

DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 154 Cars, 4186 Cattle; 194 Cars, 14128 Hogs; 27 Cars, 2678 Sheep.

BEST STEERS SELL WELL

Prices Well Maintained on Better Classes—Medium and Plain Styles Weaker.

CHOICE BEEVES SELL AT \$6.50

Brisk Inquiry for Drylot Cows and Heifers But Common Stuff Meets Slow Reception—Veals in Sharp Break—Brooder-Output for Stock Cattle Thin on Wednesday—Hogs Generally 5@10c Lower—Sheep Uneven.

Receipts on January 1, 1911.

Table showing receipts for Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep for 1911 and 1910.

Live Stock in Sight.

Table showing live stock in sight for Chicago, Kansas City, South Omaha, and East St. Louis.

Receipts by Cars.

Table showing receipts by cars for Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Veal Calves.

Table showing prices for veal calves.

CATTLE.

Heavy Thursday Supplies, Weak Feeling in Steers.

Steer market, under the influence of liberal Thursday receipts and bearish advices from outside centers, was slow trending into shape this morning and a feeling of weakness was apparent. Estimates called for 4,000 cattle, 2,300 more than arrived last Thursday and 1,700 in excess of the run corresponding day of the week.

STOCKS AND FEEDERS.

White plain stock steers which made up the bulk of the day's offerings in this district had practically a steady level, there was an improved demand generally, and especially for good quality young steers and there was evidence of strengthening in the schedule for such steers as displayed merit, although prices showed no quotable change as compared with the previous session. Buyers were not disposed to elevate cost on plain quality offerings and as the run included a considerable proportion of such stuff the strength was not general throughout the trade. As the result of the drop in the temperature and prospects for a rain local buying fell but cut loose a little and bidding for the small assortment of cattle competing in this branch of the trade was rather spirited. Trade in the clearing of the day's supply being accomplished within the morning session. Little change was effected in the market for stock hogs, the few lots of fancy quality changing hands without any quotable change in prices.

Good to choice steers are quotable at \$4.25@5.00, medium to good grades \$4.10@4.50, good to fancy stock steers \$3.75@4.50, common to 3.75; fat to strictly good kinds of stock cows \$2.65@3.35; stock calves \$3.25@4.00.

Stockers and Feeders.

Vealings and Calves.

Feeding Cows and Stock Heifers.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers.

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

Market on the quarantine side, slightly supplies, held on a steady to weak basis with Wednesday. Quality plain.

Steady.

770kls 357.4 25; 210kls 334.3 50

Break demand that decreasing supplies of these classes had recently and what few classes this morning are picked up readily at steady rates. One lot of mixed heifers and steers went at \$6.00 but the right kinds would have sold at a higher figure. Canners, cutters and low grade beef cows are making a trade of the day's marketing. Trade in these classes was slow in general tone, although when sales were made there was little or no change in price compared with the previous day. The better kinds of grass beef stock came in for a pretty fair demand at unchanged prices. Thin finished heifers, owing to slim quantities an account of the weather, were sticky sale again today and prices were barely steady at previously recorded declines.

It was the same uneven sort of a doozy in bulls and stags that has featured this end of the trade for some time past. Good kinds held their own while common and medium styles met a slow, peddling outlet.

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3100kls 965.4 15; 210kls 801.3 40

220kls 795.3 50

10kls 1900.1 51; 50kls 761.2 50

60kls 658.2 50

Heifers.

Swift & Co., 1,500

Hammond Packing Co., 800

Morris & Co., 800

Total, 3,100

HOGS.

Another Break Registered in Live Pork Prices.

Conditions surrounding the market for hogs favored the buying interests and prices were under bearish pressure again today. Receipts, 1900 above normal volume for this day of the week, 13,000 head being on sale at this point, while the five markets had 71,700, or 8,000 more than a week ago. More or less sold at \$4.50, a price reported from outside markets and buyers did not find a great deal of opposition to a lower schedule of prices here. The general trade of good butcher and mixed packing hogs was at about a nickel reduction, although some spots were quoted 10c off. Heavy common hogs and light skipoff stuff, of which there was quite a showing, on the other hand sold at \$4.50, a price being necessary to move the bulk of these while there were instances not altogether uncommon where the take-off on the undergrade grades was greater than a dime. Quite a few of these were peddled on until after the noon hour. The most urgent call for medium to strong weight butcher passing quality, these getting most action as well as selling at the most favorable level of the market. Prices ranged from \$6.15@6.50, with the bulk selling at \$5.30@6.45. The bulk yesterday sold at \$5.50@5.50, a week ago at \$5.30@6.40, a month ago at \$5.95@6.05, a year ago at \$8.90@9.10, two years ago at \$7.65@7.80, three years ago at \$6.27@6.52, and four years ago at \$5.75@5.82 1/2.

Heavy and Mixed—50 lbs. and Upward.

No. Av. Bbl. Price No. Av. Bbl. Price

67,201, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

35,294, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

83,291, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

143,202, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

35,205, 80.45 48 201, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

75,215, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

39,291, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

42,234, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

77,260, 80.45 48 147, 208,900 6.30

129,257, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

66,248, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

72,208, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

44,208, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

76,281, 20.20 62 73,215, 40.6 35

60,231, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

132,260, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

75,205, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

71,294, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

49,290, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

60,212, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

57,317, 80.45 48 74,233, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

69,317, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

49,300, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

65,202, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

63,203, 120.40 34 285, 80.6 20

44,226, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

62,227, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

64,221, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

158,189, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

153,196, 80.45 48 139,171, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

84,182, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

84,181, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

50,117, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

56,193, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

55,188, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

39,180, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

53,178, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

62,193, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

87,182, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

56,183, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

80,190, 1.80 60 79,211, 89.6 43

43,187, 40.45 48 193, 80.6 35

28,180, 1.80 60 7

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

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

The St. Joseph Journal Publishing Co., Publishers.

W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager. Largest 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 table with columns for rate and amount.

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

Do not send checks on country banks. Remit with postal order or draft payable to St. Joseph Journal Publishing Company.

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

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

DRAIN THE SWAMPS!

Unused swamp lands aggregating 100,000 square miles or 70,000,000 acres—are lying idle in the states of Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi.

ECONOMIC IDEA AT WORK.

Uncertainty regarding the new corn crop prospect is already inspiring feeders with the economic idea. Skipper hogs reaching western markets owe their appearance to this impulse.

Daddy's Bedtime Story

The First Independence Day A Lively One

I WONDER if you children know why we celebrate the Fourth of July? asked daddy as the children finished a long account of what they and their little friends meant to do on the coming Independence day.

WISER ONES WERE LOSERS.

Farmers Who Gave Wealthy Or Despised Mine Out in Utah.

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 5.—Mercur's discovery of the almost lost mine where thousands were making good livings off the flow of gold that came from its great blanket vein of ore, and a few were becoming millionaires, there are now only a few hundred families, and small families at that.

LOG USEFUL TO SCIENCE.

Found Embedded 80 Feet in Basalt Rock Formation at Spokane.

Spokane, Wash., July 5.—Believing that the discovery of a lava-matrix log, embedded 80 feet from the face of a cut into the basalt rock formation in the eastern part of Spokane, will aid science to deduce much important data regarding the geological status of the Spokane valley, experts connected with the Smithsonian institution at Washington, D. C., will be requested by the Spokane chamber of commerce to make thorough analysis of the mass.

IN WOMAN'S REALM

Two Tested Recipes.

Strawberry Preserves.—Hull, wash, and measure the berries. Cover with an equal measure of sugar.

Chocolate Pancakes.—Beat two eggs separately. Add to the yolks one tablespoonful each of sugar and melted butter.

Cherries.—If cherries are plentiful candy some as they are handy to have for garnishing purposes.

Cherry Jam.—Stone and weigh cherries, boil them over a brisk fire for an hour, keeping them almost constantly stirred from the bottom of the pan.

Preserved Cherries.—Wash, stem, and stone cherries, save every drop of juice and use it in place of water in making the syrup.

The Stock Cattle Question.—The stock cattle situation is decidedly interesting just at this time and there are about as many different

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The Red Book The Red Book FREE

This book is not a jumbled mass of everything that is made. It tells you of our Harness and Saddles, how to buy at Wholesale Prices.

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H. & M. HARNESS SHOP Stock Yards, St. Joseph, Mo.

St. Joseph Stock Yards Co. St. Joseph, Mo. We Are in the Market Every day for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

We are especially bidding for Range Cattle and Sheep, both for slaughter and feeding. Located on fourteen railroads, and in the center of the best corn and live stock district in the United States.

The Galloway MANURE SPREADER Only \$39.50 F.O.B. WATERLOO

PROTECT YOUR CATTLE FROM BLACKLEG Blackleg's are Simplest, Safest and Surest Preventive.

DON'T SHIP YOUR CATTLE Why sacrifice on your cattle by shipping them to the market at this season, simply because grass is short?

SHAVE SHAMPOO WHISKY DISTILLED FOR MEDICAL USE M. J. SHERIDAN, PROPRIETOR. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

FRED WATSON FINANCIER

BY DONALD ALLEN

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

The trouble with Mr. Fred Watson, bachelor and thirty years old, was that no one took him seriously. He had a fair income, and he was indolent. For years and years he had been going to do this or that—something to make the world sit up and think—but he had gone on doing nothing. It had come about that he had many friends and few believers.

Mr. Watson had decided that he was in love with a certain young lady. She could not believe that he was sincere, and married another. Three months later he was just as much in love with another, and received no more credit.

Mrs. James Renfrew, a young widow, was Mr. Watson's second cousin. He had fallen in love and proposed matrimony three different times before her marriage to Mr. Renfrew. A year after the cousin had been left a widow she proposed again. He was just as serious as he had been on the other occasions. He was just as certain in his own mind that marriage was the thing for him.

It was well for the bachelor that he had a fixed income, and that he could anticipate none of it in advance. He was known as an "easy mark."

In fact, he was so quick that on one occasion a get-rich-quick man had returned his money with a note saying that he did not take the money from children.

The cousin had expected the fourth proposal, and when it came she answered:

"Fred, it is not probable I shall ever marry again, but if I do it will be to a financier. I have always had an admiration for that class of men. The newspapers call them 'wolves' and all that, but a man who can beat Wall Street has brains. Think of a man acquiring an old railroad fifty miles long and turning it into a trunk line reaching from ocean to ocean! Think of a man consolidating half a dozen starving corporations into one, that pays thirty per cent. dividends! Think—"

"I shall do the same or better!" calmly announced Mr. Watson.

"You poor child!" exclaimed the cousin as she laughed in his face.

"Why, Fred, if you were financier



He Had to Go Slow and Pick Up the Trail.

enough to buy forty bushels of potatoes at forty cents a bushel you'd sell them at the first offer of thirty-five!"

"Cousin, I shall become a great financier."

"When?"

"Right away. You admire financiers, and therefore I shall take up that line. When I have shown you that I am a success at it I shall hope for your hand. What do you say?"

"I don't forbid you to hope, but now don't go off and lose all you have. Your line is being indolent and good natured. Don't change it."

"But I am no longer indolent."

"Since when?"

"Half an hour ago. Now that I have hope to sustain me I am going to hustle. Monday I start for the west to begin my financiering. I shall take up mines. You have made money in them, why shouldn't I?"

"Fred Watson, don't be an idiot!" was the exclamation. "Why, they'll skin you out of your patrimony in a week! My investments were made by a sharp lawyer, and though I have had some big dividends I don't feel safe. Gracious, but you are the last man who should think of going there!"

"If they can cheat the financier they are welcome to. The financier will be working for the heart and hand of his dear cousin. He now has something to strive for. For the first time in his life he feels that he has struck his gait. Mr. Easy Mark sheds his name."

Mrs. Renfrew advanced other arguments and besought the interference of mutual friends, but Mr. Watson was obdurate. No one had ever found him so determined. He departed on the day set, and in due time another tenderfoot arrived in Nevada. He arrived there because the train did, and because Providence guided him.

When he reached his objective

point, the Emma mine, from which the widow was drawing dividends, was only two miles away. The name of the mine was being buzzed about, and within an hour he learned that "the same old game" had been worked again. The Emma was a hole in the ground, but scarcely more. Its glowing circulars were frauds. Its dividends had been paid from the money sent in. The time had come for the swindlers to skip, and they had that very morning taken their bootie and departed.

There were winks and grins and talk, but no one called them villains. The same game had been played scores of times. If suckers had bitten at back exposed time after time, who should feel any sympathy for them? In this case, as the financier ascertained, the swindlers had not departed east or west by railroad. For some unknown reason they had just consigned enough left to feel that a few days' retirement into the hills was due the public. That would give the duped one time to shed their tears and invest elsewhere.

Until Mr. Fred Watson had heard all about the "Emma" he had not decided just how to begin his financiering. That gave him his cue. He surprised the natives some next morning by riding away all alone. He had bought a horse, and he had bought guns and provisions. He didn't look as if he wanted to be eaten by a grizzly bear, and he certainly was too green to be taken for a prospector, and the oldtimers finally decided that he must be an artist in search of scenery. Not a person would give him credit for being a financier, and yet that was what he was. He had set out to track down the swindlers and their bootie. It was a job for the sheriff and his posse, but had not the Widow Renfrew said she would not marry anybody but a financier? It was a plain case of a fool rushing in.

There were three partners in the swindle. They had retired to a hunter's cabin fifty miles away. It was four days before the tenderfoot overhauled them. They had known where they were going—he had had to go slow and pick up the trail. His friends had said that he had no stamina—no persistence—no stick to it, but he followed on like a bloodhound. To do what? They would be three to one and armed. A few times in his indolent life Mr. Watson had fired a pistol in a shooting gallery and had hit—nothing. A few times only he had ridden a horse in the park, but now as regularly as his broncho bucked him off he clung into the saddle again.

The arrival at the hunter's cabin was made at mid-afternoon. It was a warm, lazy day, and the three men slept beneath a tree. Mr. Watson had never even read a pirate story, but a natural instinct told him how pirates ought to work.

There were arms in plenty in the cabin. On foot and stepping softly, he deposited them at the bottom of a handy ravine. When the sleepers awoke at his call it was to behold two guns pointed at them. They were permitted to sit up and gaze at the disturber of their slumbers. They were asked to unbutton their money belts and toss them to him. If only the fellows at the club could have seen indolent Fred then! Not one of the trio made that charge against him. The heathen raged, but he parted with his cash at the same time.

Ten days later the financier was ushered into the presence of the widow who admired only that sort. He laid a package on a stand and said:

"Cousin Jennie, you had fifteen thousand dollars invested in the 'Emma' mine. In two weeks I have made it sixty-five thousand, and here it is. I had nothing whatever invested, but in two weeks I have made three times as much. Do you know of any financier who can beat that? If you do I'll go back and do so some more."

The widow had said a financier, and here was certainly one. She placed her hand in his.

His Work Wasted.

At a reception at the Tuilleries the Emperor Napoleon Third asked Edmund About if he knew Spanish. About, who had been long sipping from an important diplomatic post, answered promptly. "Not yet, sire." But the very next day he went back to work to learn it, and a few months later he said to the emperor: "Sire, I can speak Spanish now." Though the sovereign seemed rather surprised About continued, nothing daunted: "I have learned Spanish because your majesty asked me if I could speak that language." "Ah, yes," answered Napoleon. "I remember, now. I had just been reading 'Don Quixote' in the original, and had taken great pleasure in it."

Groom Flees Near Church.

Deserted by her sweetheart when 100 yards from the church on their way to be married at Wyoming, Pa., Miss Johanna Capinski had a warrant issued for the backward groom. He is R. M. Galen and he was captured by a constable. He is charged with breach of promise, and has been held for a hearing later. The minister and the guests were waiting when Galen departed. The greatly perturbed girl waited a couple of hours and then the wedding was called off. Later, as he did not appear with any explanation, the girl decided to have him arrested.

Fruitless Struggling.

"I understand that after waiting 20 years she married a struggling young man?"

"Yes, poor chap. He struggled the best he knew how, but she landed him."

HE'S A COMPETENT ADVISER

Farmers' Son Ran Away to the City and Now Edits an Agricultural Paper.

"It is greatly to be regretted," was remarked in the hearing of a farmer, "that farmers' boys do not stick to the farm. It seems as if scarcely any of them do."

"Oh, I dunno," said the farmer. "I've raised eight boys and they're all farmers 'cept one."

"Is that so? Only one of them caught by the glitter of the city, eh?"

"Yes, that's all. Poor Bob would go spite of all I could do—run away to the city when he was 12, and we ain't never seen him since, though it's been over 20 years. But I dunno but it's all right; he hadn't no likin' for farm work, nor wouldn't take no interest in it. He jes' naturally seemed to hate the farm, and didn't know enough about farm work to drive ducks to water."

"Yes, I think it was better that he should leave the farm, as he evidently had no taste for it. Is he in the mercantile business?"

"Oh, no, nothing of the kind," replied the farmer. "For the last ten years Bob has been editor of an agricultural paper. He writes the 'Hints to Farmers,' 'How to Do Farm Work,' 'Stick to the Farm, Boys,' and such things."

MICE IN THE RAILWAY CARS

Traveling Man Always Carries a Trap, and Catches One About Every Other Night.

"On my last trip across the continent I met a man who showed me a hitherto unsuspected danger of sleeping cars," said the traveling man. "The first night out from Denver he occupied the berth across the aisle from mine. Shortly after everybody had turned in for the night I heard him fussing around and I looked out. He had baited an old-fashioned mouse trap with cheese and was leaning out to set it on the floor under his berth. Along in the night I thought I heard the trap click. The next morning I got up ahead of my neighbor to watch his maneuvers with the mouse trap. I felt kind of creepy when I saw him pick up the trap with a dead mouse dangling from the wire noose. Later I expressed astonishment at my neighbor's bagging that kind of game on a transcontinental train."

"Oh, that's nothing," said he. "I catch a mouse about every other night in seasons when I am on the road most of the time. I don't know where they make their nests, but there are few of the ordinary coaches that do not carry their share of mice."

"In Chicago I bought a five-cent mouse trap and set it on the way home, but I did not catch a mouse."

From the Greek.

Greeks call a city "polis." The fundamental, or root, of the word was "pol." The Aryan stock, from which Greek and Latin descended, had a way of emphasizing an idea by reduplication; that is, by repeating the root syllable. So probably after the separation of the Greek from his Aryan birthplace, the old parent stock reduplicated "pol" and made "popol" of it, by which was meant one inhabitant of the city. That reduplicated word appears in Latin as "populus," meaning now all the citizens of a "polis." The Latin went out from the Aryan hive long after the Greeks. They carried "populus" with them, but left "polis" behind. The English descendant of the Aryan stock says "people" now instead of "populus," but almost keeps the original in "population." He keeps "polis" also, in the word "politics," which is easily seen by its etymology to be "the science of being a citizen."

Chinese Traits.

The Chinese are orderly, law-abiding and well-behaved; they have a strong sense of right and justice—are fair minded; they are reliable in commercial dealings—pay their debts and keep their agreements, whether verbal or written; they are dutiful to parents, fond of children and mindful of etiquette and punctilious about returning courtesies or favors; they are respectful to elders and superiors; they honor and respect character and intellectual ability, and do not recognize an aristocracy of wealth. This list might be largely extended, but it is enough to show what I have undertaken to show—that China has not by any means to seek abroad all the requisites for national greatness and popular welfare; some of the most important are here already.—Address to students of St. John's college, Shanghai.

Weather Men "In Clouds"

New York Forecasters Move to Sky-scraper, See Rain and Prepare to Leave, But Are Locked In.

New York.—James Henry Scharr, the chief weather forecaster here, and his two assistants moved into new quarters up among the clouds the other day and got stuck there until rescued by the police.

Heavy Books Injure a Child.

"Don't let the children carry heavy books to and from school," is the advice of a physician who has had a wide experience in children's hospitals. The habit tends to make one shoulder higher than the other, to lengthen the arm and to enlarge the hand disproportionately. When "home work" cannot be avoided, let the child have a set of books for home use. Or, if that is not possible, at least do not allow him to carry books always on the same side.—Good Housekeeping Magazine.

Shameful Confession.

Doctor—You are considerably under weight, sir. What have you been doing? Patient—Nothing. But I'm a retired grocer, doc.—Puck.

COYOTE IS MALIGNED

Gravest Animal Alive, Declares Former U. S. Marshal.

That is Information Given Out by Jack Abernathy of Oklahoma, Retired Qualified for Talk Than Any Other Person.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The coyote has been greatly maligned. Instead of being the worst coward in the animal kingdom it is the bravest thing in existence. That is the information coming from Catch-Em-Alive Jack Abernathy, former United States marshal, and better qualified for discussing the coyote, perhaps, than any other living man.

Recently while discussing coyote-hunting with some friends, Abernathy gave utterance to some statements that are surprising.

"There is a mistaken impression regarding the coyote," he said. "I have caught a thousand of them and I never made one yelp with pain. They would rather run than fight, but when they are cornered they fight like the very old Nick and die without a whimper."

"I would rather catch a wolf alive than a coyote. The wolf is larger, but the coyote is quicker."

"The coyote never hunts trouble. I never had one attack me unless I had started the fight. He sleeps the greater part of the day and forages at night. I have noticed that they are braver at night than in the daytime."

"As to their intelligence—why, dang it, they're the smartest things living. They are more cunning than a fox. They can ambush a dog with more skill than a Mississippi sinner can invade a hen roost on a dark night. Their favorite trick is to 'double' on dogs when being chased. I had a fine greyhound killed once by this trick. Three dogs were chasing a coyote. The trail led through a rough country and the wolf, as they are commonly called on the ranges, led the dogs into a trap. A half dozen other coyotes came out from a ravine and took after the dogs. Suddenly the wolf that was being pursued stopped and in a moment there was the all-fredest fight you ever saw. They killed one of the dogs before I could get close enough to unlimber my Winchester and get into the game."

"A wolf knows when he is in danger and when he is not. Once I had a coop of chickens in camp. The coyotes were prowling about, so I took the coop out on the prairie not far away and surrounded it with wolf traps. Early the next morning I took my revolver and went out to see if I had caught anything. Not a trap had been disturbed. While I stood there seven of the rascals snoped up out of the darkness and surrounded me. They came up to within ten feet of me and I began to expect a fight. I drew away from them, making toward camp, thinking to unchain the dogs and have an early morning chase. They followed, but when they caught smell of the dogs, they took to their heels."

"There is something queer about the howling of coyotes. It reminds me more of Indians dancing than anything else. I think the Indians learned some of their antics from the coyotes; and then again when you remember how smart the doggone coyote is, it may have been the other way, he may have caught the trick from watching the Indians."

World's Copyright Laws.

A writer in the London Chronicle, discussing copyright laws, says that Mexico, Venezuela and Guatemala are the only countries where authors enjoy the privilege of perpetual copyright. This is worth something in Mexico, where there is a fairly large reading public, but is of little or no value in the other two countries. Spain is the most generous of European countries toward its authors. Copyright there lasts for 80 years after the author's death. In France the term is 50 years, and in Germany, where no copyright law existed until 1870, it is 30 years. "In the United States," adds the Chronicle, "copyright lasts for 28 years after publication, and this is extended to 42 years if the author or his widow or children are alive at the expiration of the term. And that is the country of pensions!"

Animals on the Stage.

Although human actors often fail to arouse enthusiasm, animal actors never appear without being appreciated. At the Hippodrome a boxing kangaroo and a troupe of unusually well-trained monkeys keep the audience in gales of laughter while their act is on. I cannot imagine a more grotesque animal on the stage than a kangaroo. This one is the most famous of its kind in the world. He boxes with the skill of a trained pugilist and ducks his head and evades a blow with a suggestion of real thought. The kangaroo belongs to the clown Armando, but it is Mrs. Armando who teaches him how to box. It is not easy to train a kangaroo. To punish one would be disastrous, because of the natural tendency which he has to ward suicide.—Harriet Quimby in Leslie's.

Despised Thistle a Forage.

It was by accident the western Kansas farmers found that Russian thistles make a good forage crop for cattle. The farmers for years had battled against the Russian thistle pest and the state legislature appropriated money to combat it.

Soda Water Quenches Fire.

Marietta, Pa.—Fire in the laboratory of Lobhart's drug store was extinguished with soda water and bird seed. The clerk hurried to the cellar, unlocked a soda tank charged with 250 pounds pressure, carried it to the first floor and turned on the gas. While he was using the soda water another clerk grabbed packages of bird manna containing grit and threw it on the fire.

GIRAFFE A CURIOUS BRUTE

Though Exceedingly Frightened by Slight Rustle, He is Quite Indifferent to Loud Noises.

Among the curious characteristics of the giraffe is its strange indifference to loud noises, as contrasted with its peculiar "scarciness" with reference to slight sounds. Noisy sounds, like that of a man walking near in hobbled boots, the giraffe does not appear to notice, but should it be approached by a woman whose skirts give out but the slightest rustle, the sound thereof causes the giraffe to start up with pricked ears and eyes distended in fear.

Officials of a zoological institution, situated near a canal, tell of a curious instance of this peculiarity of giraffes. After a terrible explosion of gaspuffer on a barge on the canal, the keepers were astonished to observe that the giraffes took little notice of the tremendous blast. They jumped to their feet, but almost at once laid down again, when they found that nothing extraordinary had happened in their enclosure. But, were a keeper at night to creep along outside that enclosure in his stocking feet, the queer beasts would exhibit such terror that one would imagine them about to dash themselves in terror against the fences.

Giraffes fear the lurking foe, and a big bang scares them hardly at all. To them the faint, rustling sound is a token of the greatest danger. In that respect they are like deer.

ANY BRIDE SATISFIED HIM

In India, When the Groom's First Choice Balked, He Accepted a Volunteer.

The Youth's Companion recounts a story of a wedding described in Dr. Winifred Weston's "A Bluestocking in India."

"Yesterday I went to a native Christian wedding. Many guests had assembled and the ceremony had progressed to the point where Mr. Grey asked the bride:

"Do you take this man to love, cherish and obey?" when the young woman in the case responded with a surprising and unmistakable "No!"

"Mr. Grey labored with her in an undertone, but to no avail. The marriage had, as usual, been arranged by the parents without consulting the daughter. But it is almost an unknown thing for a girl to be so bold and disobedient. The situation was then explained to the assembled guests, and volunteers were asked to supply the vacancy. A young woman promptly came forward and the ceremony proceeded as if nothing had happened."

"Afterward the bridal pair left the altar by different aisles to hold a reception under a tree, where congratulations and rice were poured upon them. The groom placed a silver ring upon the great toe of the bride's left foot, and a 'best man' tied the groom's neck scarf to the bride's flowing garment, and thus they sat in state for some hours."

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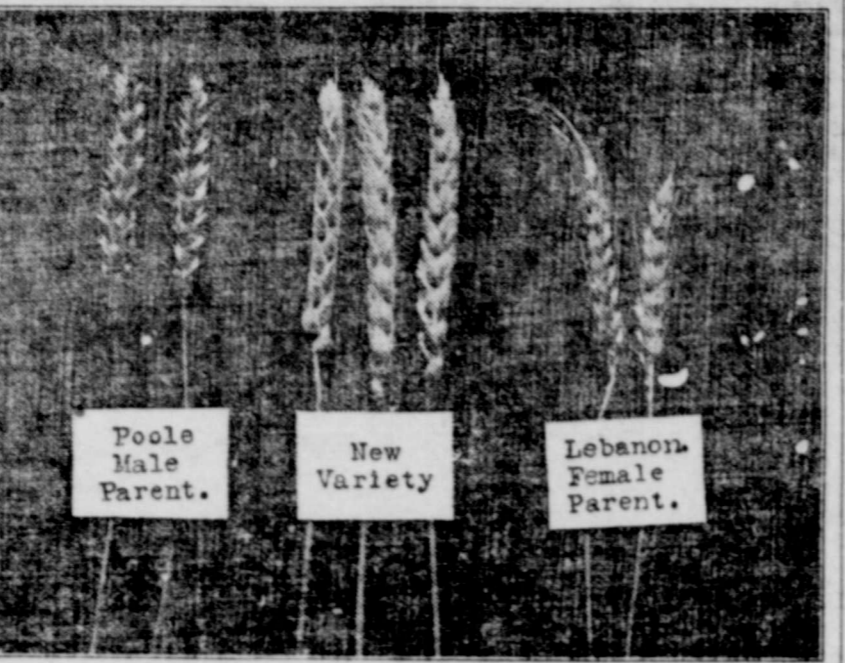
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Several new varieties of wheat which are very much superior to the old varieties have been developed by the agronomy department of the Missouri experiment station. The work of improving wheat yields by breeding up new varieties promises to in-



A new and improved variety obtained by crossing two old varieties and selecting best resulting types. Work of Missouri Experiment Station.

crease the possibilities of Missouri wheat growers.

Plant breeding of this nature requires much work and very close observation. The simple crossing of plants of two different types is not sure to give satisfactory results. Out of many plants that result from cross-

Better Wheat Crops in Missouri. F. H. Demaree, Acting Director of the Agronomy Department, Missouri Experiment Station.

Because of the comparatively large profit and certainty of the corn crop, there has been in the last few years an excess in the corn acreage which has resulted in an injury to the ground and a reduction in the yield. The excess can also be accounted for by the fact that the hessian fly and the chinch bug did so much destruction in the wheat crop and caused the farmers to lose interest in it. Few men have stopped to figure the comparative cost and returns of the two crops.

The statistics kept by the state show that the corn and wheat crops of Missouri just a little more than pay on the land. To increase the profits the yields must be increased.

The first step in increasing the yields is to rotate the crops. At the Missouri Experiment Station the results of the two methods of cropping have been thoroughly compared. While the plots on which the same crop has been grown continuously for the last 20 years have not paid for the cost of production, those growing corn in rotation with other crops produced \$6.2 per cent more than the continuous cropping ones. Wheat yields increased 23.4 per cent during the same time, due to rotation.

The differences in the variety of wheat are not so great as some of the other factors. There are many good varieties grown in the state. However, it pays to use pure seed of a given variety and keep it pure on the farm.

The wheat is best adapted to a close soil. It is a shallow rooting crop, consequently if the soil is very porous the plants are heaved out in winter and the soil washed from around them in spring. So any variety of wheat will do best on the above mentioned type of soil where it is held most firmly in the ground. However much can be done to make such a condition in other types of soil. Too often our farmers plow their ground late and are unable to crush the clods, then sow the grain when it is not well covered, and do not get down to the moist dirt so it can germinate at once. Consequently, a poor stand of weak plants results. These are never able to withstand a severe winter. Plowing for wheat should be done as early in the summer as possible, and frequent cultivation made over the top of the ground. This will allow the connection between the surface soil and the subsoil to be resumed, and will make a fine seedbed on top. Liberal use of the roller is recommended, then a fine seedbed made on top with a spring tooth harrow.

Many farmers practice following wheat after corn, either cutting up the corn or sowing it between the corn rows. If the corn has been cut up, the ground should be disked thoroughly before the wheat is put in, or if it is the intention to sow between the rows, late cultivation of the corn should be practiced, in order to keep the ground free of weeds and a loose seed bed on top. A good result cannot be expected by sowing wheat after corn as by sowing on plowed ground.

For north Missouri wheat may be sown from September 1 to 15th, or if the season is late, even a few days later. In south Missouri it is not advisable to sow earlier than the 20th of September, and sowing may be

ing the ones with the desired characteristics must be selected. Some of the varieties of wheat have increased in yield as much as 14.5 bushels to the acre. This is worth while. The illustration shows two parent varieties of wheat, the head in

the middle being the result of a cross between them. Recently the experiment station exhibited the results of several years' work along this line before the convention of operative millers at Detroit. The millers showed much interest in the improvements that are being made in milling crops.

continued until the middle of October. This late sowing is because of the ravages of the hessian fly on the earlier sown wheat. The average rate of seeding for the state should be about one and a half bushels to the acre, although slightly less may be used on very rich soils.

Perhaps the worst insect enemy of wheat is the Hessian Fly. Although they are so troublesome, still they may be well controlled by the use of "fly traps." There are two broods—a spring and a fall—of which only the fall brood is migratory and is the one to be trapped. Sow a strip of wheat in the field rather early—from the 1st to the 15th of August. The flies will lay their eggs in this, then at the regular sowing time this strip can be plowed under and rolled down well, and the wheat sown again. Such a method will be found of great benefit in aiding the farmers to get rid of this pest.

The wheat smuts also do considerable damage to this crop. These smuts are of two kinds—loose smut, or the common black head which appears in wheat, and the stinking smut. The latter is not visible, but is found inside the grains of wheat, reducing the whole content to a mass of black spores which is extremely objectionable in flour making. These spores are carried over in or on the kernels of wheat and can be largely controlled by the formalin treatment. Immerse a barrel containing a solution of formalin made by adding one pound of formalin to 40 gallons of water. Skim off the grains that float, as they are the ones infested with the stinking smut. Spread the good wheat on the floor to dry, and the treatment for both classes of smut has been accomplished.

The use of good varieties, the better preparation of the seed bed and the control of insect enemies and diseases that the farmer can manage are the main factors to be considered in making a success with wheat.

NOT WARNED BY HER FEARLS

Empress Eugenie Did Not Profit by Superstition Attaching to Her Bridal Necklace.

Various are the superstitions attached to precious stones, and the prognostication of the lady who commented on the Empress Eugenie's bridal pearls has certainly ample justification in later years.

"It was a Spanish lady," says Jane T. Stoddart in her biography, "who as she admired the pearl necklace worn by the youthful sovereign quoted with melancholy foreboding that proverb of her country, 'The pearls which women wear on their wedding day are a symbol of the tears which they will shed.'

"I think it is Maeterlinck who says somewhere that luck really means the possession of a sixth sense which warns one of coming disaster or danger. The Empress Eugenie must surely have possessed of the faculty, though alas! she did not profit by it.

"Strangely enough the empress' first act after her marriage showed that her mind was brooding on images of death and sorrow. At the beginning of her honeymoon at St. Cloud she asked Napoleon to drive her to Versailles and there she inspected with mournful interest the rooms of Marie Antoinette in the Little Trianon.

"On returning to Paris the imperial pair visited the Archives Nationales and read Marie Antoinette's last letter, written from the Conciergerie on the morning of her execution. Eugenie in later years made a collection of relics belonging to the hapless queen."

NO WESTERN MAN FOR HER

New York Stenographer Objects to Employer Whose Business Day Begins Before Nine.

A New York office had advertised for stenographers, and when the applicants came they were interviewed by the assistant manager, who was a woman. An agreement almost had been closed with one bright girl when the assistant mentioned incidentally that the proprietor was a western man. Instantly the fair face of the applicant clouded. "In that case," she said firmly, "I do not wish the position. I am working for a western man now, and that is why I wish to make a change. Why do you know?" her voice dropped to a low, tragic tone, as of one who voices hidden crime—"that man actually gets down to the office at six o'clock in the morning, and he expects us to be there at eight. Worse than that, even when we are on hand promptly at eight he acts as if it was about the middle of the day. Of course, it is easy for him, for it seems he gets up about four o'clock every morning, works a bit at home, reaches the office at six and piles up work for us until eight, so it really does seem late to him when we arrive. No more western men for me, thank you. Any little old New York man will do for me, for New York men don't try to begin office hours before nine or ten o'clock."

Snake-Killing Birds.

In South Africa it is to be found the champion snake killer of the bird family. It is known as the secretary-bird.

The name seems an odd one, but the bird received its name from a crest or tuft of plumage rising from the back of its head, which reminds one of a secretary or bookkeeper with a bunch of quills stuck behind his ear.

As a rule it attacks smaller snakes in preference to the very powerful ones, and in doing so uses every precaution against contact with the poisonous fangs or strong cells. It does not attack its prey suddenly, but, after walking round the spot occupied by the reptile, suddenly spreads its wings and gives the reptile a sudden but sharp blow on the head with its very hard and sharp talons. This is done so quickly that the reptile has no chance to resist.—Harper's Weekly.

The Dog's Mind.

I have a Skye terrier possessing what seems to me at least to be an extraordinary knowledge of time. On each day of the week, excepting Saturday, some scholars pass along a road at the back of my grounds, about 4 p. m., on their way home—about a mile distant. If the dog is out of doors he invariably joins them, accompanies them home, and returns. If he should happen to be indoors at the hour they pass, he sits at a window watching for them; and when they appear, he wags plainly and palpably to be let out. On Saturday, however, when the school is shut, as soon as the doors of my house are opened in the morning, he makes off for the children's cottage, and spends the week end with them, returning to me on Monday. And so it goes on for weeks.—The Scotsman.

Modified Milk.

Modified milk, so called, is a combination of milk, cream and sugar, varied or modified to suit each particular case. It is prepared especially for bottle-fed babies. It is mixed in accordance with physicians' prescriptions to meet each individual case, some requiring more cream, some less cream and more sugar. Of course the foundation is supposed to be fine, pure milk. It commands fancy prices among the city families and ranges from 20 to 30 cents per quart, delivered usually in small packages, frequently in refrigerator cases.

Clover hay should not be hauled in until it is well cured. Vegetables grown on the farm can be had when wanted.

The spraying of potatoes is often spoken of, as potato insurance. Do not be afraid to thin out your plants—they must not be crowded.

For a farm of 100 acres a four-horse team with one driving horse will answer.

To have large ears of sweet corn the ground should be deep and finely pulverized.

The mixed system of farming will furnish the need for the table—and an abundance of vegetables and small fruits.

Probably more garden stuff has been ruined for want of being thinned at the proper time than by any other cause.

Sweet corn, pole lima beans, tomatoes and white potatoes are a four-standard vegetables for both family eating and for market.

THE VOICE OF THE PRESS.

The Herald favors the building of the new state capitol. Let's vote right in August—DeKalb Co. Herald.

This paper thinks that \$3,500,000 is enough to erect and furnish a new capitol, hence favors voting aye on August 1st.—St. Clair Democrat.

The proposition of rebuilding the state capitol at Jefferson City is to be voted upon in August and should carry by a handsome majority.—Columbia Daily Tribune.

The state is now entirely without a capitol building and it has to have one. Every voter should feel a pride in sanctioning the proposition to erect a state house in keeping with the full requirement and dignity of "Imperial Missouri." The proposition to be submitted in August ought to easily carry.—Missouri Cash Book.

Voters throughout the state should organize and carry the state and a half million dollar proposition for a new capitol.—Mexico Ledger.

Let's rebuild the state capitol at Jefferson City and issue three and a half million dollars in bonds therefor.—Mexico Intelligencer.

Nearly all the leading men of both political parties, including public officials, believe that the permanent seat of government should and must remain at Jefferson City, and they are favorable to the pending three and a half million-dollar bond proposition.—Mexico Daily Star.

A better proposition in business has never been put up to the people of Missouri than that to expend \$3,500,000 upon a new capitol building, its equipment and additional grounds.—St. Joseph Gazette.

The people almost without exception are agreed that the capitol should be rebuilt as speedily as possible.—Poplar Bluff Citizen-Democrat.

This is a movement of state-wide interest in which all voters should unite regardless of politics, and thereby do an act really of credit to the state.—Covell Chief.

The new capitol will be worth to the state ten times as much as it will cost.—Cape County Herald.

The people of this state, on Tuesday, August 1st, will by their votes give the new capitol proposition their universal approval.—Excelsior Springs Standard.

The true citizen of Missouri can not afford to vote against the issue of bonds on August 1st for the erection of a new state capitol.—Bunce-ton Tribune.

In these days of progress in Missouri the people can well afford to incur a debt of \$3,500,000 for a new capitol.—Gasconade Republican.

This paper is heartily in favor of the three and a half million dollar bond issue to build a new capitol and will work to that end.—Deep-water World.

Vote for the three and a half million dollar bond issue to rebuild the state capitol.—De Soto Press.

Missourians will hardly hesitate to vote three and a half million dollars to rebuild and furnish a new capitol.—Johnson County Star.

As for us and ours we are going to support the three and a half million dollar new capitol proposition.—Doniphan Prospect-News.

Let's get in line for the August election and settle the matter then, and settle it right.—Caruthersville Twice-a-Week Democrat.

There is no valid reason why this proposition to rebuild the state capitol should not be heartily supported August 1st.—Chilton Hill Rustler.

The state is able to build and equip a suitable state house and the sooner it is done the better.—Bloomfield Vindicator.

LENGTH OF LIFE IN PIGEONS.

A writer in the Field gives some interesting notes on the duration of life in certain breeds of domestic pigeons. Such notes are of some importance, for, as Prof. A. Welsmann has remarked, referring to the duration of life in birds: "There is less exact knowledge upon this subject that we might expect, considering the existing number of ornithologists and ornithological societies, with their numerous publications." The examples given by the writer of the above notes are a white trumpeter cock 22 years, a blue cropper hen 29 years, another cropper 35 years. Of turtle doves there are numerous records of over twenty years, while one is said to have reached the age thirty-seven years. We may compare this with the records of other species of birds given by Welsmann in the appendix to his essay on "The Duration of Life." Thus canaries in captivity attain an age of from 12 to 15 years, while ravens have lived for almost 100. Parrots are known to have exceeded the 100, and a golden eagle which died at Vienna in 1719 had been captured 104 years previously. Swans are said to have lived 300 years, but this must be taken as doubtful.

MINING DEAL FOR \$1,000,000.

Los Angeles, Calif.—E. H. Merrill of San Francisco has taken an option to purchase or sell the property of the California Trona Company on the desert in San Bernardino and Inyo counties for \$1,000,000. Under the terms of the option Merrill is to deduct \$200,000 from the sale price as his personal commission and from the balance he is to pay off all the company's obligations, and if necessary expend money from this balance to have the courts perfect the company's title to the property. The Foreign Mining Development Company (limited) holds a judgment of nearly \$200,000 against the property for money loaned to develop the Trona interests.

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