STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

A Daily Commercial Newspaper for Modern Farmers and Stockmen and An Advertising Medium That Reaches the Buyers

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DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 10 Cars, 202 Cattle; 27 Cars, 1733 Hogs; 1 Car, 142 Sheep.

ONLY A FEW CATTLE HERE

Trade For Week Shows Some Improvement, Receipts Are Well Divided.

RANGE SUPPLY WAS LIBERAL

Demand Active and Prices For Week Strong to Higher—Native Butcher Market Holds Good Tone—Calves Higher For Week—Only Fair Supply of Stock Cattle On Hand—Hogs Finish Steady to Strong—Sheep Higher.

Receipts from January 1, 1910.

The following table shows the receipts from January 1, 1910, and receipts for the corresponding time in 1909:

	1910	1909	Dec.	Inc.
Cattle...	324,011	314,827	....	9,184
Hogs....	955,587	1,162,079	206,392	....
Sheep...	311,787	397,483	85,666	...
Horses..	15,278	16,055	777	....

Live Stock in Sight.

The following shows the estimated receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five principal western markets:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago.....	200	8,000	2,000
Kansas City.....	800	1,700	1,800
South Omaha.....	100	6,000	900
South St. Joseph..	200	1,700	200
East St. Louis.....	500	5,000	300
Totals.....	1,100	20,400	4,700
Yesterday	9,800	32,100	27,500
Week ago.....	1,100	19,100	5,000
Month ago....	3,000	34,600	4,700
Year ago.....	1,300	17,700	2,800

Receipts by Cars.

The following shows the number of cars of stock handled today by railroads centering at the stock yards:

C., B. & Q., west	13
C., B. & Q., east	16
C., R. I. & P.	4
Great Western	2
Missouri Pacific	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island	2
A., T. & S. F.	1
Total	39

CATTLE.

Trade in Good Condition For the Week, Prices Stronger.

The few cattle arriving here for today did not create any change in market conditions. The close of the week finds trade in good and encouraging condition with prices strong and somewhat higher for all grades of beef cattle.

For the week the supply has been comparatively large, showing up about 1300 more at this point than for the previous week, but 3400 less than for the same time last year. At the five markets the supply has totaled out 184,000 and shows an increase of 8000 over last week but is 7000 less than for the same time last year. The supply has been pretty fairly divided between native and range cattle and this has been to the favor of the market. Trade has had a healthy tone for the entire week and while there can be no real advance quoted, there has been a good activity prevalent at all times, and prices have ruled strong. There has been a good showing of fed native steers here during the week and they have been meeting with a healthy demand right along. There was a little weakness apparent yesterday but it was not sufficient to materially effect prices and at the close of the week if there is any difference in prices compared with a week ago it is in favor of the selling interest. In the line of rangers the market has had good tone right along and some of the Kansas spring cattle have sold as high as they have ever been known to sell on this market.

There have been a few native steers here during the week that have sold up to $7.50@7.75 but not many have sold above the $7.00 mark, and the bulk of the sales have been in a range of $6.00@6.75 with some of the common kinds going in a range of $4.75@5.50.

The market at the close of the week is in good healthy condition and should use a fair supply next week at good healthy prices.

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

In the cow and heifer trade there has been a good tone to the market. Supplies have not been excessive and prices have been well sustained through the week. There have been some right good grades of cows and heifers here and they have not failed to attract immediate attention from the buying interests and good prices have been made right along. For the week prices are strong and in some instances higher than they were at the close of the previous week. Canner stock has been meeting with a good demand right along and prices are strong with a week ago.

Dry fed heifers are quotable at $4.75@5.50; bulk are selling at $3.75@4.25, and common kinds at about $3.00@3.75. Best dry lot cows might sell up as high as $4.75 but theer are not many coming that sell above $4.00 and the bulk of fat cws are going at $3.50@4.00 with canners and cutters ranging down as low as $3.00 and under.

There has been a pretty good supply of calves but the demand has been active and prices have been maintained on a steady to strong level for the entire week. Best veals have been selling at $8.00 and the bulk of good killing calves have been going at a range of $7.00@8.00. Heavy calves that must go to the stocker trade have been selling about steady for the week, the country demand not being as strong as it should be at this season of the year.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

Weather conditions have not been favorable to the stocker and feeder trade during the week, although it is time of year for the trade to begin to get up an active and large volume. The local dealers are carrying quite a large number of cattle in the stocker division and they are of pretty good quality. Prices have not changed much but the trade has been a good deal of a drag. There is a good selection in the yards and prospective buyers would have a good chance here to make suitable selections as to weight and quality.

Choice to fancy feeding steers are quotable at about $4.50@5.50, medium to good grades $3.75@4.25; good to fancy stock steers $3.75@4.25, and common to fair $3.25@3.75; stock heifers 2.75@3.60 for fair to strictly good kinds; stock cows $3.00@3.50, and stock calves $3.50@4.50.

HOGS.

Market Steady As Rule But With Some Mediums Strong.

There was a small element of strength in the market for hogs this morning but it was confined to the medium weights more than to the light weights and for the general market of the day it could not be called more than a steady deal. However, there was a fair activityk to the trade and the small Saturday was closed out in good season. Prices at the close of the week show an advance of 30 to 40 cents comared with the close of the previous week and the trade appears to be in a good healthy condition.

For the week the total of hogs at the local point is 20,200 against 23,556 last week, 37,069 a month ago, 27,353 a year ago, 36,119 two years ago, 34,734 three years ago and 23,708 four years ago.

For the week the aggregate at the five leading markets is 202,700 against 222,200 last week, 284,000 a month ago, 225,100 a year ago, 217,100 two years ago, 284,200 three years ago and 268,900 four years ago.

Prices ranged from $8.25@9.40, with the bulk selling at $8.90@9.20. The bulk yesterday sold at $8.75@9.30, a week ago at $8.25@8.75, a month ago at $7.80@8.25, a year ago at 7.75@7.85, two years ago at $6.60@6.75, three years ago at $5.85@6.00, four years ago at $6.10@6.25.

Heavy and Mixed—200 lbs. and Upward.

No.	Av.	Shk.	Price	No.	Av.	Shk.	Price
22	285.	—	9 40	63	236.	40.	8 95
85	207.	—	9 40	68	253.	40.	8 95
41	214	—	9 40	66	257.	—	8 95
36	212.	40.	9 35	43	258.	40.	8 92½
78	250.	—	9 20	64	260.	80.	8 90
79	220.	—	9 20	26	236.	—	8 90
74	238.	—	9 15	62	275.	120.	8 90
71	252.	—	9 15	59	294.	80.	8 85
62	218.	40.	9 15	34	329.	40.	8 80
66	237.	—	9 15	57	300.	—	8 80
53	219.	80.	9 10	30	258.	—	8 70
72	221.	—	9 10	32	324.	160.	8 70
71	241.	80.	9 05	31	338.	80.	8 70
68	252.	—	9 05	79	279.	—	8 60
67	266.	40	9 00	48	238.	—	8 25

Pigs and Lights—199 lbs. and Under.

44	183.	—	9 35	65	159.	160.	9 30

Odds, Ends and Wagon Hogs.

1	320.	—	9 00	2	280	40.	8 50
12	294.	—	8 70	2	460	—	8 25
3	440.	60.	8 65	2	120.	—	8 25
5	378.	40.	8 60	4	270.	—	8 10
2	340.	—	8 60	1	300.	—	8 00
2	370.	40.	8 50	2	210.	—	7 95

Packers' Hog Purchases.

Swift & Co.	1,008
Hammond Packing Co.	419
Morris & Co.	370
Total	1,797

Range of Prices.

	This Week		Last Week	
Monday.....	$8.25	@9.10	7.75	@8.75
Tuesday....	8.55	@9.25	8.25	@8.85
Wednesday.	8.25	@9.35	8.00	@9.00
Thursday...	8.50	@9.30	8.60	@8.90
Friday.....	8.70	@9.40	8.00	@8.90
Saturday...	8.25	@9.40	8.25	@8.90

SHEEP.

Small Receipts Here, Trading Brisk at Steady Figures.

Receipts were estimated at 200 but actual arrivals fell considerably under the estimate. The supply was all native stock of common quality. With the small supply on hand trading was a brisk affair. Packers wanted supply and the few odds and ends offered were cleaned up before noon at steady figures.

Live mutton trade throughout the week has acted very creditably. The supply, though a little heavier than last week, has not been of such liberal volume as to cause any congestion of movement. Trading as a rule has been fairly active and most business has been on a 25 cent higher basis compared with the close last Friday. Demand for fat sheep and choice killing lambs has been especially brisk. Strictly good native killing lambs are quoted in a range of $6.40@7.00, while some fancy kinds would sell up to $7.10. Inquiry for feeding stock continues to be on a broad scale and as a result trading in this division is in a much improved condition. The supply coming in this week has been wholly inadequate to the demands and most sales have been at steady to strong figures compared with last week's general average. Receipts for the week to date at the five leading points total 279,000, as compared with 216,900 the week preceding and 194,200 a year ago. Locally, the receipts for the week to date are 11,962 against 10,732 and 16,575 a year ago.

Native lambs, good to prime, $6.40@7.00; native lambs, inferior to fair, $5.50@6.40; range lambs, good to best, $6.65@7.00; range lambs, common to fair, $6.25@6.50; lambs, culls, $4.25@5.25; feeding lambs, poor to good, $5.75@6.40; native wethers, poor to best, $4.00@4.50; range wethers, all grades, $4.10@4.35; feeding wethers, common to good, $3.75@4.25; yearlings, poor to best, $5.25@5.75; native ewes, inferior to choice, $3.75@4.50; breeding ewes, young $3.75@5.25; cull ewes, common to good, $2.00@3.00.

Packers' Sheep Purchases.

Swift & Co.	20

OTHER LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Union Stock Yards, Ill., Aug. 27.—The Live Stock World reports.

Cattle—Receipts, 200. Market steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 8000. Heavy 5@10c higher, light steady. Top, light, $9.25; bulk, heavy $8.60@8.95.

Sheep—Receipts, 2000. Market steady.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 27.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 300. Market nominal.

Hogs—Receipts, 1700. Market steady to 5c higher. Top $9.35, bulk $9@9.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 1300 Market nominal.

SOUTH OMAHA.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 27.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Journal-Stockman reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 100. Market steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 6000. Market strong to 5c higher. Top $9.10, bulk $8.55@8.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 900. Market steady.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yards, Ill., Aug. 27.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 300. Market steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 3000. Market 5c lower. Top $9.40, bulk $9.00@9.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 300. Market steady.

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET

Today's cash values: Receipts wheat, 2 cars; corn, 10 cars; oats, 0 car.

Wheat.			
No. 2 red	1 00	@	1 01
No. 3 red	98	@	1 00
No. 2 hard	98½	@	1 02
No. 3 hard	97	@	1 01
Corn.			
No. 2 white	60	@	60½
No. 3 white	59½	@	60
No. 2 corn	59½	@	60¼
No. 3 corn	59	@	59¾
Oats.			
No. 2 white	34	@	34½
No. 3 white	33	@	34
No. 2 oats	32½	@	33
No. 3 oats	32	@	32½
Bran	91	@	92
Corn chops	1 15	@	1 16
Shorts	1 05	@	1 12

The above cash quotations are based on actual sales each day and are furnished by T. P. Gordon, 1005-1008 New Corby-Forsee Building, St. Joseph, Mo.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The following Chicago board of trade quotations are furnished by T. P. Gordon, 1005-1008 New Corby-Forsee Building, St. Joseph, Mo.

Options	Opened	Highest	Lowest	Close	Close Yes'y
WHEAT—					
Sept....	99⅛	100⅛	99	100	98⅞
Dec.....	103⅝	104⅝	103⅛	104⅝	103¾
CORN—					
Sept....	60⅛	61¼	60⅝	61	60¼
Dec.....	58	58⅝	58	58⅝	58⅛
OATS—					
Sept....	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34¼	34¼
Dec.....	36⅝	37	36⅝	36⅞	36⅝
PORK—					
Sept....	20.97	21.25	20.95	21.20	21.02
Jan.....	18.65	.....	.....	.....	18.50
LARD—					
Sept....	11.97	12.07	11.95	12.07	11.97
Oct.	11.97	12.07	11.97	12.07	11.97
RIBS—					
Sept....	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.25
Oct.	11.70	11.77	11.67	11.77	11.67

ST. JOSEPH HAY MARKET.

Local Quotations Corrected to Date by Local Dealers.

The following quotations are furnished daily by the St. osepn Hay Receivers and Shippers association for the benefit of Stock Yards Daily Journal readers:

Timothy—Choice, $14.50@15; No. 1, $13@14; No. 2, $11@12.50; No. 3, $6@9.

Clover mixed—Choice, $12.75@13.50; No. 1, $12@12.50; No. 2, $10.50@11.50; No. 3, $6@9.

New clover—Choice, $10@11; No. 1, $8.50@9.50; No. 2, $7@8.

Prairie—Choice, $12@12.25; No. 1, $11.50@11.75; No. 2, $10.25@11; No. 3, $8.25@9.75.

Alfalfa—Choice, $14.50@15; No. 1, $13@14; No. 2, $10@12; No. 3, $6.50@9.50.

Packing hay—$5@6.

Straw—$5.25@5.50.

TOPEKA'S RAPID GROWTH.

Topeka, Kans.—In one year the assessed valuation of property of all kinds in Topeka and Shawnee county has increased to the extent of $6,252,981. Of this increase $4,356,201 is on property in the city of Topeka. These facts are shown by the county equalization abstracts completed at the county clerk's office and at once forwarded to the state tax commission. The abstract, which is final, places the total county valuation at $79,864,351.

OUR NATIONAL FORESTS. II

A Play Ground For the Summer Tourist in the West.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—Before the year's outing season is over nearly half a million persons will have sought recreation and health in the national forests of the United States. According to the record of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the total last year was, in close figures, 406,775. With the finest mountain scenery and much of the best fishing and big-game hunting in the United States, the national forests; made more and more accessible each year through protection and development by the government, are fast becoming great national playgrounds for the people.

The use of the forests for recreation is as yet in its beginning, but is growing steadily and rapidly—in some of the forests at the rate of a thundred per cent per annum. The day seems not far distant when a million persons will annually visit them.

The records show that the seasonal use of the forests runs from two months in a Colorado forest, such as the Routt, to twelve months in an Alaskan, such as the Tongrass. But the usese differ. In Colerado the 2000 visitors entered the forest to fish, to camp, to climb, and to drink the medicinal waters; in Alaska the 1000 almost solely to hunt and fish. The 21,000 persons who went into the Coconino forest, Arizona, during nine months, went to camp or to enjoy the scenery. During four months 50,000 persons visited the Angeles, California. The most popular of the forests is the Pike, containing the famous peak of that name. The various attractions within its limits, including the scenic railway, drew 100,000 tourists and others. By principal states the national forest visitors numbered 23,000 in Arizona, 103,000 in California, 140,000 in Colorado, 19,000 in Montana, 10,000 in New Mexico, 33,000 in Oregon, 22,000 in Idaho, 16,000 in Utah, and 12,000 in Washington.

Of the natural wonders and landmarks of interest in the national forests several have been set apart as national monuments, among them Cinder Cone, a great lava basin in California; the Gila Cliff Dwellings, extensive remains of a pre-historic race in New Mexico; the unsurpassed Grand Canyon of the Colorado, in Arizona; Jewel Cave, South Dakota; Lassen Peak, the terminus of a long line of extinct volcanoes in the Cascades; the Pinnacles, a collection of remarkable jagged peaks in California; and the Tonto, a group of prehistoric ruins in the Tonto forest in Arizona. The Big Trees, Glacier Park, the Petrified forest, the Oregon Caves, and numerous other phenomena serve to attract other hosts of visitors.

The sportsman finds his paradise in the national forests. In many of them big game abounds. The rangers and the guards; besides the service they perform against the spread of fire, often point out the best site for the camper and the easiest route. A record of 9,218 miles of trail cut, 1,236 miles of road laid out, and 4,851 miles of telephone line strung tells what the government has done in the way of pushing the conveniences of civilization into the primeval forest. The day of the wilderness of the savage and the pioneer is swiftly passing; the day of the national forests as productive resources and as national parks approaches. The report of last year's administration by the U. S. Department of Agriculture evidences the rapidity of the transformation.

NUEVA LAREDO ELECTRIC ROAD.

Laredo, Tex.—Frank W. Scovill, manager of the electric street railway system of Laredo, has just finished the construction of a similar system for the sister city of Nuevo Lauredo, Mexico. It is planned to operate the two systems jointly, connection being made over the bridge across the Rio Grande. The electric power plant on the American side, which is owned by the Scovill interests, is extending its power service to many irrigation pumping plants.

RICH COPPER FIND.

Pueblo, Colo—Reports have reached this city of a strike in the Hardscrabble mining district forty miles southeast of here, of copper ore that lies four feet form the surface and runs 51 per cent fine. The strike was made some time ago, but the news had just reached this city. Many of the sttlers in the district have taken up many hundreds of claims in the past few months.

THE GRAIN WEEVIL.

Weevils in grain or seeds are destroyed by fumigation with the bisulphide of carbon. Put the infested material in a tight box, bin or pail, put on top of the pens a shallow saucer, and pour into this some of the chemical, then close the container tightly, and leave closed for 24 or 36 hours. The gas given off is heavier than air, and permeates the contents of the container. Do not bring lighted pipe or any other light near the bisulphide, as it is highly inflammable.

FROM BUTTE TO BOISE.

Boise, Idaho.—The Butte, Boise and San Francisco Railroad Company has been chartered, with W. H. Haviland president and a capital of $25,000,000. The route of this new road places its terminals at Butte in the Northeast and at San Francisco in the Southwest, the line to run diagonally through Montana, Idaho, Oregon and California. The average cost of construction per mile is estimated at $40,000.

Years ago sugar experts said of Hawaii: "The limit of production has been reached." Yet last year the island raised 20,000 tons more than the year before, and in 1908 the production exceeded that of 1907 by 80,000 tons.

PLANT TREE CROP

Minnesotans Try Experiment That Will Yield Returns After 20 Years.

REVERSAL OF OLD PLAN

Reforestation Takes the Place of Timber Cutting; Side Lines to Pay Expenses.

AN INTERESTING PROCESS

Planting of Large Area Is Being Done Systematically—No get Rich Quick Scheme But Philanthropists Are Willing to Take a Long Chance—Prospect of Large Returns in Remote Future Are oCnsidered Good.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 27.—Planting a crop to be harvested twenty years hence can hardly be regarded as a "get rich quick" scheme; and yet it promises such excellent results that practical business men not actuated entirely by motives of philanthropy or public spirit are willing to spend money liberally on an undertaking of this kind. And they are spending it on the Mississippi river bottom lands opposite Wabasha, Minn., at the southern extremity of Lake Pepin, which is only an uncommonly broadened part of the river.

Their enterprise may be described as a reversal of the timber cutting process which has been in vogue in this section for forty years. It is an unusual project of a company which has its headquarters at Red Wing, at the northern end of Lake Pepin. The principal member of that organization is John H. Rich, a manufacturer. He si aided by his business partners and friends—all men who are willing to look far into the future for their greatest profits.

A great deal has been said about reforestation, the importance of effort in that direction by the public authorities. But there near Wabasha is under way a project of the kind supported entirely by private capital, which is to demonstrate that raising trees for use as lumber is not only a practicable but a profitable thing to do. It is time somebody had made a start in this line. Three generations ago there were a million square miles of forest in this country; now it is estimated that the timber supply now standing will not last beyond the life of the generation just coming into the world.

Production Follows Destruction.

Where for two score years large armies of men have been engaged in slashing down the forests with the utmost disregard for the future, one may see today the interesting and suggestive sight of other companies of men, not so large, engaged in planting and caring for the seedlings of cottonwoods, black locust, birch, elm, ash, oak, and other valuable hard woods. For that is the end that is going on every day on the immense bottom lands opposite Wabasha—a tract comprising approximately 10,000 acres.

This land was covered originally with cottonwoods, elm and other hard wood trees, but has been nearly denuded by the lumberman. It is being cleared, the remaining lumber of value being supplied to sawmills, and the ground brought into condition for the planting of what is expected in twenty years' time to be a forest sufficiently matured to furnish each year enough ripe timber to supply the same mill which is now cutting the remnants of the original growth.

A young enthusiast is in charge of this work—S. B. Detwiler, a graduate of the college of agriculture of the Minnesota state university, a student of the forestry school of Yale, and at one time of the personal staff of the chief forester, Gifford Pinchot. He is establishing nurseries, planting thousands of acres of young shoots, which in the rich bottom soil are rapidly taking root and promise a splendid start this year on the road to ripe timber.

This Is Method of Seeding.

Some of this land has contained openings where no seeds grew. On these places the aid of the plow has been ersorted to prepare the ground for the young seedlings. But for the most part the soil in the cleared sections is loose enough and furnishes the natural conditions necessary to obtain results without further preparations.

There gangs of men walk across the fields, each armed with a sharp pointed wooden stick, on the side of which projects an iron bar on which the foot is rested when the stick is forced into the ground, like a spade.

A hole several inches in diameter and six or eight inches deep is made, into which a boy who walks beside—one boy for two men—thrusts a seedling, after which the earth is closed with the foot and the tree planted.

In this way large areas are easily covered in the course of a day. Experience has shown that the cottonwood is one of the most rapidly growing trees. It is valuable for lumber and is a native to the locality in which the forest is being planted. It will have opportunity there to develop under better conditions than obtain in the native forests, where the seedling of the ground by nature results in so many seedlings springing up and struggling with each other as they grow toward maturity that one of them has room enough to develop or produce its greatest possible marketable value.

All these points are considered on the tract opposite Wabasha, and while the planting is done at lesser intervals than subsequent conditions will justify, the thinning out process will be resorted to as conditions require.

Side Line to Give Profits.

But while this may be regarded as a waiting game and a slower process than most men would be willing to undertake, the men who are at the head of this enterprise are wise enough to provide themselves with business and profits from a related industry, which it is expected will continue to be profitable until the new growth of timber is ready for their mill and the market.

There are millions of feet of timber of various kinds and quality growing on the bottom lands of the Mississippi between St. Paul and La Crosse, Wis., and from these lands this company expects to take in large part the logs which will be sufficient to keep their Red Wing sawmill running steadily for the next twenty years. By that time the new growth will be ready for the ax, and from that time on the forested areas are expected to bring in a rich and permanent return without exhausting the forest supply.

To this end an exceedingly well equipped saw mill was erected and put in operation at Red Wing. Large steel barges are employed for the transportation of the timber on the river to Red Wing, the barges being handled by a river steamer, a very handsome craft, belonging to the company.

Foresee Returns in Future.

While the men who are interested in this enterprise have demonstrated their public spirit, especially in the improvement and beautifying their home city, they do not claim to be engaged in this enterprise altogether, or chiefly, for the purpose of encouraging forestry. They are influenced more by the prospect of large returns in the future and the prospect is so assuring as to leave little room for question as to the complete success of the enterprise. It won't be long until it will be worth while for river people or people from St. Paul and Minneapolis on a day's outing, to visit the new growing forests along the Mississippi, where they can see being worked out the problem of restoring a great natural resource which has been recklessly wasted.

In giving its indorsement to the proposition to the erection of a memorial gateway along the water front of New York, the Scientific American has the following suggestion to make: "If this noble gateway were made a memorial not merely to Robert Fulton who was the first to achieve commercial success, but to the many loneers who made valuable contributions to the art of steam navigation, not only would the demands of historical accuracy and justice be met and satisfied, but, as all of us who have closely studied the life of Fulton are well aware, the change would be thoroughly in accord with the spirit and temper of Robert Fulton himself who was always generous in his acknowledgement, both verbal and written, of his indebtedness to earlier inventors If the statute, bust or tablet to Robert Fulton be given the lace of honor upon or within the memorial, it would rather enrich than bedim the honor thus paid to him, if he were surrounded with statuary or tablets commemorating the names of Fitch, Symington, Stevens, De Jouffray, Desblanes, Morey and Evans."

A detachment of the United States Signal Corps stationed at Fort Meyer, Va., has established a record for agility which will be difficult to beat. It has several times recently unpacked its wireless outfit, erected the antenna, which is 40 feet high, and put everything in readiness for service in the short space of sixty-eight seconds. This plant is capable of exchanging messages at a distance of twenty-five miles.

COTTONSEED, LINSEED, ALFALFA PRODUCTS.

Cottonseed meal—Carlots, per ton, in Kansas City territory, choice $30.40; ton lots, f. o. b. in St. Joseph, $32.

Ko-pres-ko kake and cold pressed cake—Carlots, per ton, St. Joseph territory, 28.50; ton lots, $30.

Alfalfa meal—Per cwt., choice $16.50; prime, $13@14.50; standard, $10.50@12.50.

Linseed meal, old process, is quoted in carlots at $35 per ton; ton lots, $36; 1,000 lbs, $19; less quotations, $2 per 100 lbs. Bulk oil cake, $34 per ton.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company is erecting a number of wireless stations along its line for the purpose of augmenting its regular telegraph service, and in this manner it is hoped to establish a means of communication which will insure a continuity of service, which might not be expected from either alone. The stations being erected will cover the states of Kansas, Nebraska and Wyoming.

A New Yorker has invented "mattress trucks," a bit of fire apparatus which is designed to be elevated to about the second story of a house and then spread out in such a manner that imprisoned persons in the upper stories may jump into them with absolute safety.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

Heacock & Son, two of the most extensive shippers and also well-known among the local stockmen, were here today from Falls City, Neb., disposing of one car of stock.

J. M. Ashbrook, a warm friend of this market and also a large shipper of Geneva, Neb., contributed one car of hogs to today's receipts.

W. H. Seane, one of the largest feeders and shippers of Bedford, Ia., visited the St. Joseph market again today with one car of hogs.

C. O. Brown, also a large feeder, farmer and shipper with headquarters at Shambaugh, Ia., swelled today's receipts with one load of hogs.

The Vesta State Bank of Vesta, Neb., was represented at the local yards today with a shipment of good hogs.

NOTICE.

Don't fail to read in this issue farms advertised by L. Mitchell & Co.

WESTERN DAIRY CO. pays highestmarket price for butter fat.

DARE DEVIL AT LAKE.

Do Bell Will Be Sensation at Popular Summer Resort.

Frederick Do Bell, whose name is noted everywhere for being one of the most untrefied of the Dare Devils, is a big free attraction engaged for one week, starting with Sunday's matinee at 3:30, and every afternoon during the week and 9:30 each evening. Do Bell's performance will surpass anything ever seen in the city in the areial line. His exhibits of fearless running somersaulting, dancing and a host of seemingly impossible feats on a slender wire 100 feet in the air is truly a remarkable performance. At night the performance is entirely different and is when he stands out as the most beautiful of all the thrillers—covered from head to foot with incandescent bulbs he rides an illuminated bicycle over a live electric wire and rides through a tunnel of hissing, shooting streams of flame and fire a wonderful pyrotechnic spectacuar.

Do Bell exhibition will take place just west of the refectory and will be free to all. The attendance at the Lake the past week has broke all records and with Do Bell's remarkable act this week a new record mark for the Lake Park should be established.

WESTERN PACKING.

Special reports to the Cincinnati Price Current show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year::

March 1 to August 24—	1910	1909.
Chicago	2,030,000	2,295,000
Kansas City.....	1,085,000	1,455,000
South Omaha....	890,000	1,060,000
St. Louis.....	855,000	945,000
St. Joseph.....	662,000	775,000
Indianapolis	500,000	574,000
Milwaukee	222,000	200,000
Cudahy	97,000	190,000
Cincinnati	231,000	242,000
Ottumwa, Ia.....	190,000	261,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	168,000	200,000
Sioux City, Ia....	440,000	504,000
St. Paul.....	295,000	280,000
Cleveland, O.....	270,000	320,000
Louisville, Ky....	59,000	101,000
Wichita, Kan....	260,000	285,000
Detroit	175,000	195,000
Above and all other	9,930,000	11,440,000
For the week....	345,000	365,000
Preceding week..	365,000	350,000

HOGS WANTED.

300 to 500 head of stock hogs wanted. State what you have to offer and price. Fairchild Bros., Endicott, Neb.

TOTAL LIVE STOCK MOVEMENT.

The following table indicates the round total of receipts of cattle, hgos and sheep at five leading markets for the week ended today, together with aggregate totals and comparisons:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	63,300	96,000	113,000
Kansas City..	53,800	28,500	24,100
Omaha	28,000	38,900	124,000
St. Joseph...	12,900	20,300	12,400
St. Louis.....	28,500	24,000	11,100
Total this wk.	186,500	202,700	284,600
Total last wk.	177,100	222,200	221,900
Total mo. ago.	193,400	284,000	206,500
Year ago.....	103,800	91,700	106,500
Two yrs ago..	182,200	217,100	199,800

AMUSEMENTS

At the Lyceum—Starting tonight, The Yankee Doodle Girls.

At the Airdome—Every night. Grem Stock Company, in repertoire.

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

406 W. Illinois Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.

City Office—Rooms 2 and 3, Rock Island Building, corner Sixth and Edmond streets.

The St. Joseph Journal Publishing Co., Publishers.

W. S. WARRICK, Editor and Manager.

Largest Outside Circulation of Any Paper Published in Buchanan County, Mo.

Entered at the Postoffice in St. Joseph, Mo., as Second Class Matter, September 3, 1897.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily, per year	$6.00
Daily, six months	2.00
Daily, three months	1.00
Daily, one month	.40
Tri-Weekly, per year	2.00
Semi-Weekly, per year	1.50
Weekly, per year	1.00

In asking change of address, please state your former postoffice.

State whether your paper is Daily, Tri-Weekly, Semi-Weekly or Weekly.

State whether you pay for it, or some live stock commission firm, and if the latter, the name of the firm.

Country subscriptions are payable in advance.

Do not send checks on country banks.

Remit with postal order, or draft payable to St. Joseph Journal Publishing Company.

If you do not receive your paper regularly, notify this office or your commission firm, at once, so the matter may be regulated without delay.

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

Final 20 per cent commission allowed postmasters, who are authorized to take subscriptions.

MODERN WOODMEN DAY.

Monday, October 2, at the state fair, at Sedalia, Missouri, will be Modern Woodmen Day. Every Modern Woodman in Missouri is interested in this big day. The directors have offered large prizes for drill teams and bands, and all sections of the state will be represented in the drills and in the band contests. It is predicted, that on on Modern Woodmen Day, there will be the largest attendance that there has ever been on any day at the fair. The head officials of the Modern Woodmen Order, are behind the movement to make this a great day for the Modern Woodmen of the state.

A prize list can be secured, by sending to the secretary at Sedalia, or to Dr. S. C. A. Ruby, State Deputy Head Consul, Clinton, Missouri.

HEAVY FEEDERS SCARCE.

Sioux City Live Stock Record: Bert Waitt, who returned yesterday from the Waitt-Steele ranch on the Fort Belly reservation, says that heavy feeders in that section of the country are a scarce article. Mr. Waitt was trying to get some for the ranch, he and Mr. Steele having 20,000 acres under lease, but he found that not only were the cattle scarce but there was strong competition in that territory from Illinois buyers. About Blunt, where there used to be plenty of big cattle, said Mr. Waitt, the country is now poorly stocked and to the north the same situation prevails. A good many of the Indian outfits about the Cheyenne reservation are going out of business and the mixed herds will be sorted a good deal closer this year than formerly. The ranges, he said, are greening up again and the cattle show little effect of the drouth where they have had water.

AMERICAN ROYAL OF 1910.

The American Royal Live Stock Show of 1910 will be held at the Kansas City stock yards October 10 to 16. The horses and cattle will be judged in the big new pavilion, where the four night horse shows, and afternoon entertainment programs will be given. The classifications this year embrace Hereford, Shorthorn, Galloway and Aberdeen Angus breeding, feeding and fat cattle; range-bred feeding cattle; Percheron, Belgian, Shire, and German and French Coach horses; mules; Berkshire, Chester White and Duroc Jersey swine; Cotswold, Hampshire, Shropshire, Southdown and Oxford sheep; Angora goats; poultry. There will be the usual students' judging contest for young men, under the superintendence of W. L. Nelson, Columbia, Mo. Information as to entries in any department may be obtained from A. M. Thompson, secretary of the American Royal, Nashua, Mo.

FOREST FIRES.

Report comes from the northwest that the forest fires in Oregon, Idaho and Montana were of incendiary origin. This seems impossible of belief. The path of destruction and death they have marked arouses the sympathy of the civilized world and it seems hardly possible that human beings could so far forget themselves as to be even remotely responsible therefor.

Most of these fires are undoubtedly caused by the sparks which fall from passing locomotives, or from the carelessness of campers. These ought easily to be prevented. Some method ought to be possible whereby locomotives can be forced to consume their own sparks, while campers may be impressed with the necessity of being more careful. When it comes to the man who starts such a fire with malicious intent there is but one thing to do, and that is to hang him to the nearest tree after he is caught.

RURAL DELIVERY HELPS.

The free rural delivery of mail system has been introduced into practically every county in Kansas, and, according to a Topeka dispatch in the Philadelphia North American, says the St. Joseph Gazette, it has resulted in materially increasing the demand for newspapers and kerosene. Reports from every section of the state are to the effect that the circulation of both daily and weekly newspapers have wonderfully increased since the introduction of rural delivery. The farmer, who formerly did without newspapers, except, perhaps, his favorite county paper, now subscribes for three or four, for the simple reason that they are delivered to him fresh every day and he is permitted to read the news while it is yet news.

And this tendency toward increased newspaper circulation has increased the sale of kerosene, or coal oil. Formerly the farmer went to bed at dusk, now he sits up to read his ppaers and, in order to do so, he must burn coal oil. As a result the sale of this commodity has increased 25 per cent since the establishment of free delivery. The sale of gasoline in Kansas has increased 50 per cent during this same period but this is due to the coming of the automobile. On March 1st of this year there were 9,301 of these in the state, and it is believed that 5000 more have been purchased since that time. And thus it is seen that the establishment of one industry begets or builds up another.

He Also Began to Growl

Daddy's Bedtime Story—The Bear Which Ran Away

"ONCE upon a time," began daddy, "there was a man who owned a pet bear."

"O-o-o-o-h, daddy, a great big black bear?" asked Evelyn, with her eyes very wide open.

"Not at first, dear," said daddy. "When the man found his bear in the woods he was only a little cub, about as big as a small dog. But of course after the man had had him for awhile he became big—as big almost as the bear we saw in the menagerie last year.

"When this bear, which the man named Brownie, was small he was very playful and amused the folks greatly with his tricks. He was almost as playful as your kitten, Evelyn. He would romp all over the house and follow the folks around and play with them. One of his favorite tricks was taking a ball in his four paws, hugging it close to his breast and then rolling over and over and over as though he were a ball himself.

"But when the bear was older and bigger his tricks were not so amusing, for he became quite rough. He would leap like a big dog on the people, and sometimes he would tear the dresses of the ladies and frighten them. So the man who owned the bear finally had to send him to the country to be kept.

"The man to whom Brownie was sent for caretaking owned a sled, and sometimes he would have to drive through the woods. He liked to take the bear with him, but the animal did not care very much for the trip, for the road led over rough places and stumps, and Brownie received some good shakings.

"One day when Brownie and the man were driving through the woods the sled gave a jolt and made Brownie jump into the air. That did not please him, and to steady himself he caught hold of the man's shoulder with his paws. He also began to growl, and this frightened the man, although he knew that Brownie was a tame bear and was not likely to harm him. But, anyway, he became frightened and lost control of the horse. The horse began to run. This made matters much worse, for the sled bounced more and more, and Brownie and the man were shaken up worse than ever. Brownie hugged the man tighter and tighter, and the poor driver was afraid he would be squeezed to death. Luckily, however, just then the sled struck a bigger rock than ever. The sled gave a very big jolt, and Brownie was so frightened that he loosened his hold of the man and bounced right up out of the sleigh.

"By and by the man was able to make the horse stop. But when he went back to look for Brownie the bear was no longer to be seen. He had run away into the woods, and he never came back."

IN WOMAN'S REALM

TAKE NOTICE, PLEASE!

An instantaneous cure for hiccoughs is to take one teaspoonful of common vinegar.

For the earache, put ten drops of brandy into a teaspoon, warm over a candle until steaming hot, then dip into it a small piece of cotton wool and place in the ear.

Stained Hands—Raw tomatoes effectually remove fruit and vegetable stains from the hands. They answer exactly the same purpose as lemons, which are not always obtainable.

When choosing a house, four points should be looked to particularly: (1) The soil on which it is built, (2) the air to which one will be exposed, (3) the water with which it is supplied, (4) the condition of the drains.

To prevent muslin draperies, children's frocks, etc., from blazing, should they accidentally catch fire, dissolve a bit of alum in the water in which they are rinsed. They will then only smolder away. The alum is not at all injurious to the muslin.

* * *

YOUR THOUGHTS.

Don't go to sleep with a frown on your brow. A drawn-down mouth and screwed-up eyes help to bring wrinkles.

But really one needs to think pleasant thoughts in the daytime, too. Pleasant thoughts bring a serene expression to the face, which, as the years go on, becomes permanent.

The people you meet who have pleasing faces are the ones who have never allowed hard or unkind or discontented thoughts to find a resting place in their minds, and there is urgent necessity for cultivating serenity to fall asleep with.

* * *

THE HEAVY HEART.

Great calamities do not embitter existence. It is the petty vexations, the small jealousies, the little disappointments, that make the heart heavy and the temper sour.

Don't let them. Anger is pure waste of vitality. It helps nobody and hinders everybody. No woman does her best except when she is cheerful. A light heart makes nimble hands and keeps the mind free and alert. No misfortune is so great as one that sours the temper.

* * *

VALUABLE ASSISTANCE.

Children always love to have a "finger in the pie" and to help with whatever is going on. When mother or nurse does everything for them, they are deprived of a great deal of pleasure and will not be so well fitted to struggle for themselves when the time comes as they would have been if they had been accustomed to do things for themselves. They should be encouraged to be useful and to assist with any preparation that may be be going on.

* * *

WASHING SILK.

Silk handkerchiefs are ruined by careless washing, such as they are likely to get if put into the general wash. It is better to do them up by themselves. They should be washed in lukewarm water and rinsed two or three times in clear, cold water, without blue. Wringing them out, fold and roll them tightly in a cloth, but do not let them get dry before ironing, or they will never look smooth. Colored silk handkerchiefs should be washed with fine white soap, never with strong yellow soap.

CITY MAN IN THE COUNTRY

How His World Was Widened by a Chat With a Kindly-Faced Farmer.

"I went out into the country the other day in an automobile just to get away from business. I was sick of four walls and a ceiling. I was longing for the open fields. In the country you do not ask the name of the farmer trudging along; his face is kindly and you speak to him anyway.

"I gave the first I saw a lift for a mile or two and we gossiped familiarly. I had left a world of work and worry. He seemed to be content. I had thought my world most wide. His was full of wonders. He told me how to kill the smut in oats and how a nation's welfare hangs upon the price of corn, pig iron and pork. We sat down on a log.

"He told me things you cannot read in books and showed me where far beyond the hills his realm begins and where a mile beyond the green his dominion ends. We chatted on till twilight when I rode slowly back to town to take up lighter tasks than his; though mine seemed ponderous before."

Trick of the Gas Man.

"Look out! It's a dummy turnon," telephoned the gas man to a fellow employee whose duty it is to go round and turn on the gas and inspect the meter for families that have just moved in or have had the gas shut off for non-payment of bills. He explained that the man who is sent to a house to shut off the gas because the bill hasn't been paid rarely tells the housewife what he is about to do. She wouldn't let him in. Instead he make a pretense of trying to find a leak. Once in the cellar he snaps a padlock on the valve and the trick is done. Then he leaves quickly. When the turnon man comes around after a settlement has been made he is likely to get at least a good tongue lashing, but he jerks his shoulders and points to his ears, pretending to be deaf.

"In either case," said the gas man, "there is no use in abusing him, and that is why we put each other wise when to act the dummy."

BUSH HOTEL AT DALLAS.

Dallas, Tex.—The site of the old City Hall, which is to be occupied by the new twenty-tory hotel building that is to be erected by Adolphus Busch of St. Louis, is being vacated preparatory to the construction of the building. The lot is 90x100 feet, and it was sold to Mr. Busch by the city for $240,000. Edward A. Faust of St. Louis, son-in-law of Mr. Busch, is in charge of the building plans for the proposed hotel.

HER DEAREST WISH

TOT'S HEART SET ON POSSESSION OF A PONY.

And Though It Wasn't a Very Elegant Animal, and the Carriage Was Rickety, Little Girl Was Delighted.

"If I only had a pony," began the little girl. Then she stopped. That pony had been the subject of her dreams and her waking thought for weeks. It had become so much of an all-absorbing subject that it had been frowned upon in the family circle, but suppression only made it more important.

"If I only had a pony."

The little girl had planned it all out. She had told father and mother the plans. Father had looked troubled and mother had seemed sorry. The little girl couldn't understand this, for to every little girl a father always has money, for he has means of earning it that little girls lack.

"Some day," father had said, and on this foundation the little girl had built the dreams and the plans. It was all arranged. There was a nice shed to keep the pony in, and she had gathered grass and put it in a soap box in the stall in case the pony should come.

She would drive to the office for father every day of the world, and when mother wanted something from the grocery in a hurry all she would have to do would be to jump on the pony or get into the little cart that comes with all ponies and get it in no time.

How the other little girls would envy her as she drove past! Some of them she would let ride with her, but some of them—no, they were mean and shouldn't even come near the pony.

Mother told father all these things at night, and father would do sums in mental arithmetic in the dark and postpone the solution to another time, for all sums cannot be worked out right away.

Then mother took a hand.

"John," she said, "can't we get some kind of a pony for her? Anything will do. She don't need a fancy pony and cart or anything like that—just something she can drive." Father said he would see.

And a few days later he drove home behind a small and very tame appearing animal that might have been called a horse by courtesy. The buggy was old and rusty, but a coat of paint would settle that, and it would look fine.

"My pony!" said the little girl. That was all. She could say nothing more for at least an hour, not even when she was taken up to the buggy and allowed to drive all by herself.

"It cost only $20," father told mother when they were together that night, "and the buggy is about to fall to pieces, but she will have just as much fun out of it."

"You're a dear boy," said mother.

"Nonsense!" said father, gruffly. "She had to have it."—Galveston News.

Back in the Fold.

"Family pride just about reaches its limit with the Biddles of Philadelphia," said a man who hails from the burg of scrapple. "To be a Biddle in Philadelphia is sort of like being an archangel in heaven—at least from the point of view of the Biddles. One of the women of that numerous family married a man who was quite her social equal, but who was afflicted with the somewhat commonplace name of —well, say Robinson. They have a little girl, who is now about six years old, and the child is never permitted to lose sight of the fact that her mother was a Biddle. In Sunday school a couple of weeks ago her infantile mind was expected to grasp the problem of salvation according to the doctrine that we must be born again. When she reached home she ran to her mother, exclaiming: 'O, mother, I have such good news for you!'

"'What is it, dear?' asked her mother.

"'Why, when you die and go to heaven,' explained the little girl, 'you'll be a Biddle again!'"

Edward's Interest in Medicine.

In particular, the late King Edward was interested in the promotion of everything that might tend to bring the best aid of medicine and surgery within the reach of all, and in the wide employment of any scientific development which might mitigate or, haply, prevent the spread of dangerous disease. He was saved from typhoid fever death by the great Sir William Jenner in 1871. In 1902 Sir Frederick Treves, the great Scotch surgeon, operated on the king for an abscess around his appendix. In 1896 the king saved Guy's hospital from financial collapse. King Edward was Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and was the intimate friend of a number of doctors.

Grasping the Situation.

"I want to exchange these," said the customer, handing a long box across the counter to the saleslady. "I never could wear anything that compressed me so, here," placing her two hands just above her waist line.

"Oh," responded the saleslady, after deftly encircling the customer's waist with a tape measure, "you need a larger size. These are too tight across the diagram."

DROPPED IN AT RIGHT TIME

Burglar's Opportune Visit Enabled Woman to Rid Herself of Much Undesirable "Truck."

The burglar hesitated. Back of him was a sheer drop of 25 feet to the ground. In front of him was a determined woman, grasping in her hand a huge revolver. She covered him steadily.

"I won't shoot," she said, "if you will remain still."

She advanced upon him and poking the muzzle of the gun in his face reached into his pocket and pulled out his revolver.

"Come in."

The burglar obediently stepped inside the room. All his courage was gone.

"Sit down," said the woman.

He sat down.

She got a huge ball of cord from her bureau and spent the next 20 minutes in tying him up.

Then she pointed out of the window.

"Is that your wagon out there behind the barn?"

"Yes, ma'am."

The woman called her husband, who was hiding behind the baby's crib in the next room.

"Here, John," she said, "take some of this furniture out."

John came in and got to work. The burglar watched with curious eyes. Suddenly his face blanched. He looked out of the window and saw in the light of the moon what John was carrying.

"What are you doing to me?" he asked.

The woman began cutting his cords.

"I'm going to load you up with all of the old eyesores that we have had in the house for these many years," she said, merrily—"all the furniture presented to us at Christmas by kind-hearted relatives, all the prizes we have taken at card parties, all the family portraits—everything that we have been simply dying to get rid of."—Life.

Good Turn by the Ol' Clo' Man.

"That old clothes man back on the corner just now saved me the price of a new suit," remarked a young business man yesterday, on his way down Euclid avenue past the old Arcade. "Nope. Guess again. I didn't sell him anything and I haven't any idea of buying a suit of second-hand clothes from him. But until I walked by him just then I was of the opinion that I would have to lay aside this last summer's suit I've been wearing and pay forty or fifty dollars for a new one. Now I've changed my mind. That fellow on the corner asked me: 'Got any ol' clo's to sell, mister?' I told him I didn't, and our conversation ended right there. But it was enough. He wouldn't ask a seedy-looking man if he had any old clothes for sale, would he? Naturally he'd think a shabbily-dressed person was wearing about the only clothes he owned and wouldn't want to part with those. The ones these old clothes people like to deal with are the dressy ducks—the boys that get a new suit every little while and dispose of the old ones for little or nothing. He must have thought I was that sort. So I judge this suit must stack up pretty well. I'll just make it do this summer for every day and take that forty or fifty dollars out of one pocket and put it in another."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Poor Boy's Opportunity.

Once more we realize that our resources, our true resources of strength and of greatness, are not to be sought for in mine or field, but reside in man. When we take account of these resources, we find once more impressing upon us that we are not to look exclusively to the favore dhome of exceptional opportunity, to sheltered childhood, to youth blessed with extraordinary advantages, to those upon whom fortune has smiled and who are led along the paths of life with constant counsel and ready inspiration. But we must take all America within our view —the homes of the poor, the unfortunate, those who seem thrust aside from the fair avenues of opportunity, those upon whom it would seem a blight had rested at the very beginning of their career. Probably today in some lowly home, where there is the hardest work to achieve even a decent support, where some little lad is looking out on life apparently without a chance, is the future leader of the great people of this nation.—Governor Hughes of New York, in Leslie's.

He Liked Life Term Best.

He was one of Magistrate Gallagher's "regular" prisoners. His ready tongue had generally contrived to get him off with a reprimand, but one day the magistrate, holding the scales of justice from the desk in the Fifteenth and Vine streets police station, decided to take severer measures.

"You'll take the pledge or go to the house of correction," he told the apparently penitent prisoner. "Which?"

"Pledge for life?" said the man.

"Well," said the magistrate, leniently, "better make it for a year first. Then you can renew it."

"Oh, that's all right," the prisoner remarked, cheerfully. "I always take it for life."—Philadelphia Times.

Always Late.

They had gone to a theater at eight and found it empty. The people strolled in about half after, and by nine the house was filled.

The next night they went to a club dinner at seven, and the diners arrived at half after eight and nine.

It was the same at a five-o'clock tea that did not start until seven.

"I believe," he said, "that these New Yorkers would come in late to their own funerals."—New York Press.

The Credit System.

A South side woman makes frequent purchases at a near-by drug store, and always has them charged.

She often takes her five-year-old daughter with her. One day recently the child made her way to the store alone, walked in, picked up the proprietor's cat and started for the door.

"Here you have my cat," called out the druggist.

"Charge it," said the child, and kept on going. At last accounts she still had the cat.—Kansas City Post.

Bee Culture in Switzerland.

The flora of Switzerland possesses qualities that produce delicious honey, and thousands of colonies of bees may be seen in the country, being utilized by the people to increase the food supply and commercial products; in fact, the production of honey and wax constitutes an industry of considerable importance to the confederation, as is shown by statistics furnished by the Swiss Society of Apiculturists.

KATRINA'S FORTUNE

By LAWRENCE ALFRED CLAR

(Copyright, 1910, by Associated Literary Press.)

Katrina was a young girl, and she was one of the 50 employees in a necktie factory. She was the only girl in the place whose wages did have to go toward the support of the family. She was, therefore not only better dressed than the others, but she had a superior education. There were some girls who called her Miss Highfly and said she was setting her cap for big game, but would get left, and there were others that said if she would only have her fortune told she would be sure of a happy future.

All the other girls in the factory had had their fortunes told—some of them four times over—and all except one was to marry a hero. The one exception was a girl named Ida. She had doubted the old woman's ability to read the future, and in return had been told that she would marry a legless man who would turn on the gas some night and both would be found dead in the morning. It was that one particular thing that vexed the rest of the girls—Katrina would not go to the old woman who told fortunes for 15 cents. If a girl had only ten she could pay the balance on the installment plan, but she must pay or expect bad luck.

"No one can tell your future," protested Katrina. "It is all silly nonsense. What is to come will come."

"But maybe you are going to marry a hero."

"I shall never marry at all. Look at my mother. She has to bring the ice and coal up five flights of stairs, and there are times when father comes home and beats her."

The old woman heard that Katrina was an unbeliever, and it worried her. She wanted that 15 cents, and she wanted to keep the confidence of the other girls. So, after waiting in vain for the girl, she went to the boss of the shop and said:

"You must prepare for disaster. You have a girl who does not believe in

"It is So Written in Your Palm."

fortune telling. If you keep her here something bad must happen."

"But maybe I do not believe in it myself," he replied.

"Then it is so bad that you will be ruined. Any night you may expect a fire."

"Is Katrina the girl?"

"She is the one."

"I do not want any trouble with you, and so I shall speak to her."

The next day he called the girl to him after she had eaten her lunch and said to her:

"You are never late and never sick, and you do your work to please me, but you do not believe in fortune telling. Because of that the old woman is going to see that my shop burns up. Do you wish me ill?"

"Oh, no, no, but how can I believe in such nonsense?"

"You must go to her or I shall have to let you go. I cannot have my business destroyed."

"Then I will go, but I will believe in nothing she says."

That afternoon it became known all through the shop that Katrina was to have her fortune told, and at night a score of girls accompanied her to the old woman's. The cards were shuffled, the lines of her palm examined, and then she was told:

"In a few days you will meet a young man. He will fall in love with you. He will prove to be a hero, and in time you will marry him. It is so written in your palm, and the stars will have it so. It is better to marry a hero than a rich man. A hero can not lose his money and bring his wife to poverty. That is all. Destiny has spoken."

Katrina went home believing not a word of it, though she took care not to say so to the girls. Her mother, too, said it was all nonsense, and her father gave her a cuff on the ear.

"Katrina," the boss said to her, the next day, "I thank you, and increase your wages 50 cents a week. You have saved me from ruin, and as long as there is work you shall have some to do. Even after you marry your hero you can work here."

On the way home one night a few days later, Katrina was accosted by a young man who was searching the streets for a lost dog. He did not remove his cap, and he said "youse" for you, and she knew that he could not be the hero the old woman meant. She told her mother, and her mother said he was probably some "tough guy and hadn't lost no dog." As far as she knew, heroes didn't go around looking for lost dogs. They went around with scaling ladders on their backs to rescue women and children from fourth-story windows.

The next evening, at the same spot, the young man accosted Katrina again. He wanted to know if "youse" had seen a white bulldog wandering around, and when the girl refused to answer him he walked by her side and said:

"It's a case of love at first sight wid me. It's the first time I ever knowed what palpitation of the heart was."

"You go on or I'll call a cop," threatened the girl.

"If one comes I'll bust his head for him. It took four of 'em the last time to make me lay down."

Katrina stopped to look at him. If he had fought four policemen then he was a hero—the hero the old woman had told her about. Even her own father, in fighting one cop, had got the worst of it. He looked tough, but didn't all heroes look that way? She had never seen one and couldn't say.

"And I sassed one of the Toombs judges," said the young man as they continued on their way.

Think of the daring of it! Her father had simply cried when arraigned.

"And I had a pull that kept me out o' Sing Sing."

Katrina told her mother about it, and her mother looked doubtful and replied:

"Maybe the old woman was right. If you have to marry a hero and go away I don't know what I shall do."

On the third evening the young man introduced himself as Billy. On the fourth he invited Katrina to go to a moving picture show. On the fifth she went. On the sixth it was to a dance. In walking home from the dance at 2 o'clock in the morning Billy said:

"I've got 50 plunks laid away to furnish a flat."

"When?" asked Katrina.

"When youse will marry me. We've been courtin' a whole week now. Let's cut it out."

"But I had my fortune told, and the old woman said I was to marry a hero."

"And it's a hero that's askin' for your hand."

"Mother says you may be a guy."

"Didn't I fight four cops at once?"

"I didn't see it."

"Didn't I sass the judge?"

"I didn't hear you."

"Now, youse see here," said Billy, as he halted. "I'm a hero and I'm goin' to prove it right now. There stands a cop on the corner. If I do him up I'm a hero, ain't I?"

"For sure."

And he advanced in a careless way, shot out a fist at the officer's chin, and as the guardian went down his club was twisted from his hand, his helmet captured, and Billy and the girl seized hands and ran. Two days later the boss of the shop said to Katrina:

"All married and settled, eh? You are a good girl. You saved my shop. Keep here at work as long as your hero-husband will let you. Your wages are now $1 a week more."

ALL WANT THE CHIMES RUNG

New York Newspaper Writer Says the General Public Always Likes to Hear the Bells.

"Every event of local importance gives the general public a chance to let the chime ringers know what they think he and his bells are here for, anyhow," said one expert ringer to a New York newspaper writer. "He is bombarded with invitations, requests, commands, entreaties to promote the general gayety by playing his chimes.

"I have no doubt that every chime ringer in New York was petitioned by a goodly number of his fellow-citizens to turn himself loose the day Colonel Roosevelt came home. I know I was, and a large percentage of the petitioners got hopping mad because I didn't comply. I was unpatriotic. I was partisan, I was narrow-minded.

"Their objurgations were exceedingly bitter because I did play the day the colonel went away. I can't remember how I happened to play then, but I did.

"Every Decoration day, every Fourth of July, every celebration that calls for any kind of a parade or speech-making or fireworks is supposed by the populace to be a fitting occasion for the chime ringer to get on the job. If the occasion is big enough he responds. The chimes of Trinity are particularly active in celebrating big events and anniversaries, but the most accommodating bell ringer has to draw the line somewhere."

Candlepower of Sun and Stars.

Mr. Nordmann, who has recently estimated the light and heat of the sun and the stars by a new method, has presented to the Paris Academy of Sciences some interesting figures concerning the intrinsic luminosity of those bodies. He shows that the light of the sun is equal, for each square centimeters of its surface there are about two and a half centimeters in an inch), to the combined light of 319,000 standard candles. But there are other suns intrinsically much brighter than ours. Vega and Sirius possess for each square centimeter of their surfaces the luminosity of no less than 6,000,000 candles. On the other hand, the luminosity of the great reddish star Aldebaran is equivalent to only 22,000 candles a square centimeter, and that of the small star Rho Persei to no more than 6,000 candles. —Youth's Companion.

LIKE AN EARTHLY PARADISE

Many Delightful Things Happening to Henry, But It Was All in a Dream.

The man was astonished. He wondered if he were dead and this change of things one born of a hereafter.

He was awakened by his wife appearing at his bedside with a tray of breakfast—oh, such a breakfast.

"Here's your breakfast, dear," she said, and he sat up in bed and enjoyed it.

"Take your time," said his wife, "it's early yet." So the man leisurely attired himself for the day and as leisurely made his way to the office.

At the office the "boss" was all smiles.

"Come into my office a minute, Henry," he said; "I want to talk with you." Once inside he told him that there would soon be a vacancy to be filled higher up, and hat he had been keeping an eye on his work for some time.

"I'm glad you're to get it, Henry," said the boss; "you deserve that raise, if anybody ever did."

Then, happily whistling under his breath, the man took a seat at his desk. The first letter he opened was one from a man he had almost forgotten. It contained a check for $15 that he had almost forgotten was owed him.

Then some one shook him by the shoulder.

"Get up, Henry," said his wife; "I've waked you twice already. If you want any breakfast you'll have to get it down-town. Think I've nothing to do but cook breakfast at all hours? You'd better hurry if you don't want to be late at the office."

It was all a dream, and the 39-cent clock showed that, however he might hurry, he was sure to be late.—Galveston News.

SPENCER'S GREAT INTELLECT

Philosopher Laid Broad and Deep the Foundations of the Theory of Evolution.

It is a matter of regret, a writer says, that Spencer prefaced his scientific philosophy of the Cosmos with his famous theory of the unknowable. In the recognition of an unknown power inscrutable to the human intellect Spencer fancied he had found the basis of reconciliation between science and religion. Science was to take as its province the known, and religion the province of the unknowable. The proposed terms resembled those of a husband with his wife as this basis of domestic harmony, that he should take the inside of the house and she the outside. Had Spencer been in closer touch with the religious sentiment he would have recognized that such a theory of reconciliation would simply distract public attention from his attempt to apply the key of evolution to the secrets of the material universe. In this later days he felt that his system had been prejudiced by his theory of the unknowable, and in conversation he used to emphasize the view that his philosophy of the Cosmos was quite distinct from his ontological opinions, and should be judged on its own merits. Making due allowance for defects rising out of the personal equation, the fact remains that Herbert Spencer was one of the great creative intellects of the nineteenth century. In many particulars his generalizations will be modified by advancing knowledge, but this at least must be claimed for him, that he laid broad and deep the foundations of the theory of evolution. Among the sceptered immortals Herbert Spencer holds high rank.

Magnet for Unloading Pig Iron.

Pig iron is pretty heavy stuff and it takes a lot of tedious, back-aching labor to unload a car of it in the old way, by hand. The modern method is by the use of the electro-magnet attached to a crane, which will pick up a ton of the heavy pieces as easily as a man could one.

It is said that the ordinary cost of handling a ton of pig iron by hand labor is from five to eight cents, depending upon the "carry." The lifting magnet will do the work for half a cent per ton and isn't half as apt to go on a strike.

When current is turned on the magnet literally grabs a mouthful of the iron chunks. The instant the current is switched off the magnetism departs and the magnet drops its load.

Big Electrical Investment.

There are in use in the United States 5,500,000 telephones, representing $550,000,000 capital, or about $100 for each telephone. There are in this country 40,247 miles of electric railways using 89,216 cars and capitalized at $4,557,000,000. There are 6,000 central stations, costing $1,250,000,000, earning $250,000,000 a year and developing 2,500,00 horse power. In all about $6,000,000,000, an authority says, is invested in the electrical business in the United States. This is equal to about $75 for every man, woman and child in the country—and all in 30 years.

The Straw Itch.

Handlers of straw and those who sleep on straw mattresses run a new danger, which is pointed out to the public in the federal government's health bulletin. The "straw itch" which may attack them is due to a small straw infesting mite. While the mite devours the parasites which ordinarily would damage grain, it may attack the handler. Within twelve hours after exposure, itching appears, followed shortly by an eruption.

PUTS BLAME ON FAMILY RULE

Writer in Eastern Periodical Severely Arraigns American Parents as Responsible for Evils.

It is manifest to the most careless observer that the public conscience of America is thoroughly aroused and that the American people are resolute in the determination to have a general "house-cleaning." This sentiment is confined to no section or state; it pervades the entire body politic from ocean to ocean, says the Washington Post.

If it shall result in governors who will rigidly execute the laws without fear or favor; judges who will dispense justice, with balance rightly adjusted, speedily and without delay; jurors who will do their duty, "blind to the offender and lynx-eyed to the deed," a new era will come to bless our land.

Our tribulation is all in the fault of the people themselves. Nowhere else in Christendom are found children with so little reverence for parental admonition and with so much contempt for parental authority as the average American family. It is a rare youth of seventeen who does not look on his daddy as an imbecile or a fool. This is the observation and the testimony of pretty nearly every foreign observer who has studied our civilization and our society. Go into any crowded street car and you will see a great calf of a boy sitting while a decrepit man or woman of three score years and ten is standing, painfully holding to a strap. It occurs constantly in this town, the capital of what we fondly say is the greatest of nations.

Let us take down Solomon and read: "He that spareth the rod hateth his son; but he that loveth him chasteneth him betimes."

And remember chaos in the family makes anarchy in the state.

TOO MANY WASTE ABILITY

One of the Great Tragedies of Life Is the Squandering of Possibilities.

Doing the lower when the higher is possible constitutes one of the greatest tragedies of human life. To squander money seems a wicked thing when we think of the good that might be done with it; but what about the wicked waste of ability, the deliberate throwing away of 50, 75, perhaps 90 per cent. of one's success possibility, just because he never trained himself to use it, to grasp it with such vigor and power that he can fling his life into his career with its maximum effectiveness?

Most people take hold of life with the tips of their fingers. They never get hold of the life proposition with that grip and tenacity of purpose and vigor of determination which does things worth while. They just hang on the outskirts of things, playing upon the surface of their possibilities without getting down into the marrow of their being where efficiency and power dwell.—Success Magazine.

The Picture Show in Spain.

Deputy Consul Albert S. Troughton states that during the last four years the cinematograph has become very popular in Malaga, Spain, the four theaters being crowded nightly. Only 4½ cents is charged for first-class seats, and 1½ cents for second-class. French and Italian films are used exclusively.

No Danger of That.

Mrs. Stubbs—John, no true man will smoke up his wife's curtains.

Mr. Stubbs—I should say not. Anybody that smokes curtains would be a freak. I prefer cigars.

The Shocking Part.

"What do you find particularly shocking at that play?"

"The people I saw in the audience whom I had hitherto regarded as sedate and conservative people."

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GIRL WINS A FARM

Philadelphian Draws 160 Acres on Indian Reservation.

Outdoor Life and Larger Freedom of Undeveloped Country Appear Pleasing in Contrast With Environments of City.

Spokane, Wash.—Miss Mary R. Bloomer of Philadelphia, who won a homestead of 160 acres in the Flathead Indian reservation in western Montana at the government lottery, has decided to become a farmer. She is now at Missoula with her mother and brother, and says her father living at Philadelphia, and brother, a resident of Seattle, will join them in a short time.

Miss Bloomer did not journey from Philadelphia to the Spokane country merely for the purpose of registering in the land drawings last year at Missoula, Spokane and Coeur d'Alene. In fact, when she left her eastern home for a visit in the Pacific country she did not know there was any such thing as a land drawing in progress. She had not even heard of the Flathead reservation, and Montana was to her not much more than a name convenient in identifying a huge portion of the great American desert—a vast, unmeasured hunting ground for gun toting cowpunchers, savage Indians and wild things.

But, while stopping on the way to visit relatives at Leavenworth, Wash., her uncle mentioned the big land opening, and then and there it was determined that she would stop at Missoula, Spokane and Coeur d'Alene, and register. This was done, and in course of time Miss Bloomer received notification from Uncle Sam that she should have 341st choice among the Flathead farms in Montana.

Evidently Miss Bloomer was happy in the prospect of becoming a farmer in the eastern part of the Spokane country. Missoula she thought to be a most progressive and attractive little city; and she seemed to appreciate at its full value the exquisite beauty of its surroundings. She is impressed with the activity and optimism of the people and believes she will become as much attached to the west as she was to her home city.

"There is much to attract one in the northwest," she said, when asked why she left the east. "The outdoor life and the larger freedom and more vigorous atmosphere in this land of magnificent distances and opportunities possess a fascination that few can resist, and I believe I will become a full fledged westerner in a short time. It is true I am what you would call a 'tenderfoot,' and I do not know a thing about farming, setting a hen or milking a cow, but I am going to learn, and I feel I shall 'make good' with the best of them."

Miss Frances L. Loosmore of Hillyard, a suburb of Spokane, who had 337th choice, filed on 81 acres, which, she says she will put into grain and fruit.

DOGS DRAG BOY INTO CANAL

Farm Hand Leaps Into Water Just in Time to Rescue New Jersey Youngster.

New York.—Small Harry Montague came precious near being drowned at Brookdale, N. J., the other day. The team of dogs he was driving ran away and carried him and his "dog cart" in the Morris canal. Jonathan Garrabrant jumped in and dragged Harry, senseless, to the bank.

Montague, eight years, of Little Falls road, Upper Montclair, took out driving Willie Slater, six years. They started after cherries at a house on Passaic avenue, Brookdale. The sun was hot and soon Harry's dogs, Nip and Tuck, were panting; their tongues lolled out, thirstily. As they neared the canal, they sniffed the water and dashed for it.

Harry yanked on the reins but could not stop them. The little wagon hit a stone and Willie Slater, who was on the back seat, took a further back seat on the road.

Splash!—into the canal went wagon, Harry, Nip and Tuck. Harry fell out of the wagon, but pluckily held on to the reins. The dogs, lapping the water and greatly enjoying their bath, swam up the canal, towing Harry, his head under most of the time.

Garrabrant, in a field near by, heard Willie Slater's yells, and went to the rescue. As Garrabrant plunged in Harry dropped the reins and sank, but Garrabrant grabbed him; he soon revived.

Having satisfied their thirst Nip and Tuck climbed out of the canal. Willie Slater took a stick to beat them.

"Let 'em alone, Willie," said Harry. "It was all my fault; I ought to have watered my horses."

Little Iron in Spinach.

Berlin.—There is a notion among physicians as well as laymen that spinach is the vegetable which is richest in iron. This idea is erroneous, says Prof. Haensel, a German scientist, who has completed a series of experiments showing that it is cabbage lettuce which contains the greatest amount of iron, while spinach comes lowest in the list. Professor Haensel maintains that potatoes are more ferruginous than spinach. Food specialists say the human body requires daily a quantity of iron, estimated at three-quarters of a milligram.

FINDS LONG MISSING FATHER

Family Recognized Man in Fishing Scene and Pair Were Reunited in Seattle.

Seattle, Wash.—Capt. Sam Larsen of the schooner Bringgold, and his son William of Minneapolis, have just been reunited here after a separation of 11 years, during which Captain Larsen was thought by his family to be dead. The reunion was brought about by means of a picture show in Minneapolis last winter, which was attended by William Larsen and his uncle. The uncle told William that he saw his father's spook in a fishing scene in the show. Other members of the family were brought and all recognized Captain Larsen. In telling about it William Larsen said:

"I wrote to the firm in New York that made the pictures and learned that the picture had been taken at Petersburg, Alaska, in September, 1909. So I came west last month and went up to Petersburg. There I heard the old man was down here. It didn't take me long to find some one who knew Sam Larsen when I struck the water front in Seattle."

"I didn't believe it was Will, at first," said Captain Larsen, who sat on the fisherman's sofa on the end of the Chlopeck dock. "I always thought of him as a little shaver. Now I know it's him, and I'm mighty glad he found me. I'm going to take him out to the banks with me and teach him to become a fisherman, instead of having him run up to Iditarod after gold, like he wants to. I remember that picture he's telling you about."

NEW "ENOCH ARDEN" TANGLE

Husband Thought Dead Returns After Nine Years to Find Wife Married to Another.

Preston, Eng.—Preston has its "Enoch Arden"—a husband thought to be dead, having just returned to find his erstwhile wife remarried.

John Stevens is the name of the man, and in February last, when a body was found floating in the river, Mrs. Stevens by certain marks on the arm, identified it as that of her husband, who had been missing.

At the close of the inquest the coroner granted the necessary certificates, and Mrs. Stevens duly drew her husband's insurance money.

Later on she married again—a man named Harness—and was living happily when suddenly recently her real husband returned after nine years' absence. It appears he had been tramping through Wales.

He threatens, it is said, to have his wife arrested for bigamy, but considerable sympathy is expressed for her in her unfortunate position, and the facts have been reported to the county coroner.

Meantime, Harness, the second husband, who married Mrs. Stevens, believing her to be a widow, has left her.

"I do hope he comes back to me," she said tearfully. "We have been so happy together."

AUTHOR ON TOMATO RATIONS

Barry Pain, Noted English Humorist, Underwent Poverty Period After Success.

London.—Barry Pain, whose new "Eliza" stories are to be published shortly, is undoubtedly one of the most popular of living humorists. After leaving Cambridge university, Mr. Pain became a classical tutor at a "crammers;" while there he sent an article to the Cornhill called "The Hundred Gates." It was accepted promptly by James Payn, then editor of that periodical, who, furthermore, sent the young author a very kind letter. The cleverness of this article attracted the attention of Sir Francis Burnand and Wemyss Reid, editors of Punch. Mr. Pain's subsequent contributions to Punch and The Speaker were so successful that he resolved to come to London.

Then came "a period of romantic poverty," a period in which he lived on bread and tomatoes and in a laborers dwelling. It was during this time that Mr. Pain received a visit at the laborer's dwelling from the pompous butler of his editor with an invitation to dinner.

Marooned in Bering Sea.

Seattle, Wash.—With the sailing a few days ago of the schooner Bender Brothers went the only means of communication with the outside world in nearly a year of three white people—Dr. Edwar O. Campbell, his wife, and Miss Anna Anderson, who are engaged in the Indian educational work for the government at Gambell, on St. Lawrence island, in the Behring sea. Since last October no word has come from them and none has been expected.

For the last week officials in the Alaska education service have been gathering magazines and other publications, which will serve to while away the hours during the long arctic nights among the whites and natives along the coast from Bristol bay to Nome.

Scared Monkey in Balloon.

Pottsville, Pa.—George and Alexander Storborcski of Minersville were arrested the other day for cruelty to animals. They put a small monkey in a basket and sent it up in a balloon. The balloon, after going a mile, was barely able to carry the monkey, chattering over the housetops of a mining village, where it descended. The monkey had escaped from a circus.

FIX RUBBER PRICES

Manufacturers of Crude Product in Mexico Form Organization.

Discrimination is Alleged and Foreign Dealers, Especially in United States, Are Prejudiced Against Para Product.

Torreon, Mexico.—The manufacturers of crude rubber from the guayule shrub are forming a strong organization, which has for its purpose the fixing of the price that shall be paid for the product and to protect themselves against the discriminations which they allege is being practised against this kind of rubber in the principal markets of the world, particularly in the United States.

The guayule rubber manufacturing companies and individuals composing this new combine represent a capital aggregating about $65,000,000 gold that is now invested in the industry in Northern Mexico. The combined capacity of the manufacturing plants is about 300 tons of crude rubber daily. The reports of the different factories show that those located in the state of Coahuila alone has outputs aggregating $12,000,000 during the first four months of this year, and that this is to be still further increased by the erection of new factories of large capacity.

The chief concerns interested in the movement to improve prices and market conditions of the crude products are the Continental-Mexican Rubber company of Torreon, the Compania Explotadora Coahuilense of Parras, the Mexican Crude Rubber company of Viesca, the Compania Ganadera de la Merced of Cuatro Cienegas, the Compania Guayulera de Torreon, S. A., of Torreon; the Compania Hulera Mexicana of Gomez Palacio, La Internacional Mexicana of Torreon, the Compania Hulera de la Laguna, S. A., of Torreon; the Compania Huayulera Nacional, S. A., of Gomez Palacio; the Compania Mexicana Explitadora de Hule of Torreon, Othan Kateerfeldt of Gomez Palacio, and Enrico Northoldt of Torreon.

The complaint of the manufacturers is that the foreign dealers and brokers in rubber arbitrarily fix a price on the guayule rubber considerably below that which is paid for the Parra product, and that of rubber tree, in other parts of the world without regard to the relative difference in the caucho uic properties of the two products. The fact is cited that while the rubber tree product is accepted on a basis of 90 per cent. on its gross weight, an allowance of only 48 to 50 per cent. on its gross weight is made for guayule rubber. It is claimed that an analysis of guayule rubber shows that it averages 75 per cent. chauchou, the manufacturers being therefore deprived of practically one-third of the value of the product in its sale. When the Parra and other rubber tree products were selling for $1.25 a pound, offers of 80 to 90 cents per pound were made for guayule rubber.

It is the purpose of the guayule rubber combine to demand an equalization of the prices, which will place their product on a parity with that obtained from the rubber tree.

WILL MAKE SPOONING LEGAL

Asbury Park Police to Show Much Toleration and Allow Flirting Within Reason.

Asbury Park, N. J.—Oh, joy! "Spooning" is to be permitted at Asbury Park this summer, and flirting is to be tolerated within reasonable limits. This will be good news for the boys and girls who summer at that resort and who have heretofore found the restrictions irksome. Chief of Police Smith has said it. If a man flirts with a woman, the man will not be arrested if the woman reciprocates his advances.

Of course the police will interfere if they find any man forcing his attentions on a girl who does not desire his acquaintance. But the guardians of the peace positively will not interfere if any fair maiden takes the initiative and persists in flirting with a man. Smith figures that the men are able to take care of themselves in such emergencies, and he will take no action unless called upon by the man who is thus offended, or would you say honored and complimented?

The police chief's statement is tempered with a warning. Girls who flirt are to take all the responsibility to themselves.

"Spooning" will not be interfered with if done in dark places away from the public gaze. Smith says there are sufficient number of corners along the beach to accommodate all the spooners summering at Asbury Park and that "spooners" will not be molested if they keep out of public gaze and off the board walk.

The police chief says also that he and his men will be more lenient in the matter of bathing suits.

Cow Nurses Orphan Lambs.

Towanda, Pa.—John Bustin, of this city, has a cow which is nursing two lambs. The mother of the lambs died from exposure, after being stuck in a mudhole for 36 hours, and Mr. Bustin, anxious to save the lambs, built a platform on which he placed them and induced them to nurse at the teats of the cow. The cow seems pleased and acts in a motherly manner toward the lambs. Her babies have gained 17 pounds in seven days and are getting along nicely.

MAN HAS SLAIN 2,000 BEARS

Veteran Western Hunter Also Has Remarkable Record of Shooting 3,000 Cougars.

Spokane, Wash.—Tom Hopper, who has killed more than 2,000 bears in California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and the province of British Columbia in the last 35 years, has returned to his home in Spokane from Kingston, Idaho, with the pelts of four bears, including the largest cinnamon bear ever killed in Idaho, and two cougars, the result of three days' work with a pack of hounds.

The big bear was killed on Pine creek, south of Kingston, after a lively battle, in which several of the dogs were severely pawed. The hounds were game, however, and stood their ground till Hopper reach the scene and dispatched the big fellow with a head shot. The other three bears and the cougars were bagged without much difficulty, though Hopper admits that one of the black bears showed a lot of fight.

The veteran has killed several thousand cougars in the Pacific and northwestern states since 1890, his largest bag in one year being 739, killed in eastern Washington and Oregon and northern Idaho and southeastern British Columbia. Hopper confines his work to predatory animals, upon which the various states have placed a head bounty.

AEROPLANES AT ARMY MEET

New Engines of Modern Warfare to Figure in Grand French Maneuvers in September.

Paris.—This year's grand maneuvers of the French army will take place between September 9 and 18 in the region between Rouen and Amiens. The operations will be directed by the generalissimo, General Tremeau, and General Michel of the army council will be chief umpire. The troops engaged will be the Second army corps under the command of General Picquart and the Third army corps under General Meunier, together with three battalions of chasseurs, the Paris Zouave regiments, the Fifth Colonial brigade and the First and, perhaps, also the Third cavalry division.

The composition of the two army corps will be on the basis of 30 battalions of infantry and 30 batteries of artillery to each army corps. Companies will be not less than 150 and squadrons not less than 100 strong. The artillery will be organized in four-gun batteries. Every appliance of modern warfare will be employed, and according to present arrangements aeroplanes as well as airships will be seen at work.

DICTIONARY FOR THE BLIND

Sightless Wizard is Author of Most Wonderful Book—Printed in Braille Type.

Vienna.—A notable achievement for the benefit of the blind is the first French-German dictionary printed in Braille type. This work demanded an extraordinary amount of minute and laborious precision, and was carried out by Herr Karl Satzenhofer, who is himself blind, at the printing works of the Vienna Institute for the Education of the Blind.

It is the well known Lagenscheidt dictionary which has been put into Braille type. The main difficulty was that in order to economize space the work had to be printed in what is known as the abreviated type, which in France is different from the system followed in Germany, and called for an intimate knowledge of both systems on the part of the translator.

Even with the use of the abreviated type the work consists of five ponderous folio volumes. Among the first orders for the new work was one from Helen Keller.

AIRSHIP REVISES OLD IDEAS

Brown University President Says Education in These Changing Times is Puzzle.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Delivering the commencement oration at the University of Michigan, President William H. P. Faunce of Brown university called aerial navigation the latest example of new conditions calling for a readjustment of ideas.

He said it was a puzzling problem to decide just what education was needed to fit young peple for such changing times.

"In former years," he said, "students all went through the same studies. When graduates of different colleges met the two had a common stock of knowledge.

"Today our universities give degrees as many and various as the colors in Joseph's coat.

"The common bonds of educated men today are identity of method in the search for truth and insistence on fundamental principles."

Entire Camp on Bicycle.

Bloomsburg, Pa.—Spurred on by the gibes of his fellow students who declared he would not get 20 miles from home, W. J. Paeth of Milford, Pa., passed through here on a bicycle trip to Wheeling, W. Va., and return.

With several months' vacation he has started out to make the trip awheel. He has strapped to his bicycle a complete camping outfit, including a portable canvas tent, blankets, clothes, dishes and books, while strapped to his shoulder is the ever ready camera.

He camps at night wherever he happens to be.