

# STOCK YARRELL'S DAILY JOURNAL.

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

Vol. XII, No. 92.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1908

LAST EDITION.

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

## DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 132 Cars, 3,851 Cattle; 84 Cars, 6,467 Hogs; 1 Car, 297 Sheep.

## A FAIR RUN OF CATTLE

Trade in Killing Steers Dull and Prices Weak to Dime Off.

## THE QUALITY IS DEFICIENT

Steady to 10c Lower Market in Cows and Heifers—Bulls About Steady—Calves Sell Firmer, Tops Reaching \$7.00—Stockers and Feeders Steady to 10c Lower—Excessive Receipts Cause Sharp Slump in Hog Values—Sheep and Lambs Steady.

## 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
Cattle.....	542,582	48,652
Hogs.....	2,216,922	1,785,202
Sheep.....	661,438	139,922
Horses.....	21,905	26,031

## LIVE STOCK IN SIGHT.

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

	Chicago	St. Louis	St. Paul	Omaha	Des Moines
Cattle.....	33,000	78,000	45,000	15,000	10,000
Hogs.....	5,000	6,800	10,500	5,000	6,500
Sheep.....	661,438	139,922	178,284	21,905	26,031

## RECEIPTS BY CARS.

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

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. & O. west.....	147	22	12
C. & O. east.....	12	12	12
M. & St. P.....	12	12	12
St. Joseph & Grand Island.....	21	21	21
A. T. & S. F.....	21	21	21
Total.....	219	219	219

## CATTLE.

Too Many in Sight—Local Trade Steady to Dime Lower.

An increase of almost 20,000 over last Monday in the number of cattle reported in sight at five markets was sufficient to at once check any tendency to improvement in prices that may have been noted last week. The aggregate total live five cattle was \$15,000 against \$13,100 last Monday and about the same number a year ago. As long as a half-week's receipts are dumped into Chicago for opening market day of the week, there is no use to look for reliable improvement in market conditions.

On the local market the run was not larger than should warrant a good healthy trade, but the influence of an excessive Chicago run was immediately felt and bids were lower from the start with trade finally being established at a steady to around 10 cents lower basis.

There were no prime or fancy heifers offered, the best being of grades selling at around \$5.80@6.10 with a fair showing of fair killing, short-fed light to medium weights going in a range of \$5.25@5.75 and common lots at \$4.50@5.25.

## FEEDING COWS AND STOCK HEIFERS.

A considerable proportion of the supply today was made up of cattle brought at other markets and consigned direct to killers here. This should certainly suggest the advisability of sending more cattle direct to this point as packers would far prefer buying their cattle right at the slaughter point.

## DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.

No. 1. 1365.6 10 16. 1142.5 35 22. 1241.6 00 78. 837.4 80 21. 1291.5 80 3. 903.4 50

## COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

In sympathy with conditions in the fat steer trade, and aided by unfavorable reports from outside markets, trade in cows and heifers ruled slow with trend of prices downward. Supplies were of moderate proportions and quality was hardly as good as recently, fewer good to choice offerings being noted and with an increased amount of trashy stuff. The market opened dull and there was little life displayed at any stage. Prices in a general way were steady to weak compared with last Friday, but spots were very 10c lower. Despite the lack of life the final clearance was good. A few sales of choice cows ranged up around \$4.75, but bulk of cows offered sold within a range of \$3.00@4.00. Choice heifers were conspicuously scarce with only a few on hand good enough to sell upward of \$4.00.

## HEIFERS.

1. 620.5 25 3. 760.3 60 1. 610.5 00 3. 660.3 25

## GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

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

Options	Open	High	Low	Close	Yest
WHEAT	105 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Dec.	105 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
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CORN	61 1/2	62 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Dec.	61 1/2	62 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
May	60 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
OATS	50	50	49 1/2	50	50
Dec.	50	50	49 1/2	50	50
May	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
POPK	16.00	16.02	15.98	16.00	16.00
Jan.	16.00	16.02	15.98	16.00	16.00
May	16.02	16.07	16.07	16.07	16.07
LARD	9.17	9.22	9.15	9.15	9.22
Dec.	9.17	9.22	9.15	9.15	9.22
May	9.40	9.42	9.36	9.36	9.45
RIBS	8.50	8.52	8.42	8.42	8.50
Dec.	8.50	8.52	8.42	8.42	8.50
May	8.50	8.57	8.45	8.45	8.50

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405 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.

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Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

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

FIGURES OF SPECIALISTS.

Live Stock World: Provision specialists in dissecting the stocks of ribs in the West say there is only 15,000,000 lbs. or 13,000,000 lbs less than last year.

COMING HOG COUNTRY.

Journal-Stockman: In a recent interview, attention was called to the fact that while the central and western states have recently been standing still as far as hog production is concerned, or at least making very little gain, the southwest has been coming to the front at a wonderful rate.

IT COMES HIGH.

Chicago received enough meat animals today to supply a good sized army with food for several weeks. Early estimates called for 33,000 cattle, 78,000 hogs and 45,000 sheep.

BOOSTING FOR MISSOURI.

It is among the probabilities that the incoming Missouri legislature will not have advanced far in its session before the matter of boosting the state along toward development of her latent resources will get official attention.

NO LONGER A JOKE.

Ever since development of the country west of the Mississippi river began the Ozark country of southern Missouri has been a standing joke. Humorists have run riot at the expense of the Ozark country; dramatists in search of unique and original characters for barnstorming melo-dramas have invaded the Ozarks and come out loaded to the guards with inspiration sipped from real life among the quaint characters of southern Missouri.

MEAT SCARCE IN FRANCE.

Reports have it that meat is getting scarce in France and that prices are excessively high. Meat is generally high in France because of account of prohibitive tariff regulations there is little else but domestic products consumed.

M. Camus, president of the Paris Butchers' Syndicate, declares that if conditions are not relieved there will be a lamb and mutton famine in Paris, because there are few lambs left and growers cannot supply the demand.

IN WOMAN'S REALM

Lemon Sea Foam Pie. Juice and grated rind of one large lemon four heaping tablespoons of sugar, four tablespoons of water, and the yolks of four eggs. Cook until like custard. Beat the whites of the four eggs until of a light froth. Stir custard while hot into the beaten whites.

Child's Occupation. A small box of water colors, usually containing five colors, a brush, and 5 cents' worth of water color paper, will amuse the most restless of children on Sunday afternoons.

Baby Comforts. Instead of taking baby on mother or nurse's lap put a soft pad on a table or stand and lay the baby on this for his bath. This is much easier for the mother and much more comfortable for the baby.

Stuffed Apples. Choose large sour apples, wash thoroughly, wipe and core; then with the corer or a suitable knife enlarge the holes left by removing the core. Chop cold chicken fine, season with thyme, salt and pepper, moisten with cream and mix with fine bread crumbs.

Herring Salad. Herring, soaked, boned, cut. Cold boiled potatoes cut, meat (beef tongue or veal) cut, apples, raw, sliced, cucumbers sliced, onions cut, beets cut, prepared mustard, sugar, pepper, and salt, if necessary, just before serving mix with thick cream and garnish with eggs, cut and parsley. Eggs should be cut in white and yellow parts.

GIVES HOMESTEAD ADVICE. Outlines Law Governing Settlement of Vacated Kansas School Land. Topeka, De. 7.—Since State Auditor James Nation served notice of the cancellation of all school land leases in Western Kansas he has received hundreds of letters from homeseekers asking what the regulations are in regard to homestead settlement on state school lands.

BIELHEN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS. Gasoline Engines. For all purposes. From 2 1/2 to 30 horse power. Also Steam Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Shafting and Pulleys. Repairing of All Kinds of Machinery.

Table listing various counties and their corresponding acreage for school land settlement.

Schiller Piano Co. advertisement. NOW IS THE TIME TO SELECT YOUR PIANO FOR XMAS. There is no gift more appropriate than a Piano. No Piano more appreciated than a SCHILLER. The Schiller Piano is unequalled for its beautiful singing tone, and is free from the unbearable metallic quality so frequently found in pianos today.

Have You Thought advertisement. Of our store as the most practical Christmas Store in the city? What is nicer and more useful than a nice rug, a pair of nice curtains, a good carpet sweeper or a handsome couch or table cover? Come in and see them this week, whether you buy or not. Goods reserved till later.

Swift's Digester Tankage advertisement. 33 1/3% More Pigs, More Pork, More Profit. When Swift's Digester Tankage is used to balance rations for Swine.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK advertisement. ST. JOSEPH, MO. UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY. LADIES. Who are busy every day doing their holiday shopping will find it is a great advantage to pay their bills by check.

Swift & Company advertisement. Guaranteed Analysis: Protein, 60%; Phosphates, 6%; Fat, 8%. For swine of all ages, fed up to one-half pound per head per day, costing less than one cent.

SHAMROCK WHISKEY advertisement. Is Distilled for Medicinal Purposes From Rye and Barley Malt. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$800,000.00. Lightning Portable WAGON AND STOCK Scale.

**RIEGER'S Monogram Whiskey**

Purity and age guarantee Good Whiskey. Rieger's Monogram is absolutely pure and wholesome. Guaranteed under the Pure Food Laws. Its exquisite smooth, mellow flavor has made it a lasting favorite with over 100,000 satisfied customers. We are U. S. Registered Distillers (Distillery No. 22, 6th Dist. of Ky.) Why pay exorbitant prices, when you can buy Rieger's Monogram whiskey at the regular wholesale dealer's price and save money by ordering your goods shipped direct.

**WE PREPARE ALL EXPRESS CHARGES**

8 Qts. RIEGER'S MONOGRAM PRIVATE STOCK \$5.00 **FREE WITH EACH ORDER**

4 Qts. RIEGER'S MONOGRAM EXTRA FINE \$3.00

Two sample bottles of Rieger's Fine Monogram Whiskey, Gold-Tipped Whiskey Glasses and Patent Corkscrew.

No Marks on Packages to Indicate Contents

Send us an order and when you get the Whiskey, test it for flavor, smoothness and all the essentials of GOOD Whiskey. Compare it with other Whiskies (no matter what the price); test it for medicinal purposes; let your friends try it; use half of it if necessary to satisfy yourself on these points—then if you are not thoroughly convinced that "Rieger's Monogram" is as good as any Whiskey you ever drank return the balance to us and we will pay return charges and at once send you every cent of your money.

**J. RIEGER & CO.** 1513 Genesee Street KANSAS CITY, MO.

**Colorado Farm & Ranch Lands**

**James J. Hill, Said:**

"There is but one crop of Land," there will never be another. Buy IRRIGATED LAND while you can.

Agents wanted. Write **Colorado & Interstate Realty Company** Rocky Ford, Colorado

**THE RANCH YOU WANT!**

1,600 ACRES

Thirty-five miles from Montrose, 50 acres in cultivation, 300 more available for cultivation, wheat, barley, rye grow well without irrigation, good hog houses and barns, unlimited supply wood and water. For further particulars, address, **REDLAND REALTY COMPANY, MONTROSE, COLORADO.**

**HORSES AND MULES**

**JACKS AND JENNETS**

FOR SALE—Home-raised 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. McJILLY & SON, Savannah, Mo.**

FOR SALE—Registered European-bred, yearlings and ram lambs for sale. Also limited number of ewes. Also high class Jacks and Jennets and young mules in carload lots or by pairs. **S. B. UZZ, South St. Joseph, Mo. Yard phone 702 South 4 rings**

Advertise in The Journal.

**Buy Direct From the Factory**

If you are in need of a Stock Saddle or a Set of Harness we would be pleased to send you our 104-page Catalogue of these goods. We simply wish to demonstrate to you that we have got prices on our Saddles and Harness that will save you money, if you are in need of a Saddle or Harness, it costs you but a penny to get our catalogue. We would not ask you to write and send for this catalogue if we had your name and address, but we have not so ask you to get in touch with us.

**Remember: We Pay the Freight.**

**H. & M. HARNESS SHOP**

STOCK YARDS 50. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

**FARMERS!**

Build your own telephone lines. We will sell you the Wire, Pins, Brackets, Cross-arms, Insulators, Knobs, Ground Rods, Lightning Arrestors, Batteries, Telephones and Tools at closest market prices and give you prompt delivery out of St. Joseph. Send for price list.

**AMERICAN ELECTRIC CO.**

(Reid & Platt.)

218-220 South Seventh St., St. Joseph, Mo.

**TRANSIT HOUSE**

ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

**FINEST STOCKMEN'S HOTEL IN THE COUNTRY**

File Bar, Lunch Counter and Cafe

Most Convenient Hotel for Stockmen to the St. Joseph Market Only One Block From the Yards

RTBS: American Plan, \$2.00 and \$2.50 Per Day. European Plan, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

**A. W. KOHLER, Manager.**

**SAVING "BAD" BOYS**

NOVEL INSTITUTION THAT IS DOING GOOD WORK.

"Farm School," the idea of a Chicago Lawyer, Aims at Reformation Rather Than Punishment of Unfortunate Youths.

Beloit, Wis.—Firmly believing that boys supposed to be incorrigible can, under proper handling, be made law-abiding citizens and useful men, and unable to resist a desire to test his theory by practice, Julius Wengierski, a Chicago lawyer, gave up his own promising future and is now surrounded by boys who have been committed to his care rather than to the reform school, and he is the central figure in a miniature republic.

This institution is not a Wisconsin one, but is located about ten miles west of Beloit and just across the line in Illinois. It is attracting much attention here because of its proximity, and Beloit people are watching the experiment to learn whether or not it is worth trying here.

Mr. Wengierski calls his institution "The Farm School." He is not a philanthropist and the place is supported partly by the county, which furnishes the farm rent free, and partly by an association made up of the best people in the county. The county also pays a specified amount for each boy committed.

The boys are put upon their honor. They are trusted not to run away, and thus far but one or two have violated the trust. Boys who have escaped from other institutions two or three times seem not to think of running away from the farm school, where they could easily slip away. They live as a big family and the director takes his place as one of them. He exercises his authority rather as a judge than as a master, and allows the majority to say what shall be done when any of the rules self-imposed by the company are violated.

At such times the boys are organized as a court, and the culprit is given a fair hearing, his fellows sitting as a jury on his case. One who has been elected acts as a clerk and another as a sheriff. The usual form of punishment for any misdemeanor in summer is to take away the offender's swimming privilege. They take their punishment like little men.

One day during the absence of the director, one of the boys became insolent at the dinner table and was corrected by the housemother, the woman who has charge of the house. He remained insolent, and the case was reported to Mr. Wengierski on his return. The director asked the boy to apologize to the housemother, but this he refused to do. He then said he would take away the lad's swimming privilege, and that beginning with the next day none of the boys would be allowed to speak to him or take any notice of him until he had apologized.

The director then convened the court and asked whether the punishment he had named was just. All agreed that it was and ratified the decision. The next day while all the boys were in swimming this one sat on the bank of the river and thought. That night after all the boys were in bed and Mr. Wengierski was in the room with them the culprit spoke up and said:

"Julius, you were right and I was wrong. I will apologize to Miss Muller the first thing in the morning, and I promise that you will have no further trouble with me."

"That boy slept better that night than he would otherwise," said Mr. Wengierski. "The next morning the first thing he did was to apologize to the housemother."

Mr. Wengierski looks at the problem largely from an economic point of view. He reasons that it is much better to have a man productive and able to care for himself than to have him a criminal and supported by the state. He believes environment is often a determining factor in the life of the youth and feel that to give these boys a homelike place to live rather than in jails with hardened criminals is to save them to become useful citizens. He thinks that to devote some time and effort to saving a boy for his own future good is worth more than to spend the money of the state simply to protect society for a time from a lad who has in some way got a bad start in life.

**KEEPER OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE**

Photo by Walden Fawcett.

William McNeir, chief of the bureau of Rolls and Library of the state department, who is the official custodian of the Declaration of Independence.



**HIDE SURPLUS CASH**

RUSSIAN COLONY IN KANSAS HAS NO USE FOR BANKS.

Buy and Sell for Ready Money Only—Honest, Industrious and Religious, They Are Celebrated as Debt Payers.

Hayes City, Kan.—A large portion of the population of Ellis county is made up of Russians who have no working knowledge of our banking system or disposition to learn anything about it," said a Hayes City banker.

They do their own banking. Their strong box consists of a tin can or an old boot and their safety deposit vault is a hole under the barn or in the cellar. When they sell something they demand the cash and hide it.

"It is a conservative estimate to say that more than half of the actual cash of this county is hidden," he continued. "Our deposits come chiefly from the Americans. Comparatively few of the Russians do any banking business. We have conducted a campaign among them for years, and some of the younger element are beginning to patronize us. But the old timers are still holding off and probably will continue to do so for the rest of their lives."

Perhaps 70 per cent. of the people of Ellis county are Russians. More strictly speaking, they are German-Russians. Originally they went from Germany to Russia, and later came here. They are a sturdy, honest people, industrious, very religious and great money-savers. As debt payers they are celebrated. They never hide behind the statute of limitation. If a Russian buys a horse or a farm he is just as sure to pay for it as he lives. Mortgages are only used as a protection in case of death.

Ninety per cent. of the Russians own their own farms, and they work them to the very limit. Wheat is the principal crop of this section and the Russians are the great wheat raisers of the bread belt. No sooner do they reap one crop than they go to plowing for the next. It is a common thing right now to see one branch of a family running a header and another the plows in the same field.

Everybody works, including father. Even the women and children take to the fields during the busy season. The only rest a Russian gets is on Sunday and religious holidays. No contingency ever arises to prevent a Russian from remembering the Sabbath day and keeping it holy. The same is true of religious holidays, and the Russians have many of them during the busy summer months.

It was 32 years ago that the first Russian colony settled in Ellis county. Since then they have multiplied like guinea pigs.

**STATUE NEGLECTED 7 YEARS.**

Kentucky Legislature Orders Repairs for Henry Clay Monument.

Lexington, Ky.—By a stroke of lightning seven years ago the Henry Clay monument in the Lexington cemetery was beleaguered. A short time ago a committee was appointed by Gov. Willson to take charge of the work of repairing the damage. The \$10,000 appropriated by the last legislature will be used for the purpose.

For all this time the once handsome statue has stood headless, and thousands of people have said with a sigh, "What a shame!"

The monument was erected by subscriptions from throughout the country, the eastern people giving the largest contributions, the total cost being \$50,263.84. It was completed in January, 1869. The pedestal is 69 feet high, and the statue surmounting it is 12 1/2 feet high, making the total height from the ground 132 feet.

It was on the night of July 23, 1901, when lightning cut the head clean from the shoulders and allowed it to fall to the ground, where it was buried some three feet in the earth. The weight of the statue itself was 13,000 pounds. The nose and one ear were broken off.

Numerous attempts were made to have the state legislature make an appropriation for the repair of the monument, but each time the bill was considered of little importance and side-tracked, there being some feeling that since the monument was built by public subscription it should be repaired in the same way.

Several attempts were made to raise funds in the latter way, but all failed for want of interest.

The committee appointed by Gov. Willson will go to work and replace the statue as it was originally.

**PENSION INCREASE IS \$18,664,821.**

Loss of 15,684 Persons from Roll, but Amount Is Largest Ever.

Washington.—The report of the commissioner of pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, shows that during the year there were 34,333 deaths among civil war veterans who were on the pension roll. This falling off was equal to about five per cent. of the total, and left 625,084 survivors on the roll. The number of deaths was 3,132 greater than during the previous year.

The total number of pensioners at the end of the year was 951,687. During the year 54,356 pensioners of all classes were dropped, and 38,682 added, making a net loss of 15,684. The statement also shows that 158,145 widows of soldiers already have taken advantage of the law of the last session of congress increasing to \$12 a month the pensions to widows.

The actual expenditure for the year on account of pensions was \$153,092,186, but on account of the law increasing the rate to individual pensioners the annual value of the roll at the close of the year was \$159,495,701, an increase of \$18,664,821 over the previous year. The expenditure was the largest in the history of the bureau.

**DUCK HAS DELIRIUM TREMENS.**

Pet Fowl of Kentucky Woman Dies from Drinking Whisky.

Frankfort, Ky.—Two nature fakers' stories are being told here, and, improbable as they seem, are given credit. A pet duck belonging to a young woman here, while swimming in Elkhorn creek drank so much of the burned whisky from Greenbaum's distillery, which fronts the stream, that he became dead drunk and died in delirium tremens.

A farmer living near here, illustrating how seriously the drought had affected the farmers, said that all the ponds on his place had dried up, but one, and a few days ago the grass around that pond caught fire and burned during the night. The next morning, when he went to the pond, he said, he found all the fish in the pond cooked.

**"ME AND MOSE"**

By ANNIE E. S. FEARING.

(Copyright, by Shortstory Pub. Co.)

She had many qualities in common with the sparrow which she outwardly resembled. She was small and plump, and had a waistless figure with a slight stoop behind the base of the neck that gave her a round, fluffy sort of look. Then her dress, and hair, and skin were only varying ones of a general dun color. Her movements were short and quick, and she had the same fierce instinct to defend her family, and the same anger and critical interest in the doings of her neighbors, that distinguished her feathered prototype. Comparisons aside, she was a past mistress in the fine art of washing clothes, and her book of engagements was always full.

"I ben at it," she would say, as she "sussed out" the clothes, "sence I was little, an' hed to stan' on a stool o' work—wots that? 'I hev to yit' Well, that's jest it, I dan s' much 's kindly stunted me an' kep me on a stool ever sence."

There were two people in the world she thought forever exempt from effort, Mose, her husband, and her grown-up daughter. Mose had long suffered from some mysterious and insidious complaint "across his back," and the girl she regarded as a fragile creature whose only strong point was a "good appetite to eat." Nothing so vexed her indignation as any suggestion that her Ettie might earn her bread on lines of employment similar to her own. The moral effect was not unlike that of urging a position as cook upon a princess of the blood.

"Mose Van Loan's girl go into somebody's kitchen? Well, I guess! Mis' Jenton rode up 't our house one day 'n her carriage an' hed the Impudence 'offer to take Ettie and train her fer 'n waitress! I think I see my pop's—old Tjerck TenEyck's gran'chile a-landin' the butter round on a tray to he likes of them! North River Dutch s proud of their blood even wen they goes out washin', an' that woman's 'father worked out by the day for Mose's gran'father on the farm!"

She rubbed away in silence for a moment on the obstinate spot and then held it up to the light, with a restored serenity of expression. From the radiance of her habitual toothless smile, one might have supposed that life was filled with the cheap joys of a merry-go-round, or instinct with the perpetual promise of a circus or a coming show, these being the coveted and dearly bought diversions of the family. In answer to a question she began again:

"No, Ettie ain't got no beau on hand—'I got my eye on that—she ain't agoin' to keep company with none of this here trash. I says of some young man come along wots come of folks ez good ez Mose's folks, an' wants to set up with her, I ain't got nothin' to say agin it—but I want to know his folks, I do!"

Here she wrung out the offending garment and tossed it into another tub. I felt that she had fully stated the prejudice and the obligation of the moment. Then she stripped the sounds off her bare arms and turned the sound on her stool to deliver herself of a thought too big for her to contain; and she had a very fishy look as, with one hand on her hip and the other holding out the forefinger, she emphasized her words.

"Wen it comes to hookin' up double, it's a solemn think,—it would seem to have turned out a very momentous thing in her own case,—'ef you kin be contented," and she wagged her head in time with her finger, "ef you kin be contented—there ain't nothin' like it!"

Socrates himself could not have put the truth more concisely or have more comprehensively expounded the philosophy of matrimony than she upon her rostrum of her washing stool. She was the living embodiment of the art of contentment, and her great pop eyes looked through magic lenses that he wealth of the Indies cannot buy.

"Prince Charming could not have appeared to his lady love half so gallant and brave, so chivalric and brilliant, as poor old shuffling Mose, half blind, and blundering, and stupid to the point of semi-idiotcy, looked to Marthy's devotion. Her respect for his astuteness was unlimited, and she always prefaced any statement that seemed to convey a deduction from facts with "ez Mose sez." I never know anyone except Marthy who had heard Mose say anything.

One bleak and bitter day in January she came to see me, and from the way in which she radiated pleasure all over her little person, I knew that something momentous had occurred.

"Well," she said triumphantly, "you can't never guess wots happened now!"

I dared not attempt to fill in the pause. What I should have considered the workings of Providence in her behalf would have been insulting even to mention to her. Thus happily it is ordered that we do not lay down the lines of life for our fellows. She swung her foot in impatience of the silence.

"I've heired money!" she burst out at last, "heired most a thousand dollars!"

She pursed up her empty mouth like a hickory nut and her eyes gleamed with the news. I expressed suitable sympathy with her happiness, and ventured the hope that now her future

would be assured, and she need not worry about old age—not that she ever had. I even offered, with the design of saving her from herself, immediate suggestions as to getting it invested at a good rate of interest.

"Yes," she said evasively, "it comes in good just now—it's from a old skin-flint uncle er mine wot went out west years ago—they's a good deal we need. I say fust of all a good red plush parlor suit, but Ettie wants blue—an' that's wot I waned your advice about, red er blue, whic'll wear best?"

There was a clear implication in tone and emphasis of the exact limit of the required advice, so I gave up and leaned back on Marthy's manifest destiny, abandoning all designs of capturing that money to save for her.

"I'm goin' to fix the front room for Ettie! She's alwis wanted a real parlor, an' that'll be hers. Ef she ever does keep comp'ny it'll come in good, an' then Mose ain't never hed no proper chance in life, an' I'm goin' 't see 't he gits it now! We ain't 'st decided," she continued, with a wary reticence I well understood as covering some peculiarly outrageous and



spendthrift design. "that is, we ain't quite sure wot Mose'll do yit with his'n. Of course, I callate to give him some more'n Ettie's share."

There was such an unconscious forgetfulness of self in it all that I had not the heart to express my vexation, and when she slid down off the chair and the moment came, as it usually did with her, when she had to be helped to make her exit, I was poor spirited enough to abandon my high ground altogether and wish her joy of the spending.

A short time afterward I was moved by curiosity to make an errand to the Van Loan apartments. There Ettie received me on the plush sofa—it was blue—with languid elegance, attired in a gay purple gown, while from her buttocks hung a gold chain in token of the watch within. A young man, whose hat and overcoat lay on the brand new parlor organ, stood awkwardly shifting himself from one foot to the other during my visit.

"This is my gentleman friend," Ettie announced serenely, and I realized that the parlor had already borne fruit. "Yes, ma and pa's away," and she vouchsafed no further information. I wondered in what form Mose had decided to spend "his'n," but I was at least glad that he had the grace to take Marthy along to help him get rid of it.

"Don't you think it's handsome?" and Ettie indicated with a comprehensive wave of her hand, on which I noticed a flashy ring, the entire contents of the room, including her blushing admirer.

"Oh, certainly," I said weakly. "It's very, very rich."

I did not see Marthy until one day in the following May, and then she came bustling in to see if she could have back her "wash place."

"It's ben beautiful!" she said ecstatically, "the beautifullest thing I ever seen, an' it's done Mose a heap er good! Yes, we ben south, clean on to Florida! We've lived to good hotels, and done evrythin' fust class, an' hed sich eatin' ez Mose said he never knowed they was in this world! You see Mose ain't never ben well, an' he does feel the winters dreiful. 'S he ses, he don't remember never to hev ben real warmed through sence he was born! So I jist thought of the plan myself, an' he was more'n pleased with it, an' I tell you we've jist hed one good swing to last a lifetime! 'S I tell Ettie, we've got s' much to tell it'll take years." Here her face fell for a moment. "Of course Ettie hedn't ought to went and got married while we's gone. My, there's quite a cobweb up on your wall! But I know his folks, an' they've got good blood, them Strykers. Come from down Mombocuss way." She waited for some encouragement, and I tried vainly to think of a cheering thing to say. There was no need; she had the sort of heart that cheers itself.

"Ez Mose sez, it's wot bad the boy ain't never got no work tinders; he plays on a baseball nine summers, but we'll pull through somehow, ez long ez we keep together, an' I git my places back, an'—she burst out bravely—"I'd sakes, we ain't never waned yit for vittles and drink, and we ain't agoin' to!"

FARMING BY JAPS

Arable Land is Precious in the Island Empire of the Far East.

GRILLING TOIL NECESSARY

The Japanese Farmer Has to Work Like a Serf to Gather Harvest.

St. Louis Republic: The brave show that the Japanese people made in welcoming the American fleet at Yokohama must have contained some elements of the pathetic to close observers among the foreign residents in Japan, who know the true condition of the country's poverty.

In old Japan, where hundreds of generations have lived on scraps of land that the mountains gradually leave tillible, every article of taxed ingenuity has been employed to draw crops commensurate with the heavily increased population.

So precious is the arable land that recently when the government built a new railroad across the main island of Honshu hundreds of claims had to be settled for the dots of ground pre-empted for the erection of telegraph poles.

One of the fertile valleys near the base of Mount Fuji when viewed from an elevation, resembles nothing so much as a piece of cloth figured with rectangular blocks of gold and green.

The rice fields are squared about by mud dikes, each in perfect order; next to them, on slightly higher ground, are the patches of barley, peas and millet, all arranged with a precision almost mathematical.

When the rice plants are three or four inches high they are transplanted to the paddy, groups of three or four plants in a hill. This is grilling work. It means that the farmer, his wife and his daughters, naked all of them save for a cloth about the waist, must bend their backs all day in the steaming fields during May and early June, wading in water and heavy mud up to their knees and fighting the leeches constantly.

When the stalks of grain and rice are above ground and flourishing comes the farmer's dread—the torrid rains of the Nalubai (phonetically transcribed) or summer wet season. In an hour the work of months may be flattened to the ground, dikes washed out and the rivers roaring over the fields that had encroached on their dry channels.

Even with all conditions favoring, the Japanese farmer has to work like a serf to gather his harvest. The rows of grain are cut with a sickle, for no field is large enough to accommodate a cutting and threshing machine, even though so expensive an adjunct to farming on a large scale could be afforded.

When the grain is brought out of the field it is laid by handfuls on the ground in front of the farmer's house and there the heads are filled off and the kernels, still bearded, are caught on a piece of matting by the laborious process of pulling each handful of grain through the close-set teeth of a dentated iron knife.

Old women and children do this work and it is usually the old women who have to place the kernels in the wooden mortar and pound them with a heavy mallet until the chaff is loosened. Then the handfuls of mixed kernels and grain are tossed in the air over a piece of matting continuously until the wind has carried away the chaff.

Each seed that the farmer gains after his long year of untiring effort seems to represent an individual plea for increase made to the parent seed that was planted, for no other land under heaven is the parable of the seed that is sown so faithfully exemplified, and perhaps the kernels so ardently against the inexorable proportion of disappointment.

REPORT OF ENGINEER.

Missouri Pacific Promises to Comply With Suggestions Made. Topeka, Dec. 7.—The report of C. W. Colt of Hutchinson, the engineer employed by the state board of railroad commissioners to make an inspection of the physical condition of the roadbed of the Missouri Pacific in Kansas, has filed his report with the board and it has just been made public. This particular report covers the division of the Central Branch from Atchison to Greenleaf.

In making public the report the board gave out the following statement, showing the feeling of the Missouri Pacific toward Kansas and its plans for improvements on its lines in Kansas:

"While on the inspection trip the Missouri Pacific railway, through G. S. Clarke, its vice president, said that it would be the policy of the Missouri Pacific management to make all the additions and betterments recommended by the board as rapidly as the work could be accomplished. It was also stated by Mr. Clarke that it was the intention of this company to double track its main line through Kansas and the board observed in a number of instances where bridges had been constructed for the purpose of laying such double track."

This inspection develops the fact that a large amount of labor has been used and an expenditure of money made in an effort to bring the inspected lines up to a standard condition. Cuts and fills have generally been widened and the drainage improved; a large number of ties have recently been replaced, and others were found distributed along the line with many laborers at work placing them in the track. Considerable new ballast had also recently been put in to the roadbed; the bridges, with one exception, were found to be in such a condition as to be up to a point of safety for the traffic passing over them. The recommendations of improvements made by the engineer consisted in the main of re-alignment and adjusting curves, cleaning of ditches, the widening and shouldering of fills, the ballasting of soft places, the renewal of ties in such places as it was found that such a number of old ties existed as to amount to an element of danger; the removal of bad rails, the repair of highway and railroad crossings and bridges.

The board has forwarded a copy of the engineer's report to the Missouri Pacific management, with a request that the work on the improvements and betterments therein specifically mentioned shall be commenced forthwith and concluded within four months from the date of said report. The company to render to the board from time to time reports of the work being done to meet the requirements specifically designated by the engineer. That, at the expiration of said period, the board will cause its engineer to again go over the line and render to it a supplemental report.

In connection with this matter the board recommended that the Missouri Pacific railway company re-install its signaling system on its Central Branch passenger trains. The passenger cars are equipped for this system but in the practice of economy their use was discontinued about a year ago.

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TURKEY PROFITS

With Proper Care They May Be Raised With Success In Texas.

SOME REASONS FOR FAILURE

Greatest Contributing Item is the Extremely Poor Breeding Stock.

Maxwell's Tallman: The golden eagle of the republic, the 20 piece of yellow metal, has embossed upon its face the widespread pinions, the regal head and the strong talons of America's greatest bird of prey. Hallucinate leucoccephalus. In reality this mistake emblem of freedom—for the bald eagle is a robber—has given place to a real, if not as fierce, and with a far more useful bird, the wild turkey of America, Meleagris americana. The native turkey cock is the king of American game birds, but he has a far greater use than as such. The wild birds of the Carolina and West Virginia mountains serve to instill vigor and virility into the high bred domestic flocks or our most successful turkey growers. Black and white present hardly greater contrasts than it seem between the vigor and disease-restraint qualities of wild turkey stock and the emaciated and run-down flocks to be found on the average farmstead where turkey raising is attempted.

There is no other kind of live stock that will return so large a profit to the successful producer as will poultry and no kind of poultry is more profitable than turkeys when properly handled. This is the striking statement of T. F. McGrew, the author of the Turkey Bulletin of the department of agriculture (No. 249).

Turkeys fed for market will of course sell for much more per pound than can be obtained for hogs or cattle, while the actual cost per pound of turkey meat is but little if any more than for hogs and cattle. Turkeys will from six weeks old until winter, gain the greater part of their living from bugs, grasshoppers and waste grain that they pick up in their wanderings. They are almost self-sustaining foragers where they have sufficient range.

This sounds well, and the figures on profits on turkeys appear most alluring on paper, but, on the other hand, many have tried and tried to grow turkeys and after experiencing all kinds of difficulties have become disheartened and given up the attempt. After the large proportion of deaths among the newly hatched poult has been subtracted and account taken of the immense amount of time, trouble and worry devoted to the remainder, the turkeys finally raised for the table or for the market are seen to have been produced at a big loss rather than the good profit mentioned by enthusiasts.

Nevertheless there is money in turkey raising, and the difficulty in bringing the figures to the right side of the ledger is much less than generally supposed. It needs only personal inspection of successful turkey farms and a comparison of the methods there employed with those used in raising turkeys. The greatest item contributing to failure lies in the extremely poor breeding stock used not occasionally but generally throughout the country. Had the same rules been applied to breeding in other lines of live stock that has been the rule with turkeys, the United States would be a fifth rate power in this respect.

Very young turkeys, it is true, are quite tender and old ones are not free from attacks of devastating diseases; but the inherent strength and vitality of the average turkey is so far below what it should be that an abnormal death rate in turkey raising is not to be wondered at.

The fact that one foundation is sufficient to fertilize all the eggs of one laying has made possible the undermining of the health and vigor of the present day domestic turkey. Hundreds of people depend upon their neighbors' flocks for the service of a male, and pay no attention to breeding stock except to keep a few turkey hens. This has reduced many of the turkeys of the country to a condition of almost imbecility.

ONCE SUGAR KING. Career of Striking Character in Financial World.

New York Tribune: The ups and downs of a business career in this metropolis were never more strikingly shown than in the career of John E. Searles, once the sugar king of America, who dropped dead in London the other day, at the age of 68 years. He was the son of a poor, itinerant Methodist minister, began to work for his own living at the age of 16 and had gained a moderate fortune by the time he was 40. He then organized a big sugar company, which in a few years was able to consolidate with itself most of its rivals, and afterward Mr. Searles formed the gigantic sugar trust, with a capitalization of \$50,000,000. He was the secretary, treasurer and executive officer of this trust, but was not content to confine his energies to its management. He became a bank president and a director in a dozen or more corporations, and divided his energies to such a degree that some of his interests got beyond his control.

Mr. Searles was rated at one time to be worth \$20,000,000, and was regarded as the head of the sugar interest in America. At what seemed the summit of his career he retired from the offices in the American Sugar Refining company, the corporation formed to replace the sugar trust to which technical objections had been made.

It was given out that the condition of the health of Mr. Searles caused his retirement, but he at once devoted himself to his other interests, especially the American Cotton company. The following year, however, he was forced into an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. In a year he was discharged from bankruptcy and resumed his business relations so successfully that he gained another fortune before his sudden death occurred.

Generous in Giving. In the height of his success Mr. Searles was one of the most generous of givers. It was said of him that he never stopped to consider whether he was giving with the right hand or the left hand, but gave out money with both hands, especially to Methodist enterprises and institutions, remaining faithful to the church in which his father served as a pastor for half a century.

The only association that John Ennis Searles had with the ancient village of Bedford, up in Westchester county, was that his father was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church there in 1840, when he was born. He was sent to the New York Conference seminary for further education after leaving district school, but he showed more inclination for a business career than for college, and at the age of 16 he engaged in the West way firm. A year later he embarked in the hardware business as an entry clerk at \$300 a year. In four years he had become a partner in the firm. His father was at that time pastor of a church in New Haven, and learned of an advantageous opening in a firm in the city engaged in the West India shipping business, with a sugar trade interest. The younger John E. Searles seized the opportunity, and for eighteen years he devoted himself to it, transferring the business to this city.

A large part of the sugar refining industry in this country was in the hands of the Havemeyer. As an importer of raw sugar Mr. Searles saw great possibilities in the consolidation of conflicting interests, and induced the two leading Havemeyer firms to unite. Thus in 1880 the nucleus of the great trust was formed by their amalgamation in the Havemeyer Sugar Refining company, with Mr. Searles as the manager. Great economies in production were effected, and the cutting of prices crippled rivals until in a few years a number of them were incorporated with the Havemeyer trust. In the sugar trust, with \$50,000,000 capital, as secretary, treasurer and chief executive officer, Mr. Searles had the business largely in his own hands, and the successful management of what had become a gigantic business soon ranked him among millionaires.

NUMBER OF SHEEP

Sliding Scale Adopted by Sawtooth Permits of an Increase.

MISTAKE MADE TROUBLE

Allowance Was Larger Than the Number Grazed Last Year.

Washington, Dec. 7.—A misunderstanding, which officers of the Forest Service consider very regrettable, has arisen in the state of Idaho in regard to the number of sheep to be grazed on the Sawtooth national forest during the season of 1909, and it has taken several long telegrams between Governor Gooding and Gifford Pinchot to explain matters.

Last year the total number allowed was 248,000, of which but 221,000 sheep were actually grazed on this forest. The allotment for the present season was 235,000 or 13,500 more than actually grazed last year. In anticipation of demand for range from new owners, a sliding scale was prepared and the supervisor was instructed to reduce the large owners on the basis of the scale in order to provide range for new applicants and other persons entitled to share in its use who did not use it last season. The publication of this sliding scale has been accepted by Governor Gooding as an indication that a reduction has been made in the total number of sheep allowed.

The telegram Governor Gooding concludes by asking: "Have the sheepmen of Idaho, from their figures, not a right to believe it is your intention to destroy their industry?" Answering this the forester says that:

"The ten thousand limit does not mean that large permits will be reduced to that number but simply prevents increase by purchase beyond ten thousand. If Idaho sheepmen object to protection of small owners in this way I take issue with them. The forest service has worked consistently and effectively for the permanent prosperity of sheep industry throughout the west by enforcement of regulations necessary to protect range and rights of others. Where reductions are necessary for these purposes they will be made. Idaho sheepmen have no justification whatever for assumption that unnecessary reductions will be made or that forest service is attempting to destroy their industry."

There has been no further exchange of views on the subject between the wool growers and officers of the forest service. Meanwhile, the sheepmen of Idaho will go ahead and graze 235,000 head of sheep on Sawtooth national forest, 13,500 more than they grazed last year and incidentally enjoy the same prosperity that has been theirs in the past seasons.

MOOLEY CATTLE. Wallace Farmer: An Iowa subscriber wants to know whether mooley cattle are the result of the practice of dehorning, or if there were mooley cattle before this custom was started. There were mooley cattle long before this practice came into vogue. The bogs of Ireland contain the remains of four distinct breeds of cattle in the prehistoric era, only one of which survives, the Kerry. One of these was hornless and was called the Moyle, which we suppose is the origin of the term mooley of mooley. Mooley cattle were brought into Jamestown shortly after the first settlement of this country and have been more or less in evidence ever since.

There is a tendency in nature, however, to gradually discard unused members. Since the custom of wearing shoes has come in the last few years has become so shriveled up that it is called the little toe. Wild cattle are distinguished by their long horns. For example, the Texas cattle, the wild cattle of England, small herds of which remain in various parks and the West Highland cattle of Scotland. In the Shorthorn we have the diminished horns with a tendency to the mooley, sometimes to mere scurs, while within the last hundred years the Aberdeen Angus and the Galloways have dropped their horns.

There is something funny about the methods of nature. We have been cutting tails off of lambs from time out of mind, but still nature insists on putting a tail on every lamb born. Nature is not in sympathy with our method of docking lambs. There is a breed of cats on the Isle of Man that are tailless, while outside of that little island nature insists in putting tails on cats. The ease with which cattle can be dehorned by crossing with a polled breed indicates that nature is not insistent about putting horns on farm animals like she is about putting tails on farm sheep. A number of the breeds of sheep have dropped their horns, or at least horns are much less common than they were even in our boyhood days. Nature seems to encourage sporting when cattle or sheep are kept in small herds in pastures in summer and in stables in winter.

POODLE LIVES IN LUXURY. Tutor, Maid, Bath and Special Menu for Dog Guest of Hotel.

New York.—Nana, a French poodle, owned by Edward Ellsworth, a real estate operator, now has more luxurious accommodations in the Plaza than have been provided for any other pet housed in the hotel since the opening of the establishment. A private room, a tutor, a maid, a private bath and a special menu are among the items on the list of necessities of life provided for the dog.

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Schoolboy Definition. Some funny things happen in the schoolroom. A Brooklyn teacher called upon a small boy to define "multitude." "A multitude," said the boy, "is what we get when we multiply."

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