

STEER MARKET FIRM

PRICES STEADY TO BRISK—HANDY WEIGHTS IN DEMAND.

GENERAL TRADE ACTIVE

Better Grades of Steer Strong. Others Steady—Bulls and Calves Steady—Stockers Higher.

Total receipts of cattle here were around 2,400. Twenty cars were feeders billed through to northwest Missouri. For four days this week receipts number 6599. The five big markets have a combined total of 107,905, an increase over the run for the corresponding days last week.

There were not enough fresh stockers and feeders included among the fresh receipts today to make a test of the market. Yard traders showed no disappointment over the light offerings, as there is not much demand. The inquiry from the country has been slack, owing to unfavorable weather conditions, and speculators have but few cattle on hand as the week's receipts have been unusually light.

There was a fair demand for light weight steers with quality and trade on this class of stock was steady to strong with yesterday. Handy light cut were the first to sell and the best of the offerings changed hands in fair season. On the other hand there was no enlargement of the demand for heavy cattle and trading was slow at barely steady prices. Common to medium grades were dull.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers. No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price. 1...1460...8.75 8...1188...8.10

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED. The supply of cows and heifers was again very light this morning and there was a good demand from all classes of buyers.

Heifers. No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price. 4mx. 577...7.50 4...650...7.50

Cows. No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price. 1...1330...7.50 7...987...6.85

300 CARS MATCHES IN YEAR. Chicago, Ill., April 10.—Some idea of the number of matches made in this country every year was contained in the testimony of a W. Brailer, sales manager of a match factory, who was a witness before Special Examiner Blyle of the Interstate Commission here Tuesday.

SNOWFALL WORTH MILLION. Moisture Will Be of Immense Benefit to Farmers. Aberdeen, S. D., April 10.—The snowfall of nearly three inches which fell over nearly the entire northern section of South Dakota Monday was worth, it is estimated, a million dollars to the farmers.

THEATRICAL AMUSEMENTS. At the Lyric—One night only, Friday, April 11, Donald Brian, in "The Secret," the best musical comedies. Start sale now on.

Bulls and Stags. No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price. 1...1200...7.75 1...1190...7.25

At the Lyric—Vaudeville and moving pictures. At the Bijou—Vaudeville and moving pictures. Pictures change daily.

ACTIVE DEAL IN HOGS

RATES QUOTED STEADY TO NICKEL HIGHER—TOPS AT \$9.10.

HEAVY GRADES ADVANCE

Lights Speddy to Strong—Quality Good—Bulk of Offerings Sell in a Range of \$8.90 to 9.05.

Hog receipts here were 7,600, an increase over the run a week and a year ago. The five markets reported 46,900 hogs, a shortage with a week and a year ago. Receipts in the west for four days this week total 222,000, a decrease of 63,000 compared with the corresponding period last week.

Locally, the opening movement was a little slow. Supply figures were of a bullish character but packers were not disposed to put on anything. Initial sales were quoted steady to strong and after all of the packers entered the competition, prices were quoted steady to be higher, with the heavier grades taking the advance.

The movement was fairly active. Heavy hogs had the preference, there was a reliable outlet for the medium and light hogs. The early top was \$9.10.

Prices for hogs averaging 140 lbs. and up ranged from \$8.50 to \$9.10, with the bulk selling at \$8.90 to \$9.05. The bulk yesterday sold at \$8.85 to \$9.00, a week ago at \$8.80 to \$9.00, a month ago at \$8.80 to \$9.05, a year ago at \$7.50 to \$8.75, three years ago at \$7.00 to \$8.25, and four years ago at \$6.75 to \$7.00.

Representative Hog Sales. No. Av. Shk. Price No. Av. Shk. Price. 67...185...9.10 47...221...9.07 103...200...9.07 108...206...9.07 81...184...9.05 82...204...9.05

Feeding Cows and Stock Heifers. No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price. 5...792...6.60 1...770...6.25

Packers' Cattle Purchases. Swift & Co. 600 Morris & Co. 500 Hammond Packing Co. 350 United Meat Co. 200 St. Louis Dressed Beef Co. 36

MISS TAFT'S PURSE STOLEN. Mesh Bag Taken While She Is in Baltimore Church Pew. Baltimore, Md., April 10.—A handsome silver mesh bag which was presented to her by her girlfriends when she left the White House was stolen from Miss Helen Taft, daughter of former President Taft, in Emmanuel United Methodist Church Sunday.

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

WHEAT. Options Opened High Low Close. May 92 92 91 91 91 91

CORN. Options Opened High Low Close. May 54 54 53 53 53 53

OATS. Options Opened High Low Close. May 85 85 84 84 84 84

STINE STEERS AT \$8.65. Clark County Feeder Disposes of 14 Head of Blacks at Good Price. H. P. Stine, a prominent farmer and stock feeder of Clark county, Missouri, placed one car of beef cattle on sale here today that realized him a very neat profit.

WEATHER FORECAST. For Missouri: Light rain and colder tonight, with rain or snow in north portion; freezing temperature in west portion; Friday generally fair with warmer west portion.

LAMB PRICES WEAKEN

A DIME CUT RECORDED IN THE GENERAL RUN OF YOUNG STOCK.

TOP LAMBS SELL AT \$8.95

Mutton Prices Hold Steady—Ewes Sell at \$7.00 White Yearlings Go at \$7.70.

The fresh supply of stock offered this division was in accord with the early estimate of 3500 head reported for the local yards. The five principal markets called for around 43,000, a slight increase over the same time last week and a little short of the corresponding day a year ago. The offerings placed on the market today consisted mostly of lambs from Colorado feedlots. Two cars of ewes and two loads of yearlings were the extent of aged stock received.

Trade opened rather slow with packers bidding sharply lower on anything suitable for killing purposes. After a little waste of time lambs began moving and prices quoted around a dime lower. Best Colorado lambs sold \$8.95. There was a good inquiry for aged mutton and salesmen were readily relieved of their holding at fully steady rates. Two cars of ewes sold at \$7.00, while a consignment of yearlings was taken over at \$7.70. Trading on the whole was fairly active throughout the session and the final clearance was effected with rates undergoing little change compared with early transactions.

Representative Sheep Sales. No. Ave. Price. 1908 Colorado lambs... 93 8 95

CONCENTRATED STOCK FOODS. Quotations on Cottonseed, Linseed and Alfalfa Products.

Wheat. No. 2 red... 1 01 @ 1 01

Corn. No. 2 white... 56 @ 53 1/2

Oats. No. 2 white... 36 1/2 @ 37

HEARS EXPLOSION 167 MILES. Sound of Dynamite Charge Travels a Great Distance. Des Moines, Ia., April 10.—Can an explosion of dynamite at Keokuk be heard in Des Moines? It was. T. Van Hynling, the expert connoisseur who was connected with the state museum for many years, said that he distinctly heard an explosion which he distinguished from those heard from points where blasting is being done near the city.

BLIND BURGLAR IS HEIR. His Mother Named as Guardian So She Can Take Care of the Bequest. Des Moines, Ia., April 10.—Joseph Kinsey, a blind man under sentence of five years in the state prison for burglary, has been notified that an uncle who died recently in Ottumwa had bequeathed him one-fifth of his estate of \$11,000. His four brothers and sisters in Ottumwa will receive the remaining equal portions. Kinsey, who recently fired a store for money which he said was to enable him to exist, permitted a smile to lighten his sightless face when notified by the jailer of his good fortune.

LIVESTOCK CONVENTION. To Be Held in St. Joseph June 25, 26, 27 and 28. The big convention of the entire season will be held in June and will be that of the National Live Stock Exchange association. It will be held in one of the theaters or at the Hotel Robidoux and will be the only national convention meeting here this year, so far as is now known. A. F. Daily, St. Joseph president of the national exchange, and A. H. Baker, president of the local exchange, is the chairman of the committee on arrangements for entertaining the convention. This convention will bring from 800 to 1,200 persons to St. Joseph, June 25, 26, 27 and 28.

HEATING MAINS BURST. Mason City, Ia., April 10.—Thousand dollars' worth of damage was done by the breaking of mains used for heating, caused by too much pressure at the pumping station. The city library, Letts-Spencer Grocery company's warehouse and many residences were flooded.

DISCUSS LIVING COST

FARM CREDIT CONFERENCE A BUSY PLACE—DISCUSSING ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

EVERYONE IS ENTHUSIASTIC

Two Speakers Argue Over Whether the Farmer Is a Business Man, or Not.

Chicago, April 10.—Everyone at the farm credit conference got enthusiastic yesterday and some of them became excited in discussing the high cost of living, the meager returns to the farmer on his products, and the best means of readjusting the economic problem, at present much awry as among the agriculturists, middle men, and the ultimate consumer.

Speeches down on the program were delivered by Harry Prait Johnson, president of the University of Chicago, C. F. Thompson of Minneapolis, Hattin W. Summers of Dallas, Texas; J. H. Page of Arkansas, and W. J. Spillman of the department of agriculture at Washington. B. F. Youkman, secretary of the board of directors of the "Frisco" line, is ill, but an address prepared by him, was read to the conference.

Among those who enlivened the proceedings with impromptu discussions were H. S. Moberly, president of the Farmers union of Arkansas, and George McKerron, superintendent of farmers institutes of Wisconsin.

Wisconsin farmers make successful business men," interjected McKerron.

The Arkansas avowed that, compared with the business men of the cities, the farmer cannot organize, finance and conduct a co-operative scheme. Generally, he said, they have not the capital, business ability, and information required. He mentioned a number of farmers' organizations which had failed. The Wisconsin man again arose.

"The farmers of my state," he declared, "not only can, but have organized and conducted a co-operative company. They do business like any city firm." He cited the organizations of dairy and fruit men as examples.

"Back to the farm is the cry," said Summers, "those raised in the city will not return to the country under existing conditions. I know there are individual exceptions, but these exceptions are much more the distant articles for the magazines, as soon as they get back to the soil and for the most part they return to the city in a few years."

TO REMEDY MARKET EVILS. Many Interests Attend First National Meeting at Chicago. Chicago, April 10.—The first national conference on market evils and farm credits, which means to seek a remedy for the evils existing in the marketing of farm products and for a more equitable distribution of them, is now in session here. The organization was instituted as a result of a meeting of farmers and farmers' representatives in Texas in 1911, held in connection with the state of the yield of the farms, but this is the first time representatives with the authority to form concrete plans for securing the results desired have been brought together.

Agricultural colleges and schools, state universities, leaders of agricultural organizations, farm journals and the agricultural department of the government are represented.

One of the main purposes is to seek the creation of a bureau of markets of the United States government, with annual appropriations sufficient for the proposed work and carrying with it a member of the president's cabinet. Another purpose is the organization of the fruit growers of the middle west into a selling agency and the formation of agricultural centers to champion the marketing plan and to a plan of education among farmers and the consumer.

The call for the conference was issued by Frank P. Holland, Dallas, Texas. Harry A. Wheeler, president of the American Chamber of Commerce of the United States, called the convention to order. President Chas. Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, who followed in attendance at this meeting, is a pioneer in the movement which is the first concerted effort of a national plan to redirect economic forces, and readjust the farm population to harmonious relations with the business world.

"For farm products the waste in distribution is estimated to be large. It is to be reckoned for the country as a whole each year in the hundreds of millions, due partly to the perishable nature of many of the farm products."

"In one of Governor McGovern's messages to the Wisconsin legislature he mentioned that at one time when the farmers of Waupaca county were selling potatoes at the railway station for 30 cents a bushel, the consumers in Milwaukee were paying 85 cents. The expense of shipping was 5 1/2 cents. This made the amount which went to the dealer between the consumer and the producer 48 1/2 cents, or 133 per cent."

President H. J. Waters of the Kansas state agricultural college spoke on "Educational Aids to Organization."

GOOD HORSE SUPPLY.

Receipts of horses for the Friday auction of the Blair Horse and Mule Company indicate a large and varied supply. Mules are also in large supply.

FARMERS IN NEED OF WORK.

breeding stock should make it a point to attend this sale.

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REALISM. Critic (as the composer played his last piece) "Very fine indeed. But what is that passage which makes the cold chills run down the back?" Composer: "That's where the wanderer has the hotel bill brought to him."

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COMMISSION CHARGES.

The commission for the sale of live stock at St. Joseph is as follows: CATTLE—UNMIXED STOCK IN CAR LOADS—60c each, not less than \$12.00 or more than \$15.00 per carload.

Calves—20c each, not less than \$12.00 or more than \$15.00 per single deck. 30c each, not less than \$18.00 or more than \$20.00 per double deck.

HOGS—20c each, not less than \$3.00 or more than \$10.00 per single deck. 25c each, not less than \$12.00 or more than \$16.00 per double deck.

SHEEP OR GOATS—15c each, not less than \$3.00 or more than \$10.00 per single deck. 15c each, not less than \$12.00 or more than \$14.00 per double deck.

Stock arriving in single decks where the double deck freight rates are applied, may be sold at the double deck rate of commission. Car loads of sheep having more than one owner, requiring sorting for marks and weighing separately, account of sales shall be made for each lot and 10c per head commission charged, providing that the commission on each bunch shall not exceed the car load rate that would otherwise apply.

MIXED STOCK IN SINGLE DECK CARS—Cattle 60c each, not to exceed \$15.00 for the cattle in the cars. Calves 30c each, not to exceed \$15.00 for the calves in the car.

Hogs 20c each, not to exceed \$10.00 for the hogs in the car. Sheep or goats 15c each, not to exceed \$10.00 for the sheep or goats in the car.

The total charge for selling a single deck car load of mixed stock shall not be less than \$2.00 or more than \$18.00. MIXED STOCK IN DOUBLE-DECK CARS—Calves 30c each, not to exceed \$10.00 for the calves in the car.

Hogs 20c each, not to exceed \$16.00 for the hogs in the car. Sheep or goats 15c each, not to exceed \$14.00 for the sheep or goats in the car.

The total charge for selling double-deck car of mixed stock shall not be less than \$4.00 or more than \$20.00. STOCK DRIVEN OR HAULED INTO THE YARDS—Cattle, 60c each. Calves, 30c each.

Hogs, 20c each. Sheep or goats, 15c each. No charge for calf sold with its mother. The commission for purchasing live stock or shipping clearance: Cattle or calves, 50c each, not less than \$10.00 or more than \$12.00 per car.

Sheep or goats, \$5.00 for single deck, \$12.00 for double deck. On stock forwarded from other markets, full commission shall be charged. No member of this Exchange shall do business for a yard trader for less than 25c per 1,000 lbs., or fractional part thereof, in no case to exceed 25c per head.

FEED CHARGES—The following prices are charged for feed at the St. Joseph stock yards: Corn, \$1.00 per bushel. Oats, 75c per bushel.

Corn chop, \$1.50 per bushel. Bran, \$1.50 per bushel. Hay, \$1.00 per cwt. Alfalfa, \$1.25 per cwt. Timothy, \$1.25 per cwt.

Bedding, 60c per cwt. YARDAGE CHARGES—Cattle, 15c per head. Calves, 10c per head. Hogs, 5c per head. Sheep, 5c per head. Horses, 25c per head.

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 337-338.

Eyers Bros. & Co., rooms 332-334. Clay, Robinson Co., rooms 333-335. Crider Bros. & Co., rooms 333-337.

Daily, C. M. & Co., rooms 317-318. Davis & Son, rooms 298-317. Drinkard, Emmert & Co., rooms 309-315.

Emmert Com. Co., rooms 302-314. Great Western Com. Co., rooms 223-228. Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 229-232.

Knoxlin Sheep Commission Co., rooms 213-217. Lee Live Stock Commission Co., rooms 210-213. Missouri Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 203-208.

National Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 233-240. Nichols, Blanchard & Gilchrist, rooms 225-228. Frey Bros. & Cooper, rooms 318-322.

St. Joseph Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 212-214. Shaw, R. O., Commission Co., rooms 205-207. Wood Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 212-214.

Growing Farm Timber

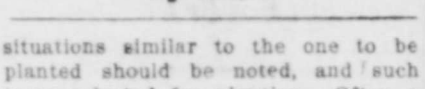
Worthless Land Will Yield a Profit By Carefully Selecting and Planting Trees Adapted to the Soil

By J. A. Ferguson, Professor of Forestry, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri

Nearly every farm contains some land that is too poor for raising crops and that is not available for grazing or other purposes, which usually lies idle year after year. This land is a burden to the owner, because it brings in no returns yet must bear its share of the taxes.

When we consider that an acre of land planted to fast-growing trees will produce from 1,000 to 3,000 fence posts in 20 years, and that with some species fence posts can be secured in less than 10 years, a farmer, by allowing waste places to stand idle is losing a return he could secure by a slight effort. It is not a difficult matter to start a woodlot. Neither is it an expensive one. It can be done without any expense to the owner, except the time and effort necessary to start the trees.

In selecting the trees the site to be planted must be considered first, and trees chosen that are suited to that site. The trees growing thrifty on



Locustwood Lot at Missouri College of Agriculture.

situations similar to the one to be planted should be noted, and such trees selected for planting. Often a tree not native to the region can be found that will produce better results than native trees. Nearly all trees grow well on deep, moist, fertile soil, so it is only when a planting is to be made on poor soil that the selection of species becomes important.

Every farm should have a forest nursery for starting the trees for the woodlot. Such a nursery can also be used to grow larger trees for planting about the house, along the road and for making wind breaks. This is located on well-drained, fertile soil, such as might be selected for a garden. Where the space can be spared, a portion of the garden makes an ideal nursery site. The soil should not be made excessively rich, as too fertile a soil will produce rank growth in seedlings, making them difficult to handle in transplanting.

Seed for planting can be gathered from trees in the open much easier and faster than from trees in the forest, which bear seed only on the upper branches. Small seed is picked from the tree, while heavy seed is gathered from the ground after it has fallen. Seed should not be collected until it is ripe and should be obtained only from thrifty trees of good form and without disease.

Care of Seeds During Winter—The seeds of many of our trees are liable to lose their vitality if allowed to dry out over winter. Walnut, hickory, basswood, box elder, chestnut, sycamore, oak, butternut, osage orange and black cherry come in this list. These seeds must be kept moist by stratifying them. This consists in burying the seeds, as soon as mature, in a shallow pit about 10 or 12 inches deep, located on a well-drained slope where the seed will keep moist but not wet. A layer of seed should be placed in the bottom of the pit and covered with about six inches of earth. Freeding will not injure the seeds, but will help to crack open the shells and otherwise benefit the germination.

Seeds that are stored dry will germinate much more slowly than those that are stored in a moist medium.

Planting the Seed—The seed should be planted in the spring as early as possible. They are planted in rows far enough apart to allow of easy cultivation. They are sown quite thick in the rows, especially seeds of low vitality or seeds of trees that require crowding to prevent their becoming too large for easy handling.

Acorns and nuts should be sown two or three inches apart in the rows, while catalpa, ash, maple, elm, hackberry, osage orange and locust are spaced not more than three-fourths of an inch apart. There is a tendency to plant tree seed too deeply. A covering of one-fourth to one-half inch is sufficient for light seed like birch and mulberry, three-fourths of an inch for seed like maple and catalpa and one and a half inches for such as oak and hickory. The soil should be made firm over the seeds, but not packed hard.

The seedlings are cultivated during the growing season the same as any garden crop. During very dry seasons the nursery rows should be watered if suffering. They are protected during the first winter either by hilling up the earth about them or by mulching with straw or leaves. The seedlings of broad-leaved trees will be large enough for planting the spring following the seeding. Coniferous seedlings are left to grow for two years and then transplanted in the nursery again for another year.

The distance between the rows and the distance the trees are planted apart in the rows depends upon the kind of tree and on the conditions of soil and moisture. Fast-growing trees are planted farther apart than slow-growing trees. On very favorable sites where trees grow fast a wider spacing can be used than on poor soil. In general the trees should not be spaced farther apart than four to six feet. The object in planting trees close together is to get the ground covered as quickly as possible, so that the trees will protect each other from the sun and drying winds.

The best time for planting the seedlings is as soon as the frost has left the ground and when the spring rains have begun. Damp, cloudy days are best, for the roots will dry out less. The seedlings should not be pulled up from the nursery, but should be lifted with a spade so as not to strip the tender bark from the roots. They are placed at once in buckets of water.

Planting the Trees—The roots of the seedlings are kept immersed in water at all times. They are liable to die if exposed to the sun for only a minute or two. The hole is dug large enough and deep enough that the roots will not be compressed, but will lie in their natural position. The seedlings should be set in the ground a little deeper than they stood in the nursery. The soil is pressed in against the roots as well as downward, so that no air spaces are left.

The cultivation does not need to be deep, but should be frequent, and the dirt should not be heaped up about the seedlings. Cultivation is not continued late into the fall, as it stimulates the trees to late growth, making them liable to damage by early frosts. Cultivation is continued for three or four years, or until the crowns begin to touch. From that time until it becomes necessary to thin out the trees the young plantation will need no further attention except protection from grazing and fire.

Lockjaw Superstition Exploded—There is a peculiar, but at the same time widespread, superstition about lockjaw that should once be put to rest. This is the belief that if the thumb and index finger of the hand that holds the first finger and the thumb together are cut, the disease is sure to follow. However, an eminent British scientist, who is an authority on tetanus, to give the disease its scientific name, has just given a vigorous contradiction to this superstition. A cut between the thumb and index is no more likely to cause lockjaw than a cut between any of the other fingers, he says. It is not the position of the cut that brings on the disease, but the germs that get into the wound.

Bite or Sting—"Keep away from that," said a waiter at an uptown restaurant to a man who was standing in front of a newly arrived case of turtles and who was sucking his finger as if in pain. "What are you doing, anyhow?" "Well," said the man, "I was trying to find out which was the head and which was the tail of that beast over there in the corner, and perhaps you can tell me, for I'd like to know whether I've been bitten or stung." Chicago Record-Herald.

Hopeless—"Cheer up, old man, you may win yet." "No, there's absolutely no chance for me. Why, she even refuses to go to the theater with me."

LARGE REWARD FOR HONESTY

Entire Fortune of Eccentric Man Left to Young Girl Who Withstood Temptation.

A wealthy man died in Brussels, leaving nearly the whole of his fortune to a young woman who was entirely unacquainted with him.

He was a very eccentric man, and set out, like Diogenes, in search of an honest man. His "trib" was an omnibus, and his lantern a small coin. In the omnibus he took his seat near the conductor, and always showed himself very obliging, passing up the money of passengers and returning the change, but to the latter he always managed to add a franc, or a half-franc. Then he would watch those to whom it came. They would count it carefully; notice the extra coin, and invariably slip it into their pockets. No one thought of the poor conductor, whose meager salary of three francs a day could ill spare such a loss.

But at last a young woman passed her back with: "Conductor, you have given me half a franc too much." "Diogenes," delighted, followed her home, made inquiries, and as the answers were satisfactory, made his will in her favor, though he never gave her warning that her half-franc was going to bring her a million.

PEN MIGHTIER THAN TONGUE

Neat Excuse of Brilliant Writer for His Inability to Deliver Expected Speech.

Not long ago a flourishing industrial town decided to honor a distinguished writer who in his plays and novels has given us so many vivid pictures of his life and character. Like many clever writers and talkers, he is no orator, and when he consented to be the chief guest at a banquet—people wondered how he would get through the after-dinner speech. The toast of the evening, was enthusiastically honored, and as the great man reluctantly rose to reply some of the guests doubtless recalled the flashing epigrams in his plays. He paused a moment, and then, glancing round the crowded room, pulled a fountain pen out of one of his pockets. "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen," he said, as he nonchalantly fingered the pen, "this is my only means of expression. I thank you."

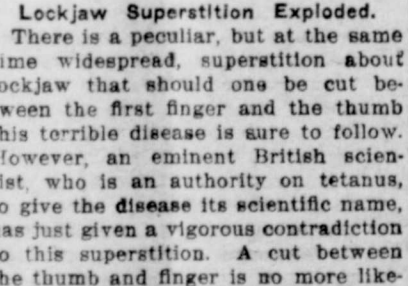
Burial Place of Porter Clay.

In the old cemetery at Camden, Arkansas, the body of Porter Clay, brother of Henry Clay, has reposed since his death in 1850. He was admitted to the bar in Kentucky, became state auditor, but began to preach in the Baptist churches, and in time consecrated himself to that work. Finally he removed with his family to Illinois, where a dispute with his church authorities compelled him to resign a pastorate. Soon afterward he became a wandering evangelist, going to Camden in that capacity and founding a church. He died there in 1850, two years before his illustrious brother. During all the years that have passed the women of this little church have cared for his grave. At first they marked it with a headboard, but the New Century Club of Camden erected a stone slab over the grave.

Acetylene and Gasoline.

The flame of acetylene gas is intensely white, and when examined by the spectroscope is found to resemble sunlight more nearly than any other artificial illuminant. Its extreme whiteness makes the naked light somewhat trying to the eyes, but when the light is softened by a suitable globe this objection is largely overcome. Whether this light or that produced by a gasoline vapor lamp is the easier on the eyes we are not prepared to say, nor can we offer an opinion as to the comparative cost of the two systems of lighting. An acetylene gas plant is by no means difficult to operate, and when ordinary precautions are taken there is absolutely no danger.

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