

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL The St. Joseph Journal Publishing Co., Publishers. W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager.

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Cutting wheat and putting up hay is well under way in this section.

And still packers can't keep hogs down. A hog always was a doggone stubborn animal.

A good gain would boost stocker and feeder prices 25¢ to 50¢, well-posted traders on the market believe.

Packers have their big sticks out for grassy cattle and they got in some pretty effective work with them this week.

Beware of the self-appointed labor leader. He generally has an ax to grind. Don't turn the grindstone for him.

There must be some bond of sympathy between veal and mutton. Prices for both lambs and veal calves declined \$1.00 to 1.25 this week.

THE SEEMP IN STOCK CATTLE. Stocker and feeder prices have slumped sharply this week. Short pastures as a result of the dry weather brought out an increased run of such stock to market and the same caused held country buyers off the market. The natural thing happened: Prices were swatted and swatted hard. If dry weather continues the run is likely to keep up, but should the country get a good general rain stock cattle will soon be swept off the stock yard bargain counter. It will be interesting to watch developments in the stocker and feeder trade for the next few weeks.

DROUTH SITUATION ALARMING. There is no disguising the fact that the drouth situation in the middle-west and portions of the southwest is becoming alarming. Corn, possibly, can stand a few days more of dry weather without serious damage to the crop, but pastures are drying up, forcing a good many cattle that would otherwise be held, onto the markets. Half-fat cattle and stockers have been numerous on the market this week, scant pasture and fear of a wide-spread drouth prompting owners to clean up. Drouth scares are by no means uncommon factors in the market. Two years ago, in July and August, the country became drouth frightened and deluged the market with bovine trash. Stock cattle slumped to ridiculously low prices, and those who wisely stocked up at the decline made big money. It may turn out that this movement of "dry weather" cattle is premature and ill advised. It depends upon just how soon the drouth is broken.

DOBBS STILL IN THE RUNNING. Reports from the principal large cities of the United States show that the horse and mule are not out of business, to the contrary they are much in demand. In some points in the East it is stated that firms that used from two to 30 or 40 horses a few years ago and have not bought any in the past several years, employing the auto truck instead, are restocking with horses. The auto has its economy features, and good points, principally convenience and rapidity in long hauls, but when it comes to the average draying and transfer business, with its backing and dodging, and chugging over unprepared streets, the horse is a winner. Dobbs is not out of business yet, and it is the opportunity of the Central West to breed good heavy horses and keep him in the running. Prices assure a good profit.

THE CONCRETE SILO. Silos are now being built in almost every farming community in Missouri. The first and most important question a farmer asks when he decides to

Daddy's Bedtime

There Was a Story— Stormy Time In Flyland.

JACK and Evelyn had been telling daddy of the wicked doings of the fly family. There had been a good deal of talk in school about flies toward the end of the term, and many boys and girls had started out to hunt and swat them. "All, indeed," daddy observed; "that may account for some of the strange stories my friend Buzzer has been telling me. It seems that there have been very strange happenings in Flyland. Buzzer was quite worked up about it. As he came and sat down on my shoulder he was out of breath and wheezed as he began to talk. 'I can't think what that big black thing that passed me,' he said. 'Really it gets more dangerous every day for a poor fly to be about. I was slowly flying through the kitchen when a black mountain rose in front of me, and part of the mountain reached out and tried to hit me. Why can't mountains keep still instead of rushing about like that, getting into a poor fly's way and scaring him most to death?' Jack and Evelyn laughed. 'That was Dinah in the kitchen. She always chases flies,' they explained. 'She says she can't abide them in her kitchen.' 'There was a terrible earthquake on the porch,' said the fly. 'I sat down for just a minute on something that tasted, oh, so sweet!' and daddy glanced roughly at Evelyn as he spoke. 'Yes, yes; Evelyn had a piece of cake on the porch.' Jack laughed delightedly. 'Don't you remember you said, 'Seat, you horrid fly?' Evelyn smiled and nodded. Daddy went on: 'Buzzer said he wanted to just get a taste of the sweet stuff when the earthquake began. 'Whenever I go into the house something is sure to happen,' he complained. 'I have almost a notion to do like Uncle Bluebottle—go off by myself. 'Yes; he has a beautiful home over there in the marsh. The house he used to live in got to be such a dangerous place he left it. He would find down for a minute, but a mountain would chase him or a big black cloud would come swishing down, trying to hit him. There were so many storms and cyclones and tornadoes and earthquakes that he said he would go out where there were no moving mountains and live in peace and safety. He says there's lots to eat over there in the woods, and if this keeps up much longer, why, I'm just going out camping myself until times get to be a little quieter for a poor fly.' Flies can see only a very little of a big creature like a human being at a time. So they never quite know what we are. Don't you think, then, that to them we must look very like moving mountains?'

build a silo is, "What kind shall I build?" Inquiries come by every mail to the Dairy Department of the University at Columbia about this or that kind of silo. Many farmers have been told that concrete silos are not successful and for that reason they hesitate to build them.

A silo to be successful must be air tight and strong enough to withstand the outward pressure of the silage. A silo that meets the above requirements will be successful regardless of the material with which it is constructed. A concrete silo when properly built will keep silage as good as any other kind and will last practically forever.

Concrete silos are not as expensive in many localities in Missouri as the silos commonly sold. Where the building material is at hand in creek beds or in gravel pits they are being built at a very low cost. The average cost per ton capacity of thirteen concrete silos built in south Missouri where the gravel was taken from the creek beds was \$1.50. This means that if each silo had a capacity of 100 tons the average cost would have been \$150. In one county in north Missouri where sand from a creek bed was mixed with rock broken by hand on the farm a 100-ton silo was built complete for \$250. In Macon county the sand and crushed rock for a concrete silo were shipped from Hannibal—land after hauling the material four miles in the country a 100 ton silo was built at a total cost of \$250. The above facts are taken from actual figures furnished by the farmers building the silos. They show that the concrete silo is probably on the average no more expensive than any other kind and it is a well known fact that they give satisfaction and are permanent.

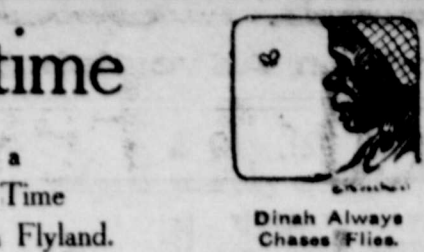
The Dairy Department of the Missouri College of Agriculture, Columbia, Missouri, furnishes free plans for the forms to be used in building concrete silos and also sends a man to start the erection of a concrete silo after the forms are built and the material is on the ground. When this is done the man building the silo is required to pay the traveling expenses of the expert. Many farmers who want to build concrete silos are asking for the plans of the forms and the services of this expert.

A few cars of new wheat are being marketed. Some at Wichita from Kansas and some at St. Louis from South Missouri this week. Quality good.

SOUTH AFRICA PROSPERITY. Stocks of Sheep, Cattle and Ostriches Increase by Jumps.

Cape Town, June 21.—Publication of miscellaneous information gathered in the census of 1911 shows the growth of the South Africa Union. The figures are compared with the 1904 census report. In the seven years, cattle increased from 5,500,000 to 6,700,000 head. Sheep jumped from 335,749 head in the Transvaal to 3,415,000. In other states the increase was almost as remarkable. Goats, pigs and chickens have similarly increased. The most remarkable development is in the ostrich industry in the Transvaal, where the stock grew from 14 birds to 5441, or more than 38,000 per cent. In the Union the number was 736,728 ostriches, more than double the figure of seven years before.

A weak solution of ammonia will remove from silver black stains caused by surplus fumes.



Dinah Always Chases Flies. Somebody said that it couldn't be done. But he, with a chuckle, replied that "maybe it couldn't," but he would be one. Who wouldn't say so till he'd tried. So he buckled right in, with the trace of a grin. On his face, if he worried he hid it. He started to sing as he tackled the thing that couldn't be done, and he did it. Somebody scoffed: "Oh, you'll never do that." At least no one ever has done it. But he took off his coat, and he took off his hat, and the first thing he knew he'd begun to. With the lift of his chin, and the set of his jaw, he started to sing as he tackled the thing that couldn't be done, and he did it. There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done. There are thousands to prophesy failure. There are thousands to point out to you, one by one, the dangers that wait to assail you; but just buckle in with a bit of a grin, then take off your coat and go to it, just start to sing as you tackle the thing that "cannot be done," and you'll do it. —Honey Comb Briefs.

IN WOMAN'S REALM IT CAN BE DONE

Women Cabinet Maker—Miss Annie Bernsen, daughter of the prime minister of Denmark, has just become a "master" cabinet maker. She served her apprenticeship in the factory of a furniture firm in Copenhagen. She made a beautiful finished "writing desk" as part of her examination work. Cabinet making is said to be quite a fad with Danish society women.

Women on Railroads—Mrs. Clara Bradley, president of the Women's Auxiliary of the Brotherhood, says transportation companies may before long employ women as conductors, engineers and even as firemen. It is that a matter of strength, she says, to operate the levers of oil-burners, engines, and she would not be surprised if railroading will come to be a field of industry for women.

TESTED RECIPES—Boil small potatoes with their skins on. Cut one-quarter pound of bacon into small pieces and fry brown. Add your potatoes, cut into dice, and mix with the bacon—fat and all. Add a little minced onion and parsley. Dress with "French dressing. After it has been thoroughly chilled and marinated, serve on a bed of lettuce leaves.

Tapioea Cream Soup.—Soak two tablespoonfuls of pearl tapioea overnight. Add one quart of white stock and cook until transparent, then add one cupful of water, one tablespoonful of butter, one onion and a stalk of celery cut fine, pepper, salt, and macer, simmer one hour. When ready to serve, stir in one cupful of rice cream and add a little minced parsley.

Ginger Ale Salad—Follow the usual recipe for coffee jelly, substituting ginger ale for the coffee and adding a little lemon juice. When hardened, cut into cubes. Sprinkle with crushed nuts and serve on lettuce leaves with a mayonnaise dressing.

Cookie Tartlets—Make a plain cookie dough, roll it out rather thin and line muffin tins with the dough. Bake, and when cold fill each cup with spooned rhubarb or strawberry, and put a spoonful of whipped cream on top.

FARM TAX RETURNS LOW. Leavenworth, Ind., June 21.—The members of the Cass county board of review, in going over the assessor's books, find that, with one or two exceptions, no one in the rural parts has listed household goods for more than \$25. The members say that from \$10 to \$15 is about the average. In the city they find the average is about three times as high.

COSTLY ROW OVER CALF.

Rightful Ownership of Oklahoma Bovine in Dispute.

Muskogee, Okla., June 21.—The battle for the red bull calf of Brushy Mountain, a country neighborhood near Muskogee, has been on in a local justice court for several months, and the indication is that it will continue until one or both of the litigants are exhausted or bankrupt. When the row began the calf was three months old, and worth \$10. The red bull calf, however, is now seven months old, its rightful ownership still a matter of dispute, and the cost of the suit has run to about \$1,000. M. Rucker, a farmer, charged his neighbor, E. Hatley, with the theft of the calf, and had him arrested. Hatley was acquitted, and at once sued Rucker for \$5,000 damages. Rucker undertook to register the calf, but Hatley retained possession by giving a judiciously worded affidavit. Let it be remembered that any kind of calf—red, green, blue, bull or heifer—is worth about \$100 in Oklahoma, with tenderloin selling at 50 cents a pound. The hearing of the replevin proceedings before Justice Matt Thompson is what brought the case to court practically every farmer in Brushy Mountain Township to Muskogee. The litigants employed a number of the ablest lawyers of Muskogee at heavy cost.

The red bull calf also came to town. It rode in a prairie schooner with a Brushy Mountain native on the bow and another on the stern, both armed with six-shooters. The calf wore a pair of gunnysack trousers, a coat of the same material, and a kind of peak-a-boo calico hat. All this sartorial adornment was for the purpose of concealing the exterior markings and appearance of the calf. It has been intended that the calf should be exhibited in the courtroom, but the calf had grown to a size that made this undesirable. The lawyers raved and gaped their level best. Jim Cosgrove, for Rucker, stung with his sarcasm until even the calf belched. "This bone," shouted Cosgrove, "has been exalted to a throne. It has been elevated and decorated like a man of royalty, placed in purple robes and cloth of gold, and it has been hidden as if it were too precious to be seen by common eyes."

Farmer Rucker took the stand and described the calf in detail. The case the time when the court, the litigants, their lawyers and the on-lookers moved in solemn procession into the street to inspect the calf. At the word of command the gunners aboard the schooner began discharging the calf. The calf kicked and butted against the indignity, but without avail.

Farmer Rucker stepped forward, then fell back, gnashed his teeth. His description as given in the courtroom refused positively to synchronize with the physical markings of the calf. Farmer Rucker thereupon shouted that he was the victim of hocus-pocus; in other words, another calf had been switched on him. Search is being made for the original dyed-in-the-wool bull calf. Rucker swears that he is somewhere in the Brushy Mountain country. The lawyers and the jury are happy for continuance of the controversy means more fees.

OPEN MONTANA LAND.

About 1,500,000 Acres Being Prepared for Settlers.

Washington, June 21.—Montana will be the scene of the next opening in Indian lands. It probably will be held late in the summer, when approximately 1,500,000 acres in the Fort Peck and Blackfoot reserves, which were ceded to the federal government several years ago, will be disposed of. On both reservations all the work of surveying, mapping and classification of mineral and non-mineral lands has proceeded to the point where the reports of the classification agents will soon be placed before the secretary of the interior. It is stated, however, that the date of the opening of each of the reserves will not be fixed until the new commissioner of the general land office has been installed. That official has not yet been selected by President Wilson.

The lands in the Fort Peck reservation are said to be more desirable for homestead purposes. Located in the northeastern part of the state, where the settlers have been going in great numbers in recent years, they are said to be especially adapted to dry farming. The reservation embraces about 1,776,000 acres and this area has been greatly reduced by 510,000 acres. The remaining land office, however, are estimating that at least half will be available for settlement. Much of the land is underlaid with coal, and entries made therefor will be under the law relating to such land, by which the settlers will get title to the surface rights only. Under the law, all the lands subject to entry have been appraised, and they will be disposed of at not less than their appraised value.

The Blackfoot reserve, located in the western part of the state, just east of the Rocky Mountains. This reservation embraces about 1,500,000 acres, of which approximately 400,000 acres have been allotted to the Indians. The surplus lands have been classified and appraised by a commission, and will be disposed of in accordance with this classification. The agricultural lands are to be disposed of under the homestead law at the appraised price, and the mineral and coal lands at the prices fixed under the mineral and coal land laws of the United States. The timber lands, under the law, are to be sold by sealed bids at not less than \$5 per acre.

It is stated at the general land office that ample notice will be given the public of the opening of these reserves, and that full information relative to them will be given in a circular to be issued as soon as the dates of the openings have been fixed.

DOGS DRAW MACHINE GUNS

Belgian Authorities Find Them Good Substitutes for Horses.

Brussels, June 21.—The Belgian military authorities have been experimenting with machine guns drawn by dogs, and are said to have proved very satisfactory substitutes for horses. Thirty Great Danes, which have been tried in this way at Brussels, have shown themselves particularly efficient in dragging their guns over rough and broken ground. They have the additional advantage of being almost invisible at 300 yards.

BASEBALL NEWS

WICHITA TAKES THE LEAD.

"Rope" Perry Holds Drummers Safe and the Visitors Bag a Game.

The Wichita Jobbers refused to be beaten three straight and turned on the Hollanders yesterday and by good pitching on the part of Perry, took the lead by a 4 to 1 count. The Drummers clouted the ball safely nine times to the Jobbers' six, but the home boys had difficulty in hitting in the critical moments, while the visitors' blows were bunched and they were assisted by three passes and two errors. The Jobbers put up another faultless fielding game, which has been a redeeming feature of their playing here, one error being committed in the entire series. The Denver Bears open here today of four-game series, a double-header being billed for tomorrow.

OTHER RESULTS YESTERDAY.

WESTERN LEAGUE. St. Joe City, 5; Denver, 2.

St. Joseph, 3; Omaha, 4. Des Moines-Topeka game postponed.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York, 9; Washington, 3-2. Chicago, 3; Cleveland, 0.

Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 1. NATIONAL LEAGUE. Pittsburgh, 7; New York, 3. St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Topeka, 2; Minneapolis, 1. St. Paul, 7; Louisville, 3. Kansas City, 2.

STANDING OF TEAMS

Table with columns: Club, Won, Lost, Pct. St. Joseph 35 24 59.1, Des Moines 32 26 55.2, Lincoln 32 26 55.2, Omaha 32 24 56.9, Sioux Falls 23 34 40.4, Topeka 22 36 37.9, Wichita 19 42 31.1

Where They Play Today.

Denver at St. Joseph. Lincoln at Des Moines. Wichita at Omaha. Topeka at Sioux City.

WHO WANTS THIS MULE.

Burlington Has One It Would Like to Be Rid of.

Omaha, Neb., June 21.—The Burlington railroad has a 20-year-old mule, blind in one eye and with a sprained front leg. The railroad wants to give the animal away, or sell it for nothing, or induce it to die, but has been unable to do either.

The mule is eating hay by the ton and oats by the bushel. Already it has eaten its head off half a dozen times and the bill of expense is far above the value of the animal itself.

The Burlington is ready to forego all this and deliver the mule to any one who will take it, if they can just induce somebody to take it away.

Because of a peculiar provision of the law the railroad cannot kill it, but must go on feeding it hay at \$15 a ton and oats at sky line prices. If death will step in and relieve the road of the mule the stockholders will realize about \$2 a day which is now spent in feed.

Some time ago D. F. Gorman of Lincoln owned a mule that he wanted to sell. At Waco, York county, Nebraska, C. N. Lanning wanted to buy a mule. The two men got into a correspondence and the result was that Lanning bought the mule, unsight and unseen.

The mule was shipped over the Burlington road, the charges following for Lanning to pay. And when Lanning saw the mule he not only refused to pay the charges but he also refused to accept the mule. It was unloaded and placed in a livery stable at Waco while Lanning and Gorman fought back and forth through the mails.

Tiring of boarding the mule, the Burlington finally loaded the animal up and carried it back to Lincoln, the freight and stable charges following. But Gorman, having gotten rid of the mule once, and secured his money, refused to let it be brought back to his farm. He contended all his interests in the mule ceased when he gave a bill of sale for it.

So the mule was uncrated and placed in a livery stable to board at a cost of a dollar a day. Before the livery man would accept the boarder the Burlington was forced to guarantee the bill.

Lanning has brought suit against Gorman for the purchase price of the mule. Gorman is fighting the case in the district court at Lincoln. No matter what the judgment, which will be handed down in about six months or so, may be, an appeal to the Supreme court is expected.

Nebraska's Supreme court is two years behind in its docket. It will be years before the final decision is handed down and in the meantime the mule is eating all day and all night—and the Burlington has guaranteed the bill.

The mule has not been injured in transit and the railroad cannot kill it, but must give it good care. It can, however, be sold or given away if it was about ten years younger.

Claim Agent Moore of the Burlington would give a whole lot to be rid of the problem—and the mule.

FIRE LOSS IN KANSAS.

Report Shows \$5,500,000 Loss in State Last Year.

Topeka, Kan., June 21.—According to a report made public by Harrison Parkman, state fire marshal, the Kansas fire loss last year was \$5,500,000 for every man, woman and child in the state, or \$15,339 for every day in the year.

In his annual report, Marshal Parkman shows on the insured property of the state there was a total fire loss of \$2,543,212 and on the uninsured property, \$2,444,514, making the total loss for the last year, \$5,500,000.

Parkman plans to send out bulletins to the people of Kansas showing them how fires are caused and educating them in prevention measures.

NOT SO BAD AS THAT. Women are certainly trying hard to become man's equal. "Oh, I think you wrong us. All the women I know seem ambitious to go forward rather than backward."

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An Advertisement in The Journal is a Business Getter

Sterling Beer advertisement. Includes text: "When you are touring don't rely on the dubious drinks of roadside places. Take along a case of Sterling Beer. It bites the dust from your throat—thirst-quenching, and best of all it is pure and wholesome. Call 168 and have us send you a case. St. Joseph Brewing Co."

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BASE BALL DOUBLE-HEADER SUNDAY ST. JOSEPH VS. DENVER LEAGUE PARK—2:30 p. m. When Kansas City The Merchants Hotel Will take care of you. Rooms 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Cars direct to stock yards and depots. 9th and Broadway.

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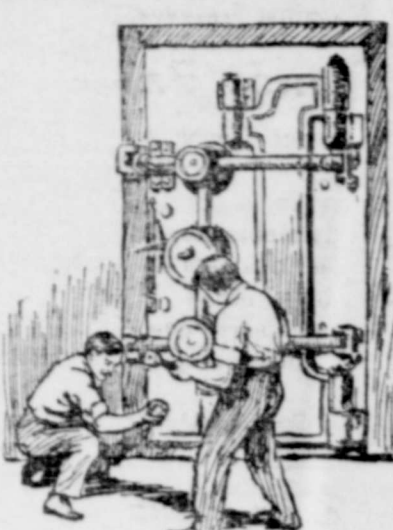
Kansas City's First National Bank Vault Wouldn't Open.

Business Done on Borrowed Money With \$3,600,000 Just Out of Reach —"Rather Annoying," Says Mr. Swinney.

Kansas City, Mo.—With \$3,607,000 in currency in its vault the First National bank for a few days ran its business on borrowed money. When the hour for opening the vault came the bank's "Open Sesame" wouldn't work. It resisted every effort, and when the bank's customers began to come in for money to do the day's business on their was no money in the till.

E. F. Swinney, president, seized his hat and scurried over to the New England National bank, just across the street, and borrowed \$40,000. Mr. Swinney can do that. It's a way bank presidents have. The \$40,000 was sufficient to take the bank through the morning hours.

Meanwhile safe experts worked on the vault. It has a time combination.



Vault of First National Bank.

but the fault is not with the combination. The big lever which throws the bolt after the time lock has marked the minute for opening the massive door will not budge. It is stuck fast and until it could be moved the other mechanism is useless.

Experts finally bored through the door.

Meanwhile a heavy demand was made over the First National's counter. Mr. Swinney was prepared to wire out of town for money, but the New England and the Southwest National Bank of Commerce informed him that he could have all the money he needed for business in case the vault could not be forced.

"Rather annoying," was Mr. Swinney's comment, "but not so bad as the last time it happened. In 1893—right in the middle of the panic—the vault door stuck and we were without money to meet insistent demands."

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TELLS TRAGEDY OF THE WAR

Bones and Equipment of Man in Uniform Found in Mountains Near Gettysburg.

Gettysburg, Pa.—What may be mute testimony to one of the many tragedies of the battle of Gettysburg was found in the mountain region eight miles west of town, when the bones of a supposed Confederate soldier, with much of his equipment, were discovered under a foot of leaf mold, the accumulation of half a century.

The find was made by Clarence A. Willis while surveying a tract of land seldom traversed save by hunters. He was first attracted to it when he stepped on the end of the barrel of an old musket. Digging away the leaves, he found the hammer and lock and the trade-marks showing the English made gun, which was much used in the Confederate army.

A belt buckle, part of a canteen, several dozen Confederate minie balls and other equipment were found upon further search, and finally a shoe was discovered. All were close together between two huge rocks. A flattened bullet bore testimony to the manner in which the soldier met his death.

TOOTHPRINTS CLEW TO THIEF

Yeggmens Enjoy Feast of Pie and Pastry in Postoffice at Port Monmouth, N. J.

New York.—After blowing open the safe in the postoffice at Port Monmouth, N. J., for the eighth time within five years and the second time within four days, yeggmens had a feast on pie and other pastry and smoked cigars and cigarettes.

Walter E. Walling, the postmaster, does a pastry, cigar and confectionery business in the same room with the postoffice. The yeggmens obtained only an insurance policy belonging to Mr. Walling. Toothprints in a piece of pie and in cigar butts lead the police to believe that at least one of the yeggmens has lost a tooth. This is the only clew the police have.

Bachelor Girls Welcome Tax.

Boston.—Boston's bachelor maids, discussing Mrs. Frank Page's suggestion that they be taxed \$5 a year by the state, say they wouldn't mind it if women were given the same rights as bachelors, including the privilege of proposing. They believe in equal rights for women, whether in courtship or the ballot.

TRAMPS FAR TO TEST GARB

Aged Cavalryman Completes a Hike From New York to San Francisco and Back.

New York.—Former Sergeant John J. Walsh of Troop E, United States cavalry, slept late after having completed a 10,000-mile hike to San Francisco and back. The walk was for the purpose of testing out thoroughly the regular army equipment, from shoes to campaign hat, and was under the supervision of military authorities. It took Walsh one year and three days to complete the trip.

Walsh, who is sixty-three years of age, is considered the army's premier pedestrian. It was necessary for him to stop at every army post en route to report progress to the officer in command.

Walsh kept a complete diary of his adventures on the march. At every large town he had the mayor and city officials put their signatures in a book. He jotted down everything that appealed to him, and his ledger is full of interesting items.

According to the diary, Walsh spent last Christmas in the desert of Arizona. He was lost and walked nearly a hundred miles out of his way before he struck the trail again. Miss Lena Grumble, a telephone operator of Corristo, a town in New Mexico, on the outskirts of the desert, wrote in the book that she found Walsh in a bad condition, the result of not having sufficient food. She took him to the mayor, who bought him a dinner.

Walsh, according to the diary, was captured by Mexican rebels while hiking along the border line of old Mexico and New Mexico. "I was sitting on a bowler writing up my notes," the book says, "when I was taken prisoner by several Mexican desperadoes. They took me to their chief. I thought I would never get away alive. I would not have if I had not had on my old sergeant's uniform. That saved me. They saw who I was and decided to escort me back over the boundary lines."

LADY DECIES IRISH HOSTESS

Many of Nobility Present at Dinner Given by Former Vivian Gould.

Dublin.—Lady Decies, formerly Vivian Gould, recently made her debut as an important hostess in Ireland, giving a brilliant dinner at Luttrellstown, near Dublin, which was a conspicuous success.

The hostess looked very handsome in a draped gown of white charmeuse and wore a wonderful pair of pearls and some fine diamonds. Between 500 and 600 guests were invited, including some of the leading persons of Ireland. The viceroys and Lady Aberdeen would have been present, but they had already promised to attend a charity function.

The guests included Gen. Sir Arthur and Lady Paget, Lord and Lady Herbert, Viscount and Viscountess Cole, Viscount and Viscountess Iveagh, Lord and Lady Mayo, Earl and Countess of Fingal, Lord and Lady Castlemaine, Earl and Countess of Donaghmore, Earl and Countess of Arran, Marchioness Conyngham-Murray and Marchioness Ormonde.

Worcester, Mass.—One of the most unusual packages to be transported through the new parcel post was received by David B. Rockwood of Milford, Mass., a small can containing the ashes of Mrs. J. Fisher Stoddard, a former resident of the place.

The woman died in Caraville, Ga., two weeks ago and left a will stating that her ashes should be shipped to Milford and scattered to the winds in Vernon Grove cemetery. The ashes were scattered as directed by the will.

Church to Have Roof Garden.

St. Louis.—The Rev. John L. Brandt, pastor of the First Christian church, announces that his congregation soon will erect a church with a roof garden. The garden will be used for moving picture shows and other entertainments and possibly for Sunday evening services on hot summer nights.

STARTED BRYAN IN POLITICS

M. L. Dunlap of Jacksonville, Ill., Tells How Nebraska Was Introduced as a Speaker.

Washington.—M. L. Dunlap of Jacksonville, Ill., was in Washington recently, telling admirers of William Jennings Bryan incidents about the early career of the secretary of state. Mr. Dunlap claims to have started Bryan in politics. He says that Mr.



Lady Decies.

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HER ASHES SENT BY MAIL

Then Scattered to the Winds in Milford Cemetery, According to Requests in Will.

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DANTE SHAFT MUST 'MOVE ON'

New York Steamship Line Threatens to Dump Into River Gift Waiting for Site.

New York.—Whether the statue of the immortal Dante will be literally thrown off the dock, as threatened, or into cold storage, is a matter which a steamship line wants settled, and in short order. It has notified the committee composed of Carlo Barsotti, editor of Il Progresso, an Italian local paper, and Cesare Conti, a banker, that the statue, which has reposed in 225 cases on the piers for three years, must be immediately removed.

Mr. Conti wrote to the steamship line and hopes to stay its impatience.

ANY JOB FOR HIM

John J. McDevitt, "Millionaire for a Day," Applies to Wilson.

Go to Ireland? Why Sure!—Is Also Willing to Step into Ex-Weather man Moore's Shoes or Sail for England.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—John J. McDevitt, who won the title "millionaire for a day" by an extravagant trip to New York, offered himself to President Wilson for a foreign post or any other job. He would prefer to be "ambassador to Ireland." In his letter to the president McDevitt says:

"Dear Mr. President:—I have been more or less interested in your administration and assure you that I am in hearty sympathy with all your doings. I notice, however, you are having considerable trouble in procuring the proper type of American citizen to represent our land abroad.

"I do not know what you may think but I would say, merely as a suggestion, that I would accept either England or Ireland, the latter preferred, because I am in closer touch with the Irish than any other race.

"Now, Mr. President, I can sympathize with you as an officeholder, for I have been in the same box myself, being constable of my ward for five years. I am a young man, comparatively speaking, with an excellent education, and in all respects would compare favorably with yourself and Bryan. I know that with you and Mr. Bryan we could make this administration one to be remembered.

"I am not working at present, and will be pleased to hear from you at once. Please give me in detail the list of all vacancies, the salaries they pay and other essential information.

"I understand that the weather man, Mr. Moore, has left his job. What does that position pay and what are the hours?

"Would I have the privilege of conducting a ball in the reception room of the White House in case I accept one of the offers you will make?

"The following are a few references: Charles McDevitt, father; Joseph McDevitt, brother; Hugh McDevitt, uncle.

"Yours truly,
"JOHN J. McDEVITT.
"(Millionaire for a day.)"

"P. S.—I am going to a ball tonight in Scranton."

McDevitt got into the limelight when he went to New York and proceeded to "buy up the town."

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Two or three hives of bees in a corner of the garden will not require five hours work in the whole season. When the insects are purchased they come in the hives which they are to occupy, as a rule, though this may not be the case if they are shipped from a distance. They are provided with a queen and are ready for business at once.

They need only be given a sheltered spot facing the south, with the hive raised a few inches from the ground on three stumps or a cracker box. A modern hive is simple yet very interesting. A box with movable top and bottom is filled with long frames containing honey comb. Some hives have ten frames and some eight; the novice is advised to order the ten-frame size. Each frame may be handled alone, and one or all may be taken from the hive when covered with bees.

This makes it an easy matter to locate the queen, which is easily identified by her long slim body, quite different in appearance from either the drones or the worker bees.

Without a queen a colony of bees dwindles away, for worker bees live only seven or eight weeks in summer, and unless new bees are constantly appearing the population of 50,000 or 70,000 can not long be maintained.

As a queen becomes less prolific after age or three years, she should be replaced. The colony will rear a new queen in spring or summer under favorable conditions, but amateurment find it an advantage to buy good queens from reliable breeders. It is not uncommon for a queen to lay her own weight of eggs a day, passing with great rapidity from one cell to another. It thus comes about that much of the comb is soon filled with eggs, brood and hatching bees, the rest being used for storing honey.

The bee keeper does not feel he is entitled to any honey until the bees have provided for their needs by filling these combs. When that has been accomplished he sets another box termed a "super" on the hive. This box is filled with the square sections seen in the stores holding the honey in the comb. If nectar is plentiful the bees at once swarm up into the "super" and fill these sections. In a good season it may be necessary to pile one section on another to provide for the honey flow.

Removing the honey is a very simple matter. A board with a bee escape in the middle is slipped between the hive body and the "super." One by one the bees go down, but are unable to return. Within a few hours the "super" is empty of the buzzing insects, and may be taken to the house with its load of sweets. But it must not be placed in a room with an open window or the bees may come in and carry the honey all back to the hive.

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The bee keeper does not feel he is entitled to any honey until the bees have provided for their needs by filling these combs. When that has been accomplished he sets another box termed a "super" on the hive. This box is filled with the square sections seen in the stores holding the honey in the comb. If nectar is plentiful the bees at once swarm up into the "super" and fill these sections. In a good season it may be necessary to pile one section on another to provide for the honey flow.

Removing the honey is a very simple matter. A board with a bee escape in the middle is slipped between the hive body and the "super." One by one the bees go down, but are unable to return. Within a few hours the "super" is empty of the buzzing insects, and may be taken to the house with its load of sweets. But it must not be placed in a room