STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

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LIGHT BEEF STRONGER

YEARLINGS AND HANDY WEIGHTS RULE STRONG TO A DIME HIGHER.

OTHERS STEADY TO STRONG

Top, $8.20—Cows, Heifers, Etc., Firm to 10c Up—Bulls and Calves Active—Stocker Trade Is Brisk.

Beef steer trade displayed good form today under the influence of rather light receipts and a broader demand. Cattle took on a big fill but this did not tend to restrain early activity. The run of cattle here today was estimated at 1,300 head, compared with arrivals of 1,714 last Tuesday and 1,653 a year ago. The five leading markets reported a total of 18,600 head in sight against 20,800 a week ago and 16,800 a year ago.

Packer buyers were out at an early hour and made little attempt to disguise their hunger for steers. The light and handy weight classes got the most preference and on these grades the market opened active at strong to 10c higher prices, fill taken into consideration. The weightier beeves where quality and fat were involved also moved with a fair degree of freedom from the opening rounds, though there was not the strength shown on such offerings as on the yearling and handy weight styles. That end of the market was generally a steady to strong proposition compared with yesterday. On the plainer kinds of medium and strong weight bullocks prices indicated very little change compared with the previous session. Quality was of pretty decent average and a larger percentage of the day's offerings sold at $8.00 upward than at any time during the past week. A drove of 1293-lb. Missouri steers sold early at $8.20 and a load of Kansas-fed yearlings, weighing around 1,000 lbs., sold at $8.15. Two loads of 1350-lb. Missouir beeves brought $8.10 and were regarded fully steady. The top for the day was $8.20, with bulk of sales ranging from $7.80@8.15. Plain and inferior light short-fed steers sold on down as low as $7.25, however.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers.

No.	Ave.	Price	No.	Ave.	Price
17Col.	1464	8 20	17	1015	7 75
20	1293	8 20	1	910	7 75
24yrls.	1008	8 15	2	1330	7 70
2yrls.	860	8 15	21	1305	7 70
19Col.	1282	8 15	20	1113	7 70
19Col.	1313	8 15	23	1193	7 65
38Col.	1298	8 15	1	930	7 50
38	1363	8 10	1yrl.	620	7 50
20	1355	8 00	1yrl.	610	7 50
1	1030	8 00	69	994	7 40
2	940	8 00	23	994	7 40
52	1395	7 90	3	1037	7 40
17	1285	7 85	1	940	7 35
6	1260	7 85	1	890	7 25
39	1241	7 80	1	1250	7 00
29	1089	7 80	1	960	7 00
24	1221	7 80	1	800	6 75
8	1056	7 75	1	927	6 75
56	1339	7 75			

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

There was a fair run of butchers' stock offered for the second day of the week. Demand showed good activity and the market ruled unevenly steady to 10c higher. Most strength was shown on mixed yearlings, good heifers and desirable dressed beef cows. These sold strong to 10c up compared with yesterday. The plainer classes of stock ruled steady to strong. Best mixed yearlings sold up to $8.00. A few choice cows realized $7.00@7.25.

Bulls and stags sold on a steady to strong basis. A load of stags sold at $7.10 and a few choice bulls sold around the $7.00 mark. Veal calves were unchanged with $9.25 the ruling figure for choice vealers.

Heifers.

No.	Ave.	Price	No.	Ave.	Price
21mx.	757	8 00	5	858	7 65
3	797	7 90	9	612	7 50
51mx.	891	7 90	8	650	7 50
20mx.	782	7 85	1	600	7 50
12	697	7 75	3	587	7 00
1	1340	7 75	1	690	7 50
3	630	7 75	6	657	7 40
12mx.	666	7 75	1	880	7 25
14mx.	637	7 75	5	534	7 25
12	697	7 75	1	700	7 15
23	654	7 70	1	880	7 10
1	600	7 70	1	600	6 75
22	696	7 70	3mx.	553	6 50
17mx.	654	7 65	1	760	6 75
19mx.	645	7 50	2	930	6 75
3	970	7 25			

Cows.

No.	Ave.	Price	No.	Ave.	Price
1	1380	7 25	2	1000	6 25
1	1370	7 25	2	1065	6 10
1	1370	7 10	1	1050	6 10
1	1330	7 10	5	1086	6 10
1	980	7 00	8	1065	6 35
1	970	7 00	2	1120	6 10
1	1200	7 00	1	840	6 10
1	1390	6 85	1	1220	6 00
5	1154	6 85	1	1090	5 75
1	1120	6 80	1	1000	5 75
1	1380	6 80	1	1230	5 75
2	1160	6 65	1	1040	5 50
3	1150	6 60	1	1200	5 50
1	1220	6 50	1	1020	5 75
1	1010	6 50	1	1070	5 50
1	1000	6 50	1	1290	5 40
1	1210	6 50	1	720	5 15
1	1220	6 50	1	1050	5 00
1	1280	6 40	1	1160	5 00
3	1037	6 40	1	830	5 00
1	980	6 40	1	910	4 50
1	1020	6 35	1	1030	4 50
2	1135	6 35	1	610	4 25
1	1290	6 35	1	780	4 25

Bulls and Stags.

No.	Ave.	Price	No.	Ave.	Price
1	840	7 50	1	1000	6 75
1	2010	7 10	1	1450	6 50
20stgs.	1329	7 10	1	1210	6 50
1stag.	1000	7 00	1	1480	6 45
1stag.	1100	7 00	1	1460	6 00
1	930	7 00	1	1030	5 75
7	743	7 00	1	1150	5 75
1	1410	6 75	1	1287	5 75

Veal Calves.

No.	Ave.	Price	No.	Ave.	Price
4	165	9 25	4	155	9 25
2	195	9 25	2	230	9 00
1	120	9 25	5	135	8 75
2	165	9 25	1	100	8 50
2	145	9 25	2	130	8 50
1	160	9 25	2	135	8 25
1	190	9 25	4	155	8 25
2	145	9 25	3	185	8 00
1	170	9 25	3	275	8 00
3	193	9 25	1	110	8 00
1	150	9 25	6	255	7 50
10	148	9 25	1	60	7 00
1	180	9 25	1	290	7 00
8	150	9 00	1	217	7 00

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

A better feeling existed through the trading for stock and feeding cattle today than has been the rule for some time back. Buyers, well supplied with standing orders, made an early appearance in the field and operations took on an active appearance during early rounds. The bulk of offerings was well moved out of first hands before noon, with rates on the general run quoted a shade stronger. Only a fair showing of stock was contributed to this division today. Very few good weight feeders were included in the run. With country demand showing a better disposition, yard dealers are looking forward to a good active trade during the remainder of the week.

She stock was in fair supply in this department today. A good active movement was evident during the session, with prices on the general run quoted steady to strong.

Stockers and Feeders.

No.	Ave.	Price	No.	Ave.	Price
45	860	7 75	2	775	7 40
24	960	7 60	4	767	7 35
12	822	7 55	1	740	7 35
3	773	7 50	1	900	6 25

Yearlings and Calves.

No.	Ave.	Price	No.	Ave.	Price
7	673	7 50	2	360	7 40
6	635	7 40	3	490	6 60

Feeding Cows and Stock Heifers.

No.	Ave.	Price	No.	Ave.	Price
1	390	7 00	1	1020	5 90
1	950	6 75	1	1210	5 75
1	960	6 50	4	500	6 50
2	695	6 30	1	850	5 25
3	807	6 05	1	730	5 00
1	870	6 00	1	850	4 35

Packers' Cattle Purchases.

Swift & Co.	500
Morris & Co.	400
Hammond Packing Co.	350
United Dressed Beef Co.	52
Total	1,302

SILO FARMER'S GOLD MINE

Saves 10c on Pound of Butter and $2.50 on 100 Pounds of Beef.

Good prices are now being paid for farm products, but we hear our city cousins complaining of the high cost of living, and through their complaint we are fearful lest in some way we lose these high prices. The farmer is not inclined to believe he is receiving any more for his produce than he should. In fact, he maintains his profit is still too small, and he should receive more. As we are an agricultural people and prosper as the farmer prospers, we certainly should rejoice in these high prices of farm products but at the same time, we expect the farmer to use economic methods in his production. To illustrate: we would hear a storm of complaint if the cloth-makers were using the spinning wheel and charging prices accordingly. We could not afford to pay for manufactured goods, if they were turned out by old methods. We demand progress in every department of our industry, for the lagger pulls back the leader. If beef and butter are too high, it may be because they are not being produced economically. Therefore, the consumer certainly has a right to complain if the farmer does not use economic methods in his husbandry.

There is produced every year in this country sufficient forage to feed liberally all the live stock of the land, and leave a good balance. The shortage each year is due to the spoiling and wasting of forage already grown. The means of preserving this forage will solve the stock problems of the country. The principal waste is in the corn plant. It is most noticeable in the corn belt states where over 80 per cent of the stalk and leaves of this most valuable forage are wasted. As economic stock production is determined by the proper use of forage, the silo furnishes a means whereby all farm forage can be preserved in the best possible condition for feeding. The silo is too well known to require description, but its use is certainly sadly wanting. It can be safely said, on any farm where ten head or more of cattle are kept, a silo is a necessary equipment, and of great economic value.

Besides corn, excellent silage may be made from alfalfa, clover, oats and peas, rye, sorghum, kaffir corn, millet and milo maize. While corn is the principal crop for silage, it is often made from other plants, especially during drouth seasons, when excellent sorghum and kaffir corn can be grown as a catch crop. The first cutting of alfalfa hay during a wet season is often lost. This could be put in the silo and saved, and by feeding out during the summer months, the silo can be refilled in the fall with corn and kaffir corn.

During recent years, we have noted a steady increase in the price of hay, in fact all forage is higher, and it is necessary for the stock keeper to produce a forage at less money than hay, if he wishes to realize a good profit on his stock. In this capacity the silo comes as a great boon.

Experiments have shown that the silo will save 10 cents on the cost of producing a pound of butter and $2.50 on the cost of producing 100 pounds on beef. With this advantage the silo becomes the stock farmer's gold mine.

A. L. HAECKER.

COMES OUT FOR ALASKAN RY.

President Said to Favor Government Project There.

Washington, May 27.—President Wilson told Senators Chamberlain and Jones that he felt kindly toward the proposal for government construction of railroads in Alaska.

The two senators sought the president's views on securing Alaskan legislation during the present session. Mr. Wilson expressed his hope that a bill might be passed, but made it clear that in view of the urgency for tariff and currency reform, he would be unable as yet to recommend action, intimating that if the Alaskan question could be disposed of without interfering with those two subjects, he would lend his support to a bill within the near future.

MANY NEBRASKA SHIPMENTS

Good Sahre of Today's Receipts From That State.

Fifty carloads of cattle, hogs and sheep, shipped from points in Nebraska, were on sael here today. The western, central and southeastern sections of that state were well represented.

Missouri furnished 45 cars, Kansas 25, and Iowa and Colorado a total of twenty cars, for the day's business.

HOG TRADE IS STICKY

BUYERS SUCCEED IN SHADING PRICES AFTER LONG DRAWN OUT SESSION.

STEADY TO A SHADE LOWER

Nickel Reduction Claimed in Some Instances—Top, $8.65; Bulk of Sales at $8.50@8.60—General Quality Is Good.

It was a long drawn out session in the hog division today. Receipts figured around 5,200 head here and the five markets had, all told, approximately 58,000 as compared with 6,498 at this point and 50,300 at the five markets last Tuesday. Buyers started out bidding lower, while salesmen held out stubbornly for steady prices. This diversity of views resulted in a limited volume of actual trading during the early hours of the session. Less than a fifth of the offerings had changed hands up to 10:30 o'clock and it was well along in the afternoon before the final clearance was effected. The earlier sales were quoted barely steady to 2½c lower than yesterday. Subsequent transactions were rated generally weak to a shade lower compared with the average trade of Monday, but in worst cases salesmen figured a 5c reduction. A top of $8.65 was scored on best light weight offerings. Quality was good, desirable light and butcher stuff being in liberal quota. Pig values remained unchanged with only a few small lots on offer.

Prices for hogs averaging 140 lbs. and up ranged from $8.40@8.65, with the bulk selling at $8.50@8.60. The bulk sold yesterday at $8.50@8.60, a week ago at $8.45@8.55, a month ago at $8.15@8.35, a year ago at $7.35@7.50, two years ago at $5.90@6.05, three years ago at $9.45@9.55, and four years ago at $7.00@7.25.

Representative Hog Sales.

No.	Av.	Shk.	Price	No.	Av.	Shk.	Price
90	173	—	8 65	82	201	—	8 60
42	161	80	8 62½	127	206	—	8 62½
76	192	—	8 62½	76	189	—	8 60
34	200	—	8 60	75	208	—	8 60
51	201	—	8 60	72	215	—	8 57½
84	193	—	8 60	79	186	80	8 60
78	193	—	8 60	77	198	—	8 60
67	211	200	8 57½	70	211	40	8 57½
73	179	40	8 57½	59	230	—	8 55
90	207	—	8 57½	82	218	—	8 57½
60	215	120	8 57½	69	174	40	8 55
126	243	—	8 55	70	227	—	8 55
54	233	—	8 55	75	237	—	8 55
70	217	80	8 55	76	226	—	8 55
59	238	—	8 55	71	231	—	8 55
96	219	—	8 55	83	212	—	8 55
40	215	100	8 55	40	251	—	8 55
69	174	40	8 55	66	281	—	8 50
99	172	—	8 55	71	243	20	8 55
77	217	160	8 55	75	245	—	8 55
70	225	80	8 52½	66	254	80	8 52½
76	269	—	8 52½	84	258	80	8 52½
77	241	—	8 52½	74	263	—	8 52½
79	243	—	8 52½	75	234	80	8 52½
55	248	200	8 50	76	248	160	8 50
24	157	—	8 50	67	221	40	8 50
42	272	120	8 50	65	301	—	8 50
74	248	—	8 50	33	248	80	8 50
45	263	160	8 50	59	271	80	8 50
70	279	40	8 50	81	260	240	8 47½
65	276	—	8 50	62	284	160	8 50
60	269	—	8 50	47	256	80	8 50
72	287	—	8 50	54	248	320	8 50
64	271	—	8 50	60	276	—	8 50
62	214	240	8 50	57	244	—	8 50
66	252	80	8 50	65	258	—	8 50
69	262	120	8 45	20	331	160	8 40

Pigs—125 Pounds and Under.

No.	Av.	Shk.	Price	No.	Av.	Shk.	Price
11	116	—	7 60	2	110	—	7 25
2	90	—	6 85	14	86	—	6 75
4	80	—	6 75	1	90	—	6 00

Old Sows, Odds, Ends, Wagon Hogs.

No.	Av.	Shk.	Price	No.	Av.	Shk.	Price
9	226	—	8 60	11	195	—	8 60
7	184	—	8 60	7	200	—	8 60
7	150	—	8 60	5	196	—	8 60
19	186	—	8 60	7	201	—	8 60
7	203	—	8 60	30	213	—	8 57½
15	178	—	8 57½	6	236	—	8 55
4	261	—	8 55	9	260	—	8 55
4	217	—	8 55	[illegible]	246	—	8 55
8	214	80	8 50	6	275	—	8 50
1	610	80	8 40	1	350	—	8 35
3	316	—	8 35	3	373	—	8 30
2	330	—	8 30	5	300	80	8 30
5	442	80	8 30	2	455	—	8 30
2	400	—	8 30	5	436	80	8 25
2	215	—	8 25	2	535	—	8 25
2	510	—	8 25	2	335	—	8 25
7	354	80	8 25	2	585	80	8 25
1	360	—	8 25	3	343	—	8 25
1	370	—	8 25	2	300	—	8 00
2	160	—	7 50				

Packers' Hog Purchases.

Swift & Co.	2,460
Hammond Packing Co.	1,424
Morris & Co.	1,385
Total	5,269

Range of Hog Prices.

	This Week		Last Week	
Monday	$8 50	@8 65	$8 32½	@8 45
Tuesday	8 40	@8 65	8 40	@8 55
Wednesday	....	@....	8 45	@8 60
Thursday	....	@....	8 42½	@8 60
Friday	....	@....	8 30	@8 57½
Saturday	....	@....	8 40	@8 55

OTHER LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

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

Cattle—Receipts, 25,000. Market steady to strong; top $8.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000. Market generally steady with Monday's average. Top $8.72½; bulk $8.60@8.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 18,000. Sheep 10@25c lower; lambs steady to 10c lower.

KANSAS CITY.

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

Cattle—Receipts, 8000. Lights steady to strong; heavies slow; top $8.40; cows and heifers active, steady to firm; stockers unchanged; calves firm.

Hogs—Receipts, 17,000. Market steady. Top $8.75; bulk $8.45@8.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 6000. Market steady to strong; top $8.50.

SOUTH OMAHA.

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

Cattle—Receipts, 2900. Market slow, steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000. Market shade lower. Top $8.50; bulk $8.40@8.45.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

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

Cattle—Receipts, 4000, including 900 southerns. Market strong to 10c higher; natives steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 13,500. Market opened steady, closed weak. Top $8.75; bulk $8.65@8.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 4500. Market steady; Tennessee lambs $9.25.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

Today's Receipts

	Head	Cars
Cattle	50	1,240
Hogs	73	5,393
Sheep	12	2,678

Receipts from Jan. 1 to Date.

The following table shows the local receipts from January 1, 1913, and receipts for the corresponding time in 1912:

	1913	1912	Inc.
Cattle	172,701	188,802	*16,101
Hogs	696,249	929,379	*233,130
Sheep	353,150	304,440	48,710
Horses	15,241	20,809	*5,568
Cars	18,495	21,587	*3,092

Decrease

Live Stock in Sight

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

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	2,500	12,000	18,000
Kansas City	8,000	17,000	6,000
Sotuh Omaha	2,900	12,000	5,700
So. St. Joseph	1,200	5,400	2,700
East St. Louis	4,000	13,500	4,500
Total	18,600	59,900	36,900
Yesterday	40,400	65,000	47,500
Week ago	20,800	50,300	34,100
Month ago	20,500	61,200	33,800
Year ago	16,800	65,400	27,200

Receipts by Cars

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

	Cars
C. B. & Q., west	29
C. B. & Q., east	35
Rock Island	14
Great Western	14
Missouri Pacific	9
Grand Island	29
Santa Fe	7
Total	137

FORT WORTH.

FT. WORTH, Tex., May 27.—Special to The Journal: The Daily Live Stock Reporter reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 2500. Market steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 1200. Market strong. Top $8.80; bulk $8.65@8.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 3800. Market 15c lower.

SIOUX CITY.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 27.—Special to The Journal: The Live Stock Record reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 1200. Market generally steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,500. Market averaged shade lower. Top $8.45; bulk $8.37½@8.42½.

Sheep—Receipts, 300. Market nominal.

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET

Today's cash values: Receipts: Wheat, 5 cars; corn, 17 cars; oats, 4 cars.

Wheat			
No. 2 red	94	@	98
No. 3 red	87	@	96
No. 2 hard	88	@	91½
No. 3 hard	89	@	90½
Corn			
No. 2 white	60½		
No. 3 white	60½		
No. 2 mixed	60½	@	61
No. 3 mixed	59½		
No. 2 yellow	60½		
No. 3 yellow	61		
Oats			
No. 2 white	39	@	39½
No. 3 white	38½	@	39
No. 2 oats	37½	@	38
No. 3 oats	36½		

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

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

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

Options	Opened	Highest	Lowest	Close	Close Yes'y
WHEAT—					
May	92¼	92⅜	91⅞	92⅛	92¼
July	91¼	92⅜	91⅛	91¼	91⅜
CORN—					
May	59⅜	59⅞	57¼	57⅜	59⅜
July	58⅛	58¼	57⅝	57⅝	58⅜
OATS—					
May	41⅛	41⅛	41	41	41⅛
July	38⅛	38¾	37¾	38	38⅜
PORK—					
May	20 47	20 50	20 47	20 50	20 15
July	20 15	20 27	20 12	20 17	20 10
LARD—					
May	11 17	11 25	11 15	11 15	11 17
July	11 05	11 12	11 05	11 10	11 07
RIBS—					
May	12 25	12 37	12 25	12 37	12 25
July	11 45	11 60	11 42	11 57	11 45

CONCENTRATED STOCK FOODS.

Quotations on Cottonseed, Linseed and Alfalfa Products.

Ko-Pres-Ko-Cake—Ton lots, $26; car lots, $24.

Linseed meal—Carlots, per ton, $25.50; ton lots, $27; 1,000 lb. lots, $14; less quantities, $1.40 per 100 lbs.

Cottonseed meal—Carlots, per ton, $28.40; ton lots, $31.

Alfalfa meal—Carlots, per ton, choice, $17@18.50; No. 1, $14.50@16.50; standard, $12@14.

Above prices are based on St. Joseph delivery.

WHOLESALE BEEF PRICES.

Following are today's wholesale prices for beef cuts as given out by Swift & Company:

Dressed Beef.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Ribs	18½c	17 c	14½c
Loins	21 c	19 c	17½c
Rounds	14½c	14¼c	14 c
Chucks	11½c	11½c	11 c
Plates	9½c	9 c	8½c

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BEST LAMBS HIGHER

BETTER CLASSES SELL STRONG TO 10c ABOVE YESTERDAY'S LEVEL.

TOP ON SHORN STOCK, $7.65

Woolskins at $8.20—Less Attractive Grades Clear Slowly at Steady to Weak Rates—Sheep Are Firm.

Local receipts of sheep and lambs totaled around 2,700 compared with 3,102 head last Tuesday and 1,734 a year ago today. The five markets aggregated around 39,000 head against 34,100 last week and 27,200 a year ago. A good active movement characterized trade for the general run of stuff offered. Buyers were hot after the small showing of wooled offerings, which embraced two cars from Colorado feedlots and also the better grades of shorn stock. Stock began moving on early rounds. The two loads of wooled lambs went down at $8.20, which was considered a nickel above yesterday's level. Best handy weight clipped lambs sold at $7.65, around a dime higher than yesterday. Two cars of Colorado shorn lambs sold at $7.25. This class of stock as well as the cheaper grades of natives sold barely steady and in some instances sales were quoted a shade weaker. Sheep were in good demand but in light supply, a few odd decks making the entire lot of this class received. The market for aged offerings was quoted strong to a shade higher. One deck of yearling and two-year-old wethers, minus wool, sold at $5.90.

Representative Sheep Sales.

No.		Ave.	Price.
2	Native spring lambs	75	8 50
14	Native spring lambs	66	8 25
463	Colorado lambs	77	8 20
957	Colorado clipped lambs	74	7 65
527	Colorado clipped lambs	71	7 25
22	Native clipped lambs	84	7 00
6	Native clipped lambs	98	7 00
172	Western lambs, clipped	87	6 85
107	Native clipped lambs	75	6 50
19	Native spring lambs	60	6 50
8	Native clipped lambs	108	6 00
158	Western weths, shorn	98	5 90
50	Native clipped ewes	111	5 25
25	Native clipped lambs	68	5 00
5	Native clipped bucks	136	4 50
53	Native clipped ewes	84	3 50

Packers' Sheep Purchases.

Swift & Co.	1,372
Hammond Packing Co.	958
Morris & Co.	330
Total	2,660

PLAN NEXT TRADE TRIP.

St. Joseph Boosters to Invade Towns on Chariton Branch June 17.

The trade extension committee of the Commerce club decided at a meeting yesterday to change the date of the sociability tour over the Chariton branch to Blythedale and return from June 19 to June 17, so as not to conflict with the Retail Grocers, Bakers, and Butchers' picnic, which is to be held June 19. The complete itinerary for the Chariton branch sociability tour follows:

Leave St. Joseph	7:30 a. m.
Arrive Cosby	8:03 a. m.
Leave Cosby	8:08 a. m.
Arrive Helena	8:20 a. m.
Leave Helena	8:35 a. m.
Arrive Union Star	8:50 a. m.
Leave Union Star	9:15 a. m.
Arrive King City	9:30 a. m.
Leave King City	10:10 a. m.
Arrive Ford City	10:25 a. m.
Leave Ford City	10:35 a. m.
Arrive Darlington	10:48 a. m.
Leave Darlington	11:20 a. m.
Arrive New Hampton	11:55 a. m.
Leave New Hampton	12:10 p. m.
Arrive Bethany	12:30 p. m.
Leave Bethany	2:15 p. m.
Arrive Ridgeway	2:45 p. m.
Leave Ridgeway	3:10 p. m.
Arrive Blythedale	3:25 p. m.
Leave Blythedale	4:20 p. m.
Arrive Albany	5:50 p. m.
Leave Albany	7:30 p. m.
Arrive St. Joseph	9:30 p. m.

DRY-FARMING HELPED.

Alberta Acknowledges Worth of New System of Tillage.

Edmonton, Alta., May 27.—Alberta's share of the 1912 immigration into Canada amounted to 90,000 people, according to Charles S. Hotchkiss, provincial statistician. This brings the population of the province of approximately a half million people, the gain in 1912 being 24 per cent. It is believed that this percentage will be largely exceeded in 1913, on account of the work which the International Dry-Farming congress did for the provinces last fall. The seventh annual congress was held in Lethbridge in October with delegates from practically every American state and from seventeen foreign nations. It was the most important gathering ever held in Alberta. Though its work had nothing to do with colonization the publicity given its meeting was worldwide and the result is that Alberta is better and more favorably known today, especially in the United States, than ever before. Reports from all sections of the United States indicate a very heavy immigration to Alberta this year, largely exceeding that of 1912, when the states contributed 30,000 people and $40,000,000 in cash and effects to the prosperity of this province. The Dry-Farming congress will be held this year in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and judging from Alberta's results, that state will reap great benefits.

BACK BROKEN BY HAY.

Half a Ton Falls on Kansas Farmer —He Cannot Live.

Winfield, Kan., May 27.—Crushed under a half ton of hay, Jacob Gates, a farmer living near Burden, Kan., was found yesterday morning by his wife. His body was bent backward, his back broken, and he was totally paralyzed. He cannot recover, physicians say. Gates was using a conveyor to put hay into his barn when the rope broke and dropped the load upon him.

ITEMS IN BRIEF

J. P. Morgan and eight-year-old son, Floyd, were at the yards today from Andrew county, Missouri. Mr. Morgan disposed of a carload of heifers at $7.75 and was pleased with the sale. Mr. Morgan is of the old Morgan stock of Kentucky, removing from that state to Andrew county, where he now owns considerable land, in 1881. "The crop outlook in my section is the finest in recent years," Mr. Morgan declared. "The wet weather delayed planting to some extent but the ground is in fine shape and farmers will practically all be through seeding by the end of the week if the weather continues favorable for work in the fields. Small grains promise well and there will be a big fruit and hay crop from present indications."

O. A. Cooper, an extensive shipper of Richardson county, Nebraska, was at the yards today. Mr. Cooper is represented here with stock two or three times every week but he does not visit the yards in person very often, as his shipping business keeps him too busy to make frequent trips to the city.

George Moline, a prominent stockman and farmer of Washington county, Kansas, says farmers are making the most of the favorable weather to finish their corn planting in his locality. "The corn will all be in the ground within the next few days unless we get some more rain," said Mr. Moline in speaking of conditions. "Alfalfa is about ready to cut and haying will be on just as soon as corn planting is entirely finished. We raise a lot of alfalfa out there. It is one of our staple crops and a money-making one, too. There is nothing else raised on the farm that every class of stock thrives on as on alfalfa. It puts the fat on the steer, is fine for hogs and sheep and even poultry will leave grain to pick at alfalfa, either cured or in the green state. It is an all-around crop that we Kansans could scarcely get along without." Mr. Moline brought in a car of hogs today.

John Myers, of Brown county, Kansas, had a load of steers and a carload of hogs on the market today. Mr. Myers is a regular shipper and comes frequently to this point.

Goble & Heffelfinger, shippers of Gage county, Nebraska, marketed a load of stock here today. A. B. Heffelfinger accompanied the shipment. He reports farmers working hard to finish their corn planting. Some of the early planted fields are being replanted as the heavy rain early last week washed out the young plants. Harvesting the first crop of alfalfa will begin in Gage county early next week, according to Mr. Heffelfinger.

S. W. Neil, of Nemeha county, Kansas, was in today looking after the sale of a car of hogs.

A. A. Smart marketed two decks of clipped lambs, shipped from Osborn, Mo., here today at $6.90. Mrs. Smart accompanied her husband to the yards.

J. C. Edwards, of Rooks county, Kansas, came in today with a car of yearling steers and heifers that sold at $7.50@8.00. He also cashed a load of hogs during the session at a satisfactory price.

L. E. Scholz, a prosperous feeder of Marshall county, Kansas, forwarded a car of cattle of his own feeding to the yards today.

Edgar Shoebotham, a big farmer and feeder of Jefferson county, Nebraska, visited the yards today. He was well pleased with the sale of a carload of cattle and a load of hogs.

T. L. Wiley, a regular shipper operating around Cameron, Mo., brought in a mixed load of stock today.

J. T. McKenny, cashier of the Citizens National Bank at King City, Mo., was here looking after the disposal of a load of hogs today.

George E. Warren, of Jefferson county, Nebraska, found outlet for two cars of cattle he placed on sale here today at satisfactory prices.

FROM FARM TO USER.

Washingtonians Have Scheme to Cut Living Cost.

Washington, May 27.—A sharp cut in the high cost of living through the elimination of the middleman and the direct delivery of farm products to the consumer is the aim of the Pepper and Salt Company, in which many prominent persons are said to be interested, among them Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester and P. V. De Grew, former assistant postmaster-general. The company applied to the commissioners of the district for space in the municipal market in which to receive and distribute wares to its stockholders.

The plan as announced is to cater to 10,000 families in the beginning, who will be sold vegetables and other farm products at a price slightly above cost. The customers will be supplied through 300 of the best housekeepers in seelcted localities, who in turn for their services in this particular, will receive their food supplies free and in addition be paid a nominal salary each week.

The company feels that with the elimination of the middleman and the comparatively low cost of reaching the consumer, it will be enabled to pay the producer better prices than otherwise he could secure. It is proposed to inaugurate the new plan the middle of June.

HAS FARM LOAN BILL

CONGRESSMAN DOOLITTLE OF KANSAS SAYS PRESIDENT WILL SUPPORT HIS CREDIT PLAN.

INTEREST RATES TOO HIGH

Kansan Expects Bitter Fight by Moneyed Interests When His Measuse Is Introduced to Congress.

Topeka, Kan., May 27.—President Woodrow Wilson will approve the farm loan plan incorporated in a bill to be introduced by Congressman Dudley Doolittle of the Fourth Kansas District. Doolittle, who has been in Kansas during the past three weeks, says he has assurances of help from the president.

Doolittle's bill will provide for the establishment of a farm loan department by the government. It will provide that the owner of land may apply to the government for a loan for an amount not exceeding 50 per cent of the actual value of the land at a rate of 3, 4 or 5 per cent interest. It also will provide for government loans on farms on long time and allow its repayment in reasonable options by the borrower.

The Kansas congressman declares that his government farm loan plan would be in accord with Democratic ideas and pledges to help the great mass of people at large. He points out that in the states comprising the great middle west the majority of people are borrowers of money and must borrow to carry on their business, whether they be merchants or farmers.

"The interest rates which they are required to pay are, in my opinion, exorbitant, and this great and powerful government and the Democratic party should be the first to give the people this relief and aid in the matter of lower interest rates also," Doolittle says.

The present interest rates, the Kansas congressman believes, constitute the strongest argument for his bill. Statistics show the average rate of interest for the year 1912 paid by the borrowers of this country was 7.75 per cent. In the North Atlantic states the rate was 5.96; the South Atlantic states, 7.36; Northern Central states east of the Mississippi, 8.5; the Eastern Central states, 9.51, and the far Western states, 8.55.

Doolittle will not press his bill until the president's financial policies are whipped into shape, and then it will be made to conform to the new financial measure. He hopes that the salient features of his bill be incorporated into the administration's finance plan.

Congressman Doolittle says he expects bitter opposition from the big money-loaning institutions of the country, and he will be ready to meet any argument they may advance. Speaking of the benefits of the farm loan bill, he said: "With the enactment into law of this bill in addition to our tariff bill, we shall not only have fulfilled our obligation to the people, but we will have brought unto them a benefaction that will bless them and make it possible for even greater improvement in our rural districts, the establishment and maintenance of better homes and a more genuine contentment among our people."

IMPROVE SANTA FE LINE.

Standard Steel Rails Being Laid on Lexington Junction Branch.

The Santa Fe railway has a big force of men engaged in relaying its Lexington Junction branch line with 85 pound steel. The construction gang has reached Plattsburg, where new and increased switching facilities are also being installed. The construction gangs will work westward to Gower, from where 85 pound steel was laid last year. Ballasting gangs are working westward from Rayville to Gower.

A steel viaduct has been erected over Horse Fork creek east of Plattsburg to take the place of the long wooden trestle and part of the curve, which was worked into the trestle as one of the engineering feats of the original construction of the road, has been eliminated.

Santa Fe officials decline to give out any information as to the reason for the reconstruction of the line, but it is thought that it intends to follow the lead of the Rock Island and divert a great deal of its transcontinental freight by the way of St. Joseph from Topeka to Lexington Junction, thus avoiding the crowded terminals at Kansas City. The continued danger of floods at Kansas City is also another factor in causing the railways to divert as much freight traffic as possible from there.

Work of reconstructing the Santa Fe line from St. Joseph to Topeka has been finished for several months and the entire line from Topeka to Lexington Junction will be standard Santa Fe main line roadbed. The Santa Fe's new motor cars will be delivered to the road on or before July 1, and at least one of them will run out of St. Joseph, taking the place of the one now leased from the St. Joseph & Grand Island railway and which is being operated with great success between St. Joseph and Lexington Junction.

If you are not receiving The Stock Yards Daily Journal regularly, kindly advise your commission firm or this office and the service will be regulated

WEATHER FORECAST.

For Missouri: Fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight and in east and south portions Wednesday; moderate winds.

Kansas: Fair tonight and probably Wednesday; warmer tonight; moderate winds.

Nebraska: Fair tonight and Wednesday; continued warm; moderate winds.

Iowa: Fair tonight and probably Wednesday; warmer tonight and in east portion Wednesday; moderate winds.

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

The St. Joseph Journal Publishing Co., Publishers.

W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager.

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It is almost settled that there will be no "Japanese" days at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915.

Among the partnerships that have stood the test of time is "Bacon & Eggs."

Pork going up! But the ultimate consumer isn't worrying much now that strawberries are plentiful and their price on the toboggan.

Because of the lack of humus fields wash, and the running off of the water carries off the top soil. There are parts of America in which fields are worn out not because crops have exhausted the fertility, but because the fertile surface soil has been carried off by washing. Humus acts as a binder.

In the eastern commercial and financial centers bankers and financiers have begun to talk in a pessimistic way, but in the west, and especially in the trans-Missouri territory, the crop conditions are so good that optimism prevails. The western banks have plenty of money, the people are progressive and trade is normal.

Former United States Senator Joseph W. Bailey is not going to quit public life entirely, as has been generally supposed. He is still ambitious to serve his people and in order to serve them he has announced his candidacy for the Texas legislature. Texans are a people of strong constitution. Maybe they can stand it.

The success of the serum treatment as a means of eradicating hog cholera has started some people worrying over what will happen when the hog growers' worst enemy is finally routed. If there is any danger of hogs ever becoming so plentiful that it won't pay to raise 'em, it's so far in the future that the present generation should rest easy.

The fact that the same rules and regulations governing the shipment of vaccinated hogs from the Kansas City stock yards back to the country, applies at the St. Joseph yards, seems to have been entirely overlooked by the Drovers' Telegram, of Kawville. But you can't expect too much news in a Telegram, especially coming from a city where the green-eyed jealousy microbe is ever on the job.

HOGS ON ALFALFA.

A Kansas farmer, who raises between 500 and 600 hogs every year, says that his hogs have turned into pork by running on alfalfa pasture with an average of about one ear of corn per day until the last six weeks, when they are given all the corn they will eat, in addition to alfalfa. This farmer, who seems to know his business, says he does not pasture so closely, but that he is able to get two and sometimes three cuttings per annum from them and these will average from three-quarters to a little over a ton per cutting. Some brains in this plan.

THE BOY ON THE FARM.

Here is some sound advice from Milt Irwin in the McPherson (Kan.) Democrat:

To keep your boy on the farm may require some skill, but it can be done, usually. I know several who have adopted the following course and it has proven successful: Allow time for pleasure and recreation. All work and no play makes not only a dull boy, but a dissatisfied boy as well, and temptation where labor and pleasure share the hours lures from the farm. Consult him; give him to understand that your welfare is his welfare. If he has an idea which he wants to put in operation, let him do so; if he fails he will be convinced; otherwise he will chafe under restraint. If he claims a colt, a steer, a hog, see to it that the proceeds are placed to his credit. Make him a confidant; make home attractive; give him rein on a small scale to buy and sell; take him into partnership; do lots of things you are not doing, and the boy will stay with you.

COMMENCEMENT AT M. U.

Missouri University's commencement programme this year will occupy a full and varied week. All departments and activities will find expression in the year's summary. Students of the drama will interpret Shakespeare; one afternoon will be claimed by the school of engineering; a morning by the school of journalism; at an evening banquet distinguished alumni of the law school will clash in wit and anecdote with the legal fledglings soon to try their pinions; the school of agriculture will put on a country fair; "The Piper" will be presented by the young women students; there will be military parades and athletic events and music by the university orchestra and band. The Phi Beta Kappa address by the professor of Greek at Chicago University attests the fact that even in this specialized, eclectic day the art degrees of the classics still muster their following.

The green and blue of Columbia's June will have witnessed the seventy-first commencement when this year's programme is done. They have seen an institution grow surely and soundly even as the state has grown, until today it typifies the aspiration and opportunity of Missouri in a very real and fine way. When the week is done the spirit of Missouri, gazing out into that long distance beyond the hills of Boone, will look serenely toward the future, knowing that another good regiment has been recruited to the service of the Commonweath.

REACH EARTH IN SAFETY

Aviator Volplanes to Ground in Blazing Machine.

Salisbury, England, May 27.—Volplaning from a height of 1,200 feet in a blazing biplane, the British aviator, Colyns Pizey, and a passenger, H. Fellows, reached the ground in safety yesterday and stepped from the machine just as an explosion of the gasoline tank wrecked it.

The aeroplane was in easy flight over the outskirts of the town when suddenly the carbureter took fire. Breaking the inlet valve, the aviator shut off the gasoline and started a steep volplane.

The rush of air fanned the flames, and to those who witnessed the incident, it seemed as if the men in the machine had but a slender chance for life. Tongues of fire swept under the passenger seat and Fellows drew himself up and clung to the stays while the aeroplane drove down in its swift descent. Pizey held the wheel in firm grip, although the flames scorched his hands, and succeeded in making a splendid landing.

Both men sprang hastily to the ground and were barely clear of the machine when the gasoline tank exploded. Burning liquid was thrown in all directions and the wrecked aeroplane was incinerated before any attempt could be made to save it. The spectators who rushed to the spot found the aviators without the slightest injury.

LIGHTNING STRIKES LETTUCE

Bolt Misses Buildings and Plows a Furrow Through Garden.

Clarinda, Ia., May 27.—A bolt of lightning overlooked some tall trees and several nearby buildings here last week, and dug a hole six inches wide and six inches deep in a bed of lettuce at the home of Clark Hart, Tenth and State streets. The lettuce was burned and scattered in all directions.

Iduna Gave Her Apples Away.

Daddy's Bedtime Story—Iduna and Her Wonderful Apple Tree.

THE apple tree had lost its blossoms, and in their places were the little round, green things that some day might be fruit.

Jack and Evelyn were wondering whether there would be many apples that year.

"Let's hope so, for apples are quite as good for boys and girls as any food I know, though perhaps they won't do so much for them as the stories say the apple tree did for the old Norse gods."

"Who were the Norse gods, daddy?" Evelyn asked.

"They were the gods of the people who long ago lived way up in northern Europe in the countries that are now Norway and Sweden and Denmark. These people had strange stories. One of them was about the apple tree.

"The story goes that there was one goddess by the name of Iduna. She had a beautiful garden, and in it grew a magic apple tree.

"The fruit on this tree was of the most wonderful kind. Whoever ate of it became young and beautiful. To stay young, though, one had to keep on eating the fruit. The gods and goddesses were all very nice indeed to Iduna, so that she would be their friend and never refuse her wonderful apples to them.

"But the dwarfs who lived in the dark, cheerless mountains on the other side of the beautiful land of the gods were always jealous of them. Iduna's father had been a dwarf, and perhaps it annoyed them that she should like to live in the lovely, sunshiny land of the gods and care more for them than for her relations, the ugly, ill tempered little dwarfs.

"So the dwarfs got Loki, one of themselves, to steal Iduna and her apple tree and hide them in a deep forest where the gods could not find them.

"After that everything went wrong with the gods and mankind, as well as with the dwarfs. The latter began to be sorry that they had meddled with the tree.

"When they no longer had the apples to eat the gods began to grow old and weak just as human folk did. They lost their interest in everything, and because they could no longer do their work well there was much trouble on earth and in the sky where the gods lived.

"Things went from bad to worse until at last Loki was sorry for having done so much mischief and took Iduna and the apple tree back to the land of the gods. Then you may be sure the gods begged for apples. Their friend Iduna gladly gave them, but it was a long time before all the harm which Loki's prank had caused could be forgotten."

IN WOMAN'S REALM

THE LITTLE CITY FELLER.

The little city feller was as pale as he could be—
My mother had him sent out for a week, so he could see
The really, truly country, an' get lots of milk an' eggs.
An' put some fat, ma said, on his pore little arms an' legs;
An' then she told me he ain't got no good home like I got,
An' never knew his father an' mother, like as not,

At first he sort of dumped around an' wouldn't play a thing,
An' wouldn't talk or answer me, but set there in the swing,
Until I brought my rabbits out, and took him down to see
Old Bess, an' her new, spotted calf that daddy give to me.
I took him to the crick, an' say! what do you think of him
A-goin' on eleven an' ain't never learned to swim!

An' then we drove the cows home and we helped corral the sheep,
An' he was so done up an' tired, he et, and fell asleep
Right at the table, an' my pa he carried him to bed,
Because he wasn't bigger than a minute, daddy said;
Said we must help him get red cheeks an' muscle, like I got,
An' cut up Ned—I'd have to show him how, as like as not.

But now I guess there ain't no devilment that he can't find,
He keeps me goin' some, but I ain't very far behind,
Ma says the two of us is all a mortal can endure,
An' just another week of it would drive her crazy, sure.
He's company, an' going home today as like as not,
Or I bet he'd get a tannin' with a hick'ry, like I got.

—National Magazine.

* * *

TESTED RECIPES.

Broiled Whitefish—Wipe the fish with a damp cloth and lay skin side down on the greased grill of a gas broiling oven. When thoroughly heated rub with butter, so the fish will brown, and cook until the fish will flake from the bones and until it is well browned, then season and lift to a hot platter. Garnish with lemon slices and parsley.

Raspberry Fritters—Make a batter by mixing one and one-third cups of flour, two teaspoons baking powder, one-third cup of sugar and one-fourth teaspoon salt, and adding to these dry ingredients a well beaten egg mixed with two-thirds cups of milk; beat well and add to ths batter one and one-half cups of red raspberries. Take [illegible] by spoonfuls and cook in hot, deep fat until puffed [illegible] brown paper, dredge with powdered sugar and serve with fresh red raspberries crushed and sweetened.

Rhubarb Shortcake—Make a rich biscuit dough, using two cups flour, four teaspoons baking powder, one-half teaspoon salt, three and one-half tablespoons butter or lard and enough milk to make a very soft dough. Shape into two cakes, butter each one and put them together, then bake in a hot oven for fifteen minutes. Split the cakes and fill with a rich, thick rhubarb sauce; cover with the sauce and whipped cream and serve at once.

* * *

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To Save Closet Space—Metal towel racks, that have flat places at each curved end to screw to a wall give almost double the capacity of your closet if screwed to the bottom of the lower shelf. A dozen garment hangers may be suspended from each one.

The Sick-Room Light—If there are electric lights in the sick room they will generally be found too brilliant, hurting the eyes of the patient, and, not every sick room has the electric lights that can be turned up or down. Make a little green silk bag and fasten it over the incadescent bulb and it will give a good but subdued and harmless light.

Parsley plants still in the garden may be potted and taken into the house where they will furnish a garnish for the table all winter.

BASEBALL NEWS

LINCOLN WINS FIRST GAME.

Take Drummers Into Camp by a 4 to 2 Score.

Mullen's Antelopes continued their good playing at the Sixth street park yesterday and demonstrated why they are on top of the heap by defeating the Drummers in a well-played game. The game was marred by questionable decisions on the part of Umpire Sigler, especially in the seventh inning, when he called Joe Kelly out on two strikes, with two on bases, and both sides had frequent kicks against the incompetent indicator handler.

McConnaughey started the game in the box for St. Joseph, and Dessau for the visitors. The local heaver pitched swell ball until the sixth, when the Antelopes scored their only runs. He was relieved in the seventh by Johnson. Dessau was erratic with his shoots and was jerked in the seventh in favor of Ehman.

Same teams will play again today. The Drummers will be idle toomrrow.

STANDING OF TEAMS
WESTERN LEAGUE

Clubs—	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Lincoln	20	12	.625
Denver	20	13	.606
ST. JOSEPH	19	14	.576
Sioux City	15	15	.500
Omaha	16	17	.485
Des Moines	15	17	.469
Topeka	14	18	.438
Wichita	10	23	.303

Where They Play Today.
Lincoln at St. Joseph.
Denver at Des Moines.
Topeka at Omaha.
Wichita at Sioux City.

OTHER RESULTS YESTERDAY.
WESTERN LEAGUE.
Sioux City, 7; Wichita, 3.
Denver, 5; Des Moines, 0.
Topeka, 4; Omaha, 3.
AMERICAN LEAGUE
Philadelphia, 4-2; Washington, 0-3.
St. Louis, 4; Detroit, 3.
Boston, 3; New York, 1.
Chicago-Cleveland game postponed.
NATIONAL LEAGUE
Philadelphia, 8; Brooklyn, 5.
New York, 7; Boston, 2.
Other games postponed.

DRIVING STAGE IN THE 60S

A Service That Was Hard and Often Perilous to Life.

Pomeroy Herald: Lake City, Ia.—Editor Herald—Dear Sir: Some time ago I clipped from the Fort Dodge Messenger of March 13 the enclosed item regarding an oldtime stage driver. The item suggested to me that Pomeroy has, perhaps, the oldest man of this class now living in western Iowa. I refer to George Olcott, who is something of a character, too. I came with my parents to this vicinity in the spring of 1864, and as I recall matters, Mr. Olcott was then here or came soon later. He drove stages in and out of Lake City, and at other places, when the prairies were wide expanses and winter driving a dangerous occupation. Trips were daily and the four-horse vehicles were the only vehicles of luxury in the country. The horses then in use were of a spirited and dependable type, often excellent fellows who understood their places and were relayed at every station. The fresh teams would leave the stations at a smart gallop and the last half mile of a long trip would be finished in the same spirited style. The arrival of the coach was an event.

It was at a later time that a driver from the Twin Lakes station, having started for Fort Dodge during a blizzard, became lost and had to abandon his team of two horses only a few miles northeast of the lakes. This man released his team and made a shelter for himself with his sleigh until the following day, when in desperation he went forth to seek safety somewhere. On the fourth day the storm subsided and he found himself in sight of a settler's home near Dayton. Frozen, exhausted but with marvelous determination and endurance, he finally reached shelter and care, mutilated in hands and feet for life. One horse was afterward found frozen dead, the other was never found. The details of this man's experience were widely published at the time, and many old settlers will recall the event.

It will be remembered that the travel on some of these early stage lines was nearly continuous, extending into the night for part of the service. It was a rare case if the schedule was not maintained, and perhaps no case occurred that a driver did not attempt a trip when passengers would go. Successful trips were made when it seemed a human impossibility. In darkness and storm the driver's reliance was on the instinct and intelligence of his lead team and their ability to follow the line of travel. Roads had no fixed directions, but led toward the places of destination by the nearest practical routes. Stage roads were also the main thoroughfares for freighters and immgrants, as no railroad had yet (1864) penetrated the western part of Iowa. It was not long after this time, however, until at least two railroads had corssed the state to the Missouri river, and staging in Iowa soon became a thing of the past. Mack Easton.

GUESS WEIGHT MEN AND HOG

Street Corner Scale Man Learned the Trick in Stock Yards.

The man operating the "guess-your-weight" scales at Fourth and Jones streets seldom fails in his estimate concerning one's weight.

"Step right up, gentlemen," he shouts. "Climb into the chair and if I don't guess within five pounds of your weight it costs you nothing.'

Some person steps forward from the crowd. With practiced eye the owner of the scales sizes him up. Deft fingers run over his arms and body.

"You weigh about 165 pounds," the scale man asserts.

The other seats himself in the swinging chair. The needle points to 167. The customer rises from the chair, hands the other the 5-cent fee and rejoins the crowd.

Man after man steps out of the crowd.

"One hundred and thirty. One hundred and fifty. One hundred and twenty-five," drones the scale man.

And not one in a dozen escapes the payment of the 5-cent fee. For the calculating eye and the sensitive fingers of the operator seldom go wrong, and the estimated weights are more frequently within a pound or two of the correct weight than within the five pounds allowed by the guarantee.

"How do you do it?" someone asks him.

"Used to weigh hogs and cattle," he replies somewhat laconically. "Hogs and humans are all the same when it comes to weight.

"And sometimes in other ways, too," he thoughtfully adds.—Sioux City Journal.

Wife Was Artful.

A good story is that about a man who one day told his wife he would give her all the silver pieces she found in his purse or pockets which were coined the year she was born.

As a result the lady in due course of time had quite an amount of silver on hand—so much, in fact, that she went to the bank and deposited it in her name.

Then, speaking to the cashier, the lady said:

"My husband tells me you are going to pay him some money today. Won't you please pay him in this silver I have just deposited? I will be so much obliged to you if you will."

Of course the cashier, being noted for his courtesy to the ladies, quickly replied that he would be happy to please her.

As a result the lady has still more birthday money.

Different Function.

"I presume you never quarreled with your wife?" "Certainly not," replied skimpy little Mr. Hennypeck, "I am merely a husband, not a lion tamer."—Exchange.

ST. JOSEPH HAY MARKET.

Local Quotations Corrected to Date by Local Dealers.

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

Timothy—Choice, $12.50@13; No. 1, $11@12.50; No. 2, $8.50@11; No. 3, $6@8.

Clover mixed—Choice, $12@12.50; No. 1, $11@12; No. 2, $9@10.50; No. 3, $6@9.50.

Clover—Choice, $11@12; No. 1, $10@11; No. 2, $7@9.50.

Prairie—Choice $10.50@11; No. 1, $9@10; No. 2, $7@8.50; No. 3, $5.50@6.50.

Alfalfa—Choice, $14@15; No. 1, $12@13.50; No. 2, $9@11.50; No. 3, $6@8.50.

Straw—$4@5.

Packing—$4.50@5.50.

DON'T go where you are not wanted. The advertisements in the Stock Yards Daily Journal are an invitation for you to call. Merchants who do not use these columns do not invite stockmen's business.

DID IT BY PROXY

Miss Hoyt Was Not Surprised With the Song the College Boys Sang.

By MILDRED CAROLINE GOODRIDGE.

"Young and rich and good looking, too, I suppose," spoke Harvey Lane.

His companion, Willard Price, young and rich himself unfortunately, for he was idle and without ambition, languidly drew a photograph from his pocket and extended it towards Lane.

"Pretty as a picture," voted the latter spontaneously. There was real and earnest admiration in his frank, open face. Then it clouded a trifle. He was too poor and humble in his own estimation to dare to aspire for recognition in the upper circle into which his companion had free admittance.

"I knew Miss Drusa Hoyt at Acton," explained Price. "She attended the seminary there while I was at the college. Those were great days—music, picnicking, rowing on the lake. My cousin Leona is a dear friend of Miss Hoyt. They met a few days ago, and Leona playfully told her she was going to send me around to give one of the old college serenades when I passed through the town here. Drusa is full of life and fun, and insisted she would be delighted with such a welcome reminder of the dear old school days."

"And you are going to twang the light guitar, eh?" smiled Harvey.

"With your assistance on the mandolin. Oh, we can make a fine romantic occasion of it, don't you see?" and Price leaned back luxuriously and complacently on the rustic seat of the little village park. Then he added, with a keen look at Harvey, who was still studying the lovely face in the photograph. She hypnotizes you, does she? I say, not getting struck in that quarter, are you?"

If Miss Hoyt was in my own rather humble class," half satirically returned Harvey, "I wouldn't try to forget that beautiful face, as I must do for my own peace of mind."

There was a rustle in the path circling past them, and Harvey, turning slightly, observed a young girl arise

It Was Miss Hoyt, Pale, Disturbed.

and leave a near seat. All that he noted was a graceful form and a long streaming blue veil. Then he handed the photograph back to his friend with the faint suggestion of a reluctant sigh.

He scarcely listened as Price told of obtaining the picture from his cousin, also of an item he had noted in a newspaper some time previous commenting on "the rare business success of John Hoyt, Esq." That must be Drusa's father, so "he was safe in spying out the land," and "getting in touch with possible millions."

Harvey had been always helpful to Price, and the latter had treated him pretty well. Harvey considered serenades an obsolete art, and felt rather ridiculous at the thought of posing as a Spanish cavalier. However, he wished to be accommodating, and there was a real element of romanticism in Price's plan.

"You see, I'll surprise Miss Hoyt with the song the college fellows sang many a moonlight night under the seminary windows—'Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming.' We'll practice up a bit, steal into the Hoyt garden and give this dead old burg a real sensation."

It was almost nine o'clock in the evening when the twain started out, each carrying his special instrument under his arm. Earlier in the day they had strayed past the Hoyt home, and Price indicated where they would post themselves in the garden when the appointed hour arrived. As they left the hotel Price discovered that he had run out of extra guitar strings.

"I'll get a supply from the drug store in case of accidents," he explained. "You go ahead and I'll soon join you."

Harvey reached the Hoyt home. He stepped in among the shrubbery and waited for his friend. Suddenly the lights were turned on in an upper room. There appeared at its window a feminine form. It was Miss Hoyt, pale, disturbed, and she drew close to the window, her hand crossed on her breast, as if to subdue some deep emotion. Her head bent towards the interior of the house, as if some disturbing sound alarmed her.

So entranced was Harvey at the sudden beautiful apparition that he had not drawn out of the full focus of the flaming gas jet. She saw him, uttered a faint cry and then leaned from the window.

"Forgive me," she faltered, "you are a stranger, but—won't you—that is—I am all alone in the house, and some one is below, and I am afraid."

"At once," replied Harvey, swiftly taking in the situation.

He swung the mandolin case, ready for use as a weapon, ran around to the front of the house and dashed up the steps, to find the door open. He stood still in the hallway and listened intently.

Harvey flared a match, found a gas jet and flooded the hall with light. Just then a timid, trembling form came down the staircase. It was Miss Hoyt. She bore a heavy cane.

"It is papa's," she said. "Please don't rush into danger—I am not afraid now."

For all that, she kept close to her intrepid champion as Harvey slowly advanced down the hall, armed with the weapon she had provided. Then, as there was a stir and then a crash, as of a chair thrown violently over, she clung to his arm. The next moment Harvey could not repress a jolly laugh.

"There is our formidable night disturber—no burglar after all, Miss Hoyt!" he exclaimed.

A large Newfoundland dog darted from the library into the hall and scurried past them through the front doorway. He had evidently wandered in just as Miss Hoyt had run up the stairs to get a wrap before resuming her swing seat on the porch.

"You—you seem to know my name," she began, and then, looking straight at the now somewhat embarrassed Harvey, she flushed all over her face. And just then, too, Harvey noticed a hat with a great blue veil on a hall seat, and understood. This was the young lady he had noticed at the park. Had she overheard the conversation between himself and Price? He wondered, as he retreated to the porch.

"I—I had better explain how I came to be here," he observed—"in the garden, I mean."

"I think I know," smiled Drusa. "I had an intimation of a serenade. I saw Mr. Price today, but did not wish to spoil what he intended as a surprise. Mercy! What is that?"

It was a shot, shouts, a crash—then the jangling strings of some musical instrument.

Both rushed out to the porch. A crash of glass made the still night echoes hideous. A man was dashing madly across the glass-covered garden beds from the next lot. He carried a guitar, madly brandished. He disappeared hatless and frantic, but not until Harvey had recognized Willard Price.

A little investigation brought out the facts of the case. Price had gone into the wrong garden—that of a jealous, crusty old bachelor, just married. He had observed the guitar-armed serenader, had gone for a gun, and Price had run for his life.

Of course Miss Hoyt had overheard Harvey's encomiums in the park. It turned out that it was her uncle who was so wealthy. This smoothed out Harvey's path. Price, bored at his mishap, did not linger on the scene. And of course the serenader by proxy eventually married Drusa Hoyt.

SWAT SPARROW AS A PEST

The Biological Survey Calls the Common Bird Useless and Harmful.

"The rat of the bird kingdom" is the label attached to the English sparrow by the United States biological survey.

Sparrows were introduced into America about 50 years ago, and have multiplied with such rapidity that they are a pest in nearly every part of the country.

According to the biological survey, they "not only serve no good purpose, but consume great quantities of useful insect life, in addition to millions of dollars worth of grain." They are pugnacious and drive away many useful and ornamental birds. They are unclean and litter up the premises. They are said to hatch young every month in the year, operating the only automatic incubator in existence, the young of the preceding hatch incubating the eggs as they grow to full-fledged sparrowhood.

Nearly every small boy has the instinct to kill. Properly directed this instinct might be allowed to run through its natural development without being harmful. Teach the boys to confine their shooting to undesirable birds. They are few, and the sparrows is the chief among them.

Teach the boy to set traps only for birds and animals which ought to be trapped and destroyed. Encourage him to catch the mice, the rats and the sparrows—if possible the minks, the weasels, the raccoons and other poultry destroyers in the country. Teach him to value the catbird, the mocking bird, the brown thrasher, the oriole, the robin, the blue bird, and many other varieties that are musical, ornamental or useful.

New Tag to an Old Fable.

Young Tony of the Italian quarter had been greatly interested by the teacher's story of the fox and the grapes. Arriving home from school, he repeated it in his excited, broken English to the family, following the teacher's version pretty closely until he reached the climax. Tony's conclusion was this:

"De olda fox he say, 'Da grape no good, anyhow; alla sour! I guess I go geta de banan.'"—Boston Evening Transcript.

TO STUDY SPOOKS

Chair of Spiritualism to Be Established in Harvard.

Investigation of "Psychic Phenomena" In New England, Where Witches Were Burned—Bequest of $10,000 for Research.

Cambridge.—Harvard university has seriously contracted to enter upon an investigation of what is technically described as "psychic phenomena," but which our parents (ever since the days of the Fox sisters) called "spiritualism," writes Julian Chambers. This, to my way of thinking is one of the most startling innovations in pedagogy that several centuries have furnished. Indeed, it is an event that could only have followed the coming of the wonderful era of telephone, airships, radium, wireless messages and phonographs. It will not do to treat this incident lightly or to cover it with ridicule.

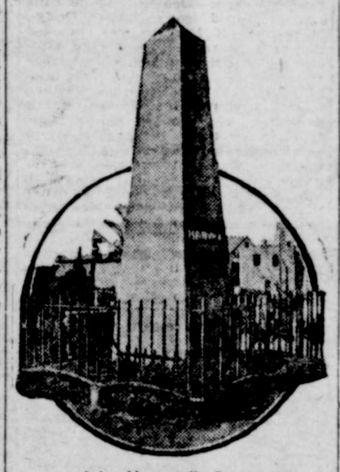
Such is far from my thought when I frankly declare that the acceptance of a $10,000 endowment fund for psychic research by that time-honored university at Cambridge encourages the hope that Francis L. Wellman's fond wish to found a school of draw poker at Harvard may be ultimately realized.

Seriously, however, comparatively few as are believers in spiritualism, the acceptance of this bequest by so conservative a body as the trustees of Harvard brings the study of psychic phenomena to a stage never previously attained in this country.

The language employed by the benefactor is quite explicit. He gives the money—which can only be regarded as the nucleus of a much larger fund—for "investigation and study of mental or psychological phenomena, the origin or expression of which appears to be independent of the ordinary sensory channels."

While this leaves the range as wide open as spookland, it also confines it within scientific scope.

Plenty of persons have seen ghosts—or believe they have, which, for practical purposes of "research," is



John Harvard's Grave.

the same thing. For example, although a complete disbeliever in so-called spirit phenomena, I have seen with my own eyes ghostly shapes—not resultant from Welsh rabbits and disordered liver, but the fabric of an apparently sound mentality.

There are houses known to me that have supernatural occupants, as well as human beings! Again, there are houses that harbor quaint, queer, inexplicable noises, by night and by day.

Personally, I doubt not, rational and natural explanations can be found for all such noises. I am not sufficiently interested—curious were a better word—to seek the solution of such problems of the natural world.

There are phases of mental science that are accepted. There is probably something in telepathy—as every one must concede if he or she have sufficient mental power to compel another person seated in church or theater to turn and bow.

No more interesting mental test can be made than to sit at distance from two persons well known and to attempt to learn, by telepathy, what they are talking about. You will be amazed how often it can be done. Try.

You may fail utterly; but some people are able to do this very thing!

Some kind of intangible, inexplicable intercommunication is at times established between intimate friends far distant.

Most men of the world—especially active mental workers or travelers—believe in premonitions. When one reaches that stage, why not have confidence in dreams?

An intimate friend always has a serious illness whenever he dreams of snakes—I am not joking, the man always has been a total abstainer. The dream may be responsible for the sickness, you will say. Possibly so. But the same person never dreams of seeing washing hung upon a line without finding therein a premonition that he is to move his habitation.

Young Lion Claws Boy.

Rome.—The young lion which Princess Radziwill, nee Miss Deacon, of Boston, recently took to a fancy ball in a chariot, was being exercised in the zoological gardens when he broke loose and sprang on the infant son of Count Macca, formerly Italian minister at Buenos Ayres, inflicting serious wounds on the boy's forehead with his claws.

BREAD THAT'S ALWAYS FRESH

Scientists Have Come Forward With Valuable Contribution to Food Supply of the People.

What man in the street knows or cares anything about valency? Or perceives in, let us say, the allotropic modifications of sulphur an analogy to anything of practical interest to him? Yet these things have much to do with our daily bread, and may figure largely in the statement of some bakers' strike.

Thus Prof. Katz of Amsterdam, in studying the question of what chemists call valency, has been investigating the influence of temperature upon chemical reactions. He finds that the fresh bread which most men prize and the stale bread which only some dyspeptics tolerate are simply modifications of the same substance, comparable with the aforesaid allotropic modifications of sulphur. But what causes the change? Nothing but the change of temperature. If bread is kept at a high temperature it remains unchanged. Or if it is immediately reduced to a very low temperature and is kept there, the chemical changes are so slow and slight as to be negligible.

It is therefore proposed in Holland to utilize this discovery through the establishment of large storage warehouses, either hot or cold, in which reserves of bread shall be accumulated and kept perpetually fresh, for use in case of such emergencies as a general strike of bakers or a temporary scarcity of supplies of grain. There could scarcely be a better illustration of the relationship between some of the most abstruse researches in science and the most familiar needs of everyday life.—New York Tribune.

NOW THE JEWELED STOCKING

Split Skirt Reveals Tassels of Pearls and the Like for the Ultra Fashionable.

The celebrated lady of Banbury Cross apparently has set the fashion for some of the ornaments of the present time.

Bells for use on the feet have not been adopted, but the "clock" on the stocking is being superseded in Paris by jeweled devices from which hang tassels of pearls and similar ornaments, which swing with the movements of the wearer, and there seems to be no reason why golden bells should not be introduced.

The attention devoted to footwear is of course the direct result of the new skirt, which is narrower than ever and has to be split to permit movement at all.

In consequence a distinctive shoe is looked upon as a necessity, says the London Standard, particularly for evening wear, and cross gartering is being affected also by some smart Parisiennes.

Pale pink, blue and gold evening shoes are decorated with paste buckles and have streamers of broad black velvet ribbon, studded with brilliants, which are crossed over the instep and wound around the leg of the wearer, forming a lattice pattern on a pale groundwork of silk.

A west end shoemaker, however, gives it as his opinion that the idea is not likely to find much favor in England. "We are asked for fewer light colored shoes," he declared. "English women have not as a whole very small feet, so that anything which tends to accentuate the size is not likely to be popular."

Obeyed Orders.

"Now remember, Mary," began Miss Belle, "I am at home this afternoon to no one but Mr. Van Brownkins. If any one else should call I am not at home. You understand?"

"Oh, yes, miss," replied Mary.

Half an hour later Mary reappeared evidently worried about something.

"If you please, miss," she began, "I've told three lady callers and one gentleman caller that you were at home to none except this Mr. Van Brownkins and they all went away very angry indeed, miss. Will you—"

But the "not at home" had fainted.

Stock Yards Daily Journal Bureau of Information

Where the Best to Buy

You want to buy goods, as far as possible, from firms who deal directly with farmers or who have their agents in your locality. You want to deal with reliable firms. You want to save unnecessary writing to firms who do not handle what you are hunting for. These wants are reasonable, and to fill them The Stock Yards Daily Journal will help you—free. Look over the coupon in this advertisement and if it lists anything you are thinking of buying, check it, and mail the coupon, with your name and address plainly written and we will do the rest. Hundreds of readers should avail themselves of The Stock Yards Daily Journal's offer to give genuine help in buying.

Mail this request before you forget it. This advertisement is designed to save you money, and its privileges are available only to our subscribers.

COUPON

I am interested in and intend to purchase within a reasonable time, the machines or articles checked below and will be glad to receive information concerning the same:

CHECK HERE
- .....Acetylene Lighting Plants
- .....Automobiles
- .....Builders' Hardware
- .....Building Material
- .....Buggy
- .....Cattle Foods
- .....Churn
- .....Cook Stove
- .....Corn Sheller
- .....Corn Shredder
- .....Corn Cutter
- .....Cream Separator
- .....Cultivator
- .....Drain Tile
- .....Ensilage Cutter
- .....Fanning Mill
- .....Double Row Disc Cultivator
- .....Glass
- .....Gasoline Stove
- .....Gasoline Engine
- .....Gasoline Engine (for binder)
- .....Grain Bins—Steel
- .....Gate (farm)
- .....Groceries—Send us your list, stating how many pounds or quantities of each item, or we cannot quote you prices.
- .....Grain Drill
- .....Grain Binder
- .....Harness
- .....Harrow
- .....Hay Forks
- .....Hay Slings
- .....Hay Loaders
- .....Hay Presses
- .....Hay Rakes
- .....Hay Stackers
- .....Heating Stoves
- .....Hot Water Heaters
- .....Hot Water Heating Plants
- .....Hydraulic Rams
- .....Irrigation Plants
- .....Iron Pipe (black or galvanized)
- .....Listers

CHECK HERE
- .....Lace Curtains
- .....Land Roller or Packer
- .....Lighting Systems and Gas for Cooking
- .....Lightning Rods
- .....Lumber
- .....Monuments
- .....Manure Spreader
- .....Metallic Auto Garages
- .....Mowers
- .....New Way Listing Harrow
- .....Nails, keg lots
- .....Paint
- .....Pea Huller
- .....Piano
- .....Power Sprayer
- .....Plows
- .....Potato Digger
- .....Potato Planter
- .....Pumps
- .....Red or white cedar posts
- .....Roofing (metal or comp.)
- .....Sash, doors and mouldings
- .....Scales
- .....Seeds
- .....Silo (wood or brick)
- .....Stock Tanks
- .....Sprayers
- .....Stallions or Jacks
- .....Stock Tonic
- .....Stock Foods
- .....Tanks (wood)
- .....Tanks—compressed air
- .....Tank Heaters
- .....Threshing Machine
- .....Traction Engine
- .....Violin
- .....Wagon
- .....Wall Paper
- .....Washing Machine
- .....Water Works Systems and Supplies for Country Homes
- .....Windmill
- .....Wire Fencing

NAME .....

P. O. ..... R. F. D., No. .....

Owner ..... Renter .....

The Stock Yards Daily Journal

South St. Joseph, Mo.

HAVE LIFE ONLY IN FABLES

Well-Known but Never Seen Animals —Among Them the Phoenix Dragon and Unicorn.

There are some mythological monsters which all of us have heard of, but none of us have ever seen. Who, for instance, has ever set eyes on a Phoenix, that remarkable bird, mentioned even by church writers, which renews its youth in the fire? And yet there are few birds whose names are more widely known.

In spite of fairy tales and Chinese armorial bearings where is the museum that contains even a bone, let alone a skeleton of a dragon? As a matter of fact, did snakes ever fly?

Equally fanciful is the unicorn. More ought to be known about this good and gentle animal. In particular he is susceptible to female charms, a fact that was taken advantage of by hunters, who, according to the story books, used a beautiful maiden as a decoy to enable them to capture the unicorn. The chief prize about the unicorn was not the brush, as in the case of the fox, but the horn. This was considered the finest antidote to poison, and so strong was this belief that almost up to the time of the French Revolution all food served at the royal table in France was touched with a piece of what was supposed to be the horn of a unicorn. Even in China legends about the unicorn prevail. There it is described as so gentle that it would not walk on growing grass or tread on the smallest insect. Unicorn, it may be added, were the supporters of the arms of the old kings of Scotland, and for that reason the unicorn is represented today in the British armorial bearings.

NEUTRAL WATER IN RIVERS

Where Fresh and Salt Come Together and for a Short Space the Two Elements Refuse to Mingle.

According to old fishermen there is what might be called neutral ground, or rather neutral water, in rivers, where there is no use of trying to make a catch—unless it be that some fool fish with a piscatorial brainstorm snatches bait like an insane human might grab a red-hot stove.

This neutral water is the part of the river where its flow encounters the saline impregnation of the salt water of the bay or ocean ebb and the flow of the tide the salt water of the bay runs up into the river for miles, and on the reverse the fresh water descends several miles again to the bay leading into the salt sea.

There is a midway between the salt and fresh water points, however, that very seldom shifts. Around this midway shad and blue and other salt-water fish, if they visit at all, will hover on the ocean side. On the fresh-water fringe will loiter such fish as inhabit currents that are devoid of the saline ingredient. If the fisherman happens to cast bait in this neutral zone he is not likely to get either one kind or the other.

Hat-Catching Out West.

"Yes," said the man just back from the west, "when I went out to Montana, I did what nearly every other tenderfoot does—brought one of those broad-brimmed felt hats like the ones stage cowboys wear, and put it on at the first opportunity.

"Mine wasn't the only one in town, but I felt conspicuous just the same. Somehow or other I hadn't acquired the knack of wearing it. One windy day—and, believe me, it can blow some in B— without half trying—I walked down the main street of the town holding onto my hat with one hand and my coat with the other. As I turned a corner the wind seemed to stop blowing, and I let go of the hat, when a sudden gust came, took it off my head, and sent it rolling like a frightened hoop down the street.

"I started to give chase, when another hatless man—he was a sure-enough westerner, too—took me by the arm and said:

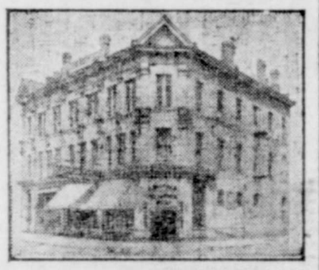
"'Don't chase it, pardner; there'll be another one along in a minute!'"

Switzerland's Second Bullet.

Switzerland is a small country, but she has a high opinion of her powers of self-defense, and an opinion that is probably well justified by the facts. Just at present a new picture postcard is attracting a good deal of attention. It was issued in view of the approaching visit of the German emperor, who is represented as standing by the side of a Swiss soldier who has just fired at a target and made a bull's-eye. "Perfect, my boy," says the emperor. "Switzerland has 100,000 marksmen like you; but what would you do if 200,000 Germans should enter your country?" "In that case, sir," replies the soldier, "we would have to use a second bullet."—Dundee Advertiser.

If We'd Only Renew Our Edges.

When an acre of ground has produced long and well, we let it lie fallow and rest for a season; we take no man clear across the continent in the coach he started in—the coach is stabled somewhere on the plains and its heated machinery allowed to cool for a few days; when a razor has seen long service and refuses to hold an edge, the barber lays it away for a few weeks, and the edge comes back of its own accord. We bestow thoughtful care upon inanimate objects, but none upon ourselves. What a robust people, what a nation of thinkers we might be, if we would only lay ourselves upon the shelf occasionally and renew our edges!—Mark Twain



He Settled It.

A Baptist and a Methodist minister were by accident dining at the same house. As they took their seats there was an embarrrased pause, the hostess not knowing how to ask one minister to say grace without offending the other.

The small son quickly grasped the situation, and half rising in his chair, moved his finger rapidly around the table, reciting, "Eny mene miny mo, catch a nigger by the toe." He ended by pointing his finger at the Baptist minister and shouted: "You're it!"

The decision was accepted, although the grace lacked some of its usual dignity.

New Hired Girl.

"What's become of the 40-piece dinner set given us by the Twobblers for a wedding present?"

"It probably numbers several thousand pieces now."