STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

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DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 109 Car, 3236 Cattle; 111 Cars, 7478 Hogs; 10 Cars, 2248 Sheep.

CATTLE SUPPLIES INCREASE

Business a Little Slow But Prices Steady for the More Attractive Grades.

COMMON STEERS WERE WEAK

Good Dry Lot Fat She Stock Active and Steady, Common Grades a Drag—Calves Steady—Stock Cattle Lower—Hogs Break 10 to 15 Cents on Increased Receipts—Sheep Active and Steady.

Receipts from January 1, 1911.

The following table shows the receipts from January 1, 1911, and receipts for the corresponding time in 1910:

	1911	1910	Dec.	Inc.
Cattle...	191,270	203,438	12,169	....
Hogs....	778,191	591,320	....	161,811
Sheep...	311,088	207,102	....	104,986
Horses..	21,383	11,590	....	9,743

Live Stock in Sight.

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

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	17,000	33,000	22,000
Kansas City	8,00	24,000	10,000
South Omaha	3,400	12,900	2,800
South St. Joseph	3,200	7,500	2,200
East St. Louis	4,500	13,000	4,500
Totals	36,100	90,400	41,500
Yesterday	20,500	78,300	38,800
Week ago	34,000	82,000	38,900
Month ago	19,000	80,600	45,100
Year ago	29,600	62,100	28,900

Receipts by Cars.

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

C., B. & Q., west	8
C., B. & Q., east	97
G., R. I. P.	36
Great Western	11
Missouri Pacific	18
St. Joseph & Grand Island	52
A. T. & S. F.	10
Total	232

CATTLE.

Slower Tone Noted in Fat Steer Trade, Supplies Increase.

Local receipts of cattle today, while larger than on former days of the week, were not of liberal size. The estimate posted early called for 2,000 but actual arrivals over-ran the estimate by about 800 head. However, the final count included 34 loads of stockers and feeders billed through to other points so that the supply on the open market was not far in excess of 2,000. The five markets combined reported 37,200 cattle in sight as compared with 34,000 last Wednesday and 29,600 for the corresponding day a year ago. For the half week local figures stand at approximately 6,300 head as compared with 8,493 for the same time last week and 3,821 for the corresponding period a year ago. At five markets supplies for the week to date foot up around 104,000 head, 3,000 less than for the like period last week but 30,000 more than arrived at the same points for the corresponding time a year ago.

Salable offerings were mostly steers, the proportion of butcher classes being very light. Quality of the crop was good, the run including some attractive light, medium and weighty beeves. Trade was rather slow rounding into shape. Cattle took on a big fill and with advices from outside points more or less bearish buyers showed a disposition to hold off during the early part of the session. A few deals were made during the preliminary rounds at steady prices but the market at the start lacked the brisk tone that featured the trads on previous days of the week.

Later the market developed very fair life on the more attractive kinds of cattle and fully steady prices were realized for all desirable offerings. Plain medium weights and inferior light killers ruled steady to weak. No strictly prime cattle were available but sales included a very good class of steers weighing 1342 to 1550 lbs at $6.00 and a few yearlings made the same prices. Bulk of all the sales ranged from $5.60@5.95.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price
130	1342	6 00	17	1312	5 70
63	1395	6 00	17	1092	5 70
1	1050	6 00	20	905	5 65
7	957	6 00	63	1174	5 65
5	1490	6 00	22	1385	5 65
52	1505	6 00	2	1035	5 65
30	1279	5 95	24	1280	5 60
6	1220	5 90	4	1175	5 60
38	1285	5 90	1	950	5 50
20	1456	5 90	4	1045	5 50
18	1179	5 90	2	1115	5 40
19	1077	5 80	30	1031	5 35
9	1212	5 80	40	985	5 35
20	1298	5 80	9	1150	5 30
18	1015	5 75	2	870	5 25
21	1310	5 75	18	1386	5 25
2	785	5 75	3	973	5 25
24	1286	5 75	10	1125	5 20
15	1222	5 75	30	756	4 75
25	1066	5 75	29	744	4 65
17	1298	5 70	1	928	4 65
58	1187	5 70			

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

Receipts of butcher classes were light again today and the general trade in corn fed grades was fairly active at steady figures. Low grade stuff showing grass was inclined to drag, although sellers were not quoting any material change in prices. Mixed yearlings sold largely at $5.25@5.85, while the bulk of the heifers sold at $5.00@5.60. There were few full loads of cows, the supply of this class of stock being made up mostly of odds and ends. Bulk of the good to choice cows sold at $4.75@5.00 with a few lots going above the latter figure. Fair to good kinds ranged from $4.40@4.75. With plain and inferior kinds quotable from $4.35 down.

Bulls and stags were active sale at steady prices and there was a good call for calves at recently elevated levels.

Heifers.

34	mx.	1050	5 90	1	650 5 25
9	mx.	780	5 90	16	884 5 25
20	mx.	942	5 90	11	617 5 25
5		692	5 90	2	485 5 25
41	mx.	1138	5 85	1	850 5 15
39	mx.	1038	5 85	1	520 5 00
17	mx.	1050	5 75	80	853 5 00
9	mx.	690	5 50	3	610 5 00
11		705	5 50	1	830 4 90
1		710	5 50	2	750 4 75
2	mx.	645	5 45	2	745 4 75
17		670	5 40	26	649 5 15
18	mx.	884	5 40	2	780 4 75
5		638	5 40	1	710 4 50
4		855	5 25	1	827 4 50
1		590	5 40		

Cows.

1		1170	5 25	1	1070 4 50
1		1350	5 25	2	1150 4 50
1		1380	5 15	1	1260 4 40
1		1460	5 10	1	1200 4 40
2		1070	5 10	9	915 4 35
3		1140	500	20	1069 4 25
1		1170	5 00	1	1010 4 00
1		1260	5 00	1	1080 4 00
1		1160	5 00	1	1170 3 90
7		1185	4 90	1	1050 3 80
3		1110	4 90	1	80 3 75
1		1400	4 90	1	1150 3 75
4		1330	4 85	1	1060 3 75
9		1222	4 85	1	790 3 60
11		1193	4 85	1	1040 3 50
1		1140	4 75	1	950 3 50
1		1290	4 75	2	1020 3 40
1		970	4 75	4	957 3 40
1		1200	4 65	1	1010 3 25
1		1440	4 60	1	630 3 25
1		1310	4 60	1	630 2 75
1		1200	4 50	1	720 2 75
3		1250	4 90		

Bulls and Stags.

2		1180	5 25	1	1390 4 75
1		1040	5 10	1	1580 4 75
1		1570	5 10	1	1660 4 25
1		1910	5 00	5	1112 4 55
1		1580	5 00	1	820 4 35
1		1090	4 85	1	1580 4 10
4		1410	4 75	1	1360 4 00
1		1380	4 75	1	1010 4 00
1		1180	4 75	1	1480 4 00

Veal Calves.

3		146	7 75	3	186 7 25
1		170	7 75	1	130 7 00
2		140	7 75	1	100 7 00
3		110	7 75	1	140 7 00
5		124	7 75	1	210 7 00
3		153	7 75	1	230 6 50
4		122	7 75	1	300 6 50
1		120	7 75	2	125 6 25
2		131	7 75	1	140 6 00
8		182	7 75	1	110 6 00
1		200	7 75	2	100 6 00
2		175	7 75	1	80 6 00
1		150	7 50	1	90 6 00
2		105	7 50	2	170 5 50
3		143	7 50	1	100 5 25
4		157	7 50	3	90 5 00
4		197	7 50	1	150 4 50
3		123	7 25	1	280 3 50

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

A few odd lots of fleshy feeders comprised the delegation of bovine stock consigned to the stocker and feeder division this morning. The selling interest faced a various assortment of bids at the start, although offerings by the buying side were invariably lower. Buyers claimed that prices at this point for all grades of stockers and feeders were relatively as high as a "cat's back" when compared with values at other points and backed up by a slow sluggish tone in the beef steer department they were able to cheapen cost generally without much of an effort. Bulk of the day's transactions was done at prices that were quotably a big dime lower on the basis of yesterday's decline. Demand, while not of very extensive nature, was fully broad enough to enable sellers to make a complete clearance by noon. Delegations of outside buyers present in the alleys was not large by any means and this was probably a big factor in influencing buyers to ask for lower cost.

Good to choice feeding steers, $5.25@5.50; medium to good grades, $4.90@5.25; good to fancy stock steers, $4.75@5.25; common to fair, $4.50@4.75; stock heifers, fair to good kinds, $4.00@4.50; stock cows, $3.35@4.10; stock calves, $4.00@5.00.

Stockers and Feeders.

35		1305	5 15	1	780 4 80
5		774	4 90	3	1310 4 50

Yearlings and Calves.

12		653	5 00	1	610 4 00
2		675	4 75	3	650 4 00
5		602	4 50	1	639 4 00

Feeding Cows and Stock Heifers.

1		450	4 65	3	686 3 85
2		455	4 50	4	970 3 85
1		440	4 25	1	990 3 75
2		700	4 20	2	695 3 75
2		960	4 10	2	69 3 75
7		783	4 10	2	752 3 75
4		650	4 00	1	821 3 75

Feeding Bulls and Stags.

1		970	4 10	1	1030 4 00

Packers' Cattle Purchases.

Swift & Co.	1,000
Hammond Packing Co.	600
Morris & Co.	400
Total	2,000

HOGS.

Trade Sluggish and Prices Break 10@15 Cents.

Hog trade was slow and slumpy, both here and at outside centers. The five markets had aproximately 88,000 hogs, or 6,000 more than a week ago and 37,000 more than a year ago. Around 8,000 were on sale here against a run of 7,997 a week ago, and 7,291 a year ago. Killing gangs at all market centers had a half holiday yesterday and as a result packers had quite a few stale hogs on hand this morning, and with liberal fresh receipts there was a united effort to put prices on a lower plane. With outside markets all wiring lower openings it was evident that local interests would have to make concessions in order to move the crop. Bids were all on a lower scale and trade was rather dull during the early stages, sellers trying hard to hold the market in check. However, the market developed into a generally 10@15c lower affair, with emphasis on the "fifteen" and it was on a basis of this kind than bulk of the day's business was done.

The decline put prices below the $6.00 notch again, best lights selling at $5.95, with a good slice of the crop selling at $5.75@5.90. Quality was good.

Prices ranged from $5.75@5.95, with the bulk selling at $5.80@5.90. The bulk yesterday sold at $5.90@6.05, a week ago at $5.75@5.85, a mont ag at $5.75@5.95, a year ago at $9.47½@9.55, two years ago at $7.10@7.40, three years ago at $5.27½@5.40, and four years ago at $6.05@6.15.

Heavy and Mixed—200 lbs. and Upward.

No.	Av.	Shr.	Price	No.	Av.	Shr.	Price
74	210	—	5 92½	53	226	—	5 82½
65	235	—	5 90	73	225	—	5 82½
65	254	80	5 90	51	156	40	5 80
80	205	—	5 90	68	264	40	5 80
83	200	—	5 90	66	233	—	5 80
81	209	—	5 87½	73	227	160	5 80
48	207	—	5 87½	64	257	80	5 80
74	212	80	5 85	53	255	—	5 80
69	273	—	5 85	67	168	80	5 80
60	225	—	5 85	48	239	—	5 80
60	234	—	5 85	53	243	—	5 80
72	2 4	40	5 85	70	227	160	5 80
73	239	—	5 85	55	259	160	5 80
59	231	—	5 85	59	299	160	5 80
29	232	—	5 85	66	279	—	5 80
66	219	80	5 85	71	241	10	5 80
69	243	—	5 85	58	260	100	5 80
69	202	—	5 85	20	287	—	5 80
64	207	—	5 85	61	270	—	5 80
79	217	120	5 85	59	251	—	5 80
35	227	—	5 85	69	263	—	5 80
22	227	—	5 85	67	276	—	5 80
62	216	160	5 85	33	277	—	5 80
70	229	—	5 85	41	277	—	5 80
73	246	—	5 85	61	291	—	5 77½
74	235	—	5 85	60	317	—	5 77½
72	213	120	5 85	48	303	—	5 75
65	238	—	5 85	56	306	—	5 75
60	233	—	5 85	48	340	—	5 75
65	219	40	5 85	21	371	—	5 75
70	220	—	5 90	27	339	—	5 75
51	214	—	5 85	62	191	80	5 75
80	217	—	5 85	56	282	—	5 75
66	228	80	5 85				

Pigs and Lights—199 lbs. and Under.

58	182	—	5 92½	85	197	—	5 90
70	176	—	5 92½	13	191	—	5 90
80	192	40	5 92½	88	179	—	5 90
84	171	80	5 90	90	186	—	5 90
65	178	120	5 90	29	167	—	5 90
65	172	—	5 90	32	167	40	5 90
50	189	—	5 90	66	177	—	5 90
52	175	—	5 90	74	184	40	5 90
72	168	—	5 90	74	199	—	5 85
76	184	40	5 90	65	189	120	5 85
82	182	—	5 90	67	193	80	5 85
81	192	—	5 90	88	198	—	5 85

Odds, Ends and Wagon Hogs.

6		150	— 5 90	3	403	—	5 50
6		161	— 5 90	3	480	—	5 50
7		200	— 5 90	1	440	80	5 50
9		205	— 5 90	1	910	40	5 50
12		183	— 5 90	2	425	—	5 50
3		156	— 5 90	2	425	—	5 50
6		215	— 5 50	2	395	—	5 50
11		193	— 5 90	6	490	—	5 50
18		156	— 5 90	1	895	—	5 50
6		203	— 5 85	2	395	80	5 50
10		215	— 5 85	1	690	160	5 50
1		380	— 5 60	5	316	—	5 50
1		820	— 5 60	1	350	—	5 50
5		482	— 5 50	1	480	—	5 50

Packers' Hog Purchases.

Swift & Co.	3,800
Morris & Co.	1,900
Hammond Packing Co.	1,700
Total	7,400

Range of Prices.

	This Week	Last Week
Monday	$5.90 @6.12½	$5.70 @5.95
Tuesday	5.85 @6.10	5.70 @5.90
Wednesday	5.75 @5.95	5.70 @5.92½
Thursday	.... @....	5.70 @6.00
Friday	.... @....	5.87½@6.12½
Saturday	.... @....	5.95 @6.12½

SHEEP.

Market Active With Moderate Supplies, Lambs Steady, Sheep 15c Lower.

Something like a moderate supply of sheep and lambs showed up this morning. Estimates called for 2500 and approximately that many registered, consisting of three doubles and a single of clipped lambs, one double of spring lambs and five cars of Arizona straight wethers. The moderate display of mutton in the pens connected with a demand that was better in every respect than that of yesterday took the bearish tone off the market which was prompted by early reports of conditions around the circuit, and enabled the selling contingent to start movement of lamb holdings toward the scales at a comparatively early hour at prices that were considered fully steady with yesterday. Strength was not unanimously reported by the selling side, although all were united in an agreement that prices were on a par with any time yesterday. Despite the fact that packers had sufficient grounds to warrant them in asking reductions in reports from other markets, they found that requirements were pressing enough to pay steady figures, with the result that they went after the few loads of lambs in short order and trade with mutton in this class was an abbreviated affair, practically everything in this line going to the scales within the first hour of trading. Two doubles and a single of Kansas lambs sold in a string at $6.35 with the remaining double at $6.00. Packers delayed action on the five cars of clipped wethers until late in the session in anticipation of lower cost.

After holding out the forenoon in a futile attempt to realize steady figure for sheep salesmen waited until the matinee session and were forced to cash the five cars of shorn wethers at $3.85, fifteen cents lower as compared with yesterday.

80	spring lambs	70	6 75
308	west lambs, shorn	79	6 35
156	west lambs, shorn	78	6 35
151	west lambs, shorn	78	6 35
250	west lambs, shorn	74	6 00
9	nat yrls, shorn	101	4 60
21	spring lambs, shorn	60	4 50
20	west lambs, shorn	62	4 25
33	west lambs, shorn	60	4 00
237	Ariz weths, shorn	104	3 85
234	Ariz weths, shorn	104	3 85
236	Ariz weths, shorn	104	3 85
235	west weths, shorn	104	3 85
235	west weths, shorn	104	3 85
14	nat sheep, shorn	128	3 75

Packers' Sheep Purchases.

Swift & Co.	1,688
Hammond Packing Co.	307
Morris & Co.	253
Total	2,248

OTHER LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO Union Stock Yards, Ill., May 31.—The Live Stock World reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 17,000. Market steady to strong, top $6.40, cows and heifers steady, feeders steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 33,000. Market 10c lower. Top $6.05, bulk $5.85@6.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 22,000. Market steady t weak, lambs 15@25c lower.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 31.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 8000. Market steady with opening yesterday, top $6.10, cows and heifers steady to weak, stockers uneven, calves steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 24,000. Market 10@15c lower. Top $5.95, bulk $5.80@5.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000. Market 15@25c lower, spring lambs $6.75.

SOUTH OMAHA.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., May 31.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Journal-Stockman reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 3400. Market steady to easier.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,900. Market 5@10c lower. Top $5.90, bulk $5.65@5.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 2800. Market steady, lambs lower.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yards, Ill., May 31.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 4500, including 1500 southerns. Market shad lower.

Hogs—Receipts, 13,000. Market 10c lower. Top $6.05, bulk $5.90@6.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 4500. Market steady.

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET

Today's cahs values: Receipts wheat, 3 cars; corn, 32 cars; oats, 2 cars.

Wheat.			
No. 2 red	85½	@	86
No. 3 red	83	@	84
No. 2 hard	86	@	93
No. 3 hard	85	@	92
Corn.			
No. 2 white	51	@	51¼
No. 3 white	50½	@	51
No. 2 corn	51¼	@	52
No. 3 corn	51	@	51½
Oats.			
No. 2 white	34½	@	35½
No. 3 white	33½	@	34½
No. 2 oats	32½	@	33
No. 3 oats	32	@	32½
Bran	1 02	@	1 05
Corn chops	1 01	@	1 03
Shorts	1 06	@	1 14

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

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

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

Options	Opened	Highest	Lowest	Close	Close Yes'y
WHEAT—					
May	103¾	104¾	103½	104¾	103
July	88¼	89¼	88¼	89¼	88¼
CORN—					
May	51	53	51¾	52¾	52
July	52¾	53¾	52⅝	53¾	53
OATS—					
May	35¼	36¼	34⅞	34¾	35¾
July	35⅛	35⅝	35	35⅝	35⅛
PORK—					
July	14.70	14.72	14.55	14.55	14.87
Sept	14.30	14.30	14.15	14.20	14.35
LARD—					
July	8.07	8.10	8.05	8.05	8.15
Sept	8.17	8.20	8.12	8.12	8.25
RIBS—					
July	7.90	7.90	7.82	7.82	7.92
Sept	7.82	7.82	7.75	7.77	7.87

ST. JOSEPH HAY MARKET.

Local Quotations Corrected to Date by Local Dealers.

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

Timothy—Choice, $16.50@17; No. 1, 2 15@16; No. 2, $11.50@14.50; No. 3, $7@11.

Clover mixed—Choice, $14@14.50; No. 1, $13@13.50; No. 2, $9.50@12.50; No. 3, $7@9.

Clover—Choice, $9.50@10; No. 1, $8@9; No. 2, $6@7.50.

Prairie—Choice, $12.25@13; No. 1, $10.50@12; No. 2, $8@10; No. 3, $5@7.50.

New alfalfa—Choice, $12@13; No. 1, $10.50@11.50; No. 2, $8@10; No. 3, $5@7.50.

Packing hay—$3.50@4.

Straw—$4@5.

TWO WAYS OF BUSINESS GETTING

There are in this country two ways of getting business. One is decent and honorable, the other is sneaking and cowardly. There is a stock yards market down the river about sixty miles from St. Joseph. It is sometimes called Kawville-on-the-Kaw. On the geographies that are used in the schools it is marked as Kansas City. That market has a right to exist and it has a right to go out and build up trade. But it has no right to resort to sneaking subterfuges to belittle some other market in order to attract business to its own doors.

For the past year Kawville has resorted to the circular and post card as a means of sneaking up to business and getting farmers and feeders in St. Joseph territory to quit the St. Joseph market and come to Kawville with their shipments. These circulars and post cards print stuff that the regular exponent of the Kawville stock yards dare not put into its columns. One of the latest statements sent out over the signature of the traffic manager of the Kawville yards is to the effect that prices for cattle, hogs and sheep sold on the Kansas City market average higher than they do at St. Joseph. Practically the entire packing business of this country is run from Chicago. The same interests that buy the bulk of supplies at Kansas City also buy the bulk of the stock that is marketed in St. Joseph and all other packing markets of this country. These interests are in business for the money they can make. They know every day what the cattle, hogs and sheep at every market in this country cost on the hooks in the coolers, (which, when you get right down to the gist of the thing is the real test of markets) and whenever they find that the live stuff is costing more at one market than at another, yu will find a movement made on the part of buyers to put prices into line. If Kawville is so sure that live stock sells higher sixty miles down the river than it does in St. Joseph let Kawville get the killing sheets from the packers and make an exhibit of them. That dope is like the stories they tell that stock arriving in St. Joseph in the night is not unloaded until morning. It's a lie, and the man who signs his name to the statement is a liar.

"BEST OF THEM ALL."

That Is the Compliment Paid St. Joseph Market by Joe Coates.

Joe Coates, the well known feeder and shipper of Fillmore county, Nebraska, was in the market yesterday with four loads of fat steers. Sixty head of 1310-pound beeves comprised the shipment and they sold at $5.95, or within a nickel of the top. Mr. Coates was well pleased with the sale. "I have tested them all and I am firmly convinced that I get better returns at St. Joseph for my stock than anywhere else I can ship," stated Mr. Coates. "I sent a couple of loads of yearling stuff to South Omaha not long since and I am satisfied that they sold there fifty cents a hundred less than I would have realized had I billed them to St. Joseph. I had not been on the Omaha market for three years and as prices looked pretty good on paper I decided to give that market a trial. It didn't look so good when I received my account of sales."

Mr. Coates says that cattle are very scarce in his locality at present. "I have two loads of cattle on feed and aside from these I do not know of another bunch left in my neighborhood," Mr. Coates stated. "Hogs have also been closely shipped out."

Speaking of the crop outlook in Fillmore county, Mr. Coates said: "Crop prospects have not been brighter since I have been a resident of the cunty and I settled there in 1871. The stand of corn is unusually good and by the end of the week practically all of the crop will have been plowed for the first time. Wheat and oats look good and alfalfa is ready for the first cutting, and promises a heavy yield of hay. The ground is in first class condition and everything looks favorable for a god crop season. Of course we think we have the garden spot of the earth out there in Fillmore county."

Mrs. Coates accompanied her husband to the yards.

CATTLE BECOMING SCARCE

Few Left on Feed Around Sabetha, Kan., Says Mr. Feldman.

"There are very few cattle remaining on feed in my locality," commented C. Feldman, of Sabetha, Kan., who was at the yards yesterday with a load of 1300-pound cattle that sold at $5.80. "Feeders have been cutting loose freely here of late and the number on hand at present is comparatively small. Not one feeder in ten has made any money this season in the cattle feeding game. The high price of feeding stock made it impossible for the big majority of feeders to sell fat cattle at prices that have prevailed for the past two or three months and make any profit in the business. We were all banking on a higher market, of course, and failure to realize that left the most of us in a hole, financially. This bunch of cattle that I had here today at $5.80 cost me $5.65 a few months ago as feeders. The margin over first cost, 15 cents per hundred, will barely cover shipping and commission charges. I have two loads of the same cattle back so it is not hard to figure where I am coming out in my feeding operations."

Mr. Feldman, who owns a fine well-stocked farm near Sabetha, says that crops are looking fine in his section. Farmers will start cutting alfalfa this week. Corn is making a rapid growth and wheat and oats promise well, according to Mr. Feldman.

Little Rock, Ark.—At a recent meeting of local lodge No. 490, Loyal Order of Moose, plans were laid for the erection of a fine building in Little Rock by the order just as soon as all negotiations for that purpose can be concluded. A committee was appointed to make plans for the erection of a building to cost about $100,000, not including the furnishings, which has been estimated at about $25,000 more. The lodge has been making an effort to rent suitable quarters without much success, and it was announced that a building was contemplated.

The following delegation of packing house men arrived from Chicago today to attend the "Harmony" dinner at the Robidoux hotel tonight: Chas. H. Swift, Alden B. Swift, H. A. Chethom and A. R. Hay of Swift & Company; L. B. Peterman, F. T. Fuller and M. M. Vinvent of the National Packing company; A. W. McLaren of Morris & Company.

ASBESTOS NEAR LAS VEGAS

Veteran Prospector Believed to Have Made Valuable Find.

Las Vegas, N. M., May 30.—Attorney Fred L. Burgan has returned from a trip up the canyon, bringing with him several samples of asbestos discovered by J. A. Baker, the veteran prospector. The samples are of a fine quality of long fiber-weaving asbestos. It is chrysotile, of pale green, segregating into the white fibers. In discussing the discovery, Mr. Burgan said that he had gone over the ground with Mr. Baker and traced the lead over a mile. The vein is apparently from 20 to 30 feet wide, but is divided in places by chimneys or shoots of serpentine. The ledge is closely allied with a hornblende shale and a red granite, coarse grained and composed largely of disintegrated quartz.

The formation that usually accompanies asbestos is rust granite, hornblende, serpentine and diorite. It frequently occurs that not more than two of these formations are found. But here all of them are present, indicating a most formidable formation for the presence of large quantities of asbestos and the permanence of the discovery.

Mr. Burgan said he also examined a former discovery of asbestos made by Mr. Baker two years ago, which was opened to a considerable extent where the assessment work was done, but the showing there is not nearly so valuable as the more recent discovery. Asbestos sells for from $30 to $40 a ton, the price being governed by the length, flexibility and strength of the fiber, as well as the color, the brown indicating the presence of a larger per cent of iron, which detracts from the values, although theer is some of the latter metal in all asbestos.

The value of the discovery is indicated to some extent by the fact that only three states in the union are producing asbestos. These are Wyoming, Vermont and Arizona. There are not to exceed twentyloc lalties in the United States where asbestos is known to exist. The Casper (Wyo.) field is the most extensive and produces the best quality. Mr. Burgan was interested in the Casper field in its early days, and thinks the discovery by Mr. Baker a much better prospect than any of the Wyoming fields. He thinks Las Vegas can reasonably expect to become a center for "mineral wool" as well as the other variety of wool.

SUGAR PAYS IN PHILIPPINES

Government Expert Notes Benefits from That Section of Tariff Law.

St. Paul, Minn., May 30.—The Philippine section of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill has done wonders for the Philippines, according to Prof. Harry Harlan, government barley expert, who is spending the summer at the experimental farm at St. Anthony Park. Prof. Harlan recently returned from Iloilo, Panay, where he established an agricultural school. He said:

"Much of the land is of volcanic formation, admirably adapted to the production of sugar. Since the new tariff law went into effect sugar has been a very profitable crop. Some 3000 carabao are imported every month for work in the sugar plantations. They resist rinder pest, the disease that attacks domestic animals.

"The Igorrotes of Luzon are primitive people in most respects, but their agriculture is highly developed. They have terraced the mountain sides and developed a wonderful irrigation system, which makes these terraces, 2000 feet up the side of the mountain and supported by stone work, highly productive of the finest quality of rice.

"Rice production is not equal to the demand at present, due to the fact that the country has not yet recovered from the demoralized conditions following the war.

"The biggest material asset is the forest. They have an almost unlimited amount of timber, suitable for making the finest furniture, the equal if not the superior of mahogany. The cost of cutting this timber and transporting it to the sea is very high, but as transportation facilities improve the lumbering business will be one of the best on the islands.

"Minila hemp, which is not really hemp, but a product of the banana plant, was the only industry highly profitable before the Payne-Aldrich tariff went into effect. The islands have the exclusive production of this material, which is longer and stronger than any similar material, like the sisal of Mexico.

"Tobacco is also a good money-making crop, but requires more intensive cultivation than the natives wish to give it.

"One of the best men on the island is Dean C. Worcester, who went to the Philippines on the original collecting expedition sent out by the Minneapolis Public Library.

"I think the Philippines have as great a future before them as any tropical country. The natives are at present uneducated, but their capacity for knowledge is unlimited, and they are quick to realize its value."

VALUABLE ZINC MINE SOLD.

Yellville, Ark.—The Morning Star Company of Wilmington, Del., has purchased the Morning Star, the most celebrated zinc mine in North Arkansas, on the Buffalo river below this city. The mine was opened up about twenty-five years ago, and for many years was owned and worked by G. W. Chase. The new company has a capital stock of $200,000, of which $100,000 is to be employed in the state.

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

405 W. Illinois Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.

City Office—Rooms 2 and 3, Rock Island Building, corner Sixth and Edmond streets.

The St. Joseph Journal Publishing Co., Publishers.

W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager.

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A HEAVY RAINFALL.

The whole country from the Missouri river to the Rocky mountains has had a soaking rain within the past week. Central and western Kansas report more than four inches of water falling and from the panhandle of Texas come reports of about the same amount of rainfall. Drouth talk has been completely squelched for the time being.

NIGHT CROWD SOAKED.

For once it did not rain on Decoration day. The old soldiers were permitted to honor their dead comrads without having to wade mud and take a soaking from the clouds. But the night revelers at the lake and other resorts certainly had to make a run for cover. One of the heaviest rain storms of the spring hit St. Joseph about the time the last cars were loading for the home run.

INCREASE IN BUSINESS.

In a talk with an official of the Stock Yards company yesterday it was found that receipts for the month of May this year show a gain of almost 1,400 cars of live stock received at the local yards compared with the corresponding month last year. This, according to the official, is making a very gratifying showing and goes to prove that the underhanded subterfuges being resorted to by stock yards interests in Kansas City to draw trade away from the St. Joseph market are not having much effect.

CATTLE STATISTICS BULLISH.

Live Stock World: Prices paid for cattle do not indicate the fact, but the supply at the five principal markets of the United States during the first four months of 1911 was far below normal, and indicative of actual scarcity. Combined receipts at these points in April were 76,170 less than the April average of the previous ten years, while for the four-month period there was a deficiency of 89,360 head, based on the ten-year average. During this period the population of the United States has increased about 18,000,000 or 23 per cent. The figures prove that the country has much less than a normal supply of cattle, as there is an unquestionable shortage of young stuff and breeding cows.

MORE SHEEP LIQUIDATION.

Western advices are that sheep growers are facing another period of enforced liquidation. They cannot compete with the flax grower in Montana, the grain and alfalfa producer in Wyoming and the general farmer all over the range country. Everywhere the sheep man is being crowded out. Of course, sheep will be raised, but not in bands of 20,000 to 100,000 head, as at present. After the clean-up next fall there will have been effected a big reduction in the ovine population of the west.

But wool and mutton production will revive under new conditions. There will be another period of high prices after liquidation has been completed and that always furnishes growers with incentive to get busy. The bonanza feeder has already been put out of business, and after the breeder on majectic scale has followed him, the farmer will have a chance at the game. The time to begin breeding cattle is here, and the opportune moment for getting into sheep is not far distant.

STOCKING HELPS.

Darning Hint—After finishing darning a stocking, beat down the darned places with a flat object, for instance, the end of the darning spool. Then the darned spot is nice and smooth, causing no discomfort or irritation to tender feet.

A bridge at Yarmouth, England, revolves on a bearing containing balls 6 inches in diameter.

This is the Funny Tailor Bird

Daddy's Bedtime Story—The Queerest Birds In All the World

"WHAT did you like best at the menager.e this afternoon, children?" asked daddy.

"The birds!" cried Evelyn.

"I didn't care for them very much," said Jack, "except the big owl. I walked around and around his cage, but he wouldn't take his eyes off me even when I got around clear back of him."

"Oh, I just loved them all," said Evelyn, "from the big ostrich down to the tiny little love birds!"

"Suppose," said daddy, "that I tell you about some other birds, the kind you don't find alive even in the biggest collections."

"Great!" replied the youngsters.

"Well, let's begin with the biggest bird of all. That's the California vulture, which is ten feet wide when his wings are spread out. He is a black as a crow, has funny goggle eyes, and his claws are bigger and stronger than any man's hands. Yet, big as these birds are, Mrs. Condor can manage to lay only one egg a year. But as that is bigger than a football I suppose it's enough.

"Then there is the rhinoceros bird, which is bigger than the biggest turkey you ever saw and which will even attack grown persons. It is found only in Java, where your coffee comes from, and one shot there not long ago had in its crop the brass rim of a telescope and three brass buttons from a soldier's uniform.

"The fastest runner in the world is a bird also. He is found in Texas, where he is known as the snake killer, and in Mexico, where he is known as the king of the highway. His skinny legs are only ten inches long, but no horse or greyhound or ostrich that ever lived could beat him in a running race.

"Another queer bird chap is the sewing bird of India. He is too little to fight anything, so when he wants to build a nest he takes a dead leaf and flies up to a high branch, where, with his beak for a needle and a fiber for thread he sews his leaf neatly on the underside of a green leaf, and there he is safe as a bug in a rug.

"If the curlews of Florida weren't so pretty they could be called soldier birds, because the best drilled regiment in the world can't keep better line than they do when flying to their feeding grounds."

"How I wish I had a little sewing bird!" said Evelyn.

"I'd rather have a snake killer," said Jack. "Bill Jones is always bragging about how fast his dog can run, and I'd soon pull him down a peg or two."

"Well, you can't have either," said daddy, "you'd better go to sleep."

And

NOT PREVENTED BY FORESTS.

That large timbered areas at the headwaters of streams or along their banks, do not conserve and regulate the flow of such rivers, thereby preventing floods, but really use up water in time of drought which otherwise would flow into the streams, and that forests do not prevent flood because fpest beds do not act as reservoirs for large quantities of water in times of heavy rain, are the opinions expressed by Prof. D. W. Mead of the department of hydraulic engineering of the University of Wisconsin in a new bulletin entitled "The Flow of Streams and the Factors That Modify It," just published by the state university for general distribution.

"The investigator will hunt in vain in the forest bed for the stored water which is claimed to regulate and augment the flow of streams," declares Prof. Mead. "The bed of humus and debris that develops under cover retains precipitation during the summer season or moderately dry periods at any time of the year, more effectively than do the soils and crops of deforested areas similarly situated. It acts as a reservoir moderating the runoff from showers and mitigating the severity of freshets, and promotes uniformity of flow at such periods.

"The above action falls altogether in periods of prolonged and heavy precipitation, which alone produce heavy floods. At such times the forest bed becomes thoroughly saturated and water falling upon it flows off as readily as from the bare soil. Moreover, the forest storage, not being under control, flows out in swollen streams, and may, and often does, bring the accumulated waters of a series of storms in one part of the water shed upon those of another which may occur several days later; so that, not only does the forest at such times exert no restraining effect upon floods but, by virtue of its uncontrolled reservoir action, may actually intensify them.

"In periods of extreme summer heat forests operate to diminish the runoff, because they absorb almost completely and give off in evaporation ordinary showers, which in the open country produce temporary increase in the streams; and, therefore while small springs and rivulets may dry up more than formerly, this is not true of the large rivers."

That the effect of forests on melting snow is to concentrate the runoff into periods and thereby increase the severity of freshets is also maintained by Prof. Mead. He declares this is due to the fact that forests prevent the formation of drifts, prevent the melting of snow in the early spring and retain the snow blanket until the arrival of hot weather.

Soil erosion, which so often destroys deforsted surfaces, according to Prof. Mead, is not the result of forest cutting itself, but of cultivation, using that term in a broad sense. The natural growth which always follows the destruction of forests is fully as effective, he declares, in preventing erosion, or, even in retaining runoff as the forest itself.

The only areas where forests may be of benefit to runoff, declares Prof. Mead, are impervious ones, whether flat or steep, since vegetation of any kind on impervious surfaces are of material benefit in aiding, controling, and regulating runoff.

FATTENING CATTLE ON BLUEGRASS.

Breeders' Gazette: During the five years frof 1903 to 1907 the Missouri Experiment Station conducted a series of tests, numbering 36 in all, in which altogether 262 cattle were fattened by feeding on bluegrass pasture. Yearlings, two-year-olds and three-year-olds were included in the tests. Some of the lots got no grain other than corn, others got either oilmeal or cottonseed meal in moderate amount along with the corn all the time, and others received this supplemental feed only for the last part of the time. The results of these extensive experiments as reported by Prof. F. B. Mumford in Bulletin 90 of the experiment station at Columbia, Mo., may be used as a safe guide by feeders.

It was found that two-year-olds make larger average gains than yearlings. They consume 13 to 22 per cent more grain daily per head than yearlings, and also somewhat more grain per each 1,000 pounds of live weight. The yearlings required less grain for each pound of grain than two and three-year-old steers. It appeared that the younger the steer the less grain is requird to make a pound of gain. When the cattle are carrying considerable flesh at the start of the feeding period they require more feed for a pound of gain than thin cattle, and such differences in condition may counteract differences in age. In these tests the fattening of yearlings was not so profitable as fattening steers a year or two older. The older cattle fattened sooner and there was generally more margin between their buying and selling prices than in the case of yearlings. It was not considered advisable to try to finish the cheaper grades of yearlings.

Thin two-year-old steers getting corn alone on pasture made about as good gains for a short feed as those getting corn and oilmeal or cottonseed meal. It was found however that generally the addition of the supplemental feed increased the amount of corn consumed and added correspondingly to the gains. During the last 60 days the addition of oilmeal to the corn resulted in a considerable increase in the rate of grain and a consequent decrease in the amount of grain required to make a pound of beef. While the feeding of oilmeal or cottonseed meal during the early part of the feeding period was in many cases of doubtful value, the tests with various rations and kinds of cattle indicated clearly the value of such supplements in securing satisfactory gains during the last stages of the feeding period. In most of the tests the cost of 100 pounds of gain was less with the cattle getting corn alone on pasture, but the cattle getting a supplementary nitrogenous feed in addition fattened more quickly and accordingly sold to better advantage.

These supplements were of more calue in feeding yearlings than in feeding older cattle, and the results show that in general when they were given to young cattle the rate of gain was greater than when corn constituted the whole grain ration. The fatter the steers, the more efficient relatively were the supplemented rations. In these tests a grain ration composed of six or seven parts of corn to one of linseed oilmeal or cottonseed meal was more efficient than rations containing a large proportion of the supplement.

LUMBER MEN ON THE CARPET

Federal Grand Jury to Be Empaneled for An Investigation.

Chicago, May 30.—A special federal grand jury will be empaneled before United States District Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, June 5, to investigate "certain phases of the lumber business," with a view to prospecutions under the Sherman anti-trust laws.

A petition was presented to Judge Landis late yesterday by Assistant United States Attorney Elwood Godman. Clark McKercher, a special assistant to the attorney general of the United States, also was present when the petition was presented.

No information as to the scope of the investigation could be learned for the federal district attorney's office beyond the bare intimation that a definite plan of procedure had been mapped out and would be followed and that the rest would be left to the grand jury.

A special grand jury was asked because of the activity of the present one in the oleomargarine cases.

KAWS RECEIVING ANNUITY

Over Eleven Thousand Paid Out by Indian Agent.

Guthrie, Ok., May 30.—The regular Kaw Indian annuity payments is being made by A. R. Miller, Indian agent at Kaw City. The amount paid to the Indians was $11,462. Of this sum about $7,500 is distributed among resident Indians of Washunga. The minor Indians' money is placed in different banks and held in trust by the government to be used for their maintenance and support.

SEVEN MILLION POWER DEAL.

Denver, Colo.—C. C. Chappel of Chicago left Denver for the East one night last week, after closing a deal for the purchase of pactically all the $5,000,000 stock and $2,000,000 bonds of the Colorado Railway, Light and Power Company. Mr. Chappel represented interests closely identified with the Federal Light and Traction Company, a holding concern for numerous public utility corporations in Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico and Arkansas, which was organized in this city last summer.

BUFFALO BONES

Relics That Formerly Saved Kansas Settlers From Destruction.

OLD TIMES WERE TROUBLOUS

Citizen Tells of Drought, Hot Winds, Plagues, Indians and Storms.

Hutchinson, Kan., May 30.—Buffalo bones once passed as legal tender in Reno county, Kansas, and were exchanged by the settlers of thirty-five years ago for meat and provisions. Just as manna picked up from the ground saved the children of Israel from starvation, the early settlers of this county were saved by those bleached bones which they picked up from the prairie.

"Had it not been for the buffalo bones and buffalo chips, many of the settlers could not have stayed here at all," said J. W. Young of Pretty Prairie, one of the first settlers in Reno.

Mr. Young, who located in this county in 1874, tells some interesting experiences of the early days, of the trials and hardships the farmers of this county had to undergo during those pioneer days.

"We landed in Hutchinson on the 19th of March, 1874," related Mr. Young. "Hutchinson at that time was a little place, consisting of about two blocks running north and south. We crossed the great Arkansas river, of which we had heard so much, and night coming on us, we went into camp in A. M. Switzer's yard.

"We then drove on to Castleton, where Mr. Wallace, who had the only family then in Castleton, directed us to our claims. I put in some wheat and corn. Things looked prosperous until in June and July, when the drought and hot winds together with the grasshoppers by millions came and cleaned up our crops.

"It was this year also that we had an Indian scare that caused most of the population of South Reno and Kingman counties to pack up and move away.

Troubles Came in Droves.

"This does not end our 1874 calamities. While the hot winds cooked our crops, and the Indians tried to make us think they had a better right to the plains than we, and the grasshoppers shrouded the sun like a cloud; when we had gathered in our little wheat and hay for the winter, we had the misfortune to have our sod barn struck by lightning and everything within and around the barn was burned. Not only was our barn burned, but also all of our feed, chickens, hogs, implements and our dog. Our cows were so badly burned that they were never of any use afterward. My wife was alone with two little boys, and after the lightning struck the barn, she ran three-quarters of a mile to Mr. Nicholson's for help. The fright and exposure caused her to have an attack of typhoid pneumonia which lasted about two months. We did not have a doctor closer than Hutchinson at that time and three trips cost us $60. And at that time $60 was considered quite a little money.

"Misfortune did not seem to come singly, as we had a second fire just about two weeks after the first one. I had rebuilt my stable and we had made a trip to Castleton. While we were away, there was a high wind, and in some unknown way our second stable took fire and burned. These losses, together with the first, mentioned hardships, had left us in pretty hard circumstances, financially, and I was able to build the third stable through the kindness of John McCollough, then with the W. C. Edwards Lumber Company, who sold me the lumber at half price. This lumber I hauled from Hutchinson to build my third stable.

Bones Saved Settlers.

"The winter of 1874-1875 was a blue time for us, but things brightened up for us in the spring of 1875, when a man by the name of Potter, living in Hutchinson, advertised for buffalo bones, and as these bones were plentiful in this part of the country, we concluded that this would be a good way to help us buy our bacon, corn meal, coffee and feed for our horses. We went to hauling bones for the small sum of $4 per ton. This was a means of livelihood for many of the early settlers, and many could not have stayed here had it not been for the use of buffalo bones as legal tender, and buffalo chips for fuel. There are a great many of us who remember the times when we were pilgrims together, when the temperature was down to about 20 below zero and our horses were entirely without shelter, being tied to our agons.

"After the supply of bones at home was exhausted, we went further and further away to get our loads. Sometimes we went as far as Medicine Lodge to get our loads; this trip taking about five days to pick up and bring the bones home, and two days extra for the trip to Hutchinson. Those were hard times for both the men and their horses, for as I said before, the men slept under the wagons and the horses were tied to them. We had no money to spare for any luxuries, it taking all to provide food for ourselves and teams, together with the things that were absolutely necessary to the existence of our families.

But Better Times Came.

"1878 is a year well remembered in the history of Kansas, as that year the people just fairly flocked to this country. All the crops were good and the old settlers almost forgot the hard times of former years and began to think that Kansas was surely a land of prosperity. But it seemed that our good fortune was not to last, as again in the years 1879 and 1880 we had crop failures. Our wheat was hardly worth the cutting, and no corn whatever. Many of the settlers had to go to Wichita and Hutchinson to get corn for their horses. From 1881 up to 1889 we had fairly good crops, but in 1889 corn sold as low as 10 cents per bushel in Pretty Prairie. The next year, however, brought a change, and we sold our corn for 65 cents per bushel. This year, though, found us without a wheat crop.

"So ends the first sixteen years of our lives in Kansas. There was a great deal of adversity, and many hardships, in those days, but they were days of happiness, too. We were young then, with plenty of friends, and we were willing to make some sacrifice for the homes we were trying to make."

HURT BY ENGINE BLOWOUT

Bystanders Injured by Flying Pipe at Topeka Station.

Topeka, May 30.—As a new Santa Fe engine, which was being taken out for a trial test, passed the Santa Fe depot yesterday morning, the dry pipe burst and some five feet of the pipe was hurled across the platform.

J. H. Cozad of Perry, Ok., and William Smith of Topeka, a shop employe, were struck. Cozad got a bad scalp wound in which a half dozen stitches had to be taken. Smith's injuries were slight, consisting mainly of bruises about the chest.

AUTO CRASHES INTO BUGGY

Three Young Women Severely Hurt in Joplin—One May Die.

Joplin, Mo., May 30.—Miss Olive Shrigley, 18 years old, was perhaps fatally injured, her sister, Jane, 17 years old, was bruised and Miss Mary Delaney, 19 years old, was seriously hurt late yesterday afternoon when an automobile driven by Roscoe Barbee collided with a buggy, carrying the three girls. Barbee's view of the vehicle was obstructed by a building until it was too late for him to stop.

A new motor horn changes its tone at the will of the chauffeur by slightly changing the position of the bulb.

In 1860 the State of Minnesota had a population of 170,000 and not a foot of railroad within its border.

Don't Stunt Pigs with Corn

Corn alone makes fat and chunky pigs because it does not supply enough Protein and Phosphates for rapid, healthy growth with strong Bone and Muscle. Stunted pigs will never swell your bank account. Good corn should always be the basis for hog rations in the Corn Belt combined with

Swift's Digester Tankage

(60 per cent Protein.)

Start the pigs with a little Tankage, gradually increasing to one-half pound a day for each pig. Feed the Tankage with Cornmeal, wet or dry, and your pigs will gain one-third more than neighbor's pigs on corn and grass.

For prices, particulars and sample, write

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Stop! Paying Hold Up Prices

Don't continue to pay over a big part of your hard-earned money to the lumber combine. Stop paying them two or three profits on every piece of lumber and other building material you buy.

Keep in your pocket the biggest part of their profits. Do like hundreds of other contractors, farmers and builders are now doing.

Buy Your Lumber

Millwork Paint Hardware Building Material

At Wholesale Delivered Prices

We sell direct to the consumer—everything that is needed in the construction of any kind of a house, barn or other building. The quality we give you is the best to be had. Many of your neighbors are now and have been buying of us for years. You will find it to be the best and most profitable move you ever made to break away from the old way of buying lumber and

LET US FIGURE YOUR BILL.

Make it out today or have your carpenter do it—send it to us for our delivered price to your station. We will then be able to show you in actual dollars and cents just how much you will be able to save. Better still, bring your bill to Council Bluffs, we will figure it while you are in our office. We will show you our $12 acre plant full of lumber and other building materials. You can select and see your material loaded and started on the way, then you will go home satisfied, not only with the saving you have made, but knowing that you will build or repair with better material than you ever had before or could have got elsewhere. Write for our catalog. Address

C. Hafer Lumber Co.

148 Broadway, Council Bluffs, Ia.

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I guarantee positive results! Elders' Sanitarium has demonstrated its ability to cope successfully with even the worst cases of liquor, drug and tobacco addictions. I don't want your money if I can not free you permanently from the slavery of

LIQUOR, DRUGS, TOBACCO

If I fail to make a complete demonstration in any case, I agree to refund all money paid me. Investigate! Write or call for full particulars of the famous Elders' Guaranteed Treatment. No matter what your present condition or past experience has been, it will pay you to consult me.

Large Book Free. Address Dr. H. W. Elders, Elders' Sanitarium, 723 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo.

CHEERFUL CROP OUTLOOK.

Reports from Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri.

Tell of bountiful crops in all states which are bounded by the "Big Muddy." The weather of the past few weeks has been wonderfully productive and unless some radical change takes place 1911 will be a banner crop year.

With such bright prospects ahead every farmer in the community is busy—so busy that it's almost impossible for anyone to make trips to town.

That's when "Uncle Sam's Mail Service" and Hirsch Bros.' mail order department work in harmony to help you.

A postal card will bring samples of any dress materials in our entire stock—you can order them and they will arrive at your home before you could receive a reply from any Eastern concern. That's why we serve you better and you must bear in mind that a store of this size can offer you just as good and sometimes better prices than those concerns.

Our mail order department is well equipped—all orders are filled by expert shoppers and mailed to you the same day we receive it—that's one reason it is growing so rapidly—every mail takes out loads of mail packages from Hirsch's.

Why don't you test it? Why don't you make us prove that we do as we claim? Won't you let us have the opportunity today? A postal will do.

We are members of St. Joseph's Retail Merchants' Association and refund railroad fares as per their plan. When you come to St. Joseph get your rebate book here—it's free.

Shop where they all shop—at the Big Store—HIRSCH BROS. D. G. CO., Eighth and Felix Streets, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Reduced Round Trip Rates on Sale June 1 to September 30, 1911

	60 Days Limit	Oct. 31 Limit		30 Days Limit	Oct. 31 Limit
Buffalo	$29.60	$34.50	Atlantic City	$41.00	$51.50
Chicago	....	16.50	Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo	....	17.50
Chautauqua Lake Points	29.60	32.50	Hot Springs, Va.	....	38.40
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Their Lottery Ticket

By JAMES HULBURT

Farmer Riley was a plain, hard working man and his wife was a plain, hard-working woman. As for Jefferson Riley, usually called "Jeff," he put on more style than the old folks, but the neighbors admitted that he was a horse to work and had sense in his head.

Jeff Riley had been engaged to Farmer Jones' daughter, Sarah, for three months and all parties interested were satisfied with the match when an event happened. The Riley family received a letter from Mrs. Riley's sister in Wisconsin, saying that she was coming on a visit. Her name was Bogle, and as she was 40 years old and had never married, she properly came under the head of a spinster. The sisters had not met for years, but it was understood that Miss Bogle, who had quite an income of her own, put on more or less style.

During the ensuing two weeks the parlor bedroom had its walls and ceiling whitewashed, a new pair of chintz curtains hung at the window and the legs of the stand and bureau glued on. New leather hinges were put on the front gate and the hen-house and pigpen were treated to coats of white. The house was as ready as could be and the family was holding its breath when Sister Bogle finally drove up from the distant railroad station. She had been advised that if she would set a date the farmer would meet her with his ox team and farm wagon, but she had not answered. She had come in a hack instead—the first vehicle of the kind ever seen so far from town. Mrs. Riley had prepared herself for hugging and kissing and "oh, my!" but there was nothing of the sort. Miss Bogle did shake hands, but in a lofty, pumphandle way and a minute later she announced that she didn't believe she could possibly stand her surroundings over two days at the outside.

For the first time in his life Jeff Riley was ashamed of wearing a blue patch on the broadest part of a pair

"And Jeff, Here, Has Become Jefferson, Jr."

of gray trousers, and although he kept the said patch covered as much as he could he was made to feel that he was a poor and humble worm of the dust. It was two days before the newly-arrived relative thawed out to any extent. Perhaps this was due to dog-days, with a hot wave, and she had to thaw. Jeff was also wearing his Sunday trousers to plough corn in and perhaps that helped some. She had learned of his engagement to Miss Jones and she had also seen the young lady. She had not only seen her, but given her such a haughty glare that Sarah went home on the trot and was so agitated that she put pepper instead of cinnamon in a custard pie she baked for supper.

After three or four days had passed the sister called a family council at which Jeff was present. The Riley family were then and there informed that Miss Bogle had had a man in New York hunting up her genealogy and that she had traced the Bogles back to Count D'Bogle, of France. From now on, she should write her name as above given. She had had no search made for the Rileys, but she strongly advised that they write and call it Rayle after this. She herself had called it that way to the man who drove the hack, and though he had scratched his ear and seemed puzzled, he had not asked any impertinent questions. Then Jeff got it straight in the neck. How could a Rayle, who was a direct descendant of a D'Bogle, mix himself up with such common people as the Jones? He must give Sarah Jones the cold shoulder or become a social outlaw. There must be no more hanging out at the Jones farm. Sarah had freckles. Her nose was sunburned. She had the gait of a calf. She didn't know how to retire backwards from a room. She had no soul above chickens and pigs. Such a mesalliance would cover the D'Bogle family with obloquy and forever disgrace the Rayles.

At this point Jeff spoke up, to his own amazement, and said he had always thought it took money to put on style and uphold a great name as it should be. He was willing enough to be a Rayle and he didn't know but that he could be led to give Sarah Jones the clammy hand, but what about the long green to maintain his position? This brought his maiden aunt to the point. She could be a D'Brogle on her income and she had taken the proper steps to see the Rayles provided for. She had bought a lottery ticket a few days before leaving home and the agent had not only assured her that she would draw the capital prize of half a million dollars, but she had dreamed for three successive night that she had done so. There was no such thing as failure and she was willing to divide up. The Rayle family should come out of its obscurity and wear diamonds and ride in carriages. They could not call themselves the D'Rayles, but they could pass muster and avoid making slips in grammar by sitting up very stiffly and saying little or nothing.

Plain Farmer Riley and his plain wife were glad to hear that their working days were over, though rather doubtful of the swell they would cut, but Jeff was enthusiastic. No more blue patches for him. No using shingle nails any more in place of buttons. No plowing corn when he could have a negro driving him around the country. He had always prided himself on his plain speaking, and didn't care much for grammar, but he would go at it and fit himself for high society within a month. As for Sarah Jones, he had asked her to marry him, but that was when he was plain Jeff Riley. Now that he had become Jefferson J. Rayle she must see that there was a difference. She would probably stand in awe of him and be glad to let him go. He went over to the Jones farm next morning to see. He made the excuse that he wanted to borrow a hoe, but sat down in the kitchen where Sarah was washing the breakfast dishes while her mother made the beds. Sarah had been piqued and humiliated by the D'Bogle's cold glare, and she was ready with a criticism. This opened the subject and gave Jeff opportunity to announce what was on his mind. As Jeff Riley, working for his father as a hired man at $16 a month and board, he loved her. As Jefferson J. Rayle, nephew of a D'Bogle and soon to be possessed of a fortune, she must see that he could only be a brother to her. As a brother he would bring her the first cucumbers and strawberries of the season, and in case of her marriage he should certainly send her a diamond ring or a set of mink furs. It wasn't his fault that he was no longer to wear that blue patch around and grease his boots with lampblack and pork fat. He was just as humble in spirit as the day before, but he must be guided by the D'Bogle family to a certain extent. Sarah continued to wash and to wipe and to listen until he had told his story, and then she went to the stair door and called to her mother:

"Say, ma, come down here a minute."

"Well, what's wanted?" asked the mother as she descended.

"That withered up old maid over at Jeff's house calls herself D'Bogle."

"For the land's sake!"

"And Jeff here has become Jefferson J."

"You don't tell me!"

"And the family has become Rayle instead of Riley."

"Is it posible?"

"And Jeff is going to be a rich man and swell around, and he wants a different wife from me."

"Sarah Jones, am I awake or dreaming?" exclaimed the portly mother as she missed the chair she intended to sit down on and took the floor instead.

"And Jeff is going to be a brother to me after this," announced Sarah as a wind-up.

The mother rose to her feet and went over to the sink and took a dipper of water from the pail. Then she led Jeff by the ear to the door and held him there while she poured the water over his head.

The next two weeks were exciting ones for the D'Bogle and the Rayle families. They did little but make plans. The lottery ticket was inspected a hundred times over, and each time it was pronounced a sure winner. Jeff kept clear of the Jones family and wore his full Sunday suit, even to feed the hogs in, and his father and mother got down the Farmer's Almanac and read it over and over again with a view of improving their language. At length the fatal day arrived. The D'Bogle had arranged to have the list of the drawing sent her by mail. It arrived and was consulted with feverish haste and beating hearts. It was gone over and over five or six times, but her number failed to appear. When this became evident she burst into tears and retired to her room, while father and mother and Jeff sat and looked at each other. After a long time Jeff counted on his fingers as he said:

"D'Bogle is one, dad's two, mam's three, and durn my cats I'm four! Four of the Gaul-durndest fools in America, and Sarah Jones has already picked up two new beaux!"

To the Cemetery.

"One sees some queer things on these long Glidden tours," said Charles B. Shanks to the Cleveland Leader, "and the queerest one that I remember was in a hamlet in Kansas. There was a post office there; also a blacksmith shop; also a church and also a cemetery. But all of these accessories of a hamlet—except the cemetery—were down in a valley out of sight. The 'burying ground' was up on the side of the highway.

"As we rolled into town over awful roads we looked up into the cemetery and saw a banner stretched between the monuments. And on that banner some village patriot had printed in box car letters the words: 'Welcome Glidden Tourists.'"

JANE HAD CHANGE OF HEART

Telephoned for the Police to Arrest Little Willie Jones and Then Repented.

If Jane were 25 instead of 5 she would perhaps suspect that it was admiration on the part of Willie Jones, who has of late singled her out for curl-pulling, cap-snatching and other boyish methods of teasing. At any rate, Jane considers that her dignity has been "put upon" and her peace of mind destroyed.

"Do that again, Willie Jones," she sputtered, "and I'll have you arrested!"

And Willie Jones did it again.

Jane marched into the house, took down the telephone receiver and demanded: "Give me the police station." As no grown-up was present to foil this drastic measure, the connection was secured, and then Jane said in a firm voice: "Please send an officer up here to 176 —— avenue to arrest a young gentleman. Hurry, please."

Jane's family were amazed when a policeman presented himself to carry out his duty. Several other officers were soon called in to help locate the criminal, and there was much excitement for some half hour around No. 178 —— avenue.

It was finally thought that the officers' services would be needed in a hunt for Jane, who had mysteriously disappeared, but when Uncle Wilson went to get his overcoat from the hall closet, Jane was dragged forth, a very frightened little girl at the wheels of law had set revolving.

"I-I-guess I don't wan't Willie Jones sent to prison, after all!" she explained.

USING THE WASTE PRODUCTS

Skilful Adaptations Add Much to World's Wealth and Field Is Not Exhausted.

A distinguished chemist once observed that "My lady writes tender sentiments to her lord with ink made from an old copper coffee pot on paper made from old collars." The utilization of waste products, which is adding so enormously to the wealth of the world, furnishes many such fantastic adaptations.

"Give me," Doctor Long said, "the sewage of New York, and I will return you yearly the superior milk of a hundred thousand cows." The waste soapsuds from woolen factories, which used to pollute hundreds of rivers, is now precipitated, and the coaglum is pressed into bricks and converted into superior illuminating gas. These are only examples of the ingenuity of man. That the field is far from exhausted is instanced in the estimate that from 600 to a thousand tons of fine coal are thrown away every day in the ashes of New York. It is not impossible that some one will shortly invent a process for reclaiming this wasted material.

By Nose to Matrimony.

"Look at her nose, that tells how to avoid matrimonial mishaps!" These were the words of Prof. Alfred E. Willis of New York to the students of the Northwestern University at Chicago. Professor Willis continued: "The broad, flat nose with a hump is a conquering nose. The best nose in a woman is a thin, delicate and medium size."

According to Professor Willis' directions, the young man debating over a life vocation should feel of his nose. If he finds himself with a broad one, like John Wanamaker or Andrew Carnegie, he would be a successful merchant; if he has a long nose, particularly if it has a bump in the middle, and finds his prospective wife has the same peculiarity, he should break off the engagement immediately. There will be trouble from the start.

Stirring the Melting Pot.

What is believed to be the first attempt by an agricultural college to teach immigrants coming to this country, is said to give every promise of success. Ninety-five Polish farmers from the Connecticut Valley, southern New Hampshire and northern Connecticut, gathered at the Massachusetts Agricultural college to be instructed in agriculture and good citizenship. The lectures were interpreted by K. J. Wolski of Holyoke.

George Chapman of the department of botany told these men of the necessity of getting good onion seed, this being one of the most important crops of the valley. He also showed the water and wind blast method of selecting the poor from the good seeds. —Christian Science Monitor.

Defying the Mosquitoes.

Here is good news for persons who are annoyed by mosquitoes during our warm months. A farmer living in New Jersey has just received from a friend a plant called "ocimumiride." This plant is native to northern Nigeria, and a mosquito alighting on its leaves immediately loses consciousness. As most mosquitoes are household pests and usually inhabit the sleeping rooms and veranda, it will be a good plan for the suburbanite to gather a few of these plants and distribute them around the house.

Different Ivories.

"Let us go down and have a game of billiards."

"Excuse me, but I am a greenhorn at billiards."

"Greenhorn? I am surprised, sir. Why, you told me you were at home with the ivories."

"So I am, sir. I'm a dentist."

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Bale it from the windrow while in the sap with a LUEBBEN BALER. It cures in the bale. Save the cost of stacking and the GREAT LOSS in the stack. You can MARKET your ALFALFA EARLY and save the shrinkage in weight. Capacity of the Luebben Baler is 30 tons and more per day. The LUEBBEN BALE is cylindrical WITH AN AIR CHAMBER RUNNING THROUGH THE CENTER OF THE BALE. Cattle and Hogs make greater gains and Cows give more milk when fed LUEBBEN BALES. Your ALFALFA crop is ready to cut. WRITE US at once for catalogue and PRICES.

LUEBBEN BALER CO., BEATRICE, NEB.

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We want round baled alfalfa, baled direct from the windrow. Highest market price paid. Write us at once.

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KANSAS CITY HAY AND GRAIN.

The following quotations are furnished daily by the Kansas City Receivers and Shippers association for the benefit of Stock Yards Daily Journal readers and advertisements following are reliable Kansas City hay and grain merchants who solicit your consignments or orders.

Timothy—Choice, $16.50@17; No. 1, $15@16; No. 2, $11.50@14.50; No. 3, $7@11.

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Clover—Choice, $9.50@10; No. 1, $8@9; No. 2, $6@7.50.

Prairie—Choice, $12.25@13; No. 1, $10.50@12; No. 2, $8@10; No. 3, $5@7.50.

New alfalfa—Choice, $12@13; No. 1, $10.50@11.50; No. 2, $8@10; No. 3, $5@7.50.

Packing hay—$3.50@4.

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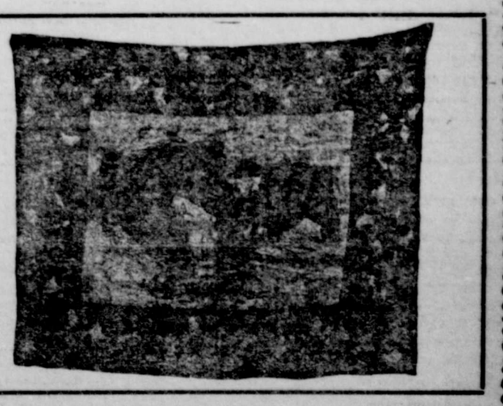

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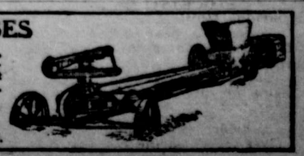

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WEARS HAREM SKIRT

Connecticut Corset Saleswoman Has "Made Good."

Garment Does Not Expose Hosiery Like Hobble or Tube and Is Most Practical Dress for Woman, She Declares.

Chicago.—Miss Pearl E. Ziegler, a corset saleswoman from New Haven, Conn., who has "made good," has appeared in Chicago with a harem skirt suit which she says is the proper dress for a business woman.

"No one knows that I wear a harem skirt," said Miss Ziegler at the Hotel Sherman. "It does not show one's hose when one steps on a street car, like the vulgar old tube skirt or the hobble skirt. It is the most practical dress there is for women. I have been wearing it two months, ever since I stumbled over a curb in a hobble skirt.

"I have a special design I had made in Cleveland. It has a pocket for change and the like, and the panels come together so neatly in front that no one could tell it was a harem skirt. It affords freedom in walking and grace in stepping on and off street cars, and conceals the hose. Each pantaloon is as wide as the average tube skirt.

"I would wear the old-style plaits if I had to give up the harem skirt.

"There is no reason why a woman who must make her living cannot be a thorough business woman, practical in everything, but always feminine. I don't believe in votes for women or anything like that, but I see no reason why I can't be a good business woman, and I am now working to have a general agency of my own next year.

"Buyers are impartial; there is no sentiment; all is business with them and with me. I am not the sort of a girl who dresses in frills and decorative things.

"There is no sham about me, no puffs, rats or jewelry, except a watch and chain which I keep concealed. I wear no rings. I wear a coat all year around, and see no reason why women shouldn't, the same as men. A tailor-made suit is always dressy.

"There is no excuse for wearing a shirtwaist. On my business calls I wear a collar and tie.

"I never wear picture hats, plumes or things of that character in calling on my trade. I dress as simply and neatly as I can.

"It takes me twenty minutes to dress, where it takes the average woman two hours. This is because I have no frills to put on.

"It is not every woman that is suited to traveling. Some would grow lonesome, but I keep too busy for that. I travel from coast to coast, making only the big cities.

"My chief asset, I think, is the fact that I have not been angry in two years, or since I started out. I believe in having a smile ready at all times; by that I mean one should always be pleasant. Anger never sold goods.

"I never was refused an interview with a buyer. I think that is about the only advantage I have over a salesman. When they refuse to buy, I do not persist. I smile and trust a future visit may get the business.

"It takes the merit of the goods to sell them, and one can't sell unless one has good goods. I merely present the merits of my line in a businesslike way.

"A business woman should be simple in her dress and manners. I think the old-style skirts are ostentatious, therefore I abandoned them for the harem skirt.

"Men don't run after a girl dressed without decorations and frills. They always pick out the dolls, whether it is in the street, at a theater, a restaurant or in a parlor.

"I think a corset is the foundation of all good dress for woman. She will wear it always and would look ugly without it. I wear long-hip corsets for my harem skirt because they give it better lines.

"I have worn a harem skirt two months, but no one noticed it until I reached Chicago. I have had to fight off reporters ever since I have been here. I am afraid to go out any more, because of the reporters."

WANTS LIBRARIES IN JAILS

Best Current Literature and Readers for Prisoners Is Advocatede by Alderman White of Gotham.

New York.—Apart from the voluntary contributions of newspapers, books and periodicals which are sent to city institutions and jails, Alderman John J. White, successor of "Little Tim" in the board of city fathers, wants city-maintained libraries for inmates in all city-conducted institutions with a competent staff of readers, librarians and attendants. To that end he introduced a resolution at the meeting of the aldermen the other day.

"I would have each institution equipped with a fine library of newspapers and current literature for the edification of inmates," said the alderman. "Newspapers keep us all abreast of the times. We have the material for fine libraries and library attendants on the Bowery. The Bowery boys and girls are not all dime-novel fiends."

$3,300 for "Crusoe."

New York.—Walter T. Hill of Chicago bought "Robinson Crusoe," printed in three volumes in 1720 and bound in red morrocco, for $3,300 at the continuation of the Hoe library sale the other night.

CARING FOR "ONLY" CHILD

Vienna Professor Finds Only Thirteen Out of One Hundred Are Fully Normal.

Vienna.—After a study of the problem of the "only child" extending over several years, Prof. J. Friedjung of the Society of Internal Medicine and Pediatrics has made public the result of his observations. He had under examination 100 "only" children, of whom 445 were boys and 55 girls. They range in age from two to ten years.

Each had been raised in a family where there were no other children, and therefore had been subjected to the kind of domestic isolation that accompanies those conditions.

Of the 100 children 18 were severely neuropathic and 69 manifested less marked symptoms of nervous instability. Only 13 of the youngsters, according to Dr. Friedjung, were fully normal. He set off these observations against another set of studies made among families consisting of several offspring. Of these only 31 showed neuropathic symptoms.

Fear was the strongest symptom in 75 of the 87 neuropathic "only children." They were hysterical in their nature. Forty-nine had restless sleep and 8 were subject to more marked symptoms.

Unusual mental ability and waywardness, the professor reports, seem to go hand in hand in the case of children. Of the neurasthenics, 32 showed malnutrition to a remarkable degree.

The "only" child, says Friedjung, gets its morbid manifestations from the excess of tender care lavished upon it. Its parents spoil it, they take away its sentiments of self-reliance, and in this way they unconsciously encourage the child never to develop unduly. A certain amount of knocking about and hardships and necessity for self-reliance is imperatively demanded, this investigator says, otherwise a child will grow into a namby-pamby, a nervous molly-coddle.

On this account, as well as because of the menace to the race through the limitation of population to "only" children, Friedjung urges that every family should possess several children.

GHOST IN NEW JERSEY TOWN

Apparition Keeps Nervous Residents Home at Night—Spectre Described as Boy With Limp Head.

Beverly, N. J.—Bridgebord, the home of witchlore and ghost scares, had another sensation which the residents take seriously, and after nightfall the streets are deserted. John Johnson and a party of friends, passing what is known as the Paxson pits a few nights ago, were confronted by a dwarf, which, they declared, climbed out on a pit. For a minute it lingered and then, giving a screech, vanished into the woods. Other witnesses, farmers of unquestionable veracity, substantiate Johnson's story.

The old residents say that years ago a reserved man who lived on the outskirts of the village, and whose name never was learned, as the family would not mingle with the villagers, had a deformed son.

The man was driving along the country road, when the carriage was supposed to have overturned and the child fell into the pit and broke his neck. The version of the accident was accepted, but wild rumors were afloat at the time. Those who have seen the specter describe it as a boy, whose head seems to hang limp upon his chest.

DOG WAS TIED TO HOT STOVE

Railway Station Master Made Serious Blunder in Fastening Canine to Coal Heater.

New York.—Next time Joseph Carman has a dog to care for he won't tie the animal to the stove in the railway station in Vernon, N. J., where he is master. He did that the other night and the station was nearly burned down.

Carman got the dog, with baggage he had to handle in a hurry. He had to tie up the creature and saw no place but the stove, so doggie was moored to the furnace.

When Carman was out on the platform along came the village dog. The baggage room door was open and he peered in. There was a rustle, a growl, a tug and a crash of overturned stove and falling stovepipe. Smoke poured from the doorway, and with it a great assortment of howls and growls.

Carman got the dog free from the stove, then put out the blaze, then set up the stove, and then—well, the way that dog yelped as he fled down the track showed Carman's shoe was heavy.

Farm for Social Work.

Fishkill, N. Y.—A gift of $100,000 to the University settlement of New York city from the widow of General Howland, U. S. A., is announced here. The gift includes the entire Howland estate at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson. The property consists of about 250 acres, and it is understood that the settlement will establish a model farm and summer camp there as a part of its work.

Home for New York's Needy.

New York.—Work will be commenced here shortly on a million-dollar home for the needy, the gift of Henry J. Baker, a drug importer, who died two years ago leaving a large fortune. The home, a memorial to his parents, will be "for all needy persons who have passed the half-century mark."

FLAX IS PROFITABLE

Money to Be Made in Raising Crop on Western Plains.

Owing to Great Scarcity It Is Selling Far Above Ordinary Average Price—One of the Best Crops for Dry Farming.

Topeka, Kan.—Flax averaged one-half a crop in 1909 and one-third of a crop in 1910 for the United States. The crop was short in 1910 in the flax-growing sections of the entire world. As early as November Chicago was forced to get flax from Argentine and Calcutta. Flax is now selling at two and a half times the ordinary price, and there is not nearly enough in the world to supply even urgent demands.

Flax is one of the best dry-farming crops for the plains whenever the soil in the spring is moist enough to secure rapid growth. When the soil is dry in the spring flax is a poor crop, no matter how favorable the summer season may be.

In most sections of western Texas, western Oklahoma, western Kansas and eastern Colorado the soil is in good condition in regard to moisture, and if the farmers will get good seed and thoroughly prepare the soil for it, they can probably make large profits with flax this year. The dry farmers of the southwest can market their crop before the crop from the regular flax-growing sections is ready and should get the cream of the high prices.

Flax, on the plains, will average twelve to eighteen bushels an acre in a favorable season, using good seed and thorough preparation of the soil. Flax in eastern Colorado commands a premium because of its high percentage of oil.

Flax demands a moist mellow seed bed that is shallow, with a firm bottom. The same kind of seed bed that yields the largest crops of wheat. Plowed ground should be compacted by rains or a sub-surface packer before seeding and be well fined on the surface.

Flax is a good crop, yielding well if the ground is thoroughly prepared, and leaves the ground in the best condition for winter wheat. Sod should be cut up lengthwise, with a disk harrow and then smoothed with a spike-tooth harrow. Flax can be seeded on corn ground without plowing.

Bright, plump seed only should be used. There is much shriveled and diseased seed on the market. Diseased seed sowed once will infect the farm for years and the winds carry this infection all over the neighborhood. Immediately before sowing treat all seed with 40 per cent. formaldehyde. Spread the seed thin on a floor. After the seed has been spread mix one-half ounce of formaldehyde to one gallon of water for each bushel of seed. Thoroughly sprinkle the seed with one-fourth of the liquid, shoveling and mixing the seed, and sprinkle again with another fourth of the liquid and mix again. Repeat until the seed has been sprinkled and mixed four times, taking care that every seed is thoroughly dampened. Quickly shovel the seed into a heap and cover with a canvas or sacks for two hours. Spread out, dry quickly and sow within twelve hours.

Sow after the danger of hard frost is passed, using a drill and seeding about twenty pounds of seed per acre, and putting the seed one-half to one inch deep. Broadcasting puts the seed in at uneven depths, causing uneven growth and ripening.

RACING FOR THE SOUTH POLE

Much Interest Taken in London in Expeditions Headed by Capt. Scott and Ronald Amundsen.

Copenhagen.—The race between the Antarctic expeditions under Captain Scott and Capt. Ronald Amundsen for the south pole is attractiong much attention here, and is the subject of considerable comment in the press of Scandinavia.

Dr. Rensch, president of the Norwegian Geographical society, speaking with regard to Amundsen's chances, states that he can surmount the difficulties of reaching the pole if he is able to get his dogs safely over the equator. This is the main point, but he must start also under the same conditions as those found by the expedition under Sir Ernest Shackleton and Capt. Scott.

Prof. Mohn, a great Polar expert, agrees with Dr. Nansen in thinking that it will certainly be impossible to reach the south pole from Cape Adare, and that Amundsen has made a mistake in not going by some other route than that followed by the British antarctic expedition.

Rare Disease Kills.

Philadelphia.—After three years' illness from a disease so rare that it is said to have been the nineteenth case in the history of medicine, James M. Rhodes, Jr., widely known socially and a former guard on the Princeton football team, died the other day at Villa Nova, near here.

The disease is known to physicians as blastomycetes, and is manifested by a malignant vegetable growth, which attaches to the intestines.

95,884 Die in Month.

London.—The official figures of the ravages of the bubonic plague in the central provinces of India show the appalling total of 95,884 deaths from the disease in March. The fatalities during February were 43,508.

OVER SAHARA IN DIRIGIBLE

Doctor Siegert Hopes to Prove That "King Solomon's Mines" Are Not Entirely Legendary.

Berlin.—Doctor Siegert is actively engaged in preliminary preparations to cross the great desert of Sahara in a dirigible balloon. Prominent geographers and meteorologists are helping him in his scientific calculations and his choice of an airship. Count de la Vaulx, the famous French aeronaut, had the same purpose a few years ago, but gave it up because airships had not sufficient protection against the sun's rays. Doctor Siegert confidently expects to make the trip he has laid out—about 950 miles—in 34 hours. His aerial vessel's engines will give the craft a speed of 18½ miles an hour; besides, Doctor Siegert is counting on 12 miles an hour more by the wind.

To the unimaginative the Sahara is only an illimitable, and waste, but from it have come legends of buried cities of incalculable antiquity and tales of immense, hidden hordes. Doctor Siegert wishes to clear up the mystery surrounding the expedition of Browne, the English explorer of a hundred years ago, and to investigate the romantic story of Rholfs, who found traces of a great road running out in the desert until the sand obliterated them. What lies beyond that lost track? Whither did that great highway lead, and of what character were the people who constructed it?

These questions, which have been put so often, are supposed to have inspired the plot of Rider Haggard's romance, "King Solomon's Mines;" at any rate, they appear to Doctor Siegert to be well worth answering.

The headquarters of this expedition will be in the Nile valley. From it the airship will sail about 310 miles to the oasis district in the desert. In an oasis a depot will have been prepared with cylinders of gas, spare screws and other fittings—everything needed to repair any damage that may have been or may be done to the craft. From the depot the dirigible will start on her real flight of more than 600 miles over the "undiscovered country." Having traversed it, Doctor Siegert will attempt either to reach the coast or to return to the Lybian oasis. The expedition's cost is estimated at $250,000.

TWINKLING STAR MEANS LIFE

Prof. See of Naval Observatory at Mare Island Talks to American Philosophical Society.

Philadelphia.—That planetary systems similar to our own revolve about all the fixed stars and that these planets are habitable and inhabited like our own planet, which revolves about the sun, was the declaration of Prof. T. J. J. See, government astronomer in charge of the naval observatory at Mare Island, Cal., made the other day before the American Philosophical society at its annual meeting. He said life was a perfectly general phenomenon in the universe and that living beings exist wherever a star twinkled in the depths of space.

His discoveries in cosmical evolution lead to the development of an entirely new science, the science of cosmogony, Professor See asserted. Among the results announced was a link in the chain of reasoning establishing the laws of the evolution of the solar system, showing that the planets originally were small bodies forming at a great distance from the sun, and that their masses have been increased by gathering up all manner of lesser bodies from meteorites to satellites.

Professor See outlined the process by which the planets had been built up out of matter once circulating in our nebula as comets, and said the destruction of the comets was still causing showers of cosmical dust to fall upon the planets, as witnessed in the celebrated star showers of 1799, 1833 and 1866.

"Our system was once literally filled with comets, and Kepler was right," he said, "when he declared there was as many comets in the heavens as there was fish in the sea. And just as the planets have been captured and added to our sun from without, so also the satellites have been captured and added on to their several planets. Even our moon is a planet which came to us from the heavenly space, and was never thrown out of the Pacific ocean, as was formerly taught by Lord Kelvin, Sir George Darwin, Boincare and their followers."

Airships to Find Poles.

New York.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary believes the important work of polar exploration of the future will be done by means of the aeroplane. At the annual dinner of the Aeronautical society he said:

"In my opinion the aviator is destined to conquer the two remaining unknown areas of the globe, the regions surrounding the north and south poles.

"The balloon will not serve the purpose—the work of exploration in the future will be done by aeroplane."

No Place to Strike Woman.

Indianapolis, Ind.—"Where did this man strike you?" asked Judge Collins of Mrs. Edward Johnson, colored, who was standing beside her husband, charged with assault and battery.

"He hit me across the street in front of the saloon, judge," was the reply.

"Well, that is a vital place to strike a woman, Johnson," remarked the court, gravely. "You ought to be ashamed of yourself. It will be $1 and costs in your case."

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