

BEEF STEERS STEADY

TRADE MARKED BY FAIR ACTIVITY—ONLY A MODERATE SUPPLY OFFERED. NOTHING CHOICE ON-DISPLAY

Kansas Short-Fed Steers at \$7.15—Cows and Heifers More Freely at Steady Figures—Stock Cattle Firm. Last week's sharp advance in beef cattle prices did not serve to draw out...

Cows, Bulls and Mixed. The opening session of the week brought forth a moderate supply of butcher stuff. General run of quality was fair to good.

Heifers. The opening session of the week brought forth a moderate supply of butcher stuff. General run of quality was fair to good.

Cows. The opening session of the week brought forth a moderate supply of butcher stuff. General run of quality was fair to good.

Bulls and Stags. The opening session of the week brought forth a moderate supply of butcher stuff. General run of quality was fair to good.

Stocks and Feeders. Considerable bloom appeared on today's market for stock and finishing...

HOGS GO UP A POINT

PRICES GENERALLY A NICKEL HIGHER WITH SPOTS SHOWING A DIME GAIN. DEARTH OF GOOD HEAVY HOGS

Bulk of Sales Ranged From \$6.00@6.30, Latter Figure Also the Top—Pigs Sold on Strong Basis. Hog trade started out the week on a slightly improved basis of prices.

Feeding Cows and Stock Heifers. No. Av. Price No. Av. Price. 33.... 984.5 00 6.... 928.4 50

Range Cattle Comprised About 40 Percent of the Day's Rather Meager Total Run. Kansas contributed the bulk which consisted mostly of steers.

Wheat. No. 2 red... 96 @ 95. No. 3 red... 94 @ 95. No. 2 hard... 97 @ 91 05

KANSAS STEERS AT \$7.15. A. Criger, a Well-Known Cattleman, Has Caked Steers on Market.

BUYING SEED WHEAT. Representatives of a Russian society near St. Petersburg are in this country purchasing durum wheat for seed...

MILLION PIECES IN TABLE.

Inlaid Work of Joplin, Carpenter Is Unusual Work of Art. Joplin, Mo., Nov. 6.—A table made up of 1,000,000 pieces of wood, inlaid on a solid foundation of white pine...

WOODS HAS BEEN OFFERED \$300 FOR THE SMALL TABLE, BUT REFUSED THIS PRICE. THE FACT THAT SO MANY FOREIGN WOODS WENT INTO ITS MAKE-UP MAKES IT VALUABLE.

HOG WEIGHTS DECREASE. All Markets Except Two Reports Big Losses in September Weight. The startling decrease in hog weights during September at all of the principal markets except Omaha...

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

WHEAT—No. 2 94 1/2 91 1/2 92 1/2 93 1/2 94 1/2. May 106 1/2 104 1/2 105 1/2 106 1/2 107 1/2

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS. Today's Receipts. Cattle... 71,205. Hogs... 48,318. Sheep... 3,363.

OTHER LIVE STOCK MARKETS. CHICAGO. CHICAGO Union Stock Yards, Ill., Nov. 6.—The Live Stock World reports: Cattle—Receipts, 33,000.

KANSAS CATTLE AT TOP. grazed through the summer and then Fed Steers Sell at \$7.30. Good cattle were a scarce article on today's market.

SHEEP AND LAMBS FIRM

BRIEF ACTIVE SESSION ON A SHORT SUPPLY—SPOTS 10@15c HIGHER. NO FANCY STOCK OFFERED

Best Lambs Sell at \$6.10—Meager Run Failed to Measure Up Anywhere Near Packers' Requirements. The opening day of the week brought out a moderately liberal supply of sheep and lambs at the five markets.

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

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HORSES SELL EASIER. Southern and Medium and Plain Workers Rule Lower Sale. Around 150 head of horses were disposed of at the regular fortnightly auction sale, held at the local horse market...

DATA ON NEBRASKA

LABOR COMMISSIONER GUY PENS ROSEY PICTURE OF BIG, RICH STATE. STANDS HIGH IN LIVE STOCK. Western Part of State Affords Fine Breeding Ground While Eastern Section Boasts a Great Feeding District.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 6.—Labor Commissioner L. V. Guye has gathered figures and data by which he is enabled to pen a rosy picture of the big state of Nebraska.

The western section of Nebraska stands prominently at the head of the list of stock raising and grazing districts. Here cattle cannot only be grazed for breeding purposes but fattened for the market upon the natural range on Nebraska grass.

There is approximately 2,000,000 acres of unutilized land which is used for grazing purposes or else lies idle, the bulk of which is subject to cultivation and is for sale. This land is located on the western border of the state.

There is much land in other western sections which it is possible to bring under irrigation, the only requisite being a greater settlement of wide awake, progressive, hustling citizens. Such possibilities are subject to cultivation, primarily, to the dryer and sparsely settled districts of the western part where land values are the cheapest in the entire state.

The following comparative statistics of the products of Nebraska, are taken from the reports compiled by the bureau of labor and industrial statistics, U. S. Department of the Interior, being taken from the World's Almanac of 1911. Astonishing as it may seem, yet such comparisons simply show the enormous resources of Nebraska as compared with the nation's wealth.

During the year 1910 Nebraska produced in crops, live stock and manufactured products the following: Nebraska's alfalfa, hay, and dairy products...

Nebraska's wheat, oats, rye and barley... \$60,130,261. U. S. sugar, total output, 52,639,289. Nebraska's eggs and poultry... \$42,884,274. United States silver mines, total... 27,733,312.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

A. Bush, of Palisade, Neb., a well-known cattleman of that place, was represented on this market today with two cars of cattle.

Adams & Rosserman, regular patrons of the market, had one car of cattle from Superior, Neb.

M. C. Bennett, a prominent farmer and feeder of Lebanon, Neb., disposed of one car of cattle on this market today.

T. Sales, a well-known farmer of Gentry, Mo., contributed one car of cattle to the receipts today.

J. W. Hull, a frequent patron of this market, had one car of cattle on sale today from Grant City, Mo.

John Blazier, a well-known Maitland, Mo., farmer and feeder, was on market today with one car of cattle and one of hogs.

Try our Sunday dinners. Best ever, 35 cents. Transit House.

H. Brown, of Denver, Colo., had a one-car consignment of cattle on this market today, had one car of cattle from Salsburg, Kan.

WE DRINK MOST BEER.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Consuming more beer in the aggregate than any other country in the world, the United States leads all nations in the total consumption of beer in the total consumption of beer and the United Kingdom, third.

AMUSEMENTS. At the Theatre—Friday night, George Evans and his "Honey Boy" mine, Saturday matinee and night, Frigiana, in "The Sweetest Girl in Paris."

At the Lyceum—Tonight, Tuesday night, Wednesday matinee and night and Thursday night, "The Girl and the Tramp." Friday night, Saturday matinee and night, Lyman H. Howe's travel festival, moving pictures.

WEATHER FORECAST. For Missouri: Generally fair to night and Tuesday; cooler tonight, Kansas and Nebraska: Fair to night and Tuesday; cooler extreme east portion tonight.

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STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

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. Largest Outside Circulation of Any Paper Published in Buchanan County, Mo.

Entered as the Proprietor, W. E. Warrick, at St. Joseph, Mo., as Second Class Matter, September 4, 1897.

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Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

Send 20 per cent commission all week postmasters, who are authorized to take subscriptions.

NEW CORN AND HOG TROUBLES

As a rule a lot of sickness and trouble appears among the hogs when the feeding of new corn commences in the fall, says the Farmer & Breeder. Reports of cholera become numerous. Some outbreaks of the disease actually appear and the blame is laid at the door of the new corn.

Cholera is produced by a germ, and unless that germ gets an opportunity to grow and develop within the hog an outbreak of cholera is impossible.

The fact is that most of the reported cases of cholera are not due to this disease at all. In many instances the cause is intestinal worms, and nothing else. More hogs suffer from worms than most people realize; in fact, many die as a direct result of worm infestation.

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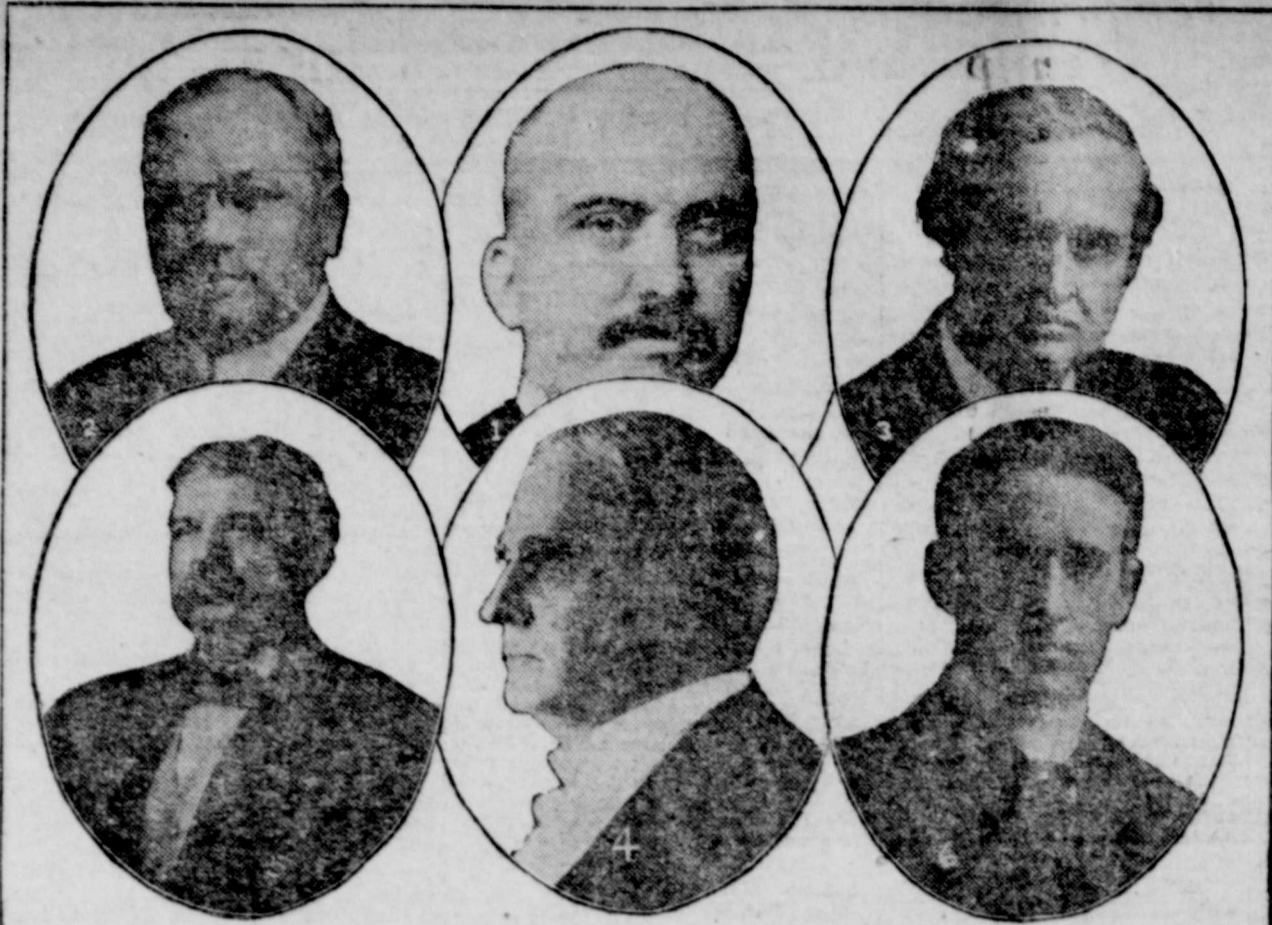
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SOME SPEAKERS AND OFFICERS OF THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.



No. 1—Col. Fred Fleming, President Trans-Mississippi Congress and Vice-President Kansas City Life Insurance Company; No. 2—Geo. M. Reynolds, President Continental Commercial National Bank, Chicago; No. 3—W. R. Stubbs, Governor of Kansas; No. 4—Champ Clark, Speaker House of Representatives; No. 5—W. H. Fugate, President Texas Bankers' Association; No. 6—Herbert S. Hadley, Governor of Missouri.

These prominent men will take an active part in the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, which meets in Kansas City, Mo., November 14 to 17th.

Daddy's Bedtime Story

When Little Boys Are Late For School

"Jack was late for school this morning," said Evelyn. "The teacher made him stand up in the corner. Do you think that was fair, for Jack hasn't been late for a long time?"

"I wouldn't take Jack's part against the young lady teacher. She knows better than I do what to do with little boys who are late for school."

"I used to be late for school myself a good deal, but I found a teacher who was too much for me. She locked the door until after the opening exercises."

"Well, sometimes it was pretty trying waiting outside the door. The principal was a little man who would frown at naughty boys in a way to make them quake in their shoes. He would sometimes come along and ask each of us sternly why we had been late."

"Miss Margaret—that was our teacher's name—lived in a delightful old fashioned house on the edge of the town. There were some fine chestnut trees in that yard. Every boy in town would have given his head to own those trees. Miss Margaret probably knew this when she made up her mind to have a chestnutting party. One morning in school she asked the children to come to the party on the next Saturday afternoon."

"I was outside—late—so I wasn't asked. Miss Margaret told the boys and girls that they were to say nothing about the party to any boys and girls not present."

"When the party came off and I found why I had been left out and that other surprises of that sort were in store for those who got to school in time I made up my mind not to be late again."

"My father and mother heard about the chestnutting party that I had missed and why I had missed it, and instead of laughing about it they said I could not go chestnutting that year in the woods. My supply of chestnuts being thus cut off, I had a good deal to think over."

"When I formed the habit of getting to school on time I learned to thank Miss Margaret for making me see the error of my way. If she hadn't I might have missed a great many more important things in life than that chestnutting party."

"Jack is late a good deal. I wonder if his teacher wouldn't like to know about Miss Margaret's way," pondered Evelyn.

"Maybe she would. I heard mother say she was going to ask her how to take tea some evening, and I may have a chance to give her a hint, so Jack would better turn over a new leaf, for I've an idea that I will take a certain little boy and girl to see the fairy play at the end of the month if there are no absent or late marks against their names in school."

good plan to give a second dose three days after the first; follow each dose with a physic.

So much for getting rid of worms. The next thing consists in feeding the new corn cautiously, bearing in mind that it is constipating. Bear in mind, also, that whenever an animal's feed is changed the change should be gradual.

If your shoats have been running at large over the farm, in the stubble fields or in a hog pasture, they have become accustomed to a lot of exercise. Therefore, when the new corn is ready and you suddenly shut them up in a small feed lot where they can get very little exercise, the change is very pronounced, and especially so if you suddenly begin to feed all the new corn they will eat.

Hogs like new corn and they are certain to eat too much of it on the start unless you gauge the amount. If you can cut a little green feed and throw some of it into other pen and then begin with a small ration of corn, gradually decreasing the amount of green feed and increasing the amount of corn, you will get them on full feed so gradually that they are not likely to be injured thereby.

All this is merely a common sense way of getting the hogs on feed, but many farmers consider a little extra work of this kind as unnecessary. Our most successful feeders, however, always exercise much care in putting all kinds of live stock on a new ration.

THE SUREST HAY CROP. Alfalfa is one of our best drought-resisting plants. It is a soil improver and produces a valuable hay. It should be disced every spring and sown thin to make it drought-resistant. Manured land that was in corn or potatoes is best. Sow not over eight pounds with drill not over two inches deep. Then put on 200 pounds of soil from an alfalfa field to bring in germs and harrow it in. Use no nurse crop. When alfalfa is eight to ten inches high run mowers over it.

TO BREAK A PULLER. A good way to break a puller is to rig up a rope halter of 3/4-inch new rope with a loop under the jaw so that the loop will draw around his nose, fasten him to a stout post and let him pull. The rope around the nose should be wrapped with cloth to prevent abrasion of the skin. When the youngster finds that he cannot break the rope or pull up the post he will give over.

A fifty-mile telephone cable will soon connect England and Belgium.

Cherry is a feed for all kinds of stock.

Cherry is a feed for all kinds of stock.

DATA ON NEBRASKA.

Continued from Page One.

under cultivation, with land values at the minimum and her farmers tilling the soil under the general methods which are not capable of producing the results which are obtainable under scientific methods.

"Nebraska has the lowest per cent of illiterate of any state in the union. A less number of children 10 years of age and over, per 1,000 of population, are unable to read or write than any other state can show."

MEAT PACKING STATISTICS

Value of Packing House Products Increased 19 Per Cent in 5 Years.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 6.—A preliminary statement of the general results of the Thirtieth Census of establishments engaged in the whole-sale slaughtering and meat packing industry was issued today by Census Director Durand. It includes the manufacture of sausage when it is done in connection with slaughtering or meat packing and also when carried on in independent establishments, and embraces the operations of abattoirs, lard houses and independent rendering of lard in independent establishments or the operations of retail butchers. It relates only to wholesale establishments and by no means represents the total slaughtering industry. The thousands of individual concerns that slaughter animals and sell the products at retail are not included. The summary gives the general figures for 1904 and 1909, and compares the different products by kind and quantity. The report was prepared under the direction of William M. Stewart, chief statistician for manufactures, Bureau of the Census. The figures are subject to such revision as may be necessary after a further examination of the original papers.

The Rate of Increase.

The summary shows increase in all the items at the census of 1909 as compared with that for 1904. The number of establishments increased 24 per cent; capital invested, 59 per cent; the gross value of products, 49 per cent; cost of materials, 48 per cent; value added by manufacture, 53 per cent; average number of wage earners employed during the year, 19 per cent; amount paid for wages, 26 per cent; number of salaried officials and clerks, 43 per cent; amount paid in salaries, 49 per cent; miscellaneous expenses, 38 per cent; primary horsepower, 75 per cent. There were 1,641 manufacturing establishments in 1909 and 1,221 in 1904, an increase of 429, or 34 per cent.

The capital invested as reported in 1909 was \$382,348,999, a gain of \$142,830,000, or 38 per cent, over \$240,518,999 in 1904. The average capital per establishment was approximately \$244,000 in 1909 and \$197,000 in 1904. This connection it should be stated that in the census schedule the inquiry concerning capital invested calls for the total amount, both owned and borrowed, invested in the business, but does not include the value of rented property, plant or equipment which was employed in the conduct of manufacturing enterprises. In the final bulletins and reports there will be a separate statement of the rental paid for such property.

Value of Products.

The value of products was \$1,370,568,999 in 1909 and \$922,028,999 in 1904, an increase of \$448,539,999, or 49 per cent. The average per establishment was approximately \$855,999 in 1909 and \$755,999 in 1904.

The value of products represents the amount as actually turned out by the plants during the census year and does not necessarily have any relation to the amount of sales for that year. The cost of materials used was \$1,201,828,999 in 1909, as against \$811,425,999 in 1904, an increase of \$390,402,999, or 48 per cent. In addition to the component materials which enter into the products of the establishment the census year the following are included: rent of power and heat, and mill supplies. The cost of materials, however, does not include unused materials and supplies bought either for speculation or for use during a subsequent period.

Value Added by Manufacture.

The value added by manufacture was \$163,740,999 in 1909 and \$119,612,999 in 1904, an increase of \$44,128,999, or 37 per cent. This item formed 12 per cent of the total value of products both in 1909 and 1904. The value added by manufacture represents the difference between the cost of materials used and the value of products after the manufacturing process has been extended upon them. It is the best measure of the relative importance of industries.

The miscellaneous expenses amounted to \$42,840,999 in 1909 and \$30,925,999 in 1904, an increase of \$11,915,999, or 38 per cent. Miscellaneous expenses include rent of factory or works, taxes, and amount paid for contract work, and these items, as well as such other and other expenses as can not be elsewhere classified, will be shown separately in the final report.

VARIED USES FOR GRAIN.

Oklahoma Expert Sees Future For "Fetertia" Crop.

Oklahoma City, Nov. 4.—"Fetertia," the new grain, of which considerable samples have been recently made, is a fine forage, and may be utilized for breakfast food or pancake flour," said Marie Woodson, superintendent of Oklahoma county demonstration farms. "The grain was brought to America some years ago from India by the United States department of agriculture. It is a 'relative' of Southern sorghum, and has long ago in agricultural history probably was grafted from the sorghum." The federal government has been experimenting for years with fetertia, which in India is "feteria," with a view to interesting farmers in semi-arid districts to plant it. It is in the same class as kaffir corn, a crop that is finding a good market in the east. Some of the breakfast foods are part kaffir and the grain has found its way into liquor distilleries. Fetertia is a hardy grain with a husk that is somewhat indigestible for man, but not for stock. The husk may be tempered as is that of ordinary wheat.

GAME SCARCE IN WYOMING

Big Game Not so Plentiful as in Past Season.

Cody, Wyo., Nov. 6.—Forest Supervisor Allen, who has spent much time in the forests of this region, says big game is not so plentiful as in past

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ABSTRACTORS J.C. HEDENBERG 419 FRANK ST. ST. JOSEPH, MO. Abstract of Title of the City of St. Joseph and Buchanan County Telephone No. 327

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PROTECT YOUR CATTLE FROM BLACKLEG Take No Chances. Blacklegoids are Simplest, Safest and Surest Preventive. No Dose to Measure. No Liquid to Spill. No String to Rot. PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.

Blair Horse and Mule Co. Stock Yards, St. Joseph, Mo. Next Auction—Friday, November 17 Private Sales Daily All Stock Sold With a Full Guarantee to Be as Represented. Large Selection of Horses and Mules Always on Hand. Consign Your Horses and Mules to Us.

MONDAY? YES! We Will Sell Every Monday 300 to 500 Head of Horses and Mules of All Kinds BRADSTREET & CLEMENS CO., GRAND ISLAND NEBRASKA

MORRIS & COMPANY A FEW SPECIALTIES SUPREME HAMS SUPREME BACON SUPREME LARD SUPREME SAUSAGE SUPREME DRIED BEEF and LION BRAND CANNED MEATS MORRIS & COMPANY CHICAGO ST. JOSEPH KANSAS CITY ST. LOUIS

VISIT J. F. GARBER'S BUFFET The Famous VAL BLATZ Milwaukee Beer on Draught. CEDAR BROOK, World's Best (formerly W. H. McBrayer's) WHISKEY. Show your friend the Buffet. He may never forget you for the favor. Best service possible. Locations, 501 Francis St., 115 South Eighth St. and Corby-Forsce Building. Every article is genuine.

THE EXCHANGE COTTON & LINSSEED MEAL CO. 660-662 Live Stock Exchange Kansas City, Mo. "NUFF SAID"

FEED KO-PRES-KO KAKE seasons. During a trip of over five hundred miles on horseback he did not see an elk. Four mountain sheep were seen, but were far away to permit of a shot. Hunters from all parts of the world have been in the big game country, but only a few specimens have been bagged. The hunters attribute the scarcity of big game to the severe winters and summer drought. Tobacco Habit Banished DR. ELDER'S TOBACCO HONOR BANISHES all forms of Tobacco Habit in 72 to 120 hours. A positive, quick and permanent relief. Easy to take. No craving for Tobacco after the first dose. Get to three boxes for all ordinary cases. We guarantee results in every case or refund money. Send for our free booklet, giving full information. ELDER'S SANITARIUM, 722 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo.



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**4 Full Quarts ONLY \$3.50**

**OLD HAYWARD WHISKEY**

Full 100 Proof Absolutely Straight Kentucky Whiskey is still winning thousands of friends among the particular folks who want real good pure delicious richly flavored whiskey.

**4 Full Quarts \$3.50**

Express Prepaid. If you order once—you'll repeat it. Send trial order, try it liberally and return balance if not delighted—money refunded.

**Free** Bottle Wine and Cork screw with every order.

**SELF & BINSWANGER**  
"The Fine Whiskey Folks"  
127 G. Edin. St., St. Joseph, Mo.

**Soft Corn**

The country is full of soft corn which will not grade and must be fed on the farm. Fed alone in large quantities it is positively injurious to hogs producing digestive disorders, sickness and slow gains. Soft Corn may be liberally fed with safety and profit

with **Swift's Digester Tankage**

to balance the ration and keep the hog's digestion in prime condition.

For free sample and prices write

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**MISTLETOE**

Sold by **Hammond Packing Co.**

St. Joseph - - Mo.

Cherry is a feed for all kinds of stock.

**Deacon Hope's Performances**

By Lawrence Alfred Clay  
(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

Deacon Hope was fifty-five years old. His wife had died, leaving the care of seven children on his hands. The deacon was a farmer, living about a mile outside the village. His reputation was that of a level-headed man, and he stood well with his church and all his neighbors.

One day, a year after his wife's death, he appeared at the house of the widow Sargent, in town. He was dressed up and his boots greased. He and the widow had known each other for five years, and she had been one of the attendants at his wife's funeral. It was not a bit strange that he should call, but his attitude and actions after sitting a few minutes were rather puzzling. Deacon Hope began to sigh. He also hitched around in his chair, and now and then the sigh became a long-drawn groan. The widow waited and wondered for fifteen minutes and then asked:

"Deacon, have you been eating raw turnips?"

"N-o-o-o!" he groaned.

"Too much pork and beans for dinner?"

"N-o-o-o!"

"Well, if you haven't got a case of colic then I never saw one. I haven't got any remedy in the house, and you'd better go to Doctor Green. You ought to remember that your wife was took all of a sudden."

"Yes, I guess I'd better see the doctor," was answered.

The deacon got up and left the house. But he didn't call on Doctor Green. His team was around the corner, and he climbed into his wagon and drove home. He had no more



"You Mind Your Own Business."

colic than a hitching post, but his face wore a frightened look. When he reached home his eldest girl asked:

"Father, where's the new mother you said we were going to have?"

The deacon waited to unhitch the horses before replying, and then what he said was:

"Cynthia, you mind your own business."

Four days later he made another call on the widow. She had worried considerably about that colic, being a sympathetic woman, and was glad it hadn't turned out fatally. For five minutes the deacon spoke of the weather and the crops, and then he hitched and hitched, until he was across the room and back, and then the widow held up her hands and exclaimed:

"For the land's sake, Deacon Hope, but what ails you? Have you got what is called 'the hitches'? If you have I want to tell you that it takes a person off mighty sudden. They hitch and hitch until they hitch into their graves!"

"Oh, I guess it ain't nothing," was the reply; and the hitcher ceased hitching and began to study the toes of his boots. When he had been silent for a while he was asked:

"Did you have any errand here today, Deacon?"

"Yes—no—yes—no! That is—is—that is, I didn't!" He rubbed his hands together, looked at her in a helpless way, and his eyes went back to his toes.

"Well, I never!" ejaculated the widow. "If my John had ever acted the way you do I should have believed he had been bitten by a mad dog! You must surely see a doctor!"

"Yes—no—yes—I think I must." He rose up and made for the door as if he expected a kick.

An hour later the widow Sargent called in Doctor Green as he was passing and described the deacon's symptoms and asked what ailed him.

"You can't always tell in these cases," sagely replied the physician. "It may be a nervous breakdown, or he may be going insane over the death of his wife. We must wait until the symptoms develop further."

In four or five days there were more symptoms. At three o'clock in the afternoon the widow happened to look out of her front door, and she found the deacon sitting on the steps with his back humped up.

"Why—why, it's you, is it?" she exclaimed.

**Temper and Temperance**

By Clara Inez Deacon  
(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

John Titus whiled away the first Sunday afternoon of his vacation on the porch of the little cottage where he was a paying guest. The greatest excitement of the still afternoon in the primitive Maine village seemed to be the passing of country lads with their lassies in the family buckboard. For a time John Titus was interested, but presently his handkerchief thrown across his face for protection from flies and their ilk, he dropped off into a peaceful slumber.

Softly the strains of music began to issue from the windows of the house next door. An old-time organ was being played in accompaniment to a woman's voice. At first it seemed to the dozing man that he was dreaming, but as the strains became more familiar he removed the handkerchief from his face and sat up.

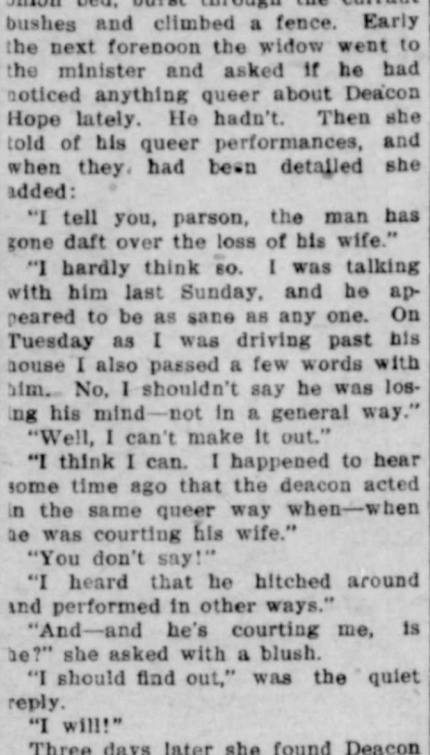
"No—it can't be," he said, almost audibly. Then he turned in the direction of the sound and listened attentively.

"Father, dear father, come home with me now," ran the song, "the clock in the steeple strikes three." The young man slapped his knee vigorously. "Am I awake?" he asked himself. "Or can it be that some one really sings that song yet? It seems incredible."

But the voice ran on even to the incident of "poor brother Benny." Then the singer, evidently loving to hear her own voice, began again at the beginning and sang the old song over to its melancholy end.

After a while, though the voice that sang was unusually sweet, it began to get on John Titus's nerves and he paced the porch.

"I suppose she will sing 'Where is My Wandering Boy Tonight?' when



Whiled Away the Afternoon.

she has had enough of this," he so-liloquized.

And as if by a mental message received across the garden, the old organ began the very song he had dreamed.

"This is too much," he said, as he went indoors and sought quiet in the cottage parlor. His temper was rising.

"Mr. Titus," began a voice in the doorway when he was becoming interested in a magazine, "I wonder if you wouldn't like to escort me tonight. My brother unfortunately cannot go—and well, I thought perhaps you would see that I got safely to church and back."

Miss Patience Parsons was the splinter of the household of which Titus was a temporary member, and he could not refuse so small a request from a woman whose joys in life had been so evidently few.

"I'll be only too glad, Miss Parsons," he said, smiling bravely.

Miss Parsons stepped in and beamed down upon him. "I am sure you'll enjoy the meeting—it's the semi-annual temperance meeting of our church, and we have special speakers and stereopticon views for this evening," she said enthusiastically.

Titus groaned inwardly. Then—suddenly everything became clear to him and he knew that he must sit through all the verses of "Father, dear father," again. The person next door had been practicing for the meeting.

Too courteous to show his displeasure, Titus told the splinter that he would no doubt find it a most interesting evening.

Then ensued a dissertation by Miss Parsons on temperance. She exhibited proudly her white ribbon.

Tea time cut short Miss Parsons's remarks, and afterward she, escorted by her young friend, found her way to the pretty village church at the foot of the hill.

Pretty girls with their Sunday beaus were strolling toward the vine-covered building from every direction, and Titus and Miss Parsons found themselves in the midst of a crowd of young people at the church doors.

Though far from interested, Titus listened attentively to the speakers and took part in the pretty service of the church. He even raised his splendid tenor voice to its best pitch and joined in the hymns of the evening.

At last the organ struck up the tune he had been dreaming, but when he looked up to see who was to sing the song—who it was that he had listened

**Temper and Temperance**

to that afternoon with such irritable patience—he was taken back. Standing on the platform by the side of the great sheet on which were being thrown the stereopticon views stood a beautiful girl. Titus rubbed his eyes and looked again. Yes—beautiful was hardly the word; she was far more than that. No wonder her voice had sounded sweet in the afternoon.

The girl stood there and sang until there was hardly a dry eye in the room, and with every verse that she sang Titus felt more deeply a slave to her charms. She was so simple—so good—so different from girls he knew back in the city.

Then a happy thought came to him—she lived next door. Perhaps he might meet her—even on the morrow. The rest of the meeting was anything but long to him. He feasted his eyes on the girl and was sorry when the little minister had pronounced his final benediction, and he, with Miss Parsons, was being elbowed about by the departing crowds.

On the way home he asked about the girl who had sung.

"That is Miss True," his companion told him. "She is at home for her vacation and we begged her to sing for us tonight. She is studying music in the city."

"She has a wonderful voice," Titus said, trying to keep his own tones from sounding too enthusiastic.

"I'll tell her you think so," Miss Parsons laughed.

Miss Parsons told everything she heard, so Titus had learned in his few days' residence in the house.

When they reached home he heard voices on the porch next door. There was laughing, and Titus wished he might join the gay party. He heard the rippling notes of the girl's voice and all night he dreamed of them.

It was at breakfast the next morning that he again ventured to speak of her.

"Oh, here she comes, now," cried Miss Parsons. "She's bringing over the eggs. I'll tell her what you said," the splinter giggled. Having been deprived of romance in her own life, she immediately scented the beginning of one here.

"I did enjoy your voice," Titus found himself saying, after he had acknowledged the introduction.

The girl laughed. "You save yourself," she said, with a reproving finger raised toward him; "you say—my voice. Can you honestly say you enjoyed the song?" she asked.

Titus joined her laughter. "As you sang it—yes," he admitted. "Though I didn't think any one in the world ever sang it any more."

"Did you ever cry over it when you were little?" she asked.

"I did," John Titus confessed.

"Then we're even, aren't we? We have something in common with—" he thought she was going to say "each other," but she continued—"the whole world."

After a half hour the girl asked Titus how long he intended to remain in the little village.

"For a month," he told her quickly, though only that afternoon he had decided that it was too slow and uninteresting to spend even another week in.

When the month was up he took home with him the promise of Margery True to be his wife.



GET NEWS FROM DRUGGIST

Part of Occupation by No Means Popular With the Dispenser of Medicines.

The woman who waited in a drug store for a telephone message answered the call.

"Is Mrs. Smirnoff here?" some one asked.

She spelled the name back to make sure she got it right, and was about to say, "No, she isn't here," when another woman, who had been waiting jumped up and said:

"That's me. Won't you find out what he has to say, miss?"

"Tell Mrs. Smirnoff," said the man, "that her son stood the operation pretty well, but is not yet out of danger."

Mrs. Smirnoff and two young girls, evidently her daughters, went away weeping.

"My, but that is nerve racking," said the woman. "Do you get many telephone messages like that?"

"Lots of them," said the druggist. "In this neighborhood only a few people have their own telephones. There are many hospital cases, and when anybody is about to be operated on the relatives depend upon the drug store phone for news. Sometimes the whole family waits here while the operation is performed. They are a hysterical lot. About the hardest thing a druggist down here has to do is to pacify them."

New Kind of Snake Story.

The subject was snakes, and C. J. Young of Talbot avenue remarked: "Rattlesnakes are by no means extinct in Indiana. We have two well-defined species, the prairie or swamp rattler, a short, thick snake, and the rattler that makes his home in the woods or among the rocks and is longer, slenderer and more active. There are yet many rattlers in the prairie lands of this state and Illinois."

"A good many years ago I paid a visit to a relative in Illinois. He was breaking up some new prairie ground and was plowing with oxen. The place was alive with rattlers. He had protected the legs of his oxen with sheepskins with the wool turned out, and he had protected his own legs in the same manner. When a rattler would strike he would hang by his hooked teeth caught in the wool. He carried a club attached to the plow and no snake ever got away."—Indianapolis News.

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## IT MAY BE NO BETTER SPECULATIONS ON QUALITIES OF RELIGION OF FUTURE.

### Will Be More Definite and Dogmatic Than the "Advanced" Faith of the Present, Is Opinion of One Writer.

Theorists concerning the religion of the future usually plant themselves upon one of two assumptions: that the religion of the future will necessarily be better than that of the past; or that it will be characterized by fuller allegiance to certain views now held by exponents of so-called "advanced thought."

We see no reason for knocking under to either of them, says the St. Louis Republican. It does not necessarily follow, because all things change, that they must need change for the better. Architecture in Paris in the thirteenth century was so infinitely superior to the architecture of the present day as to be impossible of comparison with it. Oratory in the United States senate in 1820, just 81 years ago, was so far beyond the oratory of today in form, finish and inner spirit that it is difficult to realize that the body is the same in function and method of selection of membership. The violins Antonius Stradivarius made in Cremona in the early years of the eighteenth century are unmatched in the workshops of today, either here or elsewhere. No present day builder can equal the cement mixed by Roman artisans in the time of Constantine.

Now we make bold to prophecy that the "religion of the future" will have more of definiteness than the "advanced faith" of the present. It will demand more of its votaries. It will be—invincible if you will—more dogmatic.

The religion of "advanced thought" suffers from too much width, like a shallow river smothered among sandbars. It has "broken the shackles of dogmatism." Very good; but it has failed to substitute for them any definite obligation or tie to anything else. It stands for "progress"—a word what it cannot tell for the life of it. It believes in "the uplift of humanity." But what is uplift? And what is the thing that humanity ought to be uplifted toward? It is silent.

"Advanced thought" goes on the assumption that with wideness of vision comes necessarily happiness of spirit. It has evidently never read the lives of the philosophers. It goes on the assumption that the champion of advanced ideas will, in his age, be honored of all men. It evidently has not pondered the history of the martyrs. It ignores death, inherited disease, and the apparent lack of connection in this world between the service rendered by life and the reward returned by its own age, whether in the form of gold, praise or love.

The religion of the future will have in less of the spirit of revolt. It will be humbler and have a keener sense of its responsibilities. It will ask fewer questions, and strive to answer more. A youth once told Charles G. Finney that he did not need the formal service of the church; he went forth into the Ohio forests, and worshiped there. "Young man," demanded Finney, "what do you do when it rains?" The religion of the future will concern itself with the devotional possibilities of wet days more than has the "advanced thought" of the present.

### Tracing Growth of Iceberg.

"When I was in the Arctic," once said General A. W. Greely, "I found an aged iceberg in which the yearly stratifications of growth could be traced with great accuracy. I measured them, and by careful calculation was able to discover that the oldest layers of that ice probably dated back to the years when Solomon was building his temple! That temple, massive as it was, has utterly perished, and men differ as to its exact site. But that ice was still in existence when I was in the polar seas and it may be is there yet. You see a bit of fresh-water ice, once immersed in a salt sea that has a constant temperature of about 28 degrees, cannot very well perish. It is in a sort of perpetual cold storage plant, colder than its own melting point. And that accounts for the long endurance of what, in our climate, would have lasted perhaps but a few brief seconds!"

### Russia is Roadless.

Russia is a roadless land. It is inconceivable to the foreign visitor who has ever left the beaten track of the railways in Russia now a great empire can have subsisted so long and so successfully amid the competition of the rival states beyond its borders without even a pretense at roads.

The secret, of course, lies in the fact that for five or six months in the year Nature herself provides roads over the greater part of the expanse of all the Russians, admirable smooth, glassy roadways over hardworn snow. The traffic is further cheapened over these roads by the substitution of a sledge runner for the wheel and axle. This brings the cost of land carriage as near the cheapness of water borne freight as possible, and it is the principal reason why Russia, in the Twentieth Century, is still a roadless land.

### Always Dodging.

"You are afraid to go along a country road at night?"  
"Yes. Every time I hear a hoot owl I imagine it's some new kind of an automobile shriek."

### Has to Be.

"Is Buttit a man of decision?"  
"Sure. He's a baseball umpire."

## MEN THAT WASTE YOUR TIME

### Writer Sets Down Certain Class, and With Much Truth, as Being Merely Loafers.

To a heap of people, maybe the big majority, life is just loafing along, writes Tip in the New York Press. There's the fellow who sits smoking on a porch or stoop and throws a dozen or so matches upon the lawn or into the yard. It would be just as easy, and a million times as decent, for him to put them in an ash receiver—too much trouble to get one—or lay them in a little pile beside him to be disposed of afterward. But it takes somebody a quarter of an hour to go and gather up the half burned sticks that he has scattered everywhere. He prides himself, perhaps, upon not being finicky; would be mad as a hornet to be told he was just a loafer.

There's the fellow who sticks a fine steel blade into acid fruit, spoiling the fruit and the knife, not even bothering to wipe the blade. It would take forever to undo it. There's the fellow who goes and finds a screwdriver in its proper place to tighten up a window hasp, say, and, after tightening it so that it will not work at all, puts the screwdriver down anywhere, so that the one who must untighten the hasp has to hunt for hours all over the house for the screwdriver. The fellow has no doubt he was being useful; he was being a ding-dong nuisance; wasting other people's valuable time.

There's the fellow who knows that it's about time for an axle to need oil or grease, but tomorrow will do, when it's handy; so the hot box that comes along before then puts the thing out of commission and costs dollars to get in shape again. He thinks he was in hard luck that it wouldn't run long enough for him to find the lubricant without any trouble; he was just a good-for-nothing.

There's the fellow who burns a cigar when he needs it, and goes off leaving it burning just the same when he doesn't need it. He's very likely to plume himself on not being pennywise; he has the responsibility and sense of a Digger Injun. There are 10,000 ways in which that sort loafers along through life, cock-sure they are useful human beings, but mostly leaving wreck and ruin in their wake. From the start they have no chance for success; at the finish they are ghastly failures. And every mother's son of them takes his oath, at any stage of the game, that he is being passed by somebody all the time merely because the other is smiled upon by fortune and pampered by favoritism.

### The Largest Sassafras Tree.

Atlanta leads the south in many respects, the nation in several ways, but until recently the fact that Atlanta leads the world in at least one thing has been unknown. A sassafras tree is the principal in Atlanta's new bid for fame. The largest sassafras tree in the world, says the department of agriculture.

To most people the name sassafras is associated in their minds with the picture of a low, stunted bush luxuriantly foliaged from the roots of which their grandmothers made tea to "cure spring fever" and other ills of that nature. A sassafras tree has been a thing unknown.

In the year of the First Methodist Church of Atlanta the sassafras tree stands, passed by thousands each day, none of whom has realized that in that yard was growing the biggest tree of its kind in the world. Few of the members of the church were cognizant of its existence, though it has sheltered little children in their play for many years and will probably perform the same loving task for years to come.

The tree, according to the experts of the agricultural department, is more than 100 years old. It is seven and a half feet in circumference, fifty feet high and has a spread of more than forty feet, overshadowing all the trees in its neighborhood.—Atlanta Constitution.

### The "Chestnut" Story.

The origin of the word "chestnut" as applied to an oft-told joke may, according to Joseph Jefferson, be traced to the stage. In a melodrama entitled "The Broken Sword," written by William Dillon, two of the principal characters were Count Xavier and his servant Pablo. In a dialogue between them is to be found the origin of the word "chestnut" as applied to a story that has lost its first bloom of novelty. Here it is:

"Once," said the count, "I entered the forests of Calloway, when suddenly, from the boughs of a cork tree—"  
"Chestnut, count," interrupted Pablo.  
"Cork tree," said the count.  
"A chestnut," reiterated Pablo. "I should know as well as you, for I have heard you tell the story twenty-seven times."  
The count was a veritable Munchausen, for the frequent relation of his exploits, and consequently Hable to get a little mixed in his details, so it is that from a cork tree we get the chestnut.

### The Innocent Agriculturist.

Walters—Did you make a good bargain when you bought that abandoned farm?  
Williams—No, I was done by an abandoned farmer.—Somerville Journal.

## AVIATION A FEATURE.

### Panama-California Exposition Will Have Big Aircraft Show.

San Diego, Nov. 6.—Aviation and all that pertains thereto will be a special feature of the Panama-California International Exposition if the plans of D. C. Collier, director general, with co-operation of Aviator Glenn H. Curtiss, are carried out.

Curtiss has sent a crew of seven men to the aviation field here and has re-established the school and experimental station for the United States army and navy officers. At the same time Curtiss means to begin the study of the meteorology of the Pacific Coast, the stretch between San Diego and Savannah, Georgia, and of the coast line between the United States and the Isthmus of Panama to determine the best and most feasible route for mail carrying lines and for war and navy maneuvers.

As a commissioner of aviation of the Panama-California International Exposition to be held in San Diego in 1915, Curtiss will assist Director General Collier in gathering the most complete collection of aeronautical apparatus and exhibits ever brought together. He plans to show a complete history of the development of the art of aviation from the time of the first flights in dirigible balloons to the ultimate land-air-water machines, with their latest type of development down to 1915. To do this he will gather men and aeroplanes from every part of the world—France, Germany and England especially.

Curtiss' establishment at San Diego is running full blast with men and aeroplanes in constant practice. The exposition management is keeping in close touch with developments as Curtiss, while yet to accept his post as commissioner, is regarded as already at work in preparation for the exposition.

The Panama-California International Exposition has arranged for a large aviation field on the site of the exposition. This will be prepared under the eye of Curtiss, every aviator in the world will be invited to make his temporary headquarters on the field during the spring and fall of 1915. Meteorological conditions of San Diego during the fall, winter and spring months being the most favorable in the world for aviation.

The Aviators now in San Diego declare that by the time the exposition opens Col. Collier's prize of \$10,000 for a flight from Panama to San Diego will be so easy that it will be like finding money. This prize is for the first aviator who succeeds in the flight from Panama to San Diego, the first Pacific port of entry in the United States and is open to the aviators of the world.

## FARMER VICTIM OF BOYCOTT

### Irish Landowner Suffers Because He Won't Give Up Property.

London, Nov. 6.—The Standard which is opposed to home rule for Ireland in any shape or form, publishes the story of a strange boycotting case in County Cork. It says that the victims of the boycott are a farmer, his family and servants, who occupy a farm deep in the desolate heart of County Cork, near the little whitewashed village of Kilmurry, and here they have lived the lives of pariahs for many months past, with every man's hand against them, with shops closed against them for the necessities of life, and with markets close at hand at which they can not sell their farm produce. Added to this, the sanctuary of their village church is only attainable with the assistance of armed escorts of constabulary on Sundays. The cause of all this trouble is so fantastic that it sounds like a fairy tale.

About thirty years ago a tenant was evicted from the farm and emigrated to America. The farm stood empty for some little time, till a Richardson Kingston took it, twenty-eight years since, and settled there for life, buying the farm and lands from the landlord under the "Wentham act. Years went by, and his industry brought him prosperity. He rebuilt the house, for his children were growing up, and a score of acres he had bought to love the place, where he hoped to end his days in peace, but there was to be no peace for him or his.

Last spring a man landed at Queenstown from America, and immediately betook himself to the little village of Kilmurry, and announced that he was the descendant of the emigrant who was evicted from his farm thirty years ago. Mr. Kingston soon after this received an intimation that he must vacate his home as it was the property of the evicted tenant's descendant, by some surprising law known to the Irish alone. The unfortunate man pointed out that the place was his own property; that he had lived on the farm for nearly thirty years, and that he had built the house and laid out his all on the property. Ultimately he refused to leave his home and start life afresh.

It would perhaps have been better for him if he were dead, for from that day to this the lives of himself and his family have been rendered unbearable. No sooner did Mr. Kingston announce his determination not to abandon his home than the boycott began.

## TO RETURN TO OLD HOME.

### Remnant of Geronimo's Apache Band Back to New Mexico.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Exiles from their home for nearly a quarter of a century, the remnant of Geronimo's band of Apache Indians who have been military prisoners at Fort Sill, Okla., may now return to their old hunting grounds in New Mexico. Colonel Hugh L. Scott, Third cavalry, who is regarded as closer to the Indians than any other army officer by reason of his long residence among them, has been selected by the war department to conduct this return movement, and he is already at Fort Sill in conference with chiefs of the tribe.

A difference of opinion exists among the Indians as to their future, the younger men preferring to remain in Oklahoma and the elders desiring to return to New Mexico, where they surrendered to General Miles after one of the most protracted and sanguinary campaigns in the annals of Indian warfare.

Colonel Scott has notified the department that he has arranged to make up a party of about a dozen of the chiefs, representing the various factions, and take them to New Mexico, with the object of letting them report to the Indians upon their return. A feature of the plan for the removal of the Indians from Fort Sill involves the transfer of the bones of the great chief, Geronimo, to the new home of the Indians.

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