

STOCK MARKETS DAILY JOURNAL

A Daily Commercial Newspaper for Modern Farmers and Stockmen and an Advertising Medium that Reaches the Buyers

Vol. XII, No. 61.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1908

LAST EDITION.

TERMS: SINGLE COPY, 5 CENTS PER YEAR, \$4.00.

DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 86 Car, 2,657 Cattle; 94 Cars, 7,718 Hogs; 12 Cars, 2,053 Sheep.

STEER MARKET WEAKENS

Conditions at Outside Points a Governing Factor in the Local Trade.

COWS SELL ABOUT STEADY

Though Movement Was Rather Draggy—Bulls Unchanged—Calves Hold Steady—Fairly Reliable Demand For Good Quality Stock Cattle, Values Steady—Liberal Receipts Cause Break of 10 Cents in Hog Prices—Live Mutton Trade About Steady; Quality Poor, No Fed Stock Coming.

RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1908.

The following table shows the receipts from January 1, 1908, and receipts for the corresponding time in 1907:

	1908	1907	Dec.	Inc.
Cattle	478,528	547,325	79,997	816,076
Hogs	1,285,962	1,077,826	208,136	208,136
Sheep	224,456	211,288	16,168	16,168
Horses	20,065	23,940	3,875	3,875

LIVE STOCK IN SIGHT.

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

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	8,500	45,000	20,000
Kansas City	5,000	19,000	10,000
St. Joseph	8,800	7,700	18,000
South St. Louis	2,700	7,700	2,100
East St. Louis	4,500	10,000	3,500

RECEIPTS BY CARS.

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

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. & O. West.	45	45	45
C. & O. East.	45	45	45
C. R. I. & P.	45	45	45
Great Western	7	7	7
Missouri Pacific	13	13	13
St. Joseph & Grand Island	13	13	13
A. T. & S. F.	39	39	39

CATTLE.

Supplies Slow in Arriving—Trade Has Slow Turn.

Bulk of the supply of cattle was late in arriving today and this added to a dragging condition of trade with prices indicating a lower turn all along the line. The eastern beef market is reported heavily supplied, with dealers not inclined to load up and this condition is reflected right back to the packing houses at the big live stock markets and the packers are shy about taking on liberal supplies of cattle. Their coolers are full of beef and the movement out will likely be limited until after election. Supplies for the week have not been large, five markets having a total of 145,400 for four days against 200,000 at same points for the like period last week. Locally the decrease has not been marked; in fact, it has not been sufficient to make any appreciable difference in the trade.

Today the market tone on the local yards was dull from the start. During early hours the principal offerings were over on the quarantine side, being a string of southern cattle that arrived too late for the market yesterday. Offerings in the native steer line were scant at the start but late trains brought in a few loads of medium down to common quality. Under slow demand the market ruled weak to around a dime lower than yesterday or with the advance of earlier in the week wiped out.

No cattle arrived that were as good as the top getters at \$6.00 yesterday. The bulk of steers were of grades selling below \$5.50 and generally indicated the declines noted above, with common light offerings meeting very poor outlet.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers.
42 w. 1270. 5.00 1.1140. 3.75
1.1080. 3.80

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

Undertone of trade in cows and heifers today was rather weak than otherwise. While there was no marked change in the price range competition was not keen and the movement seaward was not as brisk as sellers would have liked. Buyers gave first attention to the good, useful butcher and dressed beef cows, before taking hold of the medium and common styles. Late trains also gave buyers an excuse for holding back during early hours. However, the market during middle and closing hours of the session displayed fair life and the net clearance was good. While the general trade was about steady with yesterday soft spots were not infrequent.

The showing of bulls was meager and values ruled about steady. But little change was quotable in the market for calves. A few assorted veals sold at \$6.75, but the practical top was \$6.50.

HELP FARMERS

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

Will Demonstrate Dry Farm System Down in Meade County, Kansas.

TO BENEFIT THE SOUTHWEST

Establishment of Farm Depends on Help of That Section.

MUST LOOK INTO FUTURE

People Living Today Will Meet Big Shortage in Necessities of Life—Within Fifty Years Shortage of Wheat Will Be Enormous Under Present System of Cultivation—Conservation of Resources an Absolute Necessity—Magnaate Endorses Proposed Work of Conservation Commission.

OTHER LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Union Stock Yards, Ill., Oct. 29.—The Live Stock World reports:

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 29.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports:

SOUTH OMAHA.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 29.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Journal-Stockman reports:

EAST ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yards, Ill., Oct. 29.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports:

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET

Today's cash values: Receipts, wheat, 8 cars; corn, 1 car; oats, 0 car.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The following Chicago board of trade quotations are furnished by T. P. Gordon, Board of Trade building, St. Joseph, Mo.

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406 West Illinois Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.

The Saint Joseph Journal Publishing Company, PUBLISHER.

W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager. Largest Outside Circulation of Any Paper Published in Buchanan County, Missouri.

Entered at the Postoffice in St. Joseph, Mo., as Second Class Matter, September 3, 1897.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Table with 2 columns: Subscription type and Rate. Includes Daily, six months, Daily, three months, Daily, one month, Tri-Weekly, per year, Semi-Weekly, per year, Weekly, per year.

In asking change of address, please state your former postoffice. State whether your paper is Daily, Tri-Weekly, Semi-Weekly or Weekly.

Country subscriptions are payable in advance. Remit with postal order or draft payable to St. Joseph Journal Publishing Company.

If you do not receive your paper regularly, notify this office at once, so the matter may be regulated without delay.

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

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

WILL BE RELEASED.

A lot of money tied up in election wagers will be released and put into circulation again in about a week.

WHERE ARE THEY COMING FROM?

"Where are the short-fed cattle to come from this fall and winter?" inquires the Journal-Stockman of Omaha. For that matter and while in an interrogative mood, where are the long-fed, tall-fed, broad-fed, corn-fed, slop-fed, non-fed, or any other fed cattle to come from?

REPORTS ARE DISAPPOINTING.

Husking reports of corn coming in from Illinois, Iowa and Missouri show very disappointing results, says an exchange. In Iowa the corn was said to be turning out 10 per cent less than expected, and the advices from Missouri and Illinois points were to the effect yields were much less than expected. The question of whether there will be an early movement of corn from these sections or not is mainly a weather proposition. With good weather the movement will undoubtedly be larger during November and December than has been the case recently. It is expected that renters will market their corn freely, but that farmers owning land will be slow to ship unless prices are satisfactory. A car of new No. 2 yellow was received at St. Louis Monday from northern Missouri and St. Louis reported fair purchases of new corn in Illinois for last half November shipment.

GOOD PROFITS IN FEEDING SHEEP.

Twentieth Century Farmer: This is the season of the year when it will pay almost any farmer having sixty acres of land to handle a few sheep or lambs in the capacity of scavengers—that is, to be used in gathering up the waste and ultimate loss that accumulates about the fence corners, the cultivated fields, the nooks and corners over the farm where not pastured during the summer. There is no other animal so well suited for this work. In fact, the sheep will thrive and fatten while it is engaged in cleaning up the weed patches, the briars, the grass that grows about fence lines, the things that cannot be harvested in any other way nor by any other machine.

There is no better or more profitable way of disposing of the standing fodder than to pasture sheep in the corn fields during the fall months. They may consume some corn, certainly such ears as are fallen, or they may pull down some stalks, but this will be profitably sold when fed into the sheep or lamb for mutton. It is very seldom that the farmer, who is fixed with fencing and inclosures to confine the flock, ever gives up this plan of cleaning up each fall when once testing it.

THAT FARM COMMISSION.

Within a short time the commission appointed by the president of the United States, after conference with the governors of several states, will start its work of inquiring into the loneliness of farm life and how to dispel the same. This committee is to inquire into all conditions of farm life with a view to making it not only tolerable but actually attractive to the young folks of the farm.

The commission has a huge task on its hands, but it need not be fruitless. There is a way to discover the real conditions that environ the boy and girl, the young man and young woman down on the farm. If this commission is satisfied to go to college theorists and lead pencil farmers, men whose only practical experience in "simple life" is gleaned from sitting in a big arm chair out in a suburban garden and watching a hired gardener fix up the lawn, then its reports will be a lot of glittering platitudes leading up to "the phantasmagoria of farm life." It won't be worth a hurrah in hades as a practical suggestion for improvement of farm life conditions. Let that commission get out where the real farm life grows. Let it follow farmer boys and girls through the routine of their farm tasks for a month or two months, and on this one score alone it may find ample ground work for a report on why the young man and young woman of farm origin drift toward the city.

REDUCING THE FOREST WASTE.

Mr. R. S. Kellogg, assistant forester in the United States Forest Service, in discussing the progress of forestry in this country, says: "Waste has been reduced because conditions now make it profitable to use much of the stuff that was formerly left in woods. Improved sawmill machinery is also playing an important part in the matter of the closer utilization of the tree. Better work in the woods, reduction of mill waste and protection of timber holdings from fire are going a long way towards conserving our forest resources. We make all our lath from slabs and edgings, making about six and a half millions a year. The balance of the hemlock slabs and edgings, after taking out the lath, we load up and send to the pulpwood mill, about 6,000 cords per year. Our shingles are made from broken pieces, forks and hollow butts, about six million per year. We also gather up the tops and breaks and limbs of the hemlock and hardwood timber left in the slashings, using all but the oak, hickory and chestnut, and send that to the pulp mills, about 5,000 cord of 160 cubic feet each, per year. This gathers up the refuse in the forest so well that there is little fuel to make a destructive forest fire." The extreme economy demanded in the conservation of the forests is indicated in the paragraph quoted, says Cement Age, New York. Fortunately, however, there is an improved substitute for the lath and shingle made of "left-over timber. The time has arrived when cement will be used almost exclusively for roofing, both in the form of shingles and solid roofs of concrete, and it is already recognized as the ideal fireproof material for partitions. While slabs and edgings from the lumber mills will not be thrown aside, they will have an insignificant place in the building construction of the future.

STRANGE USES OF PICTURES.

Have Been Frequently Diverted from Their Prime Purpose.

Though the prime purpose of pictures is to please and instruct, they have at times been diverted to other uses. During the recent hearing of a case at a London police court a witness gave evidence that the prisoner who was charged with attempted murder and suicide, had drawn his attention to a couple of pictures on the backs of which, written in pencil, was a statement by the accused setting forth the reason for his premeditated crime.

Ere now pictures have been enlisted in Hymen's cause. That celebrated painter of flower and figure subjects William Hunt, was on one occasion commissioned by a gentleman to paint his portrait in the attitude of kneeling and holding in his hand an open scroll whereon was written a declaration of love and offer of marriage. The lady to whom this unusual proposal of marriage was sent replied with a challenge drawing of herself with a sheet of paper in her hand on which was inscribed a laconic "Yes."

Pictures have not infrequently been chosen by whimsical testators as hiding places for their wills. To an even greater length of eccentricity did a gentleman go when he gave a hand some sum to Mulready to execute a figure subject on the back of his will which, thus adorned, was framed and hung in his drawing room.

As debt collectors, too, they have proved efficacious. Erby, when a young man, received an order from certain Marylebone tradesmen to make a dozen caricature sketches of a resident of the locality who was notably averse to settling his accounts. These portraits when finished were displayed in the windows of their subject's long suffering creditors, who refused to remove them from the public gaze until their bills were paid. Seeing no way of escaping ridicule save by yielding to their just demands, the gentleman on condition that the objectionable portraits were destroyed, agreed to discharge his debts.

Soon after he settled in London Sir Thomas Lawrence, then a mere youth was witness to a dastardly assault on a young lady by a ruffian, who man aged to make good his escape, not however, before he had been well noted by the young artist, who at once returning to his studio in Leicester square, drew from memory a speaking portrait. This, which he handed to the police, was the means of bringing the criminal to justice.

That wayward genius, George Morland, was often sore pressed for money to pay his debts. On one occasion he stayed at an inn where he speedily ran up an account which he was unable to meet. He offered a picture in payment, but boniface shook his head. Suddenly, however, his eye brightened, and he invited the artist to step into his yard, where, he trusted, a means of settlement might be found. Morland did so, and a few days later received his bill receipted. The following Sunday mine host appeared at church in a truly novel waistcoat, being less than the painter's payment which, stretched across his ample chest, displayed to the amazed congregation the picture of a gigantic pig.

Monument to Poe.

What has the world to do now with the weaknesses of a man who is dead? Why should it heap scorn on his memory because of his personal peculiarities? Poe the living man was unfortunate, buffeted in turn by cruel circumstances outside himself and by the perversities of a nature he could not control and other people could not understand. But he was and is to-day the finest poetic genius the country has produced. As a writer of the short story he founded a school which the best of the French, the German and the Slav short-story writers have been proud to follow. It is because of his matchless, haunting melodies of verse and the rich world of his imagination revealed to us in his short stories that Poe's memory should be honored. His frailties as a man perished with him; there is no need to keep them in memory. But that imperishable part of him which we call genius deserves its fame. Monuments are not raised to the flawless alone. If they were there might be fewer, even in proud Richmond, to lift the names of favored sons upward to the sky.—Washington Post.

Chickens Saved from Snake.

An old hen with a large family of small chickens was recently given an empty barrel turned down on its side, for a coop, says a correspondent for the Lewiston (Me.) Journal. One day recently the hen gave the signal of distress used by all good grangers and the barrel was quickly surrounded by the fighting members of the household. A large snake was found in the barrel and quickly lynched. Several bunches were noticed on the reptile's body, and he was ripped up the belly with a pair of shears and seven chickens were found gasping for breath. They are all alive.

One Woman's Wisdom.

Mrs. Newed—And you paid only 98 cents for that hat? Mrs. Oldwed—That's all. Mrs. Newed—Your husband was delighted, of course? Mrs. Oldwed—I hope you don't think I was foolish enough to tell him I got such a cheap hat. Mrs. Newed—Where would the foolish part come in? Mrs. Oldwed—Why, if I told him what it cost he'd expect me to be satisfied with bargain-counter hats all the rest of my days.—Chicago News.

3 Special Bargains 3

In the New Section for Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Special Bargain No. 1

\$1.25 Japanese Drawnwork Doylies, 49c

50 Dozen Fine White Pure Linen Japanese Hemstitched Drawn-Work Doylies, size 18x18 inches, a great variety of artistic patterns, values up to \$1.25, sale price each 49c Main Floor, east entrance.

Special Bargain No. 2

100 Pairs Eiderdown Blankets

Full Size, 72x84 Inches, in tans, grays and white, with dainty pink or blue borders; weight about 5 pounds; worth \$3.50, sale price, per pair \$2.75 Main Floor, east entrance.

Special Bargain No. 3

100 Pairs 11-4 All Wool Natural Gray Blankets

With Neat Pink or Blue Borders; extra value at \$6.00, sale price, per pair \$4.98 Main Floor, east entrance.

THE BEST STORE Townsend and Wyatt DRY GOODS CO. Member Retail Merchants' Association. Railroad Fares Rebated.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK ST. JOSEPH, MO. UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY Our Success The success of this institution is due very largely to the fact that we treat large and small depositors with like consideration and courtesy. This is the bank of the people and rich, poor, old and young always receive a cordial welcome at our office. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$800,000.00

Seaman & Schuske Metal Works Company SHEET METAL CORNICES AND SKY LIGHTS FIRE DOORS AND SHUTTERS. Hot Air Furnaces and Steel Ceilings, Tin, Slate, Tile, Gravel and Ready Roofing. Telephone 427, Old and New 1604 Frederick Avenue. Saint Joseph, Missouri.

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C. F. Rock Plumbing & Heating Co. Modern Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating 115 NORTH THIRD STREET Telephone 899

JACKS AND JENNETS FOR SALE—Home-risen on our Cherry Grove Stock Farm. All in extra good serviceable condition. Will bear close inspection, as all are bred right. Prices reasonable. Also fifty head of young mules. C. M. DAILY & SON, Savannah, Mo. Advertise in The Journal.

DIAMOND IN CHICKEN'S CRAW. Woman Who Found It Sues to Recover from Alleged Owner. Springfield, Mo.—Three or four months ago T. G. Goldsmith, a former county judge, lost the diamond setting from a finger ring. The stone was valued at \$200. Three weeks ago Mrs. W. A. Ball, while dressing a chicken, found a diamond in the fowl's "crawl." She took it to a jeweler to have it examined, Goldsmith happened along and claimed the gem, on account of its peculiar size and weight. The other day Mrs. Ball brought a suit in replevin against Goldsmith to recover the diamond. The chicken which swallowed the diamond was owned by Mrs. Ball, who lives nearly a mile from the spot where Goldsmith lost the setting. Goldsmith contends that there is not another diamond in existence of the odd weight and shape of the stone owned by him, and declares the gem taken from the chicken's crop belongs to him. Would Make the Game Dull. An umpire whose decision factory turns out a supply that always pleases the local fans has not been invented yet.

Land Seekers' Excursion To Corpus Christi, Texas, Nov. the Third

Come and go with us on that day to the sunny South, and spend a few pleasant days; and we will show you the best agricultural country in America. In the largest and best state in the Union, where taxes are low, where it produces higher values per acre, and higher interest on the investments than any other state, by the production of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa, rye, hay, milo maize, potatoes, tobacco, and the most luxurious fruits, such as oranges, lemons, peaches, figs, strawberries, pecans, and vegetables, as cabbage, onions, tomatoes, cucumbers, etc.

WATER, ETC. Where the water is pure and can be had in abundance at a reasonable depth, as we have a limitless underground water supply. Artesian wells can be secured at a depth of 100 feet.

RAINFALL The government records show that the average rainfall is 27.11 inches, while the moisture-laden breeze from the gulf renders evaporation less than any other section, making less rainfall suffice. There are no hot winds to burn out the crops.

SOIL The soil varies from a sandy loam to a deep, rich black loam and chocolate loam with clay subsoil, which retains moisture well. There are few countries that will grow as great a diversity of crops as will Southern Texas. Very productive and easily worked.

CLIMATE The climate is all and more than could be asked. It is a land of sunshine; the dry atmosphere makes the climate of South Texas a pleasure to man; sunstrokes are entirely unknown. It is a very rare occurrence to see one sick in this country, as it is healthy, and one affected with asthma, catarrh and lung trouble and different other ailments finds relief. The constant sea breeze makes cool summers and warm winters, without snow or freezes, with no blizzards, nor tornadoes, nor earthquakes, nor cyclones. You can harvest something every month in the year; your stock will thrive and fatten winter and summer without any feed except the native grasses. You don't have to work and slave six months in the year to raise feed to carry your stock through the winter. You can raise three profitable crops on the same land in the same year. The seasons never end. You can go to your garden and get vegetables in December and January. The flowers there bloom ten months in the year. Your investment will pay you from 30 to 50 per cent, say nothing of the advance of the land. Where a farmer of moderate means, by diversified farming, is never without something to sell. A farm in this county is a good thing to have in good times, a better thing to have in bad times, and the best thing to have at all times. There is a larger immigration to Texas than to any other state in the Union. This land will soon be selling for twice what it is selling for now. It is selling too cheap, comparing prices to other land, for it will pay for itself in one season's crops. This land is conveniently located to good railroad town and good markets. Now, I am not asking you to buy this land, but I do insist on your going with us to see it and see how much more you can buy for your money in this country, "The Gulf Coast of Texas," than you can buy in any other country. DON'T WAIT. Come and go with us on the third of November. We have arranged for this date to obtain special rates, and the cost of the trip will be nominal. COME AND SEE ME.

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PROPER EVEN IN HIS SNORING.

Fallen Dandy Evidently Was Idol to King's Messenger.

When Beau Brummell, the celebrated dandy, was, in consequence of his fallen fortunes, residing at Calais, he had occasion to visit Paris. Through the kindness of the consul at the former place, he was enabled to accompany a king's messenger to the capital, and thus travel free of expense. When the messenger returned, the consul was curious to know how he and his aristocratic companion had fraternized upon the road. "What kind of a traveling companion did you find Mr. Brummell?" asked he. "Oh, a very pleasant one, indeed, sir; very pleasant," replied the messenger. "Ah! And what did he say?" "Say, sir? Nothing! He slept the whole way." "Slept the whole way! Do you call that being pleasant? Perhaps he snored!" The messenger acknowledged that Brummell did so, but immediately, as if fearful of casting an improper reflection upon so great a personage, added, with great gravity: "Yet I can assure you, sir, Mr. Brummell snored very much like a gentleman!"

The Man Under the Tree

By Don Mark Lemon

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It would be a grim, unpleasant piece of work, to be sure; but what else could they do? The most valuable horses of the settlement had been stolen, one after another, with consummate daring and cunning, and, now that they had the guilty party in their power, were they to let him go because to hang him would be an unpleasant duty?

"Boys, all of you that have a horse you wouldn't like to lose, just step over here."

Nine of the ten came from under the tree and gathered beside their leader in the open. The tenth man—the man who remained in the shadow of the tree—was bound hand and foot and couldn't very well change his position. Besides, he was the "horse thief."

"Well, boys," demanded the leader, "are we a quorum?"

"Sure!"

"Then he hangs?"

The nine men nodded their heads.

"Good!"

"Hold on, gentlemen!" cried the Man under the Tree. "I wish again to assert that I bought this horse which you accuse me of stealing, and paid \$300 for her."

"You don't believe me, gentlemen?" The Man under the Tree seemed hurt.

"Believe you!" said the leader. "Why, stranger, that's old Wilkins' Bess and he'd have parted with his grandmother first."

"But, gentlemen," expostulated the Man under the Tree, "wouldn't it be wise to look up Wilkins first and ask him?"

The leader smiling, said: "Stranger, were you ever hanged?"

The Man under the Tree made a deprecatory movement. "Only twice," he said.

"Well, you're a cool un!" exclaimed the leader, when he again got his breath.

The members of the quorum then gathered in a body around the Man under the Tree. One of them took a lariat from his arm and another adjusted it about the prisoner's neck. This last man was the leader himself, and he could tie a knot that isn't down among sailor knots nor in popular religious works. It was a hangman's knot and it had never been known to fall when given a fair trial.

Then the loose end of the lariat was thrown over a strong limb of the tree.

"Gently, boys!" cautioned the leader. "Gently! He comes of good family and perhaps if he hadn't been a horse thief he had been a honor to the community. Gently!"

The body of the prisoner was drawn up, the loose end of the lariat securely fixed, and the quorum stood off and viewed its work. The hanged man swung about six feet off the ground, his face twisting towards the tree, so that the men beneath could not well see its expression. However, they did not wish to.

"Too bad," murmured the leader, "that his education was neglected. But it's too late now, boys, for moral suasion!"

The others silently nodded their heads in confirmation of this quorum, and mounting their horses rode hastily away with the bay of Wilkins in the lead.

Arriving at the settlement, about half a mile distant, the stern body gathered under the roof of the Red Dog and began a game of faro.

"Won't old Wilkins be glad when he sets eyes on that bay of his again? The meetin' 'll be just like a father findin' a long lost daughter."

But the whisky being strong and the playing high, the men soon forgot about Wilkins, the Man under the Tree and the bay horse, and not until Wilkins himself came walking into the Red Dog did the incidents of the earlier forenoon again recur to them.

"Hello, Wilkins!" cried the speaker of the late quorum. "How's Bess?"

"Bess? Oh, she's outside, buyin' canned goods."

"Buyin' canned goods, is she?" questioned the cowman. "Whin did ye learn her the trick?"

Wilkins looked about and seeing a grin on every face realized the confusion of terms. "Oh, you mean the bay; not my wife?"

"Sure!"

"Well," rejoined Wilkins, hitching uneasily, "I might as well let the cat out o' the bag before it's got kittens. I sold Bess this mornin' to—"

The sentence was never finished, or its end fairly drowned in a chorus of "Hell!"

"Can't a man sell his own horse?" demanded Wilkins.

A glass of raw spirits whizzed over his head and crashed against the opposite wall.

"Why, you 168-aved coyote, ain't ye got no more judgment than to sell a horse widout first tellin' every man wid a rope fur twenty miles around! Ain't—ugh!" broke off the speaker, reaching for another glass to throw at Wilkins. "You clam wid the lock-jaw, you fish widout the light av intelligence!"

"What's the matter?" demanded Wilkins, keeping a sharp eye on the glasses.

"Why, you o' b'rate, we've hanged the man ye sol' Bess to, fur a horse thief! Quick, boys, let's cut him down and give him respectful burial 'fore he's had the time to be insulted!"

There was a wild break for the door and Wilkins went down and was walked all over; but, mad as a hornet, he was not the last to reach the locality of the hanging.

"You're a pack of fools!" he shouted to his companions. "And the next mother's son of you I catch with a shirt on, I'll hang for stealin' the shirt!"

The Irishman almost wept. "Boys, 'twas an error av judgment and not av heart. Cut him down and tell him so."

The face of the Man under the Tree had swung around to the west, and as the little body of remorseful settlers drew near, a peaceful smile gathered upon the hanged man's lips and suddenly his eyes opened wide and looked down at those beneath.

"Holy saints in hivin'" cried the Irishman, kneeling in his saddle. "Look at him!"

One of the eyefields of the Man under the Tree trembled and for a moment closed over the eyeball. The spectators could scarcely believe their own eyes. The Man under the Tree was winking.

"Cut him down!" thundered Wilkins.

"Cut him down yourself," groaned the Irishman. "The devil I'll touch it. It's a ghost!"

At these words a shudder went amongst the men and each seemed without the power of motion.

Wilkins braced himself in his seat, took steady, deliberate aim at the lariat just above the head of the hanged man, and fired. The hair thong parted as clean as from a knife cut, and the Man under the Tree landed in the soft earth, upright and rigid on his feet, instead of falling prone, as a decent corpse would have done.

It was with the greatest doubt and trepidation that the others watched Wilkins as he freed the Man under the Tree.

DANCE IN CHURCH

CURIOS SURVIVAL OF CUSTOM OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

Cathedral at Seville, Spain, the Scene of Remarkable Ceremonial of Which the Origin is Lost in Antiquity.

Not one of the many relics of the middle ages, with which Spain still abounds, is more curious than the dancing before the altar which takes place every evening during the octaves of the Immaculate Conception (December 8 to 15) and Corpus Domini (three days after Ascension day) in the cathedral of Seville.

This church is the largest Gothic cathedral in the world. It is lit by no fewer than 83 windows and is a veritable museum of art, but the crowning glory of this venerable pile is its fifteenth and sixteenth century stained glass, the designing of which is upon doubtful authority ascribed to Raphael, Titian and Michael Angelo, says the Pall Mall Gazette, that takes place the most quaint ritual of all Christendom.

The dance is performed by two rows of choristers or selices, numbering 19 or 12 (formerly it was six), wearing plumed hats and dressed as pages of the time of Philip III; the colors of the clothes vary; for the octave of Corpus Domini they are red and white, while blue and white are worn during the Immaculate Conception. To the slow music of violins this dance (which is a sort of minuet) is solemnly performed, devoid of all reverence and levity.

At the December festival the vast church is in darkness, save for the lights of the high altar, and the effect is most impressive. The chants which the choristers break out into merely add to the solemnity of the occasion, which is not in the least degree lessened by the sound of the castanets the selices play. There are two sets of music, and they are used upon alternate evenings, the sale of which is jealously guarded against by the chapter.

A legend says this singular ritual originated at the time of the siege of Seville by some boys going out to Alcala, where they danced before the Moorish army, which they so delighted that they were able to detain them while the Spaniards manned the walls; but really the origin of this "dancing" is quite obscure.

Another interesting legend relates that a certain archbishop of Seville about 200 years ago wished to suppress this ritual, but the citizens, together with the canons, gave such opposition that there was quite a tumult, and the matter was referred to Rome. The pope of that time wishing to see the dance, the choristers were taken to the Eternal City, where they performed before the head of Christendom, who merely laughed, but to please the archbishop and at the same time to appease the canons he gave the dancing might continue until the clothes were worn out; to avoid this the dresses, which are of striped silk, have always been partially restored at a time, and now they bid fair to last forever.

The other legends are connected with the Jews of Toledo, who formed the only community of medieval Europe that was not confined to a Ghetto, with all its persecuting regulations. One of the reasons given for this is that at the time of the crucifixion of Jerusalem sent around to the Jewish colonies asking whether or not the Christ was the long expected Messiah, and the Jews of this city were the only ones who returned an affirmative answer, for which they received their freedom.

Another legend says the cause of this singular circumstance was that when the Christians endeavored to confine these Jews to a Ghetto the latter proved that before the crucifixion their ancestors were living in Toledo and so they were guiltless of that crime.



PREHISTORIC WALL OF ROCK.

Remarkable Discovery of Work Done by Unknown Race.

As the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum were discovered by digging a well, so the most prehistoric rock wall in the United States was discovered in 1857 by a farmer who now lives in Rockwell, Tex., says the New Orleans Picayune. But whether in that portion which is surrounded by this wall is a Pompeii or for what purpose it was built has never been ascertained up to the present.

Here and there portions of the wall are exposed at distances of several yards. Even in some places it is covered up for a mile or two. One day a farmer, not knowing that the wall was there, dug a well along the side of this wall 30 feet deep. Near the bottom of his well he discovered an arched opening, which was two by three feet. This opening has been seen by several of the inhabitants of Rockwell, and it is believed this must have been used as an entrance into the wall. The bottom of the wall was not reached at a depth of 30 feet. This has been the only opening ever found, because the wall has never been exposed, except last fall, when two young men of Rockwell dug about the wall five feet in width and about the same in depth. This gave one a good idea of the wall. The rocks were nicely laid with abridged joints in regular fashion, but the substance between them was not mortar, but clay. A closer examination reveals no sign of any hard tool used upon the rocks, and no doubt wooden mallets were used to give them their sizes.

On the east side of the wall the rock is smooth, while on the west it is rough. They are all composed of sandstone, with streaks of mica and pebbles of iron. It is said that in the surrounding regions no rock can be found similar to this, except in the chimneys and wells which the farmers own.

The rocks at the opening found are from two to six feet long, three feet wide and two feet thick. An effort was made to bring some of them to the surface by the men who dug the well, but they found the task too difficult. On top the rocks are much smaller, running about 18 inches long, three inches thick and eight inches wide. The farmers claim that the wall is about 16 miles long, and they know exactly its course.

There is no doubt that this is the most prehistoric wall in the United States, and so far as known, the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, D. C., has never made any effort to expose the length and width of the wall or give any explanation of its origin.

SOMERSET FIELD NAMES.

Why the place is called Babylon nobody can tell. The name lasts beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitants, and for anything they know it may have been called Babylon for all time. A study of the names of the fields in a country parish is of much interest. It illuminates local history, revives memories of feuds, discoveries, claims, of old families that once owned the soil and made history, of countless parochial details. All sorts of quaint and curious field names there are near Babylon—names historical, like Pennsylvania; names descriptive, like Look about Batch, Wet Mead, Honeyhole, Gooseland, Three-corner Paddock; names reminiscent of local dealings, like Hard-and-Sharp and Greatcoat Cleeves; or of local holdings, like Copplease and Pepperleas. Then there are romantic names, like Little Perdigate, which has a flavor of Arthurian romance; grim names, like Bloody Paddock, which has an epic sound; grotesque names, debased from some noble original, like Hoke and Pinchu; names expressive of local sarcasm, like Forty Acre, which is a field comprising 14 perches; suggestive names, like Ap-sall's and Poor Ap-sall's; or personal names, like Pearce's Leg, a long, narrow field of uncertain shape.—Spectator.

ENEMIES OF ARIZONA CHICKENS.

About four days ago L. T. Clifford, who owns a fine lot of poultry, was out in the yard engaged in doing the chores when he heard an unusual commotion in his henhouse. On opening the door and lighting up the building he was astonished to see a large bullsnake lying in the middle of the floor with its body coiled around two chickens, which were yet alive.

Mr. Clifford struck at the reptile, landing a blow on its head, when it immediately tightened its coils and crushed the chickens. The snake measured between 3 1/2 and 4 feet in length.

On Saturday evening the owner was again disturbed by a noise among his fowls, and this time the cause for alarm in the henhouse was made by a large frog who had just finished making an evening meal of one of the broilers. Mr. Clifford killed the frog.—Arizona Republican.

THE WORD.

And so the Word had breath, and wrought
With human hands the creed of creeds
In loveliness of perfect deeds,
More strong than all poetic thought;

Which he may read that binds the sheaf
Or builds the house, or digs the grave,
And those wild eyes that watch the wave
In roarings 'round the coral reef.
—Tennyson.

The pikeroad through a difficulty may be rougher, but it is always safer than the asphalt road around it.

PLEASANT MORNING CHAT.

Overheard in Broadway:

"When I scuffle with him, just before I strangle him, you rush forward, knock the bottle of poison from my hand and say: 'Fair play, fair play.' Then grab the two pistols, rush to the window, left center, and yell: 'Stand back! I shoot to kill!' That's the signal for the cabin to be blown up by dynamite, and I fall on top of Bunce Bill's body with blood streaming from my mouth. You tear the papers from his bosom, and as the roof falls on you, shout: 'The girl is mine!'"

TAKING THE PRIVILEGES.

The public in general will sympathize with the young woman who said that of all her experiences of hotel life the head waiter was the hardest to live up to. Who has not quailed before the hauteur of the porter or the official? The following, taken from the Washington Star, shows that others, in a higher walk of life, might like to adopt some of the traditional characteristics of domestic or clerical "Remember," said the patriot, "that so long as you hold public office you are a servant of the people, a plain servant."

"Great Scott!" answered the suburban resident, who had just been elected. "Can I act as haughty and overbearing and take as many holidays as all that?"—Youth's Companion.

FARMERS' BANKS

Australian System a Great Aid in Developing a New Country.

SMALL RATE OF INTEREST

Thousands of Settlers Aided in Buying and Stocking Up Their Farms.

Perth, West Australia, Daily Times: In the Agricultural Bank, instituted by the state under "The Agricultural Bank Act, 1906," settlers possess most liberal means for assisting the development of their lands and effecting improvements promptly. Advances are made for:—(a) Ringbarking, clearing, fencing, draining, or water conservation. (b) Discharging any mortgage already existing on holding; or (c) The purchase of stock for breeding purposes, on the security of (a) ringbarking, clearing, fencing, draining, holding under Special Occupation Lease, or (c) Homestead Farm; or (d) Such other real or leasehold property as the trustees may think fit.

Advances may be made of an amount not exceeding £200 to the full value of the improvements proposed to be made. Further advances may be made of an amount not exceeding £200 to one-half the value of the additional improvements proposed to be made.

Advances are made to any one person (or number of persons if borrowing conjointly) nor exceeding the sum of £500, and no sum exceeding £100 shall be advanced to any one person for the purchase of breeding stock.

Persons under 21 years of age, being unable to legally mortgage, are debarred from borrowing from the bank.

Applications may be for sums of £25 or any multiple thereof not exceeding £500. Each application must be accompanied by a valuation fee of 1 per cent. of the amount applied for. No refund of fee is allowed after an inspection of the security has been made.

Mortgages are prepared free of charge, but borrowers are required to pay the statutory charges in connection with their registration. These are:—(a) stamp duty of 2s. 6d. for each £50 of the amount of mortgage up to £200; and (b) a registration fee of 5s. for each conditional purchase or homestead farm block mortgaged.

The leases or occupation certificate, as the case may be, together with the above fees must be the possession of the bank before a mortgage can be prepared.

Notices of approval are insufficient for this purpose.

Intending borrowers are requested to note that no advances, except for the specific purposes of ringbarking, clearing, fencing, draining, or water conservation, are made against improvements effected prior to date of application. Applications should, in every instance, be lodged prior to commencement of work, and moneys are then paid over in progress payments as the work proceeds.

Repayments of loans extend over a period of 30 years, except in the case of stock advances, which have a currency of 7 years only. Interest is charged at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly.

A few data illustrating the progress made by the agricultural bank will carry conviction with them that the institution is successfully accomplishing the national purpose for which it was created by the state. It will be seen that the bank has already fulfilled a most important part in aiding the development of the primary industries of this young country, and that its area of operations is extending with the state's advancement and will assume large proportions in the near future.

Since the bank was established in 1895, over 5400 settlers have been assisted under its provisions. Of these over 400 have repaid the advance made and now enjoy their freshholds unencumbered; others are passing through the easy stages of redemption, freeing themselves yearly in the gradual manner laid down in the statutes. Up to the end of last June, over 417,000 acres had been cleared under the bank's clauses, for which work the sum of £630,958 had been advanced to farmers. During last year alone 141,961 acres were cleared, for which the bank advanced £168,487. This has been the means of bringing nearly 150,000 acres under the plough in one year, or one-third of the total area cleared under the act, during its 13 years of existence. In other directions the same gratifying progress is being made. The total area ringbarked amounts to 533,400 acres, and during the past year 253,157 acres, or nearly half the total, were so dealt with. The fencing erected for the year ending June 30, 1907, presents a still more striking instance of the activity of local development. The total number of chains of fencing so erected amounts to 485,560, of which 322,963 were put up last year, or twice as much as was carried out for the previous 12 years. Up to June last, the amount advanced to settlers reached the sum of £1,959,659, and further advances have been authorized to the amount of £309,355. Money is lent by the Agricultural Bank at 5 per cent per annum and unusually long terms for the repayment of the principal. The borrower is called upon to pay interest only for the first five years his loan is in existence. At the expiration of that time he starts to repay the principal and interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly. The loan thus extends over thirty years, a much longer term than is allowed by the or-

inary mortgage. Having to pay interest only for the first five years, the borrower is able to surmount the worst part of his difficulties, and get his property into a reproductive condition by the time the redemption period of his loan falls due. He is then usually in a position to pay his half-year instalments of loan without difficulty.

The scope of the bank's utility has been widened by the present government, especially in the direction of assisting the farmer to stock his land. During the past two years the sums of £30,490, £5,641 and £39,888 respectively have been advanced for the purchase of horses, cows and ewes.

It is proposed to extend the limit of advance to the individual to £1000, instead of £500, and it is probable Parliament will consider this question during next session. In addition to the above, £100 may be advanced to the settler for the purchase of breeding stock. It is a significant commentary upon the success of West Australian farming that the bank, with such a liberal loaning system, business ramifications, and necessarily limited outside inspection, has been conducted with only one trifling loss of a few pounds.

FARM LANDSCAPE

Problem of Making Farm Attractive Easiest Solved at Start.

BUILD HOUSE ON ELEVATION

Ideal Site is High Ground Near Center of the Farm if Possible.

Fort Collins, Col., Oct. 29.—A great many, if not a majority of Colorado farms are of forty acres or more. The problem of making the farm an attractive place is best solved at the beginning. The common method is to build house and outbuildings close by the highway, along whichever corner it chances to run, writes Leslie F. Paul in College News.

The result is that the opportunity to beautify the farm home is thus lost at the outset. If one has only a city lot to build upon, this crowding to the front is not only permissible, but necessary. But with 40 acres of background the squeezing of the home into the extreme corner shows lack of imagination.

The farm view from its buildings should be one of magnificent distances. Two things may aid in securing this. First, if there is an elevation anywhere upon the farm, the homestead, other conditions being satisfactory, should be located there. It is an inspiration of incomparable value to the farmer in his few leisure moments to stand at the door of his home and look down upon the domain which he is yearly conquering. The nearer such an elevation is to the center, the better the opportunities for securing fine landscape effects, and if there be no such elevation upon the farm, a few acres near the center should be chosen for the home enclosure, from which a driveway should connect it with the highway by the shortest route compatible with regular laying off of the fields.

The reasons for having barns and implement houses at this point are especially sound. It is the point of vantage from which all portions of the farm are of easiest access, which means much in economy of time, and of wear and tear upon machinery going to and coming from the outlying fields. On two different farms in New York state, one of twice the size of the other, it was found that the position of the farm buildings near the center of the large one resulted in even less loss of time going to and coming from the fields than in the smaller, where the buildings were inconveniently located.

The question of planting the immediate surroundings of the farm buildings may be reserved for a subsequent paper, but a few words about the planting of the outlying positions will not be out of place.

First—Plant the ditch banks with willows, Silver-leaf poplars, Carolina poplars, etc., in such manner that in a few years it will appear as a natural mass of vegetation along a natural waterway.

Second—Plant the driveway with American elms, set 40 feet apart, using Carolina poplars as fillers half way between. The latter will make quick growth, but should be removed when they begin to touch arms with the elms.

Third—Where windbreaks are required, use Carolina poplars, set as closely as twenty feet, or if considerable height is not needed, use Box-elders set 12 to 15 feet apart. Do not make the mistake of using Lombardy poplars. They have an entirely different use.

Fourth—Rows of Elms or Soft Maple may be planted along the highway outside the farm boundaries with excellent effect.

Great Men Who Danced. A paper devoted to the doings of society seeks to bring the non-dancing man to confusion by citing the examples of the great dancers of the past. In classical as well as Biblical times, it seems, dancing was not considered beneath the dignity of the greatest men. David danced before the ark, and Socrates and Plato somewhat despised those who could not dance with ease and grace. The famous Sully, minister to Henry IV, was a noted dancer and so was the notorious Cardinal Richelieu. Why, then, should the modern young man consider it beneath his dignity to trip the light fantastic toe?

AFTER THE FLY

McPherson County, Kan., Farmers Adopt Measures Against the Hessian Fly.

FIELDS WERE PLOWED EARLY

But Seeding Was Held Off Until Late in the Season—Method Effective.

McPherson, Kan., Oct. 29.—If all farmers in the Hessian fly infested district of Kansas and Oklahoma would follow the pace set by McPherson county, the pest which last year caused the loss of millions of dollars and no end of worry would soon be a thing of the past.

Practically all the farmers of McPherson county have now finished wheat sowing, a full month behind time. The lateness in sowing has been due to a concentrated effort to destroy all traces of the Hessian fly. No regular agreement was made among the farmers of McPherson county. They have merely followed the suggestions of scientific farming as given out from the state agricultural college through the four or five farmers' institutes they hope, will be the saving of millions of dollars.

The fields were plowed early as usual. In many instances the stubble was burned and the soil was kept thoroughly worked until the time for sowing. Every blade of volunteer wheat was destroyed, giving the mother fly no place to deposit her eggs. A few farmers prepared a trap crop by sowing narrow strips across the fields and then plowing them under.

The fly proof wheat has also been successfully tried by several farmers in the county for several years. And in almost every instance it has outyielded the common varieties of hard wheat. Bert Miller had a field of Iron Chial fly proof wheat along side of a field of Turkey wheat this year. The former yielded twenty-six bushels to the acre, while the latter produced only seventeen bushels to the acre.

C. W. Yowell is one of the best known wheat raisers in McPherson county and he was perhaps the first man to put fly proof wheat into practical use. Four years ago he bought two bushels of it from an agent and the next season harvested the patch. The yield compared with other wheat was surprising. He has raised it for three successive seasons now and has found in his fields of fly proof wheat not a single trace of the Hessian fly, although neighboring fields were badly infested.

Mr. Yowell thinks fly proof wheat is also superior for fall pasturing for the reason that it grows large and does not cling to the soil as tightly as Turkey wheat. In his experience he has noticed no loss of crop by over pasturing. That the cattle like it better than other wheat pasturing is shown by the fact that they will go right across a field of common wheat to get to the fly proof wheat. Mr. Yowell had two forty-acre fields of fly proof and Turkey wheat side by side, with the latter bordering on his pasture. The cattle when turned out to graze cut a path directly across the field of Turkey wheat and spent almost all their feeding time on the other field.

For the reason that fly proof wheat does not stool like the common varieties, some might think that "it is more subject to winter kill, but so far this has not been found to be the case. One field of it was planted late in October last year and came up in the latter part of December. But in spite of its late stand the stalks stood up well through the winter drought and made a surprisingly good yield this year.

The qualities of fly proof wheat for milling purposes have not positively been tested in this county but as it is hard wheat, seemingly of the same size and intensity as the common varieties of hard wheat raised here, it is taken for granted that it will make just as good flour. Mr. Yowell has not marketed any of his fly proof wheat to the mills but has disposed of it to his neighboring farmers at a dollar a bushel.

The fly proof wheat of this particular variety is a hybrid. The original was the result of pollinating three varieties of hard wheat by hand brushing. It matures fully a week before other varieties of hard wheat and it gives it very little chance to degenerate. The blending of the three kinds of wheat produced a form and texture of the plant which agriculturalists say are responsible for its qualities as a fly proof wheat.

SUPERSTITION HARD TO DOWN.

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In the event of my election to the office of Sheriff of Buchanan county, I faithfully promise the people I will name the most reputable and intelligent deputies and give the people of Buchanan county the best and cleanest administration the county has ever had in the Sheriff's office.

I will faithfully enforce the laws—state, county or municipal—with all the authority invested in me by virtue of the office.

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OTTO THIESEN,
Democratic Candidate for Sheriff.



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