money on her photographs. She has given sittings to the prominent photographers in almost every big city of America, England, Italy, Germany and France. It is said Nordica could have bought a sealskin with the money she spent in one month on the photographer.

Actors spend just as much, if not more, on their photos as the actresses. One leading man in particular squanders about \$30 every month this way. He poses regularly and there are many more like him.—Chicago News.

Where Lilies Bloom.

Cape Colony, Natal and the Transvaal are flower-decked lands, and many of the flowers have perfumes subtle and refreshing. In Cape Colony, for many miles between Paarl and Cape Town, the line is bordered with so-called "pig-lilies." Near Ceres there are great fields full of these snowy white blooms with their orange-yellow pistils. In Pretoria roses are prolific; in fact most of the streets are bounded by rose hedges throughout their length and the flowers bloom with a frail pink monthly rose blossom for three-quarters of the year. The wild orchids of Swaziland are famous. There are at least twenty different kinds, and although they are no longer rare or valuable, they are extremely curious. Everything grows in the Transvaal, if the trouble is taken to plant it. The soil being all practically virgin and naturally rich, the smallest amount of attention is required, and the results obtained in a few months are simply marvelous. A well known English tenor, traveling in the Transvaal, once remarked that he believed that if you planted walking-sticks you could reap umbrellas in a fortnight.

Little-Known Painting.

Rosa Bonheur painted one picture which is little known and which has never been exhibited, says the Boston Globe. It hangs on the wall of a ranch near North Platte, Neb. During the Paris exhibition of 1889 Buffalo Bill took the Wild West show to the French capital for the entire season. One of the most constant visitors to the exhibition was Rosa Bonheur. Several mornings each week she would appear at the camp with easel and color box and make studies of the horses, buffalo and Indians, afterward lunching in camp and making friends with "all hands." To the working up of these studies the last years of her life were largely devoted. One of her pictures of Indian life was sold in London for \$65,000 just prior to her death. At this time Rosa Bonheur made studies from life of Col. Cody and his famous white horse Tucker, from which she painted the picture here referred to and presented it to the doughty colonel.

High Angle Fire.

High angle fire is that from guns at all elevations beyond 15 degrees.

A JAPANESE NOBLE.

Talks of the Amalgamation of Three Religions.

Tacoma (Wash.) Special New York Times: Some of the leaders of religious thought in Japan are endeavoring to choose between Buddhism, Shintoism and Christianity as the future religion of the empire. Others would amalgamate the best features of the several religions. One of these is Count Okuma, one of the heads of the Japanese government. In an interview reported in a Japanese newspaper he says: "The fundamental idea of Confucianism is benevolence, that of Buddhism is compassion or mercy and that of Christianity love. These feelings form the basis of all religion. The founders of the different religions knew their own people and their own part of the world only, and hence could not devise any system of teaching that should suit all countries alike, but they did an immense deal in the way of drawing attention to the importance of certain principles. For the multiplication of sects their disciples are responsible. Their interpretation of the meaning of the words said to be used by the founders differed widely, and each variation was perpetuated by special forms and ceremonies. What is most desirable now is to get rid of the superstitions and lay bare the foundation. Benevolence, compassion and love! Cannot Buddhists, Christians and Confucianists come together on these principles and work in harmony? This union may not be witnessed in my time, but it will come some day." Some of the Christian churches in Japan are taking steps to open a new divinity school to take the place of the Doshisha Divinity hall, which has been closed owing to a disagreement with the American Missionary board in New York, which supported it. Hitherto the American Board of Foreign Missions and the Japanese churches have been acting separately, but since the object is the same, efforts will be made to unite the two classes of workers.

A NINE-CENT MEAL.

Prince and Princess of Wales Dine at the People's Restaurant.

A touching incident, simple in its character, but invested with almost historical interest, marked the opening, a couple of weeks ago of the first of the poor men's restaurants which the Princess of Wales has succeeded in establishing in London. No formal ceremony inaugurated the opening day's business at the establishment founded by the Alexandra Trust in the City-road, London. Something much more telling than prosaic speeches, more impressive than votes of thanks, occurred to draw attention to the cooked meals which are served at a cost below anything previously attempted in London. One day the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Hon. Sydney Greville, drove down to the City-road on a surprise visit to the Alexandra restaurant. Luncheon tickets were bought in the ordinary way at 4½d. (9 cents) each. Whilst thousands of toilers, workmen, factory girls, shop boys and needy clerks were consuming the luncheon provided in the big dining halls, the royal visitors sat down to a similar meal in an adjoining room. There were six in the royal luncheon party. Three courses were served. The bill for the whole party came to 2s. 3d. (54 cents). Needless to say, the presence of the heir-apparent and the princess in the restaurant was the occasion of a singularly interesting demonstration on the part of the people.

By a Professor.

A man's ideal of womanhood is generally worth knowing, and for this reason the following sentence from an article in the Humanitarian, written by Prof. Mantegazza, will be read with interest: "In order to approach to the perfection required in the future, woman should try to improve herself physically, morally and intellectually—three adverbs which represent the great human trinity, three gods in one god, the god of happiness, who is the perfect equilibrium of all our energies, who is a being who answers to all our necessities, who is a being who does not forget the body by giving everything to the soul, and who does not reduce man to the level of an animal, which eats and drinks and sleeps. Woman has always been and always will be, powerful—all powerful—on account of her beauty, and we poor servants of nature can neither dethrone her nor make her move by unaccustomed ways. Only we ought to extend the physical beauty of a woman to her heart and thought."

Farm Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

The Bangkok Times announces that a large floating island on the Mekong or Cambodia river, in Siam, recently slipped its moorings, and has not been seen or heard of since. There were a number of trees three feet in diameter on the island, and the land was under cultivation. The owner has been hunting diligently for his property, but has not been able to hear any tidings of it. It undoubtedly went down the river with a freshet and has either stranded or gone to pieces.

Must Furnish Clean Cars.

A railroad company which undertakes to carry cattle is bound to provide cars that are not infested with contagious cattle diseases, and if it furnishes cars in which cattle that had "Texas fever" have been hauled, without properly disinfecting them, it is liable for the value of any cattle which the shipper may lose by reason of that fact. The Supreme Court of Illinois so declared in the case of the Illinois Central Railroad company vs. Harris.