

FIRM TRADE IN CATTLE

ONLY A FEW LOTS OF STEERS INCLUDED IN SMALL FRIDAY RECEIPTS.

GOOD CLEARANCE FOR COWS

Prices For Butcher Cattle Steady at Week's Advance—Bulls 15¢ to 25¢ Up For Week—Stock Cattle Selling Higher.

The local trade in beef cattle was today virtually at a standstill, owing to the few arrivals of this class of stock. Only 400 cattle, all told, made up the receipts here and this small supply included little of consequence in the way of beef steers. The few sales made were quoted steady on a basis of the week's advance, with everything in the steer line being cleaned up early in the day.

A sharp falling off in the arrivals of cattle this week has been a prominent feature of the market. A decrease of approximately 4,000 head is noted at this point compared with the aggregate receipts last week. While at the five leading markets the shortage amounts to \$2,000 head. While flooded conditions in certain sections of the country may account in part for this big drop in the movement of cattle evidence is fast accumulating that an acute shortage of beef exists in the large feeding districts of the country and that receipts of cattle for the next several months will be of scanty proportions.

Buyers have comprised a normal quantity of the cattle marketed at these yards during the week. The trade in all classes of beef grades has been featured by a good active tone and prices on the general run of steers at the close of the week stand fully 10¢ to 15¢ higher than a week ago, while the extreme high point of the year. In fact steers are selling at the highest range of prices ever known at this market with the exception of the spring of 1910. Strictly choice heifers have been without representation here this week but some good fat Colorado fed early in the week up to \$7.25, the highest figure paid for full loads of cattle on this market this season. Not many of the steers offered this week, however, were good enough to land above \$7.00, but there has been a good showing of sales at \$7.25 and up. Plain light and medium weight classes sold at \$6.80 to \$7.10, and it was indeed a poor grade of beef cattle that has been under \$6.50.

Cattle receipts at this point aggregate 7,000 head, as compared with 10,975 last week and 7,633 a year ago. Total receipts at the five markets are around \$6,000, showing a decline of \$1,750 and up. Plain light and medium weight classes sold at \$6.80 to \$7.10, and it was indeed a poor grade of beef cattle that has been under \$6.50.

The following prices on steers are quotable on the St. Joseph market: Choice to prime, \$7.75 to \$8.10; good to choice, \$7.25 to \$7.70; fair to good short-fed, \$6.50 to \$7.30; medium to fair short-fed, \$6.50 to \$6.85; common to medium, \$6.00 to \$6.50.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers. No. 1, \$10.15; No. 2, \$9.25.

Cows. No. 1, \$10.70; No. 2, \$10.00; No. 3, \$9.50; No. 4, \$9.00; No. 5, \$8.50; No. 6, \$8.00; No. 7, \$7.50; No. 8, \$7.00; No. 9, \$6.50; No. 10, \$6.00; No. 11, \$5.50; No. 12, \$5.00; No. 13, \$4.50; No. 14, \$4.00; No. 15, \$3.50; No. 16, \$3.00; No. 17, \$2.50; No. 18, \$2.00; No. 19, \$1.50; No. 20, \$1.00; No. 21, \$0.50; No. 22, \$0.00.

Feeding Cows and Stock Heifers. No. 1, \$9.50; No. 2, \$9.00; No. 3, \$8.50; No. 4, \$8.00; No. 5, \$7.50; No. 6, \$7.00; No. 7, \$6.50; No. 8, \$6.00; No. 9, \$5.50; No. 10, \$5.00; No. 11, \$4.50; No. 12, \$4.00; No. 13, \$3.50; No. 14, \$3.00; No. 15, \$2.50; No. 16, \$2.00; No. 17, \$1.50; No. 18, \$1.00; No. 19, \$0.50; No. 20, \$0.00.

Packers' Cattle Purchases. Swift & Co., 200; Morris & Co., 100; Hammond Packing Co., 50.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS. Today's Receipts. Cattle, 4,342; Hogs, 4,342; Sheep, 1,196.

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED. Receipts from Jan. 1 to Date. Cattle, 134,300; Hogs, 109,113; Sheep, 224,932.

Comparatively light receipts and a good demand from all sources gave the market for butchers' stock a strong undertone. The advance has been a steady one, and prices, already at the high point of the year, scored further appreciation.

For everything above the medium cutter line there was a strong undertone higher than a week ago and closing prices on the general run of heifers and mixed yearlings are close to a quarter higher. The common grades of cutters show little or no improvement for the week, while the outlet for canners has been rather restricted throughout the week with prices barely steady. The advance has lifted a lot of good cows to \$7.50 and higher basis, sales at \$6.00 and up being more frequent than at any time this year. Strictly choice cows ranged from \$6.25 up to \$6.75, and the call for this class of stock was far greater than the supply. Fair to really good cows ranged from \$5.25 to \$6.00 and it was a very ordinary \$6.75 of cows that were forced to go under the \$5 mark. Good to choice heifers ranged from \$6.25 to \$7.10, with the medium to fair grades dropping in at \$5.50 to \$6.25. Mixed yearlings and heifers sold largely at \$6.25 to \$6.75, with best offerings in this line up to \$7.20.

Bulls, especially the good light butcher grades were in strong demand all week and prices ranged 15 to 25¢ higher than last week.

Veals met free clearance all week but there was little change in prices compared with the close of last week.

The following quotations are current on the local market: Choice to prime cows, \$7.75 to \$8.10; good to choice cows, \$7.25 to \$7.70; medium to fair cows, \$6.50 to \$7.30; canners and cutters, \$6.00 to \$6.25; choice to prime heifers, \$6.50 to \$7.25; good to choice heifers, \$6.00 to \$6.85; common to good heifers, \$5.00 to \$5.85; good to choice bulls, \$5.50 to \$6.50; fair to good bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.40; veal calves, \$7.00 to \$8.00; medium calves, \$6.00 to \$7.00; common and heavy calves, \$4.50 to \$6.75.

Heifers. No. 1, \$10.70; No. 2, \$10.00; No. 3, \$9.50; No. 4, \$9.00; No. 5, \$8.50; No. 6, \$8.00; No. 7, \$7.50; No. 8, \$7.00; No. 9, \$6.50; No. 10, \$6.00; No. 11, \$5.50; No. 12, \$5.00; No. 13, \$4.50; No. 14, \$4.00; No. 15, \$3.50; No. 16, \$3.00; No. 17, \$2.50; No. 18, \$2.00; No. 19, \$1.50; No. 20, \$1.00; No. 21, \$0.50; No. 22, \$0.00.

COLORADO LAMBS, \$7.90. Arkansas Valley Stock Sold Well on Yesterday's Market.

Colorado fed lambs, which have been forming the bulk of the local receipts for the last two months, were again very much in the limelight yesterday in the way of high prices.

Among the shippers who had lambs on the market was Manuel Echarde, of Lamar, Colo., who sent in one car, of 240 lambs, averaging 73 lbs., that sold at \$7.90, the top of the market, 1,200 equal to the high price record of the season on this class of mutton.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1912. Special to The Journal: The Daily Live Stock Reporter reports: Cattle—Receipts, 1,800. Market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000. Market steady. Top \$8.00, bulk \$7.90. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000. Market steady.

FORT WORTH, TEX., April 5.—Special to The Journal: The Daily Live Stock Reporter reports: Cattle—Receipts, 1,800. Market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000. Market steady. Top \$8.25, bulk \$7.90. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000. Market steady.

HOGS MAINLY STEADY

PRICES SHOW LITTLE CHANGE COMPARED WITH THURSDAY'S GENERAL AVERAGE.

STRONG WITH THE CLOSE

Quality About the Same—Trade Moved Slowly—Top \$7.92 1/2, Bulk of Sales at \$7.65 to \$7.80—Receipts Light.

Hog receipts narrowed down to about the usual week-end proportions and sellers were able to check the downward trend of values that started yesterday. The supply here was estimated at 4,500, while the five markets reported an aggregate of 29,600 as compared with 38,100 a week ago. Sellers tried hard to put the market on a higher basis but packers were opposed to any advance in values.

Indeed they endeavored to put up their droves on a basis of yesterday's closing level but by a concerted effort and a long drawn-out fight salesmen managed to cash the bulk of their offerings. It was late in the forenoon before sellers began cutting loose from their holdings and there was a number of loads still in first hands at noon.

Buyers continue to demand odd rough sows out of loads and are gradually forcing a greater discount on such throwouts. Prices ranged from \$7.50 to \$7.92 1/2, with the bulk selling at \$7.65 to \$7.80. The bulk yesterday sold at \$7.60 to \$7.80, a week ago at \$7.50 to \$7.80, a month ago at \$6.20 to \$6.37 1/2, a year ago at \$5.25 to \$5.55, two years ago at \$4.25 to \$4.50, and four years ago at \$3.75 to \$4.00.

Representative Hog Sales. No. 1, \$7.92 1/2; No. 2, \$7.80; No. 3, \$7.75; No. 4, \$7.70; No. 5, \$7.65; No. 6, \$7.60; No. 7, \$7.55; No. 8, \$7.50; No. 9, \$7.45; No. 10, \$7.40; No. 11, \$7.35; No. 12, \$7.30; No. 13, \$7.25; No. 14, \$7.20; No. 15, \$7.15; No. 16, \$7.10; No. 17, \$7.05; No. 18, \$7.00; No. 19, \$6.95; No. 20, \$6.90; No. 21, \$6.85; No. 22, \$6.80; No. 23, \$6.75; No. 24, \$6.70; No. 25, \$6.65; No. 26, \$6.60; No. 27, \$6.55; No. 28, \$6.50; No. 29, \$6.45; No. 30, \$6.40; No. 31, \$6.35; No. 32, \$6.30; No. 33, \$6.25; No. 34, \$6.20; No. 35, \$6.15; No. 36, \$6.10; No. 37, \$6.05; No. 38, \$6.00; No. 39, \$5.95; No. 40, \$5.90; No. 41, \$5.85; No. 42, \$5.80; No. 43, \$5.75; No. 44, \$5.70; No. 45, \$5.65; No. 46, \$5.60; No. 47, \$5.55; No. 48, \$5.50; No. 49, \$5.45; No. 50, \$5.40; No. 51, \$5.35; No. 52, \$5.30; No. 53, \$5.25; No. 54, \$5.20; No. 55, \$5.15; No. 56, \$5.10; No. 57, \$5.05; No. 58, \$5.00; No. 59, \$4.95; No. 60, \$4.90; No. 61, \$4.85; No. 62, \$4.80; No. 63, \$4.75; No. 64, \$4.70; No. 65, \$4.65; No. 66, \$4.60; No. 67, \$4.55; No. 68, \$4.50; No. 69, \$4.45; No. 70, \$4.40; No. 71, \$4.35; No. 72, \$4.30; No. 73, \$4.25; No. 74, \$4.20; No. 75, \$4.15; No. 76, \$4.10; No. 77, \$4.05; No. 78, \$4.00; No. 79, \$3.95; No. 80, \$3.90; No. 81, \$3.85; No. 82, \$3.80; No. 83, \$3.75; No. 84, \$3.70; No. 85, \$3.65; No. 86, \$3.60; No. 87, \$3.55; No. 88, \$3.50; No. 89, \$3.45; No. 90, \$3.40; No. 91, \$3.35; No. 92, \$3.30; No. 93, \$3.25; No. 94, \$3.20; No. 95, \$3.15; No. 96, \$3.10; No. 97, \$3.05; No. 98, \$3.00; No. 99, \$2.95; No. 100, \$2.90; No. 101, \$2.85; No. 102, \$2.80; No. 103, \$2.75; No. 104, \$2.70; No. 105, \$2.65; No. 106, \$2.60; No. 107, \$2.55; No. 108, \$2.50; No. 109, \$2.45; No. 110, \$2.40; No. 111, \$2.35; No. 112, \$2.30; No. 113, \$2.25; No. 114, \$2.20; No. 115, \$2.15; No. 116, \$2.10; No. 117, \$2.05; No. 118, \$2.00; No. 119, \$1.95; No. 120, \$1.90; No. 121, \$1.85; No. 122, \$1.80; No. 123, \$1.75; No. 124, \$1.70; No. 125, \$1.65; No. 126, \$1.60; No. 127, \$1.55; No. 128, \$1.50; No. 129, \$1.45; No. 130, \$1.40; No. 131, \$1.35; No. 132, \$1.30; No. 133, \$1.25; No. 134, \$1.20; No. 135, \$1.15; No. 136, \$1.10; No. 137, \$1.05; No. 138, \$1.00; No. 139, \$0.95; No. 140, \$0.90; No. 141, \$0.85; No. 142, \$0.80; No. 143, \$0.75; No. 144, \$0.70; No. 145, \$0.65; No. 146, \$0.60; No. 147, \$0.55; No. 148, \$0.50; No. 149, \$0.45; No. 150, \$0.40; No. 151, \$0.35; No. 152, \$0.30; No. 153, \$0.25; No. 154, \$0.20; No. 155, \$0.15; No. 156, \$0.10; No. 157, \$0.05; No. 158, \$0.00; No. 159, \$0.00; No. 160, \$0.00.

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Representative Hog Sales. No. 1, \$7.92 1/2; No. 2, \$7

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL
The St. Joseph Journal Publishing Co., Publishers.
W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager.
Largest Outside Circulation of Any Paper Published in Buchanan County, Mo.



Daddy's Bedtime Story
Popsie Perkins' Lost Red Handkerchief

JACK and Evelyn looked at the clock. "Time for our story, daddy," they said.
Daddy smiled as he began: "Popsie Perkins had a handkerchief. It was a lovely red handkerchief, bright as the tulips that come peeping up through the earth in spring, and Popsie was very proud of it."

RODGERS, AIR PILOT, KILLED
Was First Man to Cross Continent in an Aeroplane.

Long Beach, Cal., April 5.—Galbraith P. Rodgers, the first man to cross the American continent in an aeroplane, was killed here at 3:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon when his Wright biplane, in which he had been soaring over the ocean, fell from a height of 200 feet and buried him in the wreck. His neck was broken and his body badly mangled by the engine of his machine. He lived but a few moments.

UNITED DOCTORS REFUSE PATIENTS
Many Cases Are Refused at Their New St. Joseph Institute.

Examination Given Free to All—Only Curable Cases Are Taken For Treatment.
Yesterday was another busy day for the United Doctors, who now have their St. Joseph institute permanently established at 720 Felix street, just over the Redfern store. All day long the waiting rooms were crowded with patients, eagerly awaiting their turn for a consultation with these great specialists.

JOIN THE SHRINERS' SPECIAL TO LOS ANGELES

ITINERARY OF MOILA TEMPLE
Leave St. Joseph 8:30 a. m. May 3
Arrive Santa Fe 10:35 a. m. May 3
Leave Santa Fe 1:00 p. m. May 3
Arrive Albuquerque 4:00 p. m. May 3
Leave Albuquerque 6:30 p. m. May 3
Arrive Laguna 7:30 p. m. May 3
Leave Laguna 7:30 p. m. May 3
Arrive Grand Canyon 7:00 a. m. May 4
Leave Grand Canyon 7:00 p. m. May 4
Arrive Los Angeles 2:00 p. m. May 5

Standard Sleeping Car Fares (including side trip to Grand Canyon).
Lower Berth...\$13.50
Upper Berth...\$10.80
Compartment...\$38.00
Drawing Room...\$48.00

READ THIS
Join this pilgrimage to sunny California. You are welcome whether a Shriner, a Mason or an outsider. It doesn't make a speck of difference. Every body, including the shriners, want YOU to join the bunch.

AN EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN.
If you can't come to the college, the college will come to you! This is the slogan adopted by President J. H. Worst of the North Dakota agricultural college, who is carrying on a campaign of education in which he brings out a free monthly magazine, issues publications, conducts movable schools, organizes corn shows and educational exhibits, runs an educational press service, conducts lecture courses, plans debates, and sends out package libraries.

contiguous territory. Government aid is sought in the carrying out of the plans of the congress because the problems demanding solution are rather general than local, national than state, and such as to call for federal attention.

Aside from its other publications, the college issues a series of bulletins, which are either loaned or sent free to the citizens of the state. Some of the titles to these bulletins are: After Dinner Speaking, The Closed vs. the Open Shop, How to Organize a Farmers' Club, How to Judge a Debate, How to Write Humorous Stories, The Initiative and Referendum, Parliamentary Practice, How to Preside at Public Meetings, Woman Suffrage.

All these activities of the college are in charge of the institution's extension service, the aim of which is stated to "make the country homes, the country churches and the country schoolhouses of North Dakota social centers where men and women and their children can meet to discuss problems relative to their own pursuits in life as well as the welfare of the community, the state and the nation in which they live, to assist them in broadening their horizon and to make life on the farm worth while. Its object is to reveal and not to conceal knowledge. Its field is the state of North Dakota and its people. While organized primarily for the rural population, the department ever stands to aid and assist all classes. Its services are rendered free to the citizens of the state."

NATIONAL DRAINAGE CONGRESS.
An idea of the magnitude of the task undertaken by the national drainage congress, the next session of which is to be held in New Orleans on April 10 to 13, may be obtained from the fact that the total area in need of attention is 225,000,000 acres, says the Christian Science Monitor. Of this 75,000,000 acres are swamps, while 150,000,000 acres are of lands the productivity of which, according to the department of agriculture, would be increased at least 20 per cent by drainage. Taking this acreage altogether, it is equal to the area of Germany, the British Isles, Belgium and Holland combined, and under cultivation would be capable of sustaining a population of 125,000,000.

The national drainage congress is in reality a national association. It is composed of some of the leading men of the nation. As an organization it is prohibited under its constitution from making money and from helping any individual or corporation to make money, from buying or selling lands, water rights, stocks or bonds, and it is not permitted to have any political affiliations. The principal purpose of its existence is to promote legislation, state and national, that will assist in bringing into use the valuable areas of lands now wholly or partly covered with water, or subject to periodic inundation. Hand-in-hand with this of course walks a movement for the improvement of sanitary conditions throughout all the districts under consideration and in

IN WOMAN'S REALM

TESTED RECIPES.
A Tasty Dish.—When the usual fried, boiled and scrambled eggs have become tiresome try this for a simple breakfast dish. It is easy to make, pleasing to both eye and taste. Put a small piece of butter on a little earthenware dish; allow it to melt, then add the crumbs from a slice of either fresh or stale bread well moistened with a couple of tablespoons of milk, and either one or two eggs slightly beaten. Stir all the ingredients for a moment, then sprinkle over the top from one to two tablespoons of grated cheese; season well and cook either on top of the stove or in a slow oven. As soon as the mixture begins to put up and slightly brown remove from the fire and serve at once.

FORBIG CANTALOUPE CROP
California Output Will Require 2,600 Cars to Transport Fruit to Market.
El Centro, Cal., April 3.—The Progress gives the following facts about cantaloupe growing and marketing:
Average planted spring, 1912, approximately 5,500; yield, under normal growing conditions, weather and cultivation considered, about 50,000-600,000 melons, 1,000,000 crates, or about 2,500 carloads; one train about twenty miles long, or if cantaloupes were placed end to end they would reach from San Francisco to New York City. All being shipped under refrigeration, the ice necessary for the initial and reicing of cars before leaving the valley, will exceed 13,000 tons.

SAID ABOUT WOMANKIND.
Women, cats and birds are the creatures that waste most time on their toilets.—Charles Nodder.
The merest trifles will affect the mind of a woman.—Jules Leveque.
Life is not long enough for a coquette to play all her tricks in.—Joseph Addison.
Fools that on women trust, for in their speech is death, hell in their smile.—Torquato Tasso.
Woman's love, like lichen on a rock, will still grow where even charity can find no soil to nurture itself.—Bovee.
If a fox is cunning, a woman in love is a thousand times more so.—Prover.
She who makes her husband and her children happy, who reclaims the one from vice and trains up the other to virtue, is a much greater character than ladies described in romances, whose occupation is to murder mankind with shafts from the quiver of their eyes.—Olivier Goldsmith.
At the age of 60 to marry a beautiful girl of 16 is to imitate those ignorant people who buy books to be read by their friends.—Antoine Rivard.
Women are too imaginative and sensitive to have much logic.—Mme. du Deffand.
The woman who loves us is only a woman, but the woman we love is a celestial being whose defects disappear under the prism through which we see her.—Emil de Girardin.
The happiest women, like the happiest nations, have no history.—George Eliot.
A mother's prayers, silent and gentle, can never miss the road to the throne of all bounty.—Henry Ward Beecher.
A good tempered woman, of the order yepest bison, not only warms a pair of expansive shoulders but bespeaks our approbation of them.—Leigh Hunt.

SMOKEHOUSE DAYS AGAIN
T. C. Wilson Suggests Prizes Be Offered for Home-Cured Hams.
Columbia, Mo., April 4.—How to make Missouri hams famous is the subject of a report to the state board of agriculture by T. C. Wilson, who suggests that liberal prizes be offered for the best home-cured ham and bacon to prevent country curing of meat from becoming a lost art.
Recently a pamphlet was issued on "Bottling and Curing Ham and Bacon," and it proved one of the most popular communications ever sent out by the board, indicating an interest in returning to the smokehouse days of every farmer took a personal pride in curing the best of ham and bacon.

NEW METHODS ARE BEST.
One Machine Estimated to Do Work of Ten Men.

In experiments to show how much faster seeds of any kind—corn, potatoes, beans, could be planted with the use of modern seeders and planters, than the old way of planting by hand and cover, a hop, it has been demonstrated that two men and a team of horses, using machines, could do as much work as twenty men doing the same work by hand. That is, one man and his horse and his machine did as much work, and did it better, than ten men could do working along the old-fashioned lines, to say nothing of the cost of maintaining the extra nine men.

Special Attention Diseases of Women
CALL OR WRITE DR. A. E. HOLLEY

Who Can Equal The Des Moines
Before you buy investigate this fruit-leaf silo. The most perfect silo—strong, durable, and easy to erect. Made of finest lumber, weather-proof, rot-proof, moisture-proof. Double doors, double doors, galvanized steel inside hoops, galvanized steel outside hoops, always ready in position. Fully explained in Des Moines and Iowa Catalog. Write for your free form. Free. Write R. C. Higgins, Pres., Des Moines Silo Co., 201 S. 7th Street, Des Moines, Ia.

SEED CORN
We can furnish Yellow Dent, early Yellow King, also white seed corn from farm in Washington Co., Neb. This is choice corn; prices reasonable. We also supply feeder trade. Consignments solicited.
References: Dan's or Bradstreet.
The Nordstrom-Richter Grain Co., Omaha, Neb.

Alfalfa Seed
Best Northwestern Nebraska seed, graded. Prices and samples free.
SCHWABE BROS., Chadron, Neb.
MEN of ideas, who have some inventive ability should write to REEDLEY & WENTZEL, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

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Lightning Pileless Scales
New Pattern Solid Channel Steel Frame
Channels are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground. Lever attachment in shape giving greater strength. Bearings are Eosched. The scale will last a lifetime with ordinary care. Equipped with compound beam force. Furnished absolutely complete except platform plates. Guaranteed accurate and tested to more than its capacity. Write for price and description before buying.
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DISTILLERY TROY, OHIO
Established 1866
Offices and Shipping Depots also at:
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CAPITAL \$500,000.00 Full Paid

FREE 1912 CATALOGUE OF RELIABLE SEEDS
Send your name and address for package of our new famous WHITE TIP RADISH. Absolutely free.
Clovers, Timothy, Alfalfa, Millet, Rape, Cane Seed, Kaffir Corn, Blue Grass, Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets, Cow Peas.
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THE SUBSTITUTE

By Francois Coppee

When Savinien began to ask about Paris, Jean Francois shook his head and refused to answer. He wanted Savinien to remain the simple rustic he had been—the little peasant who had come to Paris with his stick over his shoulder and a bundle on the end of it, shunning the wine shops and going to mass every Sunday.

His uneasiness was not without foundation. Savinien could not long remain the simple rustic that he was on his arrival in Paris. If the gross and noisy pleasures of the wine shop always repelled him, he was profoundly troubled by other temptations, full of danger for the inexperienced of his twenty years.



Went to come to Paris with his stick over his shoulder.

From that time Jean Francois observed a change, little by little, in his manners and his visage. He became more frivolous, more extravagant. He often borrowed from his friend his scanty savings, and he forgot to repay. Jean Francois, feeling that he was abandoned, jealous and forgiving at the same time, suffered and was silent. He felt that he had no right to reproach him, but with the foresight of affection he indulged in cruel and inevitable presentiments.

One evening, as he was mounting the stairs to his room, absorbed in his thoughts, he heard, as he was about to enter, the sound of angry voices, and he recognized that of the old Auvergnat who lodged with Savinien and himself. An old habit of suspicion made him stop at the landing place and listen to learn the cause of the trouble.

"Yes," said the Auvergnat, angrily. "I am sure that some one has opened my trunk and stolen from it the three louis that I had hidden in a little box; and he who has done this thing must be one of the two companions who sleep here, if it were not the servant Maria. It concerns you as much as it does me, since you are the master of the house, and I will drag you to the courts if you do not let me at once break open the valises of the two maons. My poor god! It was here yesterday in its place, and I will tell you just what it was, so that if I find it again nobody can accuse me of having lied. Ah, I know them, my three beautiful gold pieces, and I can see them as plainly as I see you! One piece was more worn than the others; it was of greenish gold, with a portrait of the great emperor. The other was a great old fellow with a queue and epaulettes; and the third, which had on it a Philippe with whiskers, I had marked with my teeth. They I only wanted two more like that to pay for my vineyard? Come, search these fellows' things with me, or I will call the police! Hurry up!"

"All right," said the voice of the landlord. "We will go and search with Maria. So much the worse for you if we find nothing, and the maons get angry. You have forced me to it."

Jean Francois' soul was full of fright. He remembered the embarrassed circumstances and the small loans of Savinien, and how sober he had seemed for some days. And yet

he could not believe that he was a thief. He heard the Auvergnat panting in his eager search, and he passed his closed fists against his breast as if to still the furious beating of his heart.

"Here they are!" suddenly shouted the victorious voice. "Here they are, my louis, my dear treasure; and in the Sunday vest of that little hypocrite of Limousin! Look, landlord, they are just as I told you. Here is the Napoleon, the man with a queue, and the Philippe that I have bitten. See the dents! Ah, the little beggar with the sanctified air. I should have much sooner suspected the other. Ah, the wretch! Well, he must go to the convict prison."

At this moment Jean Francois heard the well-known step of Savinien coming slowly up the stairs.

He is going to his destruction, thought he. Three stories, I have time!

And, pushing open the door, he entered the room, pale as death, where he saw the landlord and the servant stupefied in a corner, while the Auvergnat, on his knees, in the disordered heap of clothes, was kissing the pieces of gold.

"Enough of this," he said, in a thick voice; "I took the money, and put it in my comrade's trunk. But that is too bad. I am a thief, but not a Judas. Call the police; I will not try to escape, only I must say a word to Savinien in private. Here he is."

In fact, the little Limousin had just arrived; and seeing his crime discovered, believing himself lost, he stood there, his eyes fixed, his arms hanging.

Jean Francois seized him forcibly by the neck, as if to embrace him; he put his mouth close to Savinien's ear, and said to him in a low, supplicating voice:

"Keep quiet." Then turning toward the others: "Leave me alone with him. I tell you I won't go away. Lock us in if you wish, but leave us alone."

With a commanding gesture he showed them the door. They went out. Savinien, broken by grief, was sitting on the bed, and lowered his eyes without understanding anything.

"Listen," said Jean Francois, who came and took him by the hands. "I understand! You have stolen three gold pieces to buy some trifle for a girl. That costs six months in prison. But one only comes out from there to go back again, and you will become a pillar of police courts and tribunals. I understand it. I have been seven years at the reform school, a year at Sainte Pelagie, three years at Poissy, five years at Toulon. Now, don't be afraid. Everything is arranged. I have taken it on my shoulders."

"It is dreadful!" said Savinien; but hope was springing up again in his cowardly heart.

"When the elder brother is under the flag, the younger one does not go," replied Jean Francois. "I am your substitute, that's all. You care for me a little, do you not? I am paid. Don't be childish—don't refuse. They would have taken me again one of these days, for I am a runaway from exile. And then, do you see, that life will be less hard for me than for you. I know it all, and I shall not complain if I have not done you this service for nothing, and if you swear to me that you will never do it again. Savinien, I have loved you well, and your friendship has made me happy. It is through it that, since I have known you, I have been honest and pure, as I might always have been, perhaps, if I had had, like you, a father to put a tool in my hands, a mother to teach me my prayers. It was my sole regret that I was useless to you, and that I deceived you concerning myself. Today I have unmasked in saving you. It is all right. Do not cry, and embrace me, for already I hear heavy boots on the stairs. They are coming with the posse, and we must not seem to know each other so well before those chaps."

He pressed Savinien quickly to his breast, then pushed him from him, when the door was thrown wide open.

It was the landlord and the Auvergnat, who brought the police. Jean Francois sprang forward to the landing place, held out his hands for the handcuffs, and said, laughing, "Forward, bad lot!"

"Today he is at Cayenne, condemned for life as an incorrigible."

**Handy Fire Buckets.** The big department and business houses where many people are employed are constantly on the lookout for the new devices that are handy in the emergency of a rapid blaze and there is scarcely one of these places that hasn't its equipment of extinguishers, axes and hose reels. "One of the most interesting appliances," says "Architecture and Building," "is a fire bucket tank, designed to hold six fire buckets with patented, self-raising handles, each bucket filling into the other on the nesting principle, lugs being provided to prevent the buckets from binding or sticking together. In case of fire they may be withdrawn and filled with chemical solution. Enough solution is in the tank to fill each bucket, as the one set into it is withdrawn, and thus without dirt or outside interference a constant supply of six fire buckets of solution may be kept on hand." Thirty-two of these tanks were recently installed in the building of one of the big dry goods companies.

**Fewer Bicycles Used in Russia.** The use of bicycles is decreasing in Russia. One dealer said he had sold 2,000 in 1908, but only half that number in 1909. In Germany the demand for them is stationary.

SPURNS FILTHY LUCRE

ONE MAN FOUND WHO DOES NOT CARE FOR MONEY.

Lure of Comfortable Home, With Greenbacks in Profusion, Unable to Decoy Joseph Flusser From the Life He Loves.

If you were shoveling coal and getting no pay for it and sleeping nights under a wharf and getting such meager bits of food as just happened to fall your way and your brother should come along and discover you after a long, long search and take you by the hand and tell you that he had \$2,000 for you and a good home and plenty to eat, would you run away? Then, if running away, that brother should ask the judge to declare that you were crazy, wouldn't your brother have good ground for his move?

That's the situation presented in the singular case of Benjamin Flusser, who keeps a furniture store at 214 Springfield avenue, one of the main business streets of Newark, N. J., who has asked the court to look into the state of mind of his brother, Joseph, who has been sent to the detention ward of Bellevue hospital, New York, because he runs away from money which almost any man will chase for miles and lose his breath over and cheat and lie and scheme and sell gold bricks for Joseph since his father died on November 25 last leaving an estate of \$14,000, of which \$2,000 was Joseph's share. Benjamin was walking along Grand street, New York, when he ran across Joseph busy shoveling coal into a cellar from a sidewalk.

When Benjamin told him what had happened, Joseph said: "I don't want anybody's money; I hate money; give it away and please go away and let me work. I know I am your brother, but I do not want money. I am working; so go away and let me finish my job."

"My brother cannot be in his right senses," says Benjamin. "He will not sleep in a home and has a place under the Williamsburg bridge. He hates to be in a home and won't work in a store. I want to give him a good job, but he will stay with nobody. He runs after wood and coal carts until they are ready to be unloaded and then he helps."

"Sometimes they give him ten cents, sometimes 15 and maybe a quarter. They say he will not take a quarter, saying he does not want any one's money, while lots of times he works and then goes away without looking for any money or waiting for it."

The money-hating brother is forty-four years old and came from Austria. Before leaving Europe he was one day leaning over a bridge watching bathers below, when the rail against which he leaned snapped and he fell on his head many feet below, striking a pile of lumber. After that he was semi-conscious for six months, and did not recover his mental or physical strength for a year. That was 28 years ago.

With two of his six brothers, Benjamin and Max, his eccentric one came to Newark. He worked with his brothers for a while, left them and worked in Salomon's tannery for four or five years. This was the longest he had ever stayed in one place, and he had saved up several hundred dollars.

The Chicago World's Fair then was advertised and Joseph went to the fair. He lost all his money and became lost to his brothers. They looked for him in Chicago, traced him to various parts, and finally found that he was in New York. From time to time they were told that he had been seen over there, and they went to look for him, but without success.

Max Flusser, a broker, died in Newark, November 25, leaving \$14,000, of which \$10,000 was in cash and \$4,000 in second mortgages. Benjamin Flusser is the administrator of the estate, and, as he says \$2,000 is Joseph's share, he wants to protect his brother and put him in some home or institution where he will be cared for. This is the \$2,000 that Joseph spurns.

Such a Dunce of a Cook.

Phlander C. Knox, secretary of state, is a particular man about the food he eats. In fact, if the dishes do not suit him exactly his appetite fades away to nothing. One day in New York, being in a hurry, he rushed into a cheap restaurant and ordered roast beef. To his intense disgust he found that the beef was not good and immediately proceeded to denounce a well-developed roar. To the proprietor, who hurried up, Mr. Knox exclaimed: "What do you mean by serving spoiled beef?"

"It's that bone-headed cook of mine," said the proprietor. "I told him to cut off that spoiled part before he served the beef!" Whereupon Mr. Knox lost his appetite for a week.—Popular Magazine.

Golden Eloquence.

"I understand that you arranged the formation of your big trust at a banquet." "Yes," replied Dustin Stax. "It has long been known that 'money talks.' But it remained for us to develop its capacities as an after dinner speaker."

Diplomatic.

"How did you get your wife to forego her desire for that expensive evening gown?" "Told her it was just the thing a plain woman needed."—Judge.

IN THE LAND OF COURTESY

Travel in Spain Made a Pleasure Despite Some Small Physical Discomforts.

When the moment for departure has arrived, the train announcer in a Spanish railway station chants, "Senores viajeros al tren—en!"—"Gentlemen travelers to the train!"—in a rhythmic phrase so weird, forlorn and musical that, as Mr. Harry Franck declares, it "winks into the soul like a voice from the abyssal past."

But now as ever, the Spaniard is more polite than punctual, and the gentlemen travelers need not hurry. Their train will not. In one of the rare bits of travel by rail that diversified his "Four Months Afoot in Spain," Mr. Franck reached the station a minute or two after the platform gate was locked.

"The train I had hoped to take had, officially speaking, departed. A railway hanger-on in rags and hemp sandals, however, climbed the iron pickets and shouted a word to the engineer. Then, beckoning me to follow, he trotted back and rapid authority-tively on the closed window of the ticket office.

"Senor," he said, as the agent looked out, 'be kind enough to sell this caballero a ticket.'

"The train is gone," answered the agent.

"Not so, senor!" replied the bundle of rags, haughtily. "I am having it held that this cavalier may take it."

"Ah, very well," responded the official; and having sold me the ticket, he handed to the hanger-on the key of the platform gate. As I passed through it, the latter held out his hand, into which I dropped a copper.

"Muchisimas gracias, caballero," he said, bowing profoundly. "And may your grace forever travel with God."

The third-class carriage, "a bare wooden cell of the size of a piano crate," was packed with ten persons, and with all the bags and chateaus under which nine of them had been able to totter to the station. The heap, placed between the two plank benches, equaled a cartload, and was crowned by a crate of cackling hens.

Yet despite undeniable physical discomforts, the delightful manners of the peasant travelers made the journey agreeable. The talk was general and merry; nine times he was invited to share a fellow traveler's lunch; each passenger dropped at a way station departed with the benedictions of his fellow-travelers.—Youth's Companion.

Walnut for Gunstocks.

A number of attempts have been made by gun manufacturers to obtain walnut from the United States for gunstocks, but the wood has invariably been found unsuitable for the high class guns, and it has not heretofore been used for guns of poor quality. The difficulty is not in the strength of the wood, but in the color, which is dark brown, with none of the yellow and light brown streaks that are found so attractive for gunstocks. The walnut that has been used for British gunstocks has come from Italy, Switzerland and France. It is said, however, that the last tree suitable for gunstocks in Italy has apparently been cut, so that the supply is now French, but the prices for the French walnut are going up so high that they may within a few years become prohibitive. The French walnut is now particularly in demand for veneering purposes, it being found more profitable, as a rule, to cut it for veneer than to sell it for gunstocks. Thus it is quite likely that a situation will develop where American walnut gunstocks will be in demand.

How Diviners Are Guided.

Frau Tukory, the wife of a well-to-do Hungarian land owner, who is said to have a special talent for discovering minerals with a divining rod, describes in a Budapest newspaper the different sensations which she experiences. When searching for a lost vein of silver near a mine in Germany belonging to Professor Pfahl, of Bonn university, she says she felt violent twitchings in her right arm. This was a sign to her to turn to the right, and a few yards further on shooting pains in her arms and breathlessness told her that she was above the spot. The vein was found the next day near the surface.

On the other hand, when she discovered petroleum in Hanover she had a feeling as if her head were being bound tightly with a cloth. Frau Tukory first made a name as a diviner by discovering coal on M. Jan Kubelik's estate in Bohemia.—Vienna Correspondence London Standard.

World-Famous Institution.

Lloyd's recently celebrated its centenary in London, but this does not mean that this great organization for collecting maritime intelligence is but a hundred years old. Its agencies through which every coast in the world is jealously watched were established in November, 1811, but Lloyd's goes back to the seventeenth century when underwriters used to meet at Edward Lloyd's coffee-house, in Tower street, to transact business and exchange information. In 1774 the institution was moved to the Royal Exchange, where it has since remained.

What the "Ads" Say. Willis—Do you know that the mine we thought was no good has yielded \$9,000,000 in the past two months? Gillis—Who says so? Our company? Willis—No; the prospectus of the company that is promoting the mine next to ours.—Puck.

His Disappointment. "You say he was disappointed in love?" "He certainly was." "But I thought he married the girl he loved?" "So he did. And then he found that two cannot live as cheaply as one."

Women are queer creatures," he remarked sagely. "What's the matter now?" "I've noticed that the bigger the meal my wife gets the less she eats herself."

WHALE WAS A FIGHTER

EXACTED HEAVY PENALTY FOR DEATH OF HER CALF.

Hunters Paid Dearly for Blunder of Man Who Wielded Harpoon—Amazing Vindictiveness Shown by Ocean Monster.

The gray whale, a huge mammal that inhabits the North Pacific ocean, and is most often found along the American coast, particularly in the Gulf of California, makes so vigorous a fight when attacked and is so terrible an adversary that it is known among sailors as the devil-fish.

These huge sea mammals are sometimes a source of much danger to peaceful passing boats, having the same effect as a cow on a railroad track. A vessel bowing along at full speed, hitting one of these immense bodies a broadside blow is visibly disturbed, and if the ship is small and weak there is often a wreck.

It has always been a standing order among the whalers that a calf should never be injured when the mother is near. Neglect of this order was once the cause of a catastrophe. A fleet of thirteen American whaleships was off the coast of Lower California, and fifty-two boats, four from each ship, were out. In some way, in striking a large cow whale, a harpoon transfixed her calf, which was at her side, and killed it instantly.

The mother quickly satisfied herself that the calf was dead, and then turned upon her aggressors like a veritable demon of destruction.

While carefully avoiding the exposure of her body to attack, she spread devastation among the flotilla. When she arose to the surface it was but for a second, to emit an expiration like the hiss of a lifting safety-valve, and at the same instant to destroy a boat or complete the destruction of one already hopelessly damaged. Every blow was dealt with accuracy and an appearance of premeditation. The speed of the monster was so great that she appeared almost simultaneously at widely separated points. Not content with dealing one tremendous blow at a boat, and reducing it to a bundle of loose boards, she attacked the wreckage again and again.

Utter demoralization seized even the veterans. The distance to the shore was great, and the huge whale, so far from spending her fury, seemed only to grow more desperately in earnest as the work of destruction went on. At last two boats succeeded in reaching the beach. The crews had hardly leaped overboard to run their craft up when close behind them in the shallow water appeared their relentless enemy. She was joined to the shore and the work of destruction went on. At last two boats succeeded in reaching the beach. The crews had hardly leaped overboard to run their craft up when close behind them in the shallow water appeared their relentless enemy. She was joined to the shore and the work of destruction went on.

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NEVER AGAIN FOR THIS MAN

Youth Meant Well, but Recollection of Episode Is a Haunting Memory. The newly established practice in the Equal Rights association of appointing attractive young women to dispose of suffrage literature, badges, sandwiches, etc., has been the cause of some amusing mistakes. One of these was wholly lacking in humor, from the point of view of the unfortunate person who lived through it. It was this way: An amiable young man, walking down Broadway one morning a short time ago, saw standing on the corner a beautiful young girl. She held in her hand a bunch of violets and carnations. At her feet lay a tray of these flowers, and she glanced shyly and appealingly at the passer-by. The young man had started across the street when he saw her. He hesitated, turned, looked back at her uncertainly, and then squaring his shoulders, strode to her side. "May I be permitted to buy them all and help the cause along?" he asked gallantly, standing before her, hat in hand, and smiling an irresistible smile. The girl turned, looked at him for an instant in blank amazement, and then flushed indignantly. The wretched youth suddenly saw a boy dart from a near-by store and rush up to the young lady with a handful of change. She took the change, plinned on her flowers and with a withering glance at the would-be supporter of the "cause," who remained rooted to the spot, marched away.

When he was able to speak dispassionately of the incident, the youth declared that to the best of his recollection the pavement opened and swallowed him whole.—New York Daily Mail.

Mathematics in Ancient Egypt. Among recent archaeological discoveries in Egypt is that of a roll of papyrus in an excellent state of preservation and dating from the year 1700 B. C. The roll has a long title, part of which reads, "Instructions to enable one to know the Dark Things," and the gist of it suggests that the Egyptians were good at mathematics. Without doubt the Egyptians of that time possessed a knowledge of the elements of arithmetic. Numerous examples demonstrate that their principal operations with integrals and fractions were by means of addition and multiplication; but subtraction and division were not known in their present form. However, by a longer and more involved process they arrived at results pretty accurately. In the papyrus are found equations, for example: "Ten measures of barley are divided between ten persons in such a way that each succeeding person receives an eighth less than the person immediately preceding him. What proportion does each one get?" Another problem is: "There are seven men, each one of which has seven cats; each cat has eaten seven rats; each rat has eaten seven grains of barley; each grain of barley must have produced seven measures of grain. How much grain has been lost?" The papyrus contains also the calculation as to the area of a circle, the quadrature of a circle, and the cubic measurement of the pyramids.—Harper's Weekly.

Peculiar Affliction. A case of "giants' disease," or acromegaly, is reported from Low Moor, Bradford, Yorkshire, England. The patient, Mr. Harry Faulkner, of Morely-court, Low Moor, a man of thirty, states that he was a normal boy up to the age of fourteen, when his toes and jaw began to grow very large. He continued his employment on the railway at Bradford, but at twenty-one had to cease work, as his frame had grown so much and he had become weak. He was then seven feet tall and weighed over seventeen tons. The utmost caution had to be taken in walking, as his limbs came out of joint easily. He is still growing, and his left hip has become so large as to prevent him from standing upright. He is able to sit up for only a few hours each day, and is provided with a special chair of large proportions. He says that he is never free from pain, and has lost the sight of one eye. Mr. Faulkner's parents are both about medium height, as are his brother and sister.

American Raisin Industry. The largest importation of raisins on record was that of 1884, when a total of 54,000,000 pounds entered the country, as against but 2,500,000 pounds in the fiscal year 1911. The marked falling off in importations of raisins is the result of the rapid increase in domestic production, which first attained commercial importance in the early seventies.—The American Raisin Industry had its beginning in the great San Joaquin valley of California, which is still the chief producing area in the United States. In 1873 the California crop was but 120,000 pounds, while in 1910 it had grown to 112,000,000 pounds. While these figures suggest a growing consumption of raisins, the per capita consumption of raisins in the United States in 1910 was but one and one-half pounds, compared with five pounds in the United Kingdom.

All Served. Lady—Couldn't you possibly have saved your friend who was captured by the cannibals? African Traveler—Unfortunately not. When I arrived he was already scratched off the map.

MUCH LIKE LEGAL EXECUTION

How Two Women, Justly Incensed, Did Away With the Disturber of Their Rest. A north side family gave a "big" dinner recently and left a good part of it on the table until the next morning. In the night Mr. Rat smelled the good things left on the table, sunk his teeth into the butter, scratched the oyster dressing out on the table and then, getting his feet well soaked in the cranberry sauce, seemed to delight in leaving his red tracks all over the white table cloth. The next night the two women members of the family were in the house alone. They heard the rat industriously gnawing his way through the kitchen floor. He finished the job and spent the greater part of the night exploring the dining room and kitchen, as he could be plainly heard in the stillness. When sleep became impossible the two women, in spite of their natural fear of rats, got out of bed and chased the rat back down the hole he had gnawed in the floor. Then they laid a piece of wood over the opening. But the rat was persistent. He pushed the wood away and began his nightly scampering. The two women got out of bed again, and placing a sadiron over the hole, they vowed vengeance on the disturber of their rest. With all points of egress in the shape of doors closed, there was no hope of escape for the rat. After a chase of half an hour the rat finally took refuge in the kindling box behind the stove. A sewing board was placed over the box and the rat was a captive. But that did not end matters. The next problem was the execution. Tired out, the two women sat down to reflect. They thought of hot water to scald the enemy to death. But they decided it was too cruel. So they dressed, got a wash tub, placed kindling box and all in the tub and carried the tub out under the hydrant. The water was held down under the water. And thus the rat died. This story merely explains the screams that came from the house mentioned. Of course the neighbors knew the trouble when they saw the rat the next morning, but they didn't know what to think of it until the situation was explained.—Indianapolis News.

Canned Bananas. New canning and preserving processes, reported from Formosa and Buenos Aires, may ultimately have a great effect on food prices. It is said that a Japanese confectioner in Tainan, South Formosa, has discovered a process by which the banana may be canned. He has interested several wealthy Japanese, and a \$100,000 company has been organized to build two factories. As canned or preserved bananas have been very unsatisfactory, the Formosan undertaking will be watched with much interest. An official test has been made in Buenos Aires of a new Argentine process of preserving meats, fish and vegetables. The invention, which is patented, consists in the preparation of a fluid that may be used by the housewife as well as in large establishments. The commission which made the official test states: "As the chemical analysis has not revealed the presence of any antiseptic or any other substance injurious to health, it may be concluded that meat and fish treated in this manner are perfectly adapted for food."

Cheese. The English, the Germans, and the Norwegians are great consumers of cheese, but the people of Switzerland surpass them all. The cheese of Zermatt is so hard that one is obliged to scrape it or cut off chunks with a hatchet, and its use is considered most important on all ceremonious occasions. The rank of a Swiss family is known by the age of its cheese, and the more affection or respect a guest inspires the harder is the cheese which is cut in his honor. It is said that there are families in Switzerland whose cheeses date from the first French revolution, and these are served only at baptisms, weddings, and after funerals. The larder in every family is guarded with care, and the cheese is named. Upon the birth of a new heir a cheese is made that takes the name given him or her, and that particular cheese is never under any circumstances cut until the boy or girl grows up and is married. On such occasion each of the guests takes a piece of cheese from the bridegroom and from the bride and drinks to their felicity, the cheese held aloft.—Harper's Weekly.

Wary. "Aren't you getting weary of the winter?" "Yes, mighty weary." "It seems to me I can't stand the cold weather as well as I used to. I suppose you feel the same way." "Oh, I don't mind the cold weather so much. It's the postcards I keep getting from people who are in California, and want me to know that it is 'just like June' out there."

Called. "I thought Brown expected to be elected for a second term?" "He did." "What happened?" "He made an announcement that he would not be a candidate unless the people made it clear to him that they wanted him to run." "Well?" "The people called his bluff."

Consignment HIDES STEADY

There is no special change in the hide market since our prices went to press a week ago and we leave quotations the same for another week. Prices in general fairly steady and we think they will be pretty well sustained.

Table with columns for SALT CURED HIDES, DRY HIDES, TALLOW, and FURS. Lists various types of hides and furs with their respective prices.

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Telephone 899. 115 North Third Street. NO SUMMER THAT YEAR. Snow and Ice Prevailed in June, July and August, 1816.

The year 1816 was known throughout the United States and Europe as the coldest ever experienced by any person then living, says the Danbury (Conn.) News. There are persons in northern New York who have been in the habit of keeping diaries for years, and it is from the pages of an old diary begun in 1810 and kept unbroken until 1840 that the following information regarding this year without summer has been taken:

January was so mild that most persons allowed their fires to go out and did not burn wood except for cooking. There were a few cold days, but they were very few. Most of the time the air was warm and spring-like. February was not cold. Some days were colder than any in January, but the weather was about the same. March from the first to the sixth, was inclined to be windy. It came in like a small horn and went out like a very innocent sheep. April came in warm, but as the days grew longer the air became colder, and by the last of May there was a temperature like that of winter, with plenty of snow and ice. In May the young buds were frozen dead, ice formed half an inch thick on ponds and rivers, corn was killed and the cornfields were planted again and again, until it became too late to raise a crop. By the last of May in this climate the trees are usually in leaf and birds and flowers are plentiful. When the last of May arrived in 1816 everything had been killed by the cold. June was the coldest month roses ever experienced in this latitude. Frost and ice were as common as buttercups usually are. Almost every green thing was killed; all fruit was destroyed. Snow fell to inches deep in Vermont. There was a seven-inch fall in the interior of New York state and the same in Massachusetts. There were only a few moderately warm days. Everybody looked, longed and waited for warm weather, but warm weather did not come. It was also dry; very little rain fell. All summer long the wind blew steadily from the north in blasts, laden with snow and ice. Mothers knit socks of double thickness for their children, and made thick mittens. Planting and shivering were done together, and the farmers who worked out their taxes on the country roads wore overcoats and mittens. A farmer near Townsboro, Vt., owned a large field of corn. He built fires. Nearly every night he and his men took turns in keeping up the fire and watching that the corn did not freeze. The farmer was rewarded for his tireless labors by having the only crop of corn in the region. July came in with snow and ice. On the fourth of July ice as thick as window glass formed throughout New England, New York and in some parts of Pennsylvania. Indian corn, which in some parts of the east had strug-

gled through May and June, gave up, froze and died. To the surprise of everybody, August proved the worst month of all. Almost every green thing in this country and Europe was blasted with frost. Snow fell at Barnet, 30 miles from London, England, on August 29. Newspapers received from England stated that 1816 would be remembered by the existing generation as the year in which there was no summer. There was great privation, and thousands of persons would have perished in this country had it not been for the abundance of fish and wild game.

WHEN PLANTING TREES. Always Select the Best When Buying Nursery Stock. Select the tree best suited for your purpose, be that shade, ornamental, fruit, production of lumber, wind-break or fence post. Bear in mind that the tree you plant, if of proper species, may be a shelter and pride of future generations, or if wrongly selected it may last but a decade. The one advantage, that of rapid growth, should not decide what tree to plant. Innumerable insects, fungoid diseases and the necessity for frequent pruning, besides a brief period of existence, may characterize the tree of your choice, and it should be discarded. Where there is slight opportunity for frequent watering, tree species demanding large quantities of water should be discarded. They will be disappointing. Elms, cottonwood and swamp maples are among the class requiring much water. The oak, ash, sugar maple, Norway maple, walnut, catalpa, etc., succeed with a moderate quantity of moisture. Good roots in ample quantity are of vital importance to the tree's successful growth. In digging spare not the labor but secure all the roots possible without mutilation. The top of a tree should not be mutilated. Cutting off the leading shoots is extremely bad practice, only to be tolerated with cottonwood and soft (swamp) maples. Too large a tree should be avoided. Keep the roots fresh and moist by wrapping in wet burlap while conveying them to planting grounds. Evergreens especially should be kept moist. When the resinous sap hardens from a few moments' exposure to the sun and wind the tree is dead. Rice Croquettes.—Two cups of cold boiled rice, two tablespoonsful sugar, two eggs, one-fourth teaspoonful grated nutmeg, one tablespoonful milk. Put the rice into a bowl with the sugar, one well beaten egg and the nutmeg. Roll between floured hands into cone shapes, then roll in breadcrumbs and dip into one egg and milk, beaten together, and again in breadcrumbs. Fry in deep fat. You see this ad, so will others see yours.

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