

STEERS CLEAR SLOWLY

TRADE MOVEMENT LACKS SNAP BUT BULK OF SALES ARE FIGURED STEADY.

SOME CHOICE BEEVES HERE

Cows Steady—Heifers and Mixed Yearlings Steady to Weak—Bulls and Veals Unchanged—Stockers Bull.

There were no new developments in the market for beef steers today. Packer demand appeared to be in nowise pressing and the same slow tone that characterized the trade of Monday and Tuesday was still in evidence.

Some few loads of good to strictly choice beefs were embraced in the day's assortment, one lot of heavy Missouri fed 'whites' attracting particular attention by reason of the finish carried.

Estimates called for 1,800 cattle here today as compared with 1,764 a week ago and 1,291 on the corresponding day a year ago.

The following prices are quotable on the St. Joseph market today: Choice to prime steers, \$5.00 to \$5.60;

Good to choice, \$4.75 to \$5.25; common to good steers, \$3.75 to \$4.50; common to fair, \$3.50 to \$4.00; good to fancy yearlings, \$6.75 to \$7.50.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers. No. 1, \$11.50; No. 2, \$11.00; No. 3, \$10.50; No. 4, \$10.00; No. 5, \$9.50; No. 6, \$9.00; No. 7, \$8.50; No. 8, \$8.00; No. 9, \$7.50; No. 10, \$7.00; No. 11, \$6.50; No. 12, \$6.00; No. 13, \$5.50; No. 14, \$5.00; No. 15, \$4.50; No. 16, \$4.00; No. 17, \$3.50; No. 18, \$3.00; No. 19, \$2.50; No. 20, \$2.00; No. 21, \$1.50; No. 22, \$1.00; No. 23, \$0.50; No. 24, \$0.00.

COWS, HEIFERS AND MIXED. The supply of butcher classes here today was lighter than on the previous day. Heifers and mixed yearlings made up the bulk of the run, cows being scarce as mostly in good to good fat cows met with comparatively free sale and prices were fully steady with yesterday.

Choice to prime cows, \$6.25 to \$7.25; good to choice cows, \$5.50 to \$6.50; fair to good cows, \$4.50 to \$5.50; common to fair cows, \$3.50 to \$4.50; common to fair cows, \$3.25 to \$4.25; common to fair cows, \$3.00 to \$4.00; common to fair cows, \$2.75 to \$3.75; common to fair cows, \$2.50 to \$3.50; common to fair cows, \$2.25 to \$3.25; common to fair cows, \$2.00 to \$3.00; common to fair cows, \$1.75 to \$2.75; common to fair cows, \$1.50 to \$2.50; common to fair cows, \$1.25 to \$2.25; common to fair cows, \$1.00 to \$2.00; common to fair cows, \$0.75 to \$1.75; common to fair cows, \$0.50 to \$1.50; common to fair cows, \$0.25 to \$1.25; common to fair cows, \$0.00 to \$1.00.

Feeding Cows and Stock Heifers. No. 1, \$4.50; No. 2, \$4.00; No. 3, \$3.50; No. 4, \$3.00; No. 5, \$2.50; No. 6, \$2.00; No. 7, \$1.50; No. 8, \$1.00; No. 9, \$0.50; No. 10, \$0.00.

Stockers and Feeders. No. 1, \$1.75; No. 2, \$1.50; No. 3, \$1.25; No. 4, \$1.00; No. 5, \$0.75; No. 6, \$0.50; No. 7, \$0.25; No. 8, \$0.00.

Yearlings and Calves. No. 1, \$3.00; No. 2, \$2.75; No. 3, \$2.50; No. 4, \$2.25; No. 5, \$2.00; No. 6, \$1.75; No. 7, \$1.50; No. 8, \$1.25; No. 9, \$1.00; No. 10, \$0.75; No. 11, \$0.50; No. 12, \$0.25; No. 13, \$0.00.

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HOGS SHADE STRONGER

MODERATE SUPPLY TAKEN OVER AT GENERALLY STEADY TO STRONG PRICES.

CLOSED FULLY 5c HIGHER

Trade Not Overly Active, Packers Fighting Stronger Values—Top \$7.85, Bulk of Sales \$7.50 to \$7.75.

Hogs averaged strong with yesterday, prices ranging from steady to 5c higher. Estimates called for 5,500 hogs locally and around 6,000 came in. A week ago 6,153 head were offered and a year ago the supply comprised 5,965 head. The five markets had 6,550 hogs in the aggregate today as against 6,500 a week ago and 76,000 a year ago. The early outlook favored a weak to lower market. Chicago opened weak to a shade lower and similar conditions were reported from other outside points. The local trade opened slow with buyers bidding steady to weak. The situation improved as the day advanced and the bulk of the offerings sold steady to strong with spots in the course of the day's trading that looked close around a nickel higher. Buyers, however, granted stronger prices under protest and the movement toward the scales was not very lively but that a seasonal clearance was made. Extreme late trade was active at price fully 5c higher than Tuesday's average. Quality on the whole was good, although the strictly choice to fancy butcher grades were not very plentiful. Prices ranged from \$7.50 to \$7.85, with the bulk selling at \$7.50 to \$7.75. The bulk yesterday sold at \$7.50 to \$7.75, a week ago at \$7.40 to \$7.65, a month ago at \$7.40 to \$7.65, a year ago at \$5.95 to \$6.10, two years ago at \$5.20 to \$5.35, three years ago at \$4.00 to \$4.25, and four years ago at \$3.42 to \$3.57.

Representative Hog Sales. No. 1, \$7.85; No. 2, \$7.75; No. 3, \$7.65; No. 4, \$7.55; No. 5, \$7.45; No. 6, \$7.35; No. 7, \$7.25; No. 8, \$7.15; No. 9, \$7.05; No. 10, \$6.95; No. 11, \$6.85; No. 12, \$6.75; No. 13, \$6.65; No. 14, \$6.55; No. 15, \$6.45; No. 16, \$6.35; No. 17, \$6.25; No. 18, \$6.15; No. 19, \$6.05; No. 20, \$5.95; No. 21, \$5.85; No. 22, \$5.75; No. 23, \$5.65; No. 24, \$5.55; No. 25, \$5.45; No. 26, \$5.35; No. 27, \$5.25; No. 28, \$5.15; No. 29, \$5.05; No. 30, \$4.95; No. 31, \$4.85; No. 32, \$4.75; No. 33, \$4.65; No. 34, \$4.55; No. 35, \$4.45; No. 36, \$4.35; No. 37, \$4.25; No. 38, \$4.15; No. 39, \$4.05; No. 40, \$3.95; No. 41, \$3.85; No. 42, \$3.75; No. 43, \$3.65; No. 44, \$3.55; No. 45, \$3.45; No. 46, \$3.35; No. 47, \$3.25; No. 48, \$3.15; No. 49, \$3.05; No. 50, \$2.95; No. 51, \$2.85; No. 52, \$2.75; No. 53, \$2.65; No. 54, \$2.55; No. 55, \$2.45; No. 56, \$2.35; No. 57, \$2.25; No. 58, \$2.15; No. 59, \$2.05; No. 60, \$1.95; No. 61, \$1.85; No. 62, \$1.75; No. 63, \$1.65; No. 64, \$1.55; No. 65, \$1.45; No. 66, \$1.35; No. 67, \$1.25; No. 68, \$1.15; No. 69, \$1.05; No. 70, \$0.95; No. 71, \$0.85; No. 72, \$0.75; No. 73, \$0.65; No. 74, \$0.55; No. 75, \$0.45; No. 76, \$0.35; No. 77, \$0.25; No. 78, \$0.15; No. 79, \$0.05; No. 80, \$0.00.

Stocks and Feeders. No. 1, \$1.75; No. 2, \$1.50; No. 3, \$1.25; No. 4, \$1.00; No. 5, \$0.75; No. 6, \$0.50; No. 7, \$0.25; No. 8, \$0.00.

Yearlings and Calves. No. 1, \$3.00; No. 2, \$2.75; No. 3, \$2.50; No. 4, \$2.25; No. 5, \$2.00; No. 6, \$1.75; No. 7, \$1.50; No. 8, \$1.25; No. 9, \$1.00; No. 10, \$0.75; No. 11, \$0.50; No. 12, \$0.25; No. 13, \$0.00.

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STOCKS AND FEEDERS

Buyers of stock cattle and finishing steers were under no incentive of necessity to break early speed records in their efforts to get to the few odds and ends of light and medium weight cattle included in today's moderate mid-week run of cattle as they have the bulk of their purchases of previous days still on hand and are able to deliver a splendid assortment of cattle to prospective buyers at any time. The situation in the local check by the late spring, high-priced feed and muddy feedlots, and naturally buyers were not overly anxious to increase their holdings under the circumstances, unless offerings looked like a profitable investment. Trade was inclined to drag and light supply was apparently all that prevented buyers from purchasing a lower market. However, the few sales made were quoted generally steady from all quarters, except in a few instances where the odds and ends available changing hands at steady prices, generally.

Good to choice feeding steers are quotable at \$5.00 to \$5.50; medium to good grades at \$4.75 to \$5.25; fancy stock steers at \$4.50 to \$5.00; common to fair stock steers at \$3.50 to \$4.50; stock heifers, fair to good, \$4.25 to \$5.25; stock calves, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Stockers and Feeders. No. 1, \$1.75; No. 2, \$1.50; No. 3, \$1.25; No. 4, \$1.00; No. 5, \$0.75; No. 6, \$0.50; No. 7, \$0.25; No. 8, \$0.00.

Yearlings and Calves. No. 1, \$3.00; No. 2, \$2.75; No. 3, \$2.50; No. 4, \$2.25; No. 5, \$2.00; No. 6, \$1.75; No. 7, \$1.50; No. 8, \$1.25; No. 9, \$1.00; No. 10, \$0.75; No. 11, \$0.50; No. 12, \$0.25; No. 13, \$0.00.

Feeding Cows and Stock Heifers. No. 1, \$4.50; No. 2, \$4.00; No. 3, \$3.50; No. 4, \$3.00; No. 5, \$2.50; No. 6, \$2.00; No. 7, \$1.50; No. 8, \$1.00; No. 9, \$0.50; No. 10, \$0.00.

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WHEAT

Today's cash values: Receipts, wheat, 7 cars; corn, 19 cars; oats, 3 cars.

Wheat. No. 2 red, \$1.12 @ 1 1/2; No. 3 white, \$1.02 @ 1 1/2; No. 2 hard, \$1.09 @ 1 1/2; No. 3 hard, \$1.07 @ 1 1/2.

Corn. No. 2 white, \$0.80 @ 80%; No. 4 white, \$0.74 @ 77%; No. 2 mixed, \$0.80 @ 80%; No. 3 mixed, \$0.79 @ 80%; No. 2 yellow, \$0.80 @ 71%; No. 3 yellow, \$0.79 @ 80%; No. 4 yellow, \$0.77 @ 78%

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

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THE BURDEN FARMERS BEAR.

Insects are the primary pests in many regions. For example, in southern California, wireworms are among the most important pests; in Utah, Idaho and Colorado the curly-top leafhopper and webworms are very injurious; in the northwest the beet aphid is most destructive; in some seasons the beet army worm causes great losses; in the more eastern beet-growing states, from Michigan to Kansas, grasshoppers are very destructive; in the north white grubs are troublesome; and southward, flea beetles and blister beetles do great damage. Cutworms are injurious practically everywhere.

WINTER STOCK LOSSES HEAVY.

Delegates returning from the northwestern stock meetings all report stock losses heavy for the winter, the late severe storm being especially hard on the already weakened cattle, sheep and horses, says the Omaha Journal-Stockman. The feed bill was undoubtedly the largest in the history of the range stock industry but stockmen figure that market conditions are so favorable that there is a good opportunity for them to partially recoup their losses this summer and fall. Stockmen are proverbially hopeful and they are putting in their time getting ready for a good grass season instead of worrying about the hard winter they have passed through.

FEW CATTLE TO NORTHWEST.

Denver Field and Farm: The annual roundup of southern stock for the northern grass will not begin until next month and then it will not amount to much as compared with the rush of former years. The only man in the north who has bought anything this far is Tobe Driscoll of Spearfish, South Dakota, and he took only 2,000 head. Very few Texas or Mexican steers will find their way as far north as Wyoming, Montana and the Dakotas this spring. Prices are too high and there is not the range on which to mature them that there used to be. Yearlings are being offered at \$33 and \$35 and some 3's and 4's at \$45 to \$47.50. A fair movement is contracted for Kansas and Oklahoma pastures but the revolution going on down in Mexico will have a good deal to do with the case. If the trouble is settled soon a good many Old Mexican cattle will cross the Rio Grande to restock Texas pastures and we will get a few of them here in Colorado. If 800 carloads should reach Denver this season it will be a big run.

FOOD WASTES.

The tendency toward economical efficiency is spreading to public institutions. Any charity which is characterized by inconsiderate extravagance defests its wider usefulness; and organized benevolence which is forgetful of the limitations of human helpfulness does not deserve a continuance of public support. In public institutions—asylums, prisons and the like—financial resources must be carefully husbanded in many departments. But in one direction which concerns no small share of the total expenditure, namely, the food problem, less consideration has hitherto been brought to bear than the best interest of all concerned really demands.

The reason for this apparent neglect of conservation in the handling of supplies is partly to be sought in misguided sentiment. There is an impression easily spread that economy in food management is synonymous with enforced starvation and mistreatment; so that the guardians of public dependents are unwilling to face hysterical charges of the abuse of their wards.

Economy of the sort here referred to not only means the substitution of cheaper, yet adequate, nutrients for

Daddy's Bedtime Story—The Little Fish That Ate Too Much



Naughty Harry Fed the Fishes.

BEDTIME was not a very lively hour. Jack and Evelyn knew that if they were too noisy daddy would not tell a story. So they sat very quiet as he began: "The Jones children had two beautiful pets. They were carp. These two fishes lived in a big glass bowl filled with water. The bowl was placed on a little table in the bay window of the dining room where every one who passed might see them.

"They were very beautiful fishes—bright red, with scales that glistened like silver and fins and tails as light as gossamer. Each little carp had round black eyes and a funny mouth that turned down at the corners. When the fishes opened their mouths, as they often did, the mouths looked like tiny trapdoors. "Fishes have gills, little openings at the sides of the head, and the water they gulp in is passed back into their throats and out of the gills. This is the fishes' way of breathing.

"The little Jones boys used to wonder why the fishes opened their mouths so much. "One day Mrs. Jones was away from home, and Harry had a young friend to spend the afternoon, for there happened to be no school. "And what do you feed them? asked the friend. "Oh, fish food and things like that," Harry answered. "Must be hungry now. See how they open their mouths," the visitor remarked. "Harry did not like any one to think his pets were not well cared for. His mother fed the fishes regularly. He said, 'Well, I think they've been fed, but I'll just show you how they eat.'

"The names of the fishes were Rose and Silver. These names were given them on account of their looks. Rose was a bright pink, while Silver was paler, and his scales glistened more brightly in the sunlight. "Silver was always hungry or seemed to be. Mrs. Jones said that Silver was greedy.

"Harry threw some of the fish food into the water, and both fishes made a dash for it. Silver got it, and in their interest in watching the fish eat the boy fed them the remainder of the package of food. "Of course Silver was ill. For several days he lay on the bottom of the bowl looking pale and unhappy. Rose did her best to comfort him, trying to start him swimming by gently pushing him with her head. "Silver did get well, but Harry was so sorry to see his pet suffer that he has promised never again to feed the fishes without leave."

dearer foods; it means likewise a careful consideration of the problem of waste. The kinds and proportions of food to serve are large questions about which there is none too much information at the present time. The disposal of sewage and garbage is being carefully studied, but little systematic inquiry has been made in this country into the means of reducing the amount of waste which is disposed of through these channels. The Journal of the American Medical Association discusses these questions editorially, and urges that they be studied carefully.

COST OF LIVING IN 1879.

Prices of That Time Not Much Different Than Those of Today.

New York Evening World: Here is a copy of an old price list of articles on sale in New York City in 1879. The high cost of living today makes some of these articles seem wondrously cheap; while others would be dear, even now. Compare the whole table with present prices and note the odd differences: Superfine flour, \$3.50 per barrel. Common flour, \$3 per barrel. Muscovado sugar, 6 1/2 to 8 cents a pound. Lead sugar, 15 cents a pound. Butter, 7 to 8 cents a pound. Lard, 8 cents a pound. Coffee, 25 cents a pound. Cheese, 13 cents a pound. Hyson tea, \$1.50 a pound. Segun tea, 75 cents a pound. Bohea tea, 55 cents a pound. Windward island rum, 59 cents a gallon. Country rum, 32 cents a gallon. Ham, 7 cents a pound. Beef, 3 1/2 cents a pound. Carolina tobacco, 3 1/2 to 5 cents a pound. Virginia tobacco, 4 to 5 cents a pound. Ten-pound loaf of wheat bread, 6 cents. Rye loaf, (one pound eight ounces), 3 cents. Men's boots, \$4. Men's shoes, \$1.50. Beaver hat, \$8. Black satin breeches and striped silk vests, \$3 each. Cloth for suits, \$4.75 a yard. Tavern breakfast, 25 cents; dinner, 34 cents; supper, 25 cents. A single bed in a tavern cost 25 cents; a double bed 31 cents. A Rooster chicken at taverns were 24 cents each. Champagne, \$1.25 a bottle; Madeira and claret, \$1; port and sherry, 75 cents.

FARMERS ONE-SIDE NUT CROP

Forceful Urging of the Use of the Butternut Tree for Profit.

Much attention has been given in recent years to the raising of nuts for profit. Orchards of chestnuts, pecans, English walnuts and alberts have been planted, and fabulous stories are told by nurserymen of the quick growth, early bearing and great yield of the stock they advertise. Attempts have been made to grow these nuts in climates not altogether adapted to them, not always with the best results. Occasionally appears the destructive chestnut-bark disease to destroy the work of years, but scattered over the northern states are nut trees growing wild, perfectly hardy and untouched by disease, bearing in their unrequited condition good crops of nuts.

One of the best of these wildlings is the butternut, or white walnut. By roadsides, in fence corners, in barren pastures this hardy nut tree grows thickly. Rarely are butternuts gathered, except perhaps a few bushels to be cracked by the home fire in the winter evenings, yet the largest daily in the state of Vermont has carried an advertisement all the fall asking for 2000 bushels. The few who have gathered them for sale in past years have received from 75 cents to \$1 a bushel for them. There is a market for them in all large places. The white walnut will grow anywhere and will grow very rapidly even without care.

If the butternut tree be cared for as are other orchard trees it makes a phenomenal growth and is one of the most beautiful trees that grows. It comes into bearing at an early age

IMPATIENCE CALLED A SIN

Worse Than Folly, Inasmuch as It Does Harm to Others Besides the Unfortunate Possessor.

The word patience is not mentioned in the Old Testament. It seems to have come with the Christian religion and to have taken its place among the virtues after Christ came. This is strange, for impatience is one of the implacable enemies of man's peace and joy. It is the easiest sin there is. It is always ready to break out in revolt against the peace and dignity of the individual.

It is mighty unfortunate for a person to be easily afflicted with impatience. It is a real suffering. It is a bad spirit that grabs a man and squeezes the reason out of him. A man is sort of crazy who is impatient. He lets go of faith in God and the logic of events and gets mad at both. It does no good to anybody, and nine cases out of ten a man is ashamed of himself when he lets this sin get the better of him.

As proof that impatience is downright wickedness, notice how a victim of it will swear, insult his friend, snub his wife, kick the cat, slam down whatever is in his hand, and make everybody around him as miserable as himself. Such are the evil associations of impatience.—Ohio State Journal.

BOOBY BIRD IS WELL NAMED

Most Stupid of All Feathered Creatures, Though Its Eggs Are Pronounced Good.

Doubtless the term "booby," signifying a stupid creature, has been misapplied in some cases, but it correctly describes several varieties of birds of the gannet species common to certain islands of the Caribbean sea.

The booby is a small water fowl, and in spring and summer millions of its kind flock to seven little islands some thirty-five miles southeast of Jamaica. The booby bird is so called because of its stupidity, since it has absolutely no fear of man. The islands frequented by these birds are leased to private individuals who derive a large income from the collection and sale of booby eggs. Nearly 50,000 dozen booby eggs were taken from the seven little islands to Jamaica last year, where they were sold at the rate of about \$3.25 for a case containing 500.

An American consular officer familiar with the subject states that while booby eggs are only about two-thirds as large as hen's eggs they are but little inferior in quality. There might be a market in this country for the booby product.

EARLY PASTURE FOR HOGS

Should Be Prepared as Early in the Spring as Possible.

As early in the spring as possible prepare a piece of rich ground. When a good seed bed is made, drill in from 1 to 1 1/2 bushels of barley or early oats per acre; or better still, a mixture of those. Be sure to use the best seed. Then follow with a grass seeder, sowing a mixture of four pounds Dwarf Essex rape, three pounds timothy and eight pounds clover seed per acre. I have been using alsike, medium and mammoth clovers, but this spring shall include alfalfa, writes an expert in Farm and Home.

I cover the seed with a weeder, sometimes crossing. A light spike-tooth harrow will answer also. If sown early the better, this light covering will be sufficient, as there is usually plenty of moisture in the ground at this time.

When the rape is about six inches high, which will be in six to eight weeks, hogs may be turned in the snow. This lot will next year furnish abundant pasture for about 25 shoats per acre. In the meantime timothy and the clovers are growing to support the maturing barley and oats, and with the rape, will furnish a well balanced ration until covered with snow. This lot will next year furnish the best meadow or pasture on the farm.

MADE MILLION IN 30 YEARS

Iowa Man Got Start by Buying Eighty Acres of Land.

Marshalltown, Ia., April 23.—The success of J. H. Charlton, the Pocahontas, Ia., banker who died a few days ago of apoplexy, is shown by the man's will and inventory of his holdings, filed in the district court. Thirty years ago Charlton started his business career in Pocahontas county by buying eighty acres of farm land in Center township at \$3 per acre. Half of the purchase price, or \$120, he put on the land in the shape of a mortgage. At his death he owned, clear from all incumbrance, 6,000 acres of land, which with stock, machinery and buildings, are worth \$400,000, according to the inventory. The estate is left in trust until Charlton's youngest son, now 14, becomes of age, and it is estimated that by that time, and on the natural rise in the value of land, the estate will easily be worth \$1,000,000.

FLOOD NEWS VERY GRAVE

Thousands of Refugees From High Waters of Mississippi.

New Orleans, April 23.—News from the flooded area of the Mississippi valley in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana continued today to be increasingly grave. Thousands of those who were compelled to flee to higher places when the yellow flood invaded their homes have been cared for, but there are still many more who are in imperative need of aid.

It is estimated that fifty towns and villages have so far felt the effects of the flood. Some places are under from two to fifteen feet of water with little prospect of an early recession.

Reports as to the loss of life differ. Those known to have perished total ten, all but one negroes.

MOVING A GRAVEYARD.

Missouri River Cutting Into Cemetery Near Langdon.

Langdon, Mo., April 23.—The Missouri river is cutting in at the old German church and cemetery west of Langdon. Relatives are taking up the dead and moving the remains to other cemeteries. The river is now within a few feet of the church and it is being removed back. The cemetery is one of the oldest in this section and we learn that quite a number were buried there who died with cholera in the fifties.

No need of a permit to set an old hen.

RIVER-TO-RIVER OFFICERS.

One Director From Each County Through Which Road Runs.

Des Moines, Ia., April 23.—Officers of the Iowa River-to-River Road association, permanently organized at Grinnell, met here and named the members of the board of directors. This board is composed of one member from each county through which the road passes except in the case of Pottawattamie county, in which there are two directors because of the heavy mileage of the road through the county.

F. F. Everist of Council Bluffs and A. E. Preaton of Avoca are the men named from Pottawattamie county directors. The other members of the board representative of the various counties were named as follows:

Cass, J. G. Herring of Atlantic; Audubon, Dr. J. C. Nelson of Exira; Guthrie, John W. Foster of Guthrie; Center, Dallas, J. V. Russell of Adel; Polk, W. E. Moyer of Des Moines; Jasper, L. D. Baum of Newton; Pottawattamie, E. V. Clark, Jr., of Grinnell; Iowa, E. L. Wilson of Marengo; Johnson, W. P. Hohenschuh of Iowa City; Muscatine, Harold B. Phillips of West Liberty.

C. M. Egan of Marengo and J. H. Hise of Newton were named as vice presidents.

The directors were instructed to appoint township directors for each township through which the road passes on the route through their counties and see that every mile of the road is dragged after the first rain. Plans are to put the road in first class condition by May 1 and to have it in first class shape for the first tour of the season, when a big Denver party will travel the route, to Chicago May 21 and 22.

AUTO PLOWS ARE FAST.

Large Tracts Can Be Turned in a Few Hours—For Economy.

Manhattan, Kan., April 23.—If you have a section of good, tillable prairie land, and money enough to make two-thirds payment on a traction plowing outfit costing \$1800 to \$2400, it will pay you to make the investment.

The cost of plowing by the acre for either horse or traction power varies from less than a dollar an acre to more than \$1.50. The tractor can be used for subsequent tillage purposes. The average life of a tractor of any standard make is 1000 days—working days.

It is true that horse-power equipment represents an investment of about 50 cents to the acre, while traction plowing equipment represents an annual investment of a dollar an acre, according to the size of the plow. The great advantage in traction plowing is the convenience of getting a large amount of work done at the right time.

Auto-plows that have reached the market stage of development are designed for work in very small fields and for turning in small quarters. The principle of development of these tractors is the sacrificing of weight and durability for efficiency and economy.

Just now it is a question which is the more economical of either, this type of tractor or the horse for plowing and breaking. At present, horse-power plowing is less expensive in maintenance. Until this type of tractor reaches a higher state of development, their use in small 10 and 20-acre tracts is not yet justifiable if plenty of horse-power is available.

SEED CORN 78 PER CENT.

Ninety-one Samples Just Tested Here Showed a Low Germination.

Manhattan, Kan., April 23.—Ninety-one samples of seed corn, tested at the Kansas Agricultural College this week, showed an average germination of only 78 per cent. Twenty-nine of the samples came from Ottawa. These 29 averaged 73 per cent. Sixty-two samples were from Oswatimie and averaged 82 per cent. Good seed corn should give a germination of at least 95 per cent.

These samples were collected by the department of agronomy and tested in the department of botany, and are authoritative.

EXCHANGE DIRECTORY.

Following is a list of the commission firms and stock cattle dealers engaged in business at the St. Joseph stock yards:

- Commission Firms. Butler, James H., rooms 337-38. Byers Bros. & Co., rooms 202-204. Clay, Robinson & Co., rooms 329-33. Cridler Bros. & Co., rooms 333-337. Daly, C. J., rooms 317-19. Davis & Son, rooms 206-17. Drinkard, Emmert & Co., rooms 309-15. Hartman Com. Co., rooms 302-4. Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 229-32. Knollin Sheep Commission Co., rooms 113-25. Lee Live Stock Commission Co., rooms 210-13. Missouri Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 201-203. National Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 333-40. Nichols, Blanchard & Gilchrist, rooms 325-28. Prey Bros. & Cooper, rooms 318-22. Stewart & Co., rooms 226-28. St. Joseph Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 212-14. Shaw, R. O., Commission Co., rooms 205-207. Wood Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 132-14.

Officers of Exchange. The officers of the St. Joseph Live Stock Exchange are as follows: President, A. F. Daily; vice-president, W. True Davis; secretary-treasurer, E. F. Erwin. The board of directors is composed of A. H. Baker, M. W. Wyatt, J. G. Adams, L. E. Cooper, M. F. Blanchard, Fred S. Gandy, Brokers.

Aikins, J. V. & Co., room 301. Adcock, George, room 302. Baker, Joseph, & Son, room 319. Baker, James, room 316. Dawson & Reynolds, room 201. Gillette, M. H., room 318. Maxwell, Spayde & Co., rooms 306-9. Morlock, W. H., rooms 234-36. Mitty, John, room 319. Roundtree, W. R., room 316. Rockwood, Geo., room 319. Timmerman, W. O. Brock, James. Wright, Perry.

Sheep Dealers. Lyon, J. E., room 219. Order Buyers. Morlock, W. H., rooms 234-36. Maxwell, Spayde & Co., rooms 306-9.

In most latitudes this is the month to hatch out as many chicks as possible. If started well in April, they should lay by the first of November at least.

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, we are prepared to furnish a good market for all kinds of live stock. Our packers furnish a daily market for all kinds of cattle, ranging from Cannery to Export Cattle. Look up your R. R. connections, you will find them in our favor.

MORRIS & COMPANY Supreme Hams, Supreme Bacon, Supreme Lard, Supreme Sausage, Supreme Dried Beef and Supreme Canned Meats. CHICAGO ST. JOSEPH KANSAS CITY ST. LOUIS

DR. MON FUNG YOUNG Roots, Barks and Herb Remedies. Successfully treats the following diseases: Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Lung; Liver, Kidney and Bladder Trouble, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chills and Fever, Sick Headache, Bright's Disease, Urinary Diseases, Female Complaints and Skin Troubles. EXAMINATION FREE. 410 Francis St. St. Joseph, Mo. Office Hours 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Piles FISTULA—Pay When CURED. All Rectal Diseases cured without a surgical operation. No Chloroform, Ether or other general anesthetic used. CURE GUARANTEED to last a LIFETIME. EXAMINATION FREE. DR. C. Y. CLEMENT, 411 MARGUARDT BLDG., DES MOINES, IOWA

Lightning Pileless Scales. New Pattern. Solid Channel Steel Frame. Channels are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground. Lever arrangement in shape giving greater strength. Bearings are Tool-Steel. This Scale will last a lifetime with ordinary care. Equipped with compound Beam Frame. Furnished absolutely complete except platform planks. Guaranteed accurate and tested to more than its capacity. Write for our complete description before buying. KANSAS CITY PAT. PRESS CO., 900 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.

EMMETT F. COOK, M. D. SPECIALIST IN CHRONIC DISEASES OF MEN AND WOMEN. LONG BLDG., 710 FELIX ST., ST. JOSEPH, MO. Call or Write

C. F. Rock Plumbing & Heating Co. MODERN PLUMBING, STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING. Telephone 899. 115 North Third Street.

A GOOD ROADS PICNIC. Platte County, Missouri, Enthusiasts to Gather at Parkville, May 1.

Special Attention Diseases of Women. CALL OR WRITE DR. A. E. HOLLEY. Suite 6, Rock Island St. Joseph, Mo. Bldg., 6th & Edmond

Guaranteed Seed Corn. to test 90 per cent or better. All home grown. Write for catalog. W. D. Stelk, Grand Island, Neb.

SEED CORN. Yellow Dent, Hand Picked; \$2.50 a Bu. W. D. Stelk, Grand Island, Illinois

Oliver Visible Typewriter. for sale cheap. Perfect condition and does splendid writing. Could ship on approval and trial. Write to CHARLES W. RICHART, Rosedale, Kan. Subcribe for The Journal.

Trembling Road

By Kate Cleves

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As the train steamed away from the little station, Carrington turned to the group of loungers who were preparing to vacate the benches along the wall of the building.

"I want to go to the old Fletcher place," he said; "I will be obliged if you can tell me how to reach it."

"Stranger here?" asked the man addressed.

"Yes."

"Then somebody'll have to show the way. It's down Trembling road—anybody going down that way?"

The speaker blinked near-sightedly at his companions, but with one excuse or another they melted away around corners or down the road until there remained only Carrington and the man he had questioned.

Carrington smiled quizzically. "Not a popular promenade, I take it?" he remarked.

The man shook his head. "Trembling road has got a bad name. I don't care about going down there myself—if it was any other direction in Swampton I'd take you along in my sulky and the sorrel horse drooping in the heat of the afternoon."

Carrington tossed his bag between his feet and balanced himself carefully as the frail vehicle creaked down a winding road toward the village of Swampton. His companion said nothing during the brief time it took the sorrel horse to traverse the half mile to the beginning of Trembling road.

"Here you be!" declared the driver, bringing the horse to a standstill. "Much obliged; I'll save them cigars for Sunday, sure! This is Trembling road."

"Thank you very much," Carrington said, and he turned to the man who had brought him to the road.

"I can set you down at the entrance; get into my rig here and I'll take you down a piece." He arose and walked toward the yellow "sulky" and the sorrel horse drooping in the heat of the afternoon.

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empty rooms; but directly in front of him was a wide arched doorway admitting to a long bedroom facing south. Here a rich rug was spread on the bare floor, handsome draperies curtained the windows, a tall mahogany bureau faced him, and in the middle of the room was a mahogany four-post bedstead covered with a rich silk quilt.

The bed was occupied.

While Carrington hesitated some- body came out of the shadow of the curtains and advanced toward him quickly, throwing a backward look and a word toward the occupant of the bed as she came.

"Some one has come to buy the place, grandfather! I'll be back in a moment."

Carrington was almost giddy with staring at the beautiful girl who confronted him in the hall, even while he bared his head and listened to her.

"I don't know who you are," she murmured hastily, "but I'm going to ask a favor of you. My grandfather is dying, and he has set his heart on selling the place before he dies so that he can provide for me. Would you object to pretending that you have come to look at the place and want to buy it? It would be a harmless deception and would ease his last hours."

She spoke pleadingly, her hands clasped tightly in front of her.

"Certainly," said Carrington, quickly; "and there won't be any deception about the matter, either, because I have come down to look at the Fletcher place with the intention of buying it. I thought the house was unoccupied. I beg your pardon for intrud- ing."

"That does not matter in the least. We are very poor, grandfather and I, and the few rooms up here are all we have to live in. Come and speak to him." She led the way back into the room, where a small, shriveled old man lay dying. Carrington could gaze after one rapid glance about the room that the girl had surrounded her aged relative with every luxury the old place afforded.

"I'm going—going fast, Rose!" whimpered the old man as she caught one of his hands to her lips. "Has—some one come to buy the place?"

"Yes," answered Carrington impulsively. "I've come down from the city to look it over and buy it. What is your price?"

The dying man turned his eyes toward the stranger and a smile widened his lips. "It's worth a good deal more, but I'll take ten thousand cash for it," he croaked.

"Very well," decided Carrington. "I'll take it."

Just give Rose here something to bind the bargain—have it in writing. Wake me up when it's ready. I'll sleep a little while. Rose—you've been a good girl. I'm contented to go now—the place is sold," he added. He sank back on the pillow and closed his eyes, and did not breathe again.

Carrington found himself in the unique position of comforting a perfectly strange girl in the loss of her only relative; but Rose Fletcher had been through too much stress of poverty and storm of affliction to give way to her grief after the first shock was over. In a few words she told Carrington the facts of their strange existence in the old homestead.

Thomas Fletcher, the old man who had just died, was a distant cousin of the former owner of the place and had come into the property a short time before. The former owner had been land-poor and when the aged heir and his granddaughter journeyed to Swampton to make their home in the old place they found it a desolate wreck of what they had expected to find.

So it happened that Alec Carrington was the only person to stand beside Rose Fletcher when the old man was laid to his last rest in the family plot. He it was who advised her and found a home for her with the family of the minister in Swampton until her grandfather's affairs should be settled up.

Because Carrington's client did not care for the old Fletcher place, Carrington managed to purchase it himself and made good his promise to the old man, and who can say that the young real estate dealer did not have visions of a day when the old place should be restored to its former comfortable homeliness and that a Fletcher should continue to live there in the person of Carrington's wife, Rosie?

Well Named.

The simple process of discovering the meaning of a foreign word, or phrase, by virtue of its sound, sometimes leads to peculiar results.

"Shure, an' 'twat is this briggy brag the mistress is all the toime talkin' to yez about, an' tellin' yez to be so careful av it?" inquired the cook, of the housemaid, in a large family mansion. "Fwat does briggy-brag mane, Oi dunno!"

"It ain't briggy brag; it's bricky-brack!" replied the housemaid, moodily. "An' Oi'm thinkin', if 'twas yer-self had the care av it yez wouldn't be long findin' out 'twat it meant. It's French for 'breakety-break'; that's fwat it is! It's a lot av little ornaments, and fogs and vases, jret made for ketchin' in the dusther an' drag- gin' 'thimself off onto the floor, an' smassin' into bits befoer a poor, harr-wurrukin' gell's oyes. That's fwat bricky-brack mane; an' a good name it is for the whole lot av 'em!"

Possibly.

"What I like about motoring is the fresh air one gets out of it," said Hicks.

"Hal Hum," said Wiggles. "I wonder if that's where chauffeurs get that very fresh air that is characteristic of the species.—Harper's Weekly.

Four Acres of Thistles

By Carl Jenkins

(Copyright, 1912, by Associated Literary Press.)

"This seems to be about the record," said the man with iron-grey hair as he turned to the young man of twenty-two standing before him.

"Twenty-two years old. Just squeezed through high school. Just squeezed through preparatory. Bent down from college for falling behind. Tried it again, and now expelled for ruffianism. Never did a day's work. Don't know beans. Never'll amount to shucks. Pet of his mother. Can jump and box and row. If sent to buy five cent's worth of candy wouldn't know how to do it. What have you got to say?"

"Nothing much, father, except as to the ruffianism," was the reply. "I'm not a ruffian, though I admit to being a general failure."

"Would anybody but a ruffian help to kidnap a professor and then ride him around on a jackass?"

"That was just a college prank, father."

"Oh, it was! And greasing the stairs and sending the janitor from top to bottom and breaking his ribs was another?"

"But we made up a purse of \$250 for him."

"And blowing up the professor of mathematics with a dynamite mine as he crossed the campus—that was another nice little prank for a cent, wasn't it?"

"He didn't go up over six feet."

"It wasn't your fault that he didn't go sixty. Amos, you've reached the limit."

"Yes?"

"I own a stone quarry, as you know, and I want laborers. I'll give you two dollars a day, but you'll have to work ten hours a day to earn your wages, and hustle at that."

"I think," replied the young man after a moment's silence, "I think it would do me good to travel and see the country."

"But you can't play Pullman palace car tourist at my expense."

"No, father. I shall turn tramp."

"Do you good. Here's fifty dollars to pay for bed and board when you go to. Better be a tramp than a nobody. You will at least learn the art of robbing hen-roosts and pulling turpins."

That was three months before a county constable riding along a highway a hundred miles from the Chester home caught sight of a tramp resting under a bush in the afternoon and called to him:

"Move on, you, or I'll have you in jail!"

"Oh, I don't know," was the indifferent reply.

"But I do. I don't take sass from your sort!"

The man with a nickle star pinned conspicuously to the lapel of his coat drew rein, pulled out a pair of handcuffs and advanced upon the tramp and reached out for him. Next moment he was standing on his head, his feet being held up in the air. He did some kicking and was turned end-for-end. He made some bluster and was tossed into his buggy and the horse urged to hurry up and get somewhere. Then the tramp wandered along. He was hungry, and he would have stopped at the big house he soon came to and had a chat with the cook, except that he saw a girl in a hammock on the veranda. He wasn't exactly afraid that she would bite, but he had on a blue woolen shirt and a rough suit and hadn't shaved for four days. Other tramps he had met on the road had dubbed him with the title of "Gentleman Jim." They hadn't charged him with carrying a tooth-brush, but they had found out that he combed his hair at least once in two days, and no one had offered to "chum up" with him!

Forty rods beyond the residence of Judge Horton, for this the big house was and it was his daughter Edith in the hammock, the tramp sat down again. There was no hurry. On his left was a four-acre lot grown up to thistles, and it was a bit of scenery for the wayfarer. His eyes had roamed over the field when they were brought back to the highway to rest

on a big mastiff coming toward him on the jump.

"Mad dog!" whispered the tramp after watching for a moment. Head held high—eyes a Swedish green—slavering at the mouth. Those were the true signs. The tramp stood up and grasped the stout stick by which he carried his old satchel over his shoulder. The dog came straight at him, but at the last moment swerved aside and passed on. He was half-blind in his agony, and he may have taken the man for a shadow.

"Gate open and girl in the hammock!" whispered the tramp. "Will he turn in? If he does she will scream, and what then? I musen't take chances!"

The dog had forty rods to go by the road, and the man, by leaping the fence and making a short cut had only about twenty-five. One jump and he was over the fence, and then he struck a cinder-track gait.

The dog stopped for a few seconds at the gate and then turned in. Just then the girl sat up in the hammock, and seeing both tramp and dog she screamed. The tramp let out another link, and he was at the foot of the steps when the mad beast came racing up with growls of agony or anger. With a full swing of his stick the tramp bowled the dog over, and three or four more blows finished him.

"What—what is it?" demanded the girl.

"Just a mad dog, miss," was the reply as the dusty outing cap was lifted. "He's dead and there's nothing to fear."

"But I want to know."

"Just a mad dog."

NEVER WILL BEAR REPETITION

Business Man Has Found That He Cannot Repeat Verbal Castigation Over Phone.

When the telephone bell rang the senior partner said to the junior partner:

"If that is that man Bailey, just you tell him what you think of him, even if you lay yourself liable to a fine for violent language."

The junior partner relieved himself of a few abusive epithets, but presently, after a brief pause, he expressed the same sentiments couched in much milder terms. Said the junior partner:

"There you go, crawling again. Why can't you stick to what you said in the first place?"

The junior partner dropped the receiver.

"Supposing you come and say it yourself," he said.

The senior partner did so, but after a little he, too, repeated his harangue with all the backbone left out.

"It's no use," he said. "You can't curse a man twice over the 'phone who answers your first outburst with 'I beg your pardon. I didn't quite catch that. Say it again, please.' That is Bailey's way. You try to say it again, but the second time it sounds pretty rank even in your own ears and your temper of rage moderates into a tranquil breeze."

QUICK WIT SAVED SOLDIER

Ready Answer Pleas Napoleon and Disarmed Indignation of Man Whose Name He Assumed.

In the French campaign in Italy, in which Napoleon I first began to win the laurels which subsequently so abundantly crowned his career, a young Italian cavalry officer was taken prisoner. Having serious doubts about his safety, it occurred to him to pretend he was a great personage. So he promised rewards to his captors if they would insure his good treatment, adding confidentially that he was the duke of Modena. He was exceedingly well cared for, and early next morning was called before Napoleon, who was somewhat puzzled at finding two dukes of Modena among his prisoners, for the real duke was also a prisoner. The real duke angrily asked his counter- part by what authority he had assumed the title of duke of Modena. The young officer answered:

"Your grace, the peril of my situation yesterday was such that had I known a more illustrious title I would not have assumed yours."

The reply so pleased both the duke and General Napoleon that he was forgiven his deceit.

Sympathize With the Child.

Never laugh at your little one's confidences. Sympathize with his plans, no matter how wild they may seem. If you think his imagination is carrying him too far, administer a slight check by asking if such and such a plan seems the best thing to do.

It is to a gentle mother of this kind that the son will carry his hopes and fears when he is a man full grown.

Few mothers consider the real importance of having their children's perfect confidence when they are young. It means to them that they can feel perfect trust in their sons and daughters when they are grown. It means that the mother need not worry about where Tom is if he is absent from the home for a few hours, because he will tell her all about it tomorrow.

The fact that a boy knows that his mother expects his confidence and that she places her trust in him will be his surest incentive toward an upright, honorable manhood.

Idea Exploded Long Ago.

In the search for a cure for consumption a Maryland physician thinks he has found one in snake poison. His procedure is to sterilize it and use it as an injection, the poison immediately killing the bacilli, according to program.

Our old friend Colonel Maceroni, to whose memoirs we are indebted, wrote nearly a hundred years ago:

"Naples, like other places, has its 'old school' in medicine. According to the olden pharmacopoeia viper broth is recommended as most restorative and nutritious to debilitated and consumptive persons. Hence, every apothecary's shop is furnished with a large chest, containing some scores of living vipers, and, of course, there is such a trade as that of viper catchers."

"I need not inform my intelligent readers that the virtue of viper broth exists alone in the imaginations, or, rather, in the moldy writings, of the long since departed prescribers."

His Definition.

A southern congressman recently met for the first time in some years an aged dandy who was formerly in the representative's service. During their converse the congressman learned the interesting fact that his old servant had, in his advanced age, learned to read.

"Well, now, Sam," remarked the former master, "that makes things interesting for you, doesn't it? You should find pleasant companionship in books and papers."

"Yessah," oracularly assented the old man. "Readin' is shore a great thing sah. I has given de matter considerable consideration, sah, an' I is prepared to say, sah, dat readin' is de power of hearin' with de eyes."—Lippincott's.

For Mending Valuable Glass.

Objects which would be disfigured by common cement may be securely mended with chrome cement. This is a mixture of five parts of gelatine to one of a solution of acid chromate of lime. The broken edges are covered with this, pressed together and exposed to the sunlight, the effect of the latter being to render the compound insoluble, even in boiling water.—McCall's Magazine.

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COYOTES IN CHASE

Farmer and Daughter Have Thrilling Ride in Kansas.

Pack of Usually Cowardly Animals Get Scent of Meat in Wagon and Make Attack, but Are Eluded in Flight.

Meade, Kan.—F. A. Norris, his daughter, Mrs. Beulah Robbins, and Mrs. W. O. Johnson, living in Gray county, were chased by hungry coyotes while driving to their home. It was shortly after dark when they started home by starlight. Shortly after they crossed Crooked creek they noticed several animals following them. At first they believed the pursuers were dogs. Then others joined the pack and the party found themselves being chased by a pack of hungry prairie coyotes.

Ordinarily the Kansas coyotes are cowardly and seldom venture to follow human beings, but Mr. Norris had a lot of fresh meat in the carriage, and it is probable the hungry wolves got the scent of this.

At first little attention was paid to the wolves, but as the pack grew in size and some of the bolder wolves made dashes at the horses, the situation became more alarming.

Mr. Norris was unarmed, but, supposing the coyotes could be easily driven off, he stopped the team and started back with a whip to lash the animals. To his surprise, they showed fight and jumped and snapped at him in such a vicious manner that he hurried back to the carriage, whipped up the team and made a wild dash for the nearest settlement.

It was in a sparsely settled section of southern Gray county. Mr. Norris succeeded in checking the pack for a time, by throwing out to them the meat which he was carrying. The party finally reached home without mishap further than a good scare.

"It is possible that they were lo-bobs, or Texas timber wolves, which are larger and fiercer than the coyotes," said Mr. Norris. "Probably the scent of the fresh meat rendered the hungry wolves more ferocious than they otherwise would have been."

SAYS WOMEN ARE SELFISH

Rev. Mary Andrews Assails Female Sex in Speech at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo.—It is the tendency of American women to live beyond their means and to imitate their neighbors, regardless of expense, according to the Rev. Mary Andrews, formerly pastor of the universalist church here and well known throughout the west as a leader in the affairs of women, who addressed the Council of Clubs in Kansas City, Kan.

"The tendency among the women of America to receive, accept and demand, rather than to give and sacrifice, is growing to an alarming state," she said. "When a crisis of any kind enters into the American woman's life she is incapable of meeting it because she is so used to receiving that she has no self-confidence left. When she wants a thing done she expects her husband or servants her husband pays for to do it, instead of doing it herself, as our grandmothers did."

"A spirit of strife and unrest among women pervades all America. If a woman sees a thing that other women have she wants something just like it or better. It makes no difference whether she can afford it."

BANKS \$1,800 ANCIENT COINS

Hoarded in Tin Box for Years, Collection Contains All Sorts of Out-of-Date Money.

Monticello, N. Y.—Nearly eighteen hundred dollars in old coins was deposited in the Monticello National Union bank by Miss Cynthia Pintler, which amount represented the savings of her brother, Hiram Pintler, for more than seventy years.

Early in life Pintler formed the habit of throwing all his small change in a tin box. He was never forced to draw from it, and when he died a few months ago his relatives found the box filled with a small fortune.

In the collection are many coins of ancient dates. Large, old copper pennies, two-cent pieces, three-cent pieces, old nickels and dimes, eagle pennies, quarters and half dollars, a few gold pieces and several one dollar bills which were of such an out-of-date appearance that the ordinary person would consider them counterfeits.

Some of these coins have an added value because of their age. Never in the history of the bank has such an antique deposit been offered.

GOTHAM LIBRARY IS COSTLY

Every Time Book Is Taken From a Branch It Means an Expense of Ten Cents.

New York.—The annual report of the New York public libraries shows that it costs the city 10 cents for every book or magazine passed over the counters of the various branch libraries. Of the works circulated during the year the percentage of fiction to other classes of literature was 53. The city in the last year contributed for the circulation of books in the various branches nearly \$700,000, distributed as follows: Books, binding, etc., \$185,000; salaries, \$365,000; other purposes, \$150,000.

ELK TAKE A LONG JOURNEY

Wyoming Herd Transported by Train and Sled to Oregon Forest.

Portland, Ore.—More than a score of the elk which were starving in Wyoming this winter, and consequently taken in charge by the government and distributed to places where they would have a chance to live, have arrived at the Chinamin forest preserve in this state. Most of their long journey was made in cattle cars, but the last 30 miles was by sled on roads through snow that was about four feet deep.

The elk were brought to this state as a result of the establishment of a popular fund to pay the expenses of transportation. More than 10,000 persons saw the animals at the various stations on the way, and the game officials of the state declare that the event has stirred up much sentiment for the preservation of game.

The herd was located at St. Anthony, Idaho, after having been driven from the former grazing grounds in Wyoming. In it was a snow-white heifer called Lady Whitebird, the most graceful animal among the elk. The leaders of the herd were two big bulls called Taft and Roosevelt. Unlike those for whom they were named they were able to get along in peace, and stood together to repel outsiders. They held constant station at the door of the car, and showed a desire to fight when there was any sign of danger. It was with difficulty that they were put into the cars on which they were shipped on sledges to the forest reserve.

WANTED OPERATION AS JOKE

Occupant in County Jail Thought It Would Be Much More Comfortable in Hospital.

Cleveland.—Jack Ohlbaum, a county jail prisoner, charged with contributing to the delinquency of minor children, was a very sick man. At least, he told deputy sheriffs he was very sick. He moaned, groaned, tossed and rolled.

"It's here," and Ohlbaum pointed to his right side.

Deputy sheriffs were at first solicitous. When the jail supply of medicines failed to bring any improvement they became alarmed. They sent for the county physician, Dr. A. E. McClure. Dr. McClure came, examined, prescribed and left.

But Ohlbaum still rolled, tossed, moaned and groaned. He murmured something about "colic" and "appendicitis," and deputy sheriffs again sent for Dr. McClure.

Dr. McClure was skeptical on his second visit, however. Again he examined, but this time he winked and telephoned for a fellow practitioner who makes a specialty of surgery. The surgeon arrived and was escorted to Ohlbaum's cell by Dr. McClure. There a dazzling array of sharp-edged knives and operating instruments was laid out.

"What's those for?" anxiously inquired Ohlbaum.

"We are going to operate," said Dr. McClure; "you said you had appendicitis."

"Wow!" exclaimed Ohlbaum. "Don't cut me open. I ain't sick. Honest, I ain't. I was just fooling."

SPARROW AS PEST KILLER

English Bird May Be Used Against the Alfalfa Weevil in the West.

Washington, D. C.—The English sparrow, originally imported into this country to destroy insect pests, but known chiefly in recent years as a pest among birds, may come into its own again, according to the officials of the government biological survey. It has been found that the sparrow is a vigorous enemy of the alfalfa weevil, an evil which threatens to spread throughout the alfalfa farming territory of the west as the cotton boll weevil has spread in the south. So far the weevil has appeared only in Utah and part of Wyoming, but a dozen other states, it is said, will be affected within a few years unless a real enemy of the pest is introduced to fight it.

The biological survey is planning to experiment with other birds this summer and will not recommend that the English sparrow be sent into the alfalfa territory unless no other effective enemy of the weevil can be found. The bureau of entomology has received from its agent in Italy a number of parasites which feed on the alfalfa weevil and these will be sent to Utah at once.

TO END PRETTY GIRL CHAIN

Vassar Faculty Considering Abolishing of a Famous Custom at the University.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The Vassar faculty is seriously considering abandoning the custom of selecting the twenty-four prettiest girls in the sophomore class to carry the famous daisy chain. It is said the selections have frequently caused much ill feeling among members of the class. Some of the college officials also object to the custom on the ground that the prominence given to it is likely to lead outsiders to think that personal comeliness is more highly esteemed at Vassar than scholarly attainment.

The daisy chain at Vassar dates back nearly fifty years to the time the college was opened in 1865. Out of the sophomore class each year, averaging 250 students, a committee of class officials picks a group of twenty-four young women who seem to them to be the most beautiful and graceful in the class. This year's selection included ten girls from the middle Atlantic states, nine from the west, four from New England and one from the south.

BLIND DOG SHATTERS ART

Sightless Canine Dashes Through Canvas and Glass as Mistress Calls.

York, Pa.—Even the "movies" have achieved nothing more real in the picture art than was witnessed in the West End entirely by accident.

Mrs. L. A. Lehr, who conducts a grocery, owns a blind dog terrier, which is a great pet in the neighborhood. A picture peddler had stood a large framed canvas upon the sidewalk to better display its attractive colors to an intended purchaser, when Mr. Lehr called the terrier, which had strayed down the street.

At the sound of her voice the blind dog came like a streak. The picture stood directly in his path, and through the canvas and glass went the terrier, scaring almost out of their wits the group of astounded persons.

Ask More Liberal Sabbath.

Elgin, Ill.—Favoring open theaters on Sunday to keep young people from going to Chicago on that day, Rev. C. S. Thomas has launched a campaign for a more liberal Sabbath.

RECORD FOR WORK

Freighthouse Razed by Fire Replaced Over Sunday.

Town Joins in an Effort to Repair Damage Done to Depot in Order to Prevent Interference With Business.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Some strenuous construction work was done here when a freighthouse, destroyed by fire, was rebuilt almost overnight.

At 8:45 o'clock on a Saturday evening the freighthouse of the Chicago and Northwestern railway was destroyed by fire. The building, 35 by 310 feet, included the office, which was two stories high.

The problem presented was how to provide freighthouse facilities for the opening of business on Monday morning. It was decided to solve the problem by putting up a new building.

The telegraph and telephone were pressed into instant service. Necessary workmen and materials were ordered from a dozen points. Arrangements were made with a local lumberyard to deliver material on Sunday morning at seven o'clock. At the same time everybody was busy getting near-by material concentrated and mustering the different forces.

Men were picked up as far east as Cedar Rapids and as far west as Fremont, Neb. On Sunday morning at six o'clock a special train had arrived at Council Bluffs from Boone with men and material, and other forces had arrived on different passenger trains, so that about eighty mechanics and artisans were on hand at seven o'clock. Twenty men arrived from the west at eleven o'clock. Then the work was under way in earnest.

It was found that the transfer platform and the platform in front of the old building had not been destroyed by the fire, so it was decided to erect a temporary building directly upon the floor of the larger transfer platform. The frame was up and partly sheathed at 11:30 a. m. At five o'clock in the afternoon the building was entirely inclosed and the roof was nearing completion.

By Monday morning the building was entirely finished, 26 feet wide and 120 feet long. The work was continued till the building was 175 feet long over all. Platforms were built, but the building built on Sunday was entirely finished and ready for business by Monday morning.

SPARROW AS PEST KILLER

English Bird May Be Used Against the Alfalfa Weevil in the West.

Washington, D. C.—The English sparrow, originally imported into this country to destroy insect pests, but known chiefly in recent years as a pest among birds, may come into its own again, according to the officials of the government biological survey. It has been found that the sparrow is a vigorous enemy of the alfalfa weevil, an evil which threatens to spread throughout the alfalfa farming territory of the west as the cotton boll weevil has spread in the south. So far the weevil has appeared only in Utah and part of Wyoming, but a dozen other states, it is said, will be affected within a few years unless a real enemy of the pest is introduced to fight it.

The biological survey is planning to experiment with other birds this summer and will not recommend that the English sparrow be sent into the alfalfa territory unless no other effective enemy of the weevil can be found. The bureau of entomology has received from its agent in Italy a number of parasites which feed on the alfalfa weevil and these will be sent to Utah at once.

TO END PRETTY GIRL CHAIN

Vassar Faculty Considering Abolishing of a Famous Custom at the University.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The Vassar faculty is seriously considering abandoning the custom of selecting the twenty-four prettiest girls in the sophomore class to carry the famous daisy chain. It is said the selections have frequently caused much ill feeling among members of the class. Some of the college officials also object to the custom on the ground that the prominence given to it is likely to lead outsiders to think that personal comeliness is more highly esteemed at Vassar than scholarly attainment.

The daisy chain at Vassar dates back nearly fifty years to the time the college was opened in 1865. Out of the sophomore class each year, averaging 250 students, a committee of class officials picks a group of twenty-four young women who seem to them to be the most beautiful and graceful in the class. This year's selection included ten girls from the middle Atlantic states, nine from the west, four from New England and one from the south.

BLIND DOG SHATTERS ART

Sightless Canine Dashes Through Canvas and Glass as Mistress Calls.

York, Pa.—Even the "movies" have achieved nothing more real in the picture art than was witnessed in the West End entirely by accident.

Mrs. L. A. Lehr, who conducts a grocery, owns a blind dog terrier, which is a great pet in the neighborhood. A picture peddler had stood a large framed canvas upon the sidewalk to better display its attractive colors to an intended purchaser, when Mr. Lehr called the terrier, which had strayed down the street.

At the sound of her voice the blind dog came like a streak. The picture stood directly in his path, and through the canvas and glass went the terrier, scaring almost out of their wits the group of astounded persons.

Ask More Liberal Sabbath.

Elgin, Ill.—Favoring open theaters on Sunday to keep young people from going to Chicago on that day, Rev. C. S. Thomas has launched a campaign for a more liberal Sabbath.

PAIR ARE BOTH MAIDENS

"He" Worked for Six Months as a Plumber's Helper Without Arousing Suspicion.

London.—The extraordinary case of a girl of twenty-three named Adelaide Dallamore, who passed for six months as the husband of another girl, is causing much interest here.

The two women were domestic servants and were so much attached to one another that they determined not

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STOLE \$4,000,000 IN JEWELS

Stanislaus Zalog Writes from Chicago Solution of the Pauline Monastery Puzzle.

Warsaw, Russian Poland.—The mystery surrounding the theft from the Pauline Monastery at Czestochowa of jewels and votive offerings valued at \$4,000,000, which since 1908 has puzzled the brothers, seems at length to be solved by the receipt of a letter from Chicago.

The writer of this communication to the monastery confesses that he, Stanislaus Zalog, was the thief; that he was then a lay brother, and that Father Damatus, who is now serving a sentence in the Siberian mines for the murder of his cousin, was not implicated, as has always been supposed.

The letter seems genuine and the Russian police are taking steps to have Zalog arrested, but the former brother defies the police to trace him. It appears that Zalog remained at the monastery more than a year after the theft and not until Damatus was arrested did he escape to America.

The robbery of the jewels which decked the ikon of the Virgin and Child in the Pauline Monastery created a great stir three years ago, and when, in October, 1910, Father Damatus was arrested in Austria for the murder of his cousin, Vaclav Maceoch—which crime he confessed—it was believed that the motive for the deed was to be found in a desire to shut the mouth of a man who could testify against him in the matter of the robbery.

Damatus admitted the murder, but denied the theft of the jewels. He admitted also that he had taken money from the treasury and had squandered it upon Helena Ostrowska, wife of the man he murdered. He told how his servant, Stanislaus, evidently the man now confessing the thefts, had assisted him in disposing of the body in a large ottoman, which together they threw into the River Varta. Stanislaus Zalog disappeared and has never been heard of until now.

The most valuable thing stolen was the jeweled crown from the head of the Virgin.

MAN GROWS BEAN IN HIS EAR

Removed After It Has Sprouted One and a Half Inches—Was Performing Tricks.

Providence.—A singular accident occurred on the North End farm, on Prudence Island. Harold Parker, who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Brayton on the farm, was playing tricks for the young people, and among others performed the time-honored stunt of "putting beans in his mouth and making them come out of his ears."

This trick he performed with such dexterity that when he was through with it he had a hard white bean tightly wedged in each ear. One of these was dislodged by Mrs. Brayton, but the other defied her efforts. In a few days it was discovered the heat had caused the bean to sprout. It grew as rapidly as beans usually do and a few days later was fully an inch and a half long. Captain Brayton took his guest to the hospital in Newport, where the bean, sprout, root and all, was taken out.

CHURCH LEFT TO TOURISTS

Death of Builder Deprived English Village of Contemplated House of Worship.

There is a curious history regarding an unfinished church which stands at Hassall, near Sandbach, England. A former resident at the local hall, a Mr. Lowndes, painfully conscious of the lack of provision for the spiritual wants of the people in the neighborhood determined to build a church at his own expense. After carefully choosing a site, he gave instructions for the erection of a structure in the modern style, capable of seating 400 or 500 persons. Work on it was begun in the summer of 1885, and was pushed on steadily till the day on which Queen Victoria was crowned, by which time the building was well advanced. The crypts, about ten in number, had been put in, the walls and roofs were complete, and the seatings for the floor were fixed. Indeed, partly in consequence of the national rejoicings, and partly to celebrate the progress which had been made, the building was smothered in flags and decorations, and was the center of the local festivities. Next day Mr. Lowndes was seized with an illness which quickly proved fatal, and with his passing all work on the church ceased. Though the building could have been finished at comparatively small cost, it was abandoned; and it has not been used since, except by tourists, whose names "hallow and adorn it," as Mark Twain said of those on the ruins of Cain's Altar, by the thousand.—Wide World Magazine.

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Satisfaction in Doing Good.

No man or woman of the humblest sort can really be strong, gentle, pure, and good without the world being better for it, without somebody being helped and comforted by the very existence of that goodness.—Phillips Brooks.

At the Flower Ball.

The Snapdragon looked indignantly across the room.

"Johnny-Jump-Up," she called, "go over to that Clinging Vixen corner and tell one of those Suckers to get Sweet William away from those Wallflowers."

Why Goethe Can't Be Translated.

The reason why Goethe cannot be translated is that no equal of Goethe stands on the English side of the line to link the equivalent words with equivalent music. The process of rendering Goethe or Beranger into another tongue is what a German, not over familiar with our phrases, uses to describe translation; he says such a German book has been "upset into English."—T. Starr King's Essay on Books and Reading.

Two Educations.

We all have two educations, one from others, and another, and the most valuable, which we give ourselves. It is the last which fixes our grade in society and eventually our actual conditions in this life, and the color of our fate hereafter. All the professors and teachers in the world cannot make you a wise or good man without your own co-operation; and if such you are determined to be, the want of them will not prevail.—John Randolph.