

# STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

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

VOL. XII, No. 94.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1908

LAST EDITION.

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## DAILY MARKETS

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### BEST HERE LAND AT \$6.70

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Horses	21,947	26,652	4,705	4,705

### LIVE STOCK IN SIGHT.

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

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Kansas City	5,000	18,000	4,000
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A. T. & S. F.	1	1	1
Total	178	67	49

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The market for steers that show any degree of corn feeding held up fairly on a steady basis today. Supply was moderately liberal but did not include any heaves as good as top getters of the previous day. However, a very good class of steers sold up to \$6.70 and the price was fully steady. Other offerings in the fat steer line ranged from \$6.25 down with more of the grades selling below five here today than was the case yesterday. Common light grades of steers selling from \$5.25 down did not meet ready outlet and while prices for the week on the good kinds of fat cattle are fully steady with a healthy movement to the trade these common kinds have been altogether too numerous on the market of the country and prices are not as good as last week. There does not appear much chance for any let-up in the run of this common stock at least until after the holidays.

Receipts for the week at this point are about 4,000 ahead of last week and a year ago, while at five points there is an apparent increase of 38,000 over last week and 13,000 more than for the same time last year.

### Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers.

No.	Wt.	Price	No.	Wt.	Price
41	1441	6.70	39	1124	5.40
27	1357	6.15	17	1196	5.35
19	1274	6.00	5	1104	5.25
26	1257	5.85	1	1089	5.25
20	1246	5.80	52	1182	5.10
40	1278	5.75	1	1130	5.00
11	1277	5.70	2	960	4.75
20	1227	5.50	24	999	4.55
2	1165	5.45	5	932	4.40
2	1085	5.40	7	1007	4.15

### COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

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### Bulls.

No.	Wt.	Price	No.	Wt.	Price
5	826	4.35	4	865	3.75
5	864	4.25	1	739	3.65
1	740	4.10	33	746	3.65
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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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### GOING SOME.

If this thing keeps up to the finish St. Joseph receipts of cattle for 1908 will not fall off more than 35,000 compared with last year. And that's going some, when you figure that five leading markets are going to show a shortage of above 750,000 for the year.

### BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.

Territory adjacent to Tarkio, Mo., has long had a reputation for turning out the best live stock the market affords. When other communities fail this locality can usually be relied upon to furnish some good fat cattle, hogs and sheep. The best heaves seen here this week have come from that community and some of the best hogs and live mutton seen here recently were the output of experienced feeders of that section of Northwestern Missouri.

### WHEN THE HEN IS FIDGITY.

The American hen does not seem to be doing her whole duty in the matter of furnishing a regulation number of eggs and our scientific farmers are wondering and grieving thereat. Go to, with your wonderments. The hen is an American institution. She is an American industry. Don't all other American institutions and industries get fidgity in presidential election years? Is anyone fool enough to think a hen can deliver the goods when she is fidgity?

### STIRRED UP THE ANIMALS.

In his late composition on how to run things, President Roosevelt certainly stirred up the animals, also the fossils, in his talk about secret service. He wants the secret service men shifted about so that no one, neither from the sedate old armchairs of the senate, nor from the resounding halls of the lower house, nor from the polka-dot morals of the red light district can peek around the corner and say: "hist, fly cop!" to his pal, Theodore, the big game hunter, wants the secret service to be a secret service in reality and no rascal has any respect for a fly cop.

### A LITTLE NEW YEAR'S SUGGESTION.

Remember in formulating your new year resolutions that no city or business continues to grow that does not keep reaching out for new and unconquered territory. Any jobbing trade, manufacturing business, live stock market, or whatsoever industrial line imaginable that does not reach out, and reach right, for new customers but settles down to contentment in retaining its old customers, is doomed to the rut where things don't grow. And, too, it may as well be said right here that it requires something more than a postal card invitation to conquer new territory and bring new friends to your shop, your market or your manufacturing enterprise. You can't build a million dollar business on a nickel policy. People are not going to come to your doors, either to buy or sell, unless you go after them with something more than a picture post card or a rose tinted billet doux.

### MISSOURI OPPORTUNITIES.

That there are excellent opportunities in Missouri for specialized agricultural pursuits is generally believed by men who have given any attention whatever to the study of soil and climatic conditions. That Missouri soil yields bountifully and splendidly to efforts in specialized lines has been demonstrated by but few. The only assignable reason for this lies in the fact that Missouri has made no special effort to advertise her natural adaptability for these specialized crops.

A few weeks ago the St. Joseph Gazette published a news story which set forth the accomplishments of one man on a little two-acre farm, lying just outside of the corporate limits of the city of St. Joseph. The results obtained on that one little farm afford the class of information that should be brought to the attention of people all over the country. This little farm yielded ginseng roots this year that sold, freight paid, for \$5,300 and the owner has his nursery stock, that is plants for next year, and \$300 worth of seed, collected from his best plants, left. His two-acre farm is quoted at \$7,000 and is not in the market at that price.

What kind of soil is needed for a ginseng farm? Just the kind that is plentiful right here in Northwest Missouri. Ginseng wants a rich, dry, loose soil, and there is plenty of the right kind in Missouri. Of course it requires time and labor to get a ginseng farm started. To start from seed, five or six years are required to produce a full crop of market ginseng roots. Starting with nursery stock, two years old, it requires two or three years to realize a crop. But, a ginseng farm once in running order, will yield readily from \$5,000 to \$6,500 per acre per year. The actual crop-yielding ground from which the St. Joseph farm yielded above \$5,300 this year was a little less than one acre, although there are two acres in the farm.

The whole of China is a market for ginseng root and the demand has never yet been fully supplied. The dry root this year sold at from \$5.50 to \$6.50 per pound and the green product at \$1.60 per pound. The Chinese value ginseng very highly as a confection, for seasoning foods and as a medicine.

No one expects our big grain and live stock farmers to devote their attention to these specialized crops, which require a large amount of labor to small acreage, but more specialized farming of small tracts appears to be one branch of farming to which Missouri is well adapted and to which the attention of the world should be called. It is one of the things that will make Missouri hum. When it is remembered that the owner of the two-acre ginseng farm herewith discussed is employed at other work each day and is able to devote only his spare time to the culture of ginseng it will be seen that wonderful possibilities are in Missouri soil for any man who will properly and intelligently apply himself.

## IN WOMAN'S REALM

**To Settle Coffee.**  
Many people think coffee isn't good unless settled with egg. When eggs are dear, take one and beat well, then add enough water to make a glassful. One teaspoonful answers the purpose as well as a whole egg. Put in covered glass and keep in cool place.

**Rabbit Ragout.**  
Stew slowly one rabbit in water one hour; take up; when cool enough to handle pick meat from bones; return to kettle with two or three potatoes cut in cubes, with two cups of water, a little salt and dash of pepper. Let this cook slowly while you fry one-half pound of salt pork cut in small cubes. Stir constantly to keep from burning. Then add one large onion cut fine; fry until pork and onion are well cooked; in fact, there should be no cubes and onions should nearly disappear. Add this to kettle of rabbit and potato, then add one pint cooked tomatoes, one tablespoon of salt, one-fourth spoon of pepper, and a little cayenne, or one-fourth of small red pepper, and a quart of water or light soup stock. Cook a few minutes; when ready to serve add milk to make the desired thickness. Let come quickly to a boil, and serve. You can vary this by adding a small amount of fine and pieces of celery. Two rabbits will serve twelve people.

**Salmon Fritters.**  
Take the bits of salmon that are left and chop fine. Stir in two well beaten eggs, and drop this in hot butter and fry a golden brown. Cold meats and rice may be used in the same way, and it makes an excellent breakfast dish.

**To Bake Fish.**  
All housekeepers know how difficult it is to wash a pan in which fish has been baked, the glutinous skin of the fish adhering to the pan until vigorous scouring is necessary to remove it. Butter the pan well, and then spread in it a piece of thick waxed paper, preferably the kind used to line cracker boxes. When the fish is baked it can easily be lifted from the paper, which in turn slips easily out of the pan.

**Venison Steak.**  
Fry until almost done in a small piece of butter. Season with salt and pepper and then add a cupful of sweet cream. Let boil until it thickens.

**Hint for Digestion.**  
If you value your own and your family's digestion don't serve tea with fish. The tannic acid in the tea hardens the fiber and makes it indigestible. It should not be offered with any form of fish or shell fish. Lead tea and soft shell crabs, for example, are a combination that should be avoided.

**Smoked Sturgeon Salad.**  
Remove the brown skin and all the fat from one-half pound of smoked sturgeon, cut into one-quarter inch cubes; to this add one cup cucumber, three hard boiled eggs, cut in cubes as above, chop one small pepper fine; also one new onion (there should be one tablespoon of each). Toss together with a fork.

**Lima Bean Salad.**  
Boil one cupful of lima beans that have been soaked all night in cold water, slip off the skins as you would from blanched almonds, drain and set aside to get cold, mix with an equal quantity of cold boiled potatoes cut in thin slices and then quartered; to

**PRICE OF LAMARTINE'S POEM.**  
Pecuniary Value Which the French Poet Put Upon His Work.

The Paris Gaulois tells a good story of Lamartine's estimate of the pecuniary value of his poetry.

It was in 1848, when he was at the acme of his glory and a cabinet minister. He had just contributed "La Marseillaise de la Paix" to the Revue des Deux Mondes, and Buloz, the editor, called on him at the ministry. "I believe I owe you £80. Here is the money," said Lamartine, producing a bundle of banknotes.

"Pray deduct the amount of the Revue's indebtedness to you for your poem," said the editor.

"I meant to make you a present of it," rejoined the poet.

"Not at all; I insist upon paying you."

"How much?"

"Your own price, whatever it may be."

"Ah, well; if you will have it so I must oblige you," said Lamartine; and with a magnificent gesture he swept up the whole bundle of notes representing the £80 and restored them, with solemn dignity, to his pocket.

**ALL MATTER OF PROPINQUITY.**  
It is the Event Near at Hand That Counts Most in Everything.

The death of hundreds of people in a distant part of the country from where we live hardly arouses more than passing interest, and the more or less sudden taking away of thousands of lives in some far remote land evokes no more than a word of sympathy from those a long distance away. But the single death near at hand, the funeral across the street, makes the strongest possible mark on the mind.

Propinquity, in that as in everything else, is what counts. The death in the family cuts into the heart for years. If accompanied by details that make it a horror, the shock often remains with the survivors to the end of their own lives. If the lost relative has met a violent death, by accident or otherwise, the anguish of those left behind is all the more poignant and enduring. Worst of all, and most lasting in its effect upon the survivors, is the

one pint of this mixture add two tablespoonfuls of celery cut in small dice and one green apple also diced; lay in egg shaped spoonfuls on lettuce leaves and serve with mayonnaise. When boiling lima beans to serve as a vegetable or for soup a few can be set aside for this purpose.

**Aluminate Cleans Silver.**  
To save time and labor in cleaning silver, instead of the usual way of silver polish and much rubbing take an aluminum kettle filled with boiling water in which place the silver so that it is completely covered with the water, and let it boil ten minutes, then remove, and rub dry with a soft cloth. The result will be a great surprise, for the silver will look like new.

**To Clean Carpet.**  
Ammonia, two ounces; spirits of wine, one-third ounce; either, one-third ounce; best glycerin, one-third ounce; best pulverized Castile soap, two ounces. Add enough water to make one gallon.

**Remove Perspiration Stain.**  
A light colored gown that has been stained by perspiration can be made much more presentable by rubbing the stain with white chalk or magnesia.

**Creamed Celery and Cabbage.**  
A palatable dish can be made of the outside and roots of several stalks of celery which is not tender enough for table use. Chop up fine with half head of cabbage, boil half hour, season with pepper and salt, one tablespoon of butter, boil nearly dry, then thicken with tablespoon of cornstarch dissolved in little cold water; add cup of cream or rich milk.

**Dumplings That Always Are Light.**  
When making chicken and dumplings instead of boiling the dumplings take a part of the gravy, put in a bake pan, then put in the dumplings, cover and bake in the oven until done. To make the dumplings for a small family take two cups of flour, one half teaspoonful salt, one half teaspoonful soda, and three-fourths cup of butter-milk; dissolve soda in buttermilk. Or sweet milk and one teaspoonful of baking powder can be used instead. These dumplings are also nice with any kind of roast.

**Luncheon Relish.**  
Take the number of eggs wanted and boil hard, then remove the shells. From the large end slice off a bit to let the egg stand upright and in the small end cut a hole deep enough to hold a baby olive. When the olives are inserted stand the eggs on a bed of lettuce leaves and pour over and around them French dressing.

**Milk Mixed Mush.**  
To make mush add one-quarter of a cup of sweet milk to the water in which mush is to be made and it will brown much better.

**Fruit Sandwich.**  
Spread thin slices of bread and butter with a filling of one-third raisins, two-thirds English walnuts and three pieces of celery. Run through a meat grinder, and molaten with enough grape juice to spread easily.

**Beanzhngs.**  
Grind a few pieces of steak that may have been left over, and to this add a cup of peas, a little chopped green pepper, then chop into it a couple of cold potatoes, and cover with cream, cooking in a spider until thoroughly creamed. It is delicious, and utilizes the old bits in the refrigerator.

death, where unexpected financial distress or ruin follows the loss of the family head. It is a wretched home circle for many a year when the chief is taken away, leaving only debts, with no property, not even a little insurance policy, behind.

### PARIS TO SIMPLIFY SPELLING.

Lines Advocated by Roosevelt Will Be Followed.

Paris.—Simplified phonetic spelling, upon the lines advocated by President Roosevelt, is to be introduced in the public schools by M. Doumergue, the minister of public instruction. This reform, which is to be strictly limited to various groups of double consonants, received the approval of the French Academy, the arbiter in all matters pertaining to the orthography and construction of the French language as long ago as 1893, but has not heretofore received government sanction.

The reform, while it will be introduced in the schools during the present school year, will not be obligatory, a sort of edict of tolerance for the new fashion of spelling.

### OLD COMRADES CLASP HANDS.

Veterans Meet After a Separation of Forty-Five Years.

Morocco, Ind.—T. M. Boyd of Vancouver, Wash., and Capt. J. M. Wasson, veterans of the civil war, met recently for the first time in 45 years.

The meeting took place in Rensselaer. Both men served in the same company and were bunkmates. In 1863 Capt. Wasson was captured by confederate soldiers and confined in Libby prison, from which he escaped through the famous tunnel dug by union prisoners, being the third man to escape. He was recaptured and remained in the prison until the close of the war.

Mr. Boyd was seriously wounded in the same battle in which Capt. Wasson was captured—the battle of Chickamauga—and was finally discharged at the close of his enlistment in 1864. The meeting of the old veterans for the first time since separating on the field of battle was an occasion for mutual rejoicing.

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**STORY OF DUB, PACKER**

By WILL LEVINGTON COMFORT

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Because I never knew Dub to lie seriously there is no reason why his own account of his past should not be accepted. He had a rich father, who in due course of time placed him in one of the eastern colleges. Dub became involved in a scrape which a man would have laughed at, but which appealed to the college youth as being a fatal disgrace. He fled to the coast, with the one idea of getting out of the dark.

In the capacity of a cattle-tender, Dub embarked for Liverpool. On the steamer, he soiled his clothes, and grew broad in mind. From Liverpool he stowed away in a tramp sailing craft, was dragged on deck the first day out and treated royally in comparison with his experience on the Atlantic cattle-ship. By the time the tramp tumbled past "the Rock" and struck into the Mediterranean, Dub was pulling an ordinary seaman's wage; was forgetting Greek and the art of bathing; was growing into a passionate lover of the wide, wide world, its treacherous blue seas, its crime-reeking cities, the witchery of its tropical nights at sea and the peculiar devilishness of its torrid days ashore.

The world throws a man hard before he learns, but the world tackles fair. It is only the man who tackles foul. Dub had always been quick to learn most things, but some wanderers can never learn that three-fourths of the men you meet in a strange land are contriving to get your money. At Port Said, through a harmless little amusement called three-and-four, Dub parted from everything he had, except a pair of corduroy trousers—relics of the cattleship days. At Aden and Bombay, he was enveloped in wisdom and stubbornly refused to view the cities from a better vantage-point than the ship's deck.

At Nagasaki, he parted from the tramp sailing-craft, which discharged its crew, having no definite orders to clear the port.

Then he drifted to Manila, where he learned that packers were in demand, enlisted, and was turned over to Healy.

Healy, the boss packer, knew aperejos and mantas and mules. He was a giant, with a hard hand, a harder face and a bad name. He drank by jerks; was dangerous when sober and treacherous when drunk. When he opened his mouth, it was to be hoped that no women were about.

"You can pack, I suppose?" Healy directed this question to Dub.

I do not know all that passed, except that there were close scrutiny and oaths. That night, however, Dub did his first trick at herd-guard. He learned swiftly, instinctively, just as he had become a sailor, though I doubt if he had ever seen a "rigged" mule before he struck Manila.

Four months passed and we were in the field doing things, with 40 pack and 12 saddle-mules.

Cavalry officers would say: "Healy's outfit is the best train in the business and Healy is the king of packers." These cavalry officers struck it right the first time, but they saw only what the boss did and not the way it was done. Healy was in a measure the king of packers. In my mind he was also the king of fends. Dub was inclined to be charitable. Often he would say to me:

"Healy's all right. He's only got a gruff way."

The fact remained that half of the packers would have deserted if they had had the chance. At last, the night came in which Dub must have changed his mind about the boss packer. It was nearly midnight when the mules scrambled up the steep trail into Magellanes, with Dirty Ike, the cook of the train, in the lead, dragging along the bell-mare. In the preceding fortnight, we had made a circle of the lower Luzon provinces and were now pulling back empty on the Santa Tomas trail. Except for a cavalry squadron, Magellanes was deserted. The lofty town had a marvelous look that night; it was clasped by mountains gray in the moonlight, and the white, ardent stars hung perilously near. The mules swung into line within the plaza of the town, raised their voices to the stary heights, demanding the removal of their packs—demanding the drink and forage for which they had toiled that day. Oh, the din of that midnight chorus!

Dub was unrigging the off side of old Moon-Eye, with Broken-Foot Bill on the other half. Here was a pair of good fellows and sunshiny soul. Old Moon-Eye was a decent fellow, too. The two packers were happy and noisy about their work. I remember that I wondered how they could laugh and sing after such a day and such a trail.

"If you fellows would shut up," growled Healy, "you would get the riggin's off more mules."

"Bill and I are on the fourth, which isn't so bad," Dub drawled.

Scar-Face and I were just lifting the

third aperejo, and we weren't singing over it.

"You lie, you little coyote!" spit out Healy. "I've been a-watchin' you."

"Be careful, chief," Dub answered very quietly. "I don't lie when it isn't necessary. Bill and I have turned loose Mankiller, Sara Maud, Zebebel and now old Moon-Eye—"

The stars and the moon seemed to be blown out suddenly. I heard the oaths of Healy and the dull, nerveless drawl of Dub. I saw a shot of Healy's terrible arm land full in the face of the little singing packer.

Two hours later, I joined Dub out with the herd. We were a hundred yards from camp, alone with the mules. When the moon fell upon Dub's face, I had to turn away, it had such an ugly bruised look in the wan light.

"It's the first time I was ever treated anything but square," Dub said, completely ignoring his experiences. There was silence for a whole minute, in which I wondered if Dub's head could hold the same black thoughts that were mine.

"Do—you—think—I—had—a—best—kill—him?"

The hot night sent a chill through me with that question from Dub. Though the same thought was conquering my mind, such words from him were a revelation. That he could sit impassively upon his mule, arraign, charge, defend and sentence the boss packer, according to the dictates of right and wrong—was magnificent!

"S—s—t!" I warned, weakly. Then a thought came to me. I said:

"To-morrow we will see how the men look at it. If you should kill him, and they were not with you to a man, it would make bothers. Broken-Foot is all right, and Old Dad, and Ike and Buck Peters, but," I added in a whisper, "I'm not so sure of Scar-Face, Windy Johnson and the others. Wait till to-morrow. Something may happen."

As surely as I knew that the dawn was not far off, I believed that there would be murder if Dub said the word. I did not object so much to the thought, for if ever a man was ripe for assassination, it was Healy, the boss packer, but I hated to think of Dub doing it.

"If I wait," remarked the little fellow, "I shall forget about it—laugh about it."

A moment passed.

"Hell," he resumed, thoughtfully. "I'm a tramp, a packer, at present—not an executioner. I'm glad I thought about it."

"There are two roads to Santa Cruz, Healy," said the major commanding the cavalry squadron in Magellanes, the next morning. "One is a valley trail, ten miles farther, but safe. The one through those mountains yonder is dead straight, but black with niggers. I can't spare you an escort, so take the valley trail."

The faces of the men who pulled out behind Healy that morning were hard faces. All were silent save Dub. Once in a while his bruised features would relax, and he would color a sentence with wit and mutter it. All his efforts were repulsed. The train's conception of Dub had changed in a night. "He is a coward," the train whispered, and the train does not like a coward.

"Why didn't you kill him?" hissed Scar-Face. He had a viperine look.

Dub was hurt now. He was wondering, even as I, whether he had acted unwisely or well. Ike was ahead, leading the bell-mare. This lady was queen of the herd, and without her the mules would have scattered to the four winds. By virtue of her heartlessness, she keeps the whole herd in her train.

Behind Ike rode Healy, the boss packer. For a distance of 50 yards in the rear, the mules straggled along, with packers sandwiched in at equal distances. A long time Healy had ridden in silence, until Dirty Ike reached the point where the trails diverged—the long one leading into the valley, the straight mountain one rebel-haunted. Ike turned toward the valley, as the cavalry major had commanded. Smashing, unprintable English whipped the air, and from the whole of Healy's trade the following may be safely extracted:

"Get up on that other trail! Do you think I'm going ten miles out of the way because that whining old woman back yonder cries about a few niggers? Pull over on that other trail, I say! If there are any niggers ahead, they'll get a shot at you first!"

Ike, unanswering, dragged the bell over the riding-trail. Scar-Face muttered something inaudible, and craned his eyes forward and behind. Windy Johnson rolled a double cigarette with hands that trembled and forgot to light it. Healy rode forward parallel with Ike and the bell. Broken-Foot grumbled, and squinted down at his six-shooter. I heard him breathe, I saw a light of joy creep into Dub's bruised face. It was two hours before I quite understood. Only the mules were unchanged by the passing moment.

Healy, the boss packer, made a mistake when he said that Dirty Ike would get the benefit of the first "nigger" valley. Among the hostile messages which carried true, was a big Remington slug which hit the chief. A thick, corded neck-muscle rounding down toward Healy's shoulder was flied away, and though the boss packer saw the blood he did not feel. His head inclined queerly to the right, but he did not know. He was a fend, and a friend to no man, but he was not a coward.

A low bamboo jungle skirted the trail on both sides, and from this foliage, a hundred yards ahead, volumes of white smoke rose straight up. There was pandemonium in the air—the moaning croon of missiles flying high, the dread staccato when they snipped

by close to one's ear. Not a living thing showed itself ahead. Only the smoke moved.

A strange film covered my eyes, and yet I could see all. Scar-Face, sick from fear, was flattened upon the trail near me; Windy Johnson, squatting in a strange posture, was gazing with dull eyes upon a widening red blot, fed from his own wound. The pack-mules, frantically seeking shelter, crashed in the jungle. Every man who was unhurt clung by instinct to the bridle of his mount, but the untethered pack-animals had scattered at the first volley like the exploding fragments of a shell. Four of the mules did not scatter. These were down, and Old Dad was crawling among them with a sheath-knife releasing their agony. Dub made his mount hug the jungle edge, and crawled forward toward Ike and Healy. There was a strange look on the little fellow's face. A raking, incessant fire cut the air about us and scratched the trail. At a hundred yards, a "nigger" rifleman is not so wild.

I could comprehend only that the train would be exterminated unless Healy ordered flight the way we had come. I remembered that there were only two carbines in the outfit, and I saw the uselessness of emptying six-shooters—at nothing!

Healy was upon his knees now—a bleeding demon—ordering a dash forward! What madness! I thought. The chief had been hit again and again. He could not gain his feet, but he swore that he would shoot the man who turned back. Ike was being dragged over the trail by the plunging bell. Dub was forward now, close to Healy. Buck Peters and Windy Johnson, both without mounts, were groping in that horrid sightless fashion of the hard-hit. Old Dad and I, following Dub's example, crawled forward. Scar-Face was the last man in the train now. The unarmed pack-mules were crashing and shrieking in the jungle. The guttural voice of Healy was in my ears:

"Go through 'em, you fools—go through 'em!"

At this instant, the bell-mare dropped like a struck ox, and there was panic in the jungle where the mules were, because of the muffled bell. The "niggers" slowly encircled us. We knew this by the sounds and the smoke.

"We'll bluff 'em down with a charge, boys!"

It was Dub's voice that shouted this, and a thrill shot through me. The roars of Healy were weaker and his words incoherent now. With one hand he held his chest a few inches above the trail. His face is an imperishable memory to me. Hate, ferocity and agony, not from wounds but from powerlessness, were upon that awful face of Healy's.

"Hold my mule a minute," Dub cried, thrusting the bridle-rein into my hands. The little fellow dashed back to the place where Buck Peters and Windy Johnson lay. He leaned over the still bodies, and assured himself that they needed no mounts. An instant later, I saw him kick Scar-Face to his feet and drive the scared greaser toward us. Old Dad threw the latter roughly upon the front of his own saddle. Meanwhile Dub had cut loose the bell from the mare's neck and was tugging at Healy.

"Let me alone, damn you," the chief whispered, hoarsely. "They can't hurt me now. Go through 'em."

"Help me up with him," Dub ordered, regardless of the fire. Three of us lifted the boss upon the little fellow's mule. There would be no wounded left behind. Dub sprang into the saddle. A bell was in his one hand, and a six-shooter in the other.

"Come on, boys!" he yelled, digging his spurs deep and shaking the bell with all his might.

Forward we charged, yelling and firing. The mules in the jungle answered the bell and plunged after us. The niggers were bluffed. They gave way, as they have never yet failed to do in front of a charge. As we passed the ambush, a few bullets flew by, moaning their futility. Two more mules were dropped. For three miles we ran, the mules straggling along five hundred yards behind. Suddenly Dub pulled up his beast.

"Well, fellows," he said, "guess our rooms were not ready, but Healy here is frozen to the mule. I'm a little glad he had a chance to go out natural—"

"Swearin' and fightin'," supplemented Ike.

"I hope," muttered Old Dad, whose left arm was limp, "that I live to pack in Dub's train."

"Turn that around, you old devil," said Dub, grinning. "We'll pull out behind Old Dad next hike—eh, fellows?"

"Poor Buck—they're a-packin' him now," sighed Broken-Foot.

"Poor Windy—there was none better," said I, and every man of us knew I was lying.

Only Scar-Face the greaser was silent. The mules crowded about us smelling for the bell-mare. We fastened Healy to an aperejo. We choked with nonsense, forced ourselves to laugh, made glaring secrets of our moist eyes and acted like little children, for we too had been under the ax which had fallen upon the others.

At Santa Cruz they loaded our whole outfit upon a banco and ordered us to report to the main corral in Manila. It was night when we slid down the Paig toward the big city.

"If I get time in Manila," Dub mused, slowly, "I guess I'll write to the old gentleman back in the States."

His eyes into which I looked were full of dreams and memories and starlight.

"Maybe," said I, filled with the greatness of the little man—"maybe you'll get time in Manila to shed those corduroys."

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MEETING OPENS

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GATHERING OF NOTABLES

Interest in Movement Backed by President Roosevelt is Increasing

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Chief executives of many of the most populous states of the union are in attendance and those, added to a long list of prominent scientists and others who are to appear, will make the gathering nearly as important as the White House conference, which began the work. The conservation commission appointed by Mr. Roosevelt serves without pay, and great pressure will be brought to bear on congress to obtain an appropriation for the work to be done.

Deliberations Are Continued. The Southern Commercial Congress, which opened yesterday, continued its deliberations today. The National Rivers and Harbor Congress will meet Monday and today. Secretary Straus will convene the National Council of Commerce. Today's session of the governors and the national conservation commission, and the subsequent Rivers and Harbors Congress, will mark the taking of a great stride forward in the movement for taking account of the natural resources of the United States. The inventory undertaken by the commission is now ready and the report to the president is in progress of completion.

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This inventory has now been taken, and nothing remains but the inauguration of practical reform measures to which such an inventory points the way. Conservation of the waterways of the nation is one of the most important phases of the work undertaken, and this will be brought to the front by the convention to be opened tomorrow by the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. Hundreds of delegates are already here, representing all of the important river improvement societies of the country, and it is expected that the total number will reach 2,500.

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The department of agriculture and technical instruction for Ireland have issued statistics for the year 1907, together with a detailed report. The report deals with such topics as the division of land, produce of the crops, live stock, and holdings and occupiers.

DANGER TO ONION INDUSTRY

Threatened Removal of Duty Causes Worry to the Growers of Texas.

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 10.—The onion growers of Texas see great danger in the threatened elimination of the duty of 45 cents per bushel on foreign-grown onions, and the South Texas Truck Growers' Association is taking active steps to prevent the subcommittee charged with the revision of the tariff from recommending this step favorably to congress when it meets this month. Roy Campbell, manager of the association, has wired Congressmen Slayden and Garner to protest against any such move. They have wired back that they will do all in their power to keep the duty from being removed. The fact that Texas people and Texas congressmen are going on record as opposed to the removal of protective tariff on hides, wool, onions and cattle indicate that the entire delegation, in order to properly protect the interests of this state, may have to align themselves with the republicans and thus prevent any revision of the tariff at the present session.

Only two states in the union enter seriously into the Bermuda onion industry—California and Texas—and in the southern part of this state the industry has reached such proportions that during the past season 2,000 cars were shipped to the eastern markets. These cars averaged 25,000 pounds to the car. A total of 50,000,000 pounds of onions which have for the past three years averaged in selling price \$1.30 per hundred weight, or \$850,000 yearly.

It costs the Texas grower 28 cents a crate to land the onions in New York and 42 cents to Boston, while the Bermuda-grown product has but a 14-cent charge against it. Onions are landed in New York, in the eastern markets like New York and Bos-

ABOUT MAD DOGS

Rabies Not the Rare Disease That it is Generally Supposed to Be.

MUCH LIKE OTHER DISEASES

Does Not Always Manifest Itself in the Same Manner.

Fort Collins, Col., Dec. 10.—There are a great many prevailing ideas relative to mad dogs that are erroneous.

In the first place, rabies is not the extremely rare disease that it is generally supposed to be. Facts gathered by the bureau of animal industry show that it exists and has existed for years at the national capital and throughout the United States. Official reports show its existence, but by no means its frequency, writes F. W. Culver in college news notes.

Rabies is much like other diseases in that it does not always manifest itself by the same chain of symptoms. For example; a dog suffering with this disease is by no means always mad and furious. Fleming has well said that it is a great and dangerous error to suppose that the disease commences with signs of madness and that the earliest phase of the malady is ushered in with fury and destruction. The symptoms appear very gradually, and at first one would hardly suspect brain disease. Difficulty in swallowing is an early symptom, and frequently leads the owner to suppose that the dog has a bone in its throat. Dr. Salmon says: "A dog which appears to have a bone in its throat, is, on general principles, one of the most dangerous animals in existence. The supposed bone may be there, but on the other hand the symptoms which lead to this supposition may be due to partial paralysis, caused by rabies, and the owner may be inoculated with the virulent saliva while thrusting his fingers or hand into the dog's mouth to discover a bone has no existence but in his imagination."

It is commonly believed that animals suffering with this disease do not drink water (hydrophobia, dread of water), which is a mistake. They have no fear or dread of water, but continue to drink as long as they live, and the fact that a suspected dog is seen to drink or wade in water is no proof that he is not mad.

The dumb form of rabies is very common, and many know it as drop-jaw who have no idea of its true nature; and yet, should one of these dogs bite into a wound on the hand, or elsewhere, it could produce the disease and death with all its horror.

There is an erroneous and rather stupid belief that if a dog bites a person and afterwards contracts the disease, that the person bitten will also go mad; but there is no ground for it whatever, and in this connection I would most earnestly suggest that when a person is bitten by a dog that it is bad policy to have the dog killed. Confine him, and if he has rabies, he will die in a few days; but if he does not die, the person may know that he or she is safe. If, on the other hand, he does die, no time should be lost in consulting a physician, if indeed one has not already been consulted, who will advise no delay in reaching a pasture institute, and attend to the direct treatment of the wound. Inasmuch as the death of the dog is no proof that it was rabid, it is always well, in fact, imperative, to place the cadaver on ice and ship it to your experiment station for examination and a diagnosis.

There is a prevailing idea that has been handed down to us from our forefathers, that dogs only go mad during dog days—July August—but the facts show that just as many dogs go mad at one time of the year as another. If anything, more dogs go mad in winter than in summer.

SOLONS ARE WRATHY.

Senators Hint They Will Protest Against Secret Service Comment.

Washington, Dec. 10.—No subject discussed by President Roosevelt in his annual message to congress has been the subject of so general comment in both the senate and house as the recommendation concerning the secret service.

That portion in which the president declares that the amendment incorporated in the law last year that there should be no detail from the secret service and no transfer therefrom contains the assertion that this amendment has been of benefit to the criminal classes.

Again, the president said that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by the secret service men and he proposed a restoration of the old law with a special exception prohibiting the use of the secret service force in investigating members of congress.

This comment by the president was characterized in strong language by a number of senators during an informal discussion of the measure in executive session.

Democratic senators declared a resolution of protest should be offered by Republican members and one Democrat intimated he would bring up the subject in case the Republicans did not. The question did not become a part of the official proceedings.

Each duckhouse should have a double run, so that while the one is being occupied the other can be seen to fly. This will not only give the ducks plenty of green food, but this growing of a crop will disinfect the soil.

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UNCLE SAM ON RECORD FOR PASTEURIZED MILK. WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The government agricultural department has been making extensive tests of milk, and particularly pasteurized milk. As a result, the agricultural department has issued a bulletin on record as strongly in favor of pasteurized milk, having found that the process eradicated impurities and prevented the growth of germs.

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