

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL
405 W. Illinois Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.
City Office—Rooms 2 and 3, Rock Island Building, corner Sixth and Edmond streets.

The St. Joseph Journal Publishing Co., Publishers.
W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager.

Subscription Rates:
Daily, per year \$1.00
Daily, six months .60
Daily, three months .30
Daily, one month .10
Tri-Weekly, per year .40
Tri-Weekly, per year .20
Semi-Weekly, per year .20
Weekly, per year .10

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OKLAHOMA LAND SHARKS.
Land sharks in Oklahoma are found to be nothing new. On a farm three miles south of Mulhall, Ok., the jawbone of an immense prehistoric shark was found this week.

GROUCH ON PORK DEAL.
"Here's the pork market going to be in July? Thinking of taking a flyer at the clock game for a little easy money are you? Well, I am not in the pork game, but at that it looks like a pretty good time for me to start a book on futures. You need picking and part of my civil service code reads: If you see one that needs picking, pick him. Candidly, Bill, if I knew how and what the pork market was going to be next July, I would at once begin rehearsals for a Nero act that would make the burning of Rome look like penny fireworks in the back yard."

SOME ALFALFA POINTERS.
Alfalfa should never be pastured the first season, and in most cases it will be best to use it for hay-making during the second season, in order that it may become thoroughly established before animals are allowed to tramp over it. It should never be tramped over, as this injures the crown of the plants. Horses and sheep are more likely to damage in this way than are cattle or hogs. With cattle and sheep, care must be exercised to avoid bloating. At first the animals should be turned in for only a short time each day, and when the alfalfa is wet with dew or rain there is still greater need of care to avoid bloating. It is wise to be a little more careful than with clover. Alfalfa may be successfully raised on almost any type of soil, providing that it is well drained, free of weeds and in a reasonable state of fertility. Good drainage must be provided. The ground must be made free of weed seeds. Soils lacking in fertility should be well manured, as alfalfa requires large amounts of plant food. If sufficient manure is not to be had, it should be supplemented with a commercial fertilizer rich in phosphoric acid and potash. If the soil is sour, it must be limed before alfalfa can do well. Inoculation of the soil will generally be necessary.

GOVERNMENT GUESS.
According to the government interpretation of its crop figures, the promise on May 1 was for a yield of 489,000,000 bu. of wheat. This is less than 4,000,000 bu. smaller than the largest crop ever raised in this country, and about 25,000,000 bu. larger than the big crop of last year. The acreage abandonment was greater than the trade at large expected, and the condition was about 1 to 2 points below the most sanguine estimates. The area remaining for harvest is the second largest on record, the first being 32,510,000 in 1903 or 1,142,000 acres less than promised for harvest this year. The attempt yesterday was the first the government has made to interpret the meaning in bushels. The official interpretation shows that the popular trade figures have heretofore been too low. This accounts in part for the fact that the final official figures last year showed a crop of 464,000,000 bu., although the trade figured the May report to mean a yield of only 417,000,000 bu. There was much less comment than usual when the figures were announced, but the issue of the report in detail with its interpretation in bushels will undoubtedly be given a bearish construction both in this country and in Europe. The percentage losses were largest in Oklahoma where 32 per cent of the aver-

Daddy's Bedtime Story — Never Climb Trees For Apples on Sunday



WHEN daddy turned the gas clean out and started to tiptoe back to the library there arose a doleful wail from the cribs of Jack and Evelyn.
"Gracious me," exclaimed daddy, stopping short, "whatever can be the matter?"
"You didn't tell us our bedtime story," said Evelyn. "No, you didn't," chimed in Jack.
"Well," said daddy, "there must be some reason for that. Can either one of you think of it?"
There was a long silence, and finally daddy asked, "Who pulled a feather out of Mr. Rooster's tail this morning?"
"O-h," said Evelyn, "I did, but I couldn't help it, daddy, dear. My dolly needed a new bonnet so dreadfully."
"Well, that sounds reasonable," said daddy, "and I'll tell a story. But I warn you I'll be about as good little girl and a good little boy."
"I don't care," said Evelyn, "if you'll only sit by my crib and hold my hand so I'll know that you aren't really, truly, scolding me."
"Not so very long ago," began daddy, "a brother and sister named Jim and Jennie went out of the house hand in hand to walk down the long lane to Sunday school. They had on their nicest clothes, and they were washed so clean that they looked like those lovely children in the soap advertisements. Half way down the lane they saw that Farmer Drummond's apples had just begun to get their cheeks pink, and Jennie's mouth began to water.
"O-h, Jim," she said, jumping up and down—"oh, Jim, you must get some apples!"
"Can't," said Jim, who was a boy of few words. "It's Sunday."
"Aw, please," said Jennie.
"Now, Jim, could you resist his little sister's plea, so up the tree he shinned, but before he had reached the first apple down he came knee-bank and spoiled his clothes. His new sailor hat was a wreck, his shirt waist was a sight and one knickerbocker leg was all split. And what do you think Jennie said?"
"You stily boy," she said, "I never told you to climb a tree on Sunday to pick apples. I thought you would stay on the ground and knock them down with a pole."
"Now, what do you think of that?" asked daddy.
"O-h, Jim," she said, "she was bad," said Evelyn.
Daddy sighed.

age was abandoned, Kansas next with 22 per cent, and Texas last with 7 per cent. The condition in Oklahoma is 29 points lower and in Texas eight points lower than last year, while in Kansas it is eleven points higher.

IN WOMAN'S REALM

TASTY DISHES.
Creamed Shrimps—One cup of shrimps (dry), one tablespoon butter, two tablespoons cream, one-half onion grated (omit if desired), one-half cup of boiled rice, one-half cup of sweet cream. Put butter in a pan, when hot stir in onion and rice, add cream, shrimps, and catsup, stir until it boils, then let simmer five minutes.

SOUP.
Creamed Shrimps—One cup of shrimps (dry), one tablespoon butter, two tablespoons cream, one-half onion grated (omit if desired), one-half cup of boiled rice, one-half cup of sweet cream. Put butter in a pan, when hot stir in onion and rice, add cream, shrimps, and catsup, stir until it boils, then let simmer five minutes.

ECONOMICAL ORANGE MARMALADE.
Save the peel after the oranges are eaten, keep as large as possible, when about two dozen have collected, boil till tender, when the white pith can easily be removed with a spoon while still warm. Put through the food chopper, just cover with water to cook, add sugar, one cupful to two of peel, boil and can. Then when prepared in heavy, prepare, take a large handful of stalks, unpeeled, and cut out on wrapping paper; weigh, allowing one-half pound sugar to one pound fruit. Put in kettle for boiling, sprinkle in sugar, and stand overnight. When sufficient juice will have run for cooking, add canned peel to taste; two to four pounds of rhubarb to quart can of peel. Boil till it thickens, stirring frequently. This is an economical and delicious fruit.

CORNMEAL.
New Use for Cornmeal.—To keep your hands smooth and white, do not buy lotions and cold creams, but try plain cornmeal mixed with a small quantity of salt. You will find it most effective.

GASOLINE AND CORNMEAL.—Dip a stiff brush in gasoline, then in cornmeal, and rub over any soiled vesting garment. You will be surprised to see how beautifully it will clean and freshen it. It also removes spots from rugs and draperies.

UNEARTH BURIED TREASURE

Story Verified of Finding of Iron Pot in Kansas Containing \$5,000.
Leavenworth, Kan., May 10.—After all investigation, George Rensburg, Potter, Kan., has declared true the story of an iron pot containing bills to the amount of probably \$5,000 unearthed more than a year ago by John M. Rector, tenant on a farm owned by Curtis Gauss, in Salt Creek Valley. The pot was found about 4 feet below the surface of the ground at a spot 25 yards west of the old Military road, and at the time the story was discredited but following his investigation Rensburg states that not only is the story true, but that the money, in three rolls, each 2 inches in diameter, is in Leavenworth in the possession of Gauss.

While digging a trench to carry off water from a well about to overflow, Rector struck a large stone with the spade. When dug out of the ditch it was found that two other stones had supported it and the three hid an iron pot. Beside the vessel was a bayonet of the type used years ago and several pieces of iron.

For years there has been a legend told by Potter residents of a man named Smith who buried \$5,000 somewhere near there. Efforts were at one time made to find the money, but they were unsuccessful. "Red" Smith, a druggist in this city, has said he is a nephew of the man who buried the money and that he always has thought it was hidden somewhere on the Gauss farm.

FOOD VALUE OF PLANTS.
Protein, starch, fat, sugar and fiber are the nutrients that make up foods. Protein is the only one from which muscle and tissue can be made—the others serve to produce heat, energy and fat. Starch and sugar are equal in food value. The fiber in the plant cut green has the same food value as starch—when the plant is mature the fiber becomes largely indigestible as in starch. Fat serves the same purpose in the animal body as starch; it is more concentrated, having two and one-fourth times as much nutriment in a given weight.

RICE TRADE OF SOUTH CHINA

Imports and Exports Large, Though Crop in Our Province Was Failure.

Washington, May 10.—United States Consul General George E. Anderson, Hong Kong, sends the following to Daily Consular and Trade Reports:
"The rice trade of Hong Kong was very satisfactory in 1910. There being an almost complete failure of the crop in Kwangtung Province, a brisk business was done in rice from Saigon and Siam. Shipments to the United States and the Philippines were larger than in 1909 and shipments into China were overwhelmingly greater. Prices during the first half of the year were stable and firm."
"When it became apparent that there would be a failure of the first rice crop in Kwangtung Province, prices advanced to such a point that charitable organizations were formed in the Chinese province to handle rice at cost and prevent widespread suffering. Shipments from Hong Kong to Canton amounted about 48,000 tons, as compared with about 3,000 tons the year previous. The year in China closed with a strong demand for the grain and rising prices.

"Local brokers estimate that 99 per cent of the rice imported into China last year was from Hong Kong as compared with 82 per cent in 1909. About four-fifths of China's imports on an average are into Kwangtung Province through Kowlopp, Lappa and Canton, in order named. Amoy in the south and Darwin in the north also import in considerable amounts each year."
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HINDI COTTON IN EGYPT.

Efforts of United States to Introduce New Cotton Plant.

Washington, D. C., May 6.—That the requirements of the cotton-goods industry necessitates the information of approximately 60,000,000 pounds of Egyptian cotton, costing \$16,000,000, is probably unknown to the majority of readers, who read of the enormous crops of cotton produced in our Southern States and learn that during the last seven months all records have been broken and practically \$500,000,000 worth of that staple has been exported.
But it was the considerable value of this import that induced the U. S. Department of Agriculture several years ago to endeavor to develop Egyptian cotton culture in the United States in order to supply our own market with a home-grown product.

TO RESTORE FERTILITY.
To restore fertility sow a mixture of oats and peas early in the spring, plow down just before the oats ripen and sow to the acre 15 pounds crimson clover and half a bushel of oats. Plow again in the first part of October and sow to rye, adding such grass seeds as desired, and in March of the next spring broadcast 8 pounds of red clover seed to the acre. If all of the plowing and harrowing are done thoroughly the soil will be in good shape to produce grass. If a dressing of 200 pounds per acre of guano and 25 bushels wood ashes per acre each year is used and this course is pursued for three or four years, the fertility of the soil will be restored so it will produce a large yield of corn.

SEE SIGNS OF CHEAPER BEEF

Cattlemen Shipping Stock from Texas to Pastures Say Herds Are Large.

Cottonwood Falls, Kan., May 9.—Beef may be cheaper next fall according to cattlemen who are shipping in here from Texas. Since April 1 more than 1,000 cars of cattle have been shipped from Texas to pastures in this country and it is estimated that within a radius of fifty miles of here more than 150,000 cattle have been brought in for grass fattening. The shipping season will continue about two weeks longer and it is estimated that at least 50,000 head will be added to the number of cattle already in the pastures. This is a high record for fattening in this section and the cattlemen assert that the increase is an indication that prices will be considerably lower next fall.

California and Back

First Class MAY 12, 13 and 14
Return Limit July 31
You may ride in The California Limited and enjoy Fred Harvey meals, Stopovers everywhere. Numerous inexpensive side trips. Ask for excursion folders.
GEORGE BUTTERLY, City Passenger Agent, A. T. & S. F. Railway, St. Joseph, Mo.

We Know Piano Value

Having given our undivided attention to it during our entire lifetime. We have closely observed the pianos given away by the puzzle contest dealer and never yet have we known of them giving any other than the VERY CHEAPEST KIND OF AN INSTRUMENT.

It Is Not a \$500 Piano
NEITHER IS IT A \$450, \$400, \$350, \$300, \$250 or even a \$200 Piano, gauged by the Standard of VALUES always to be found at JENKINS'.

WARNING

Doubtless in a few days you will receive a SO-CALLED CREDIT CHECK for \$150 or \$200, WITH AN INVITATION accompanying it to call at the Piano Contest Dealer's Store and look at a piano upon which this so-called credit check will be applied as part pay. DON'T FORGET that the pianos are RAISED IN PRICE SO AS TO TAKE CARE of this VALUELESS PURCHASE CHECK and will leave the dealer MORE TO BE PAID by you in cash or easy payments than the same quality of instrument can be purchased for elsewhere.

Don't let this BOGUS certificate cause you to get excited so that you will RUSH DOWN to the contest dealer and "CASH IN," because when you COOL DOWN and realize that you have been hasty, you will find that you are "CASH OUT."

There can be no real true satisfaction in trying to make yourself and your friends believe that you have a \$500 PIANO when in your HEART and POCKETBOOK you know it to be only a \$200 (or less) piano. Very probably the schemer is here only for a few months and we believe the MORAL AN FINANCIAL RISK in him is only worth about one-tenth of one per cent (1-10 of 1%). YOU are absolutely safe in dealing with the old established piano dealer known for honesty and square dealing who has been here for years, and whose moral and financial risk is an established fact of 100%.

Greater Piano Values Have Never Been Known
And could be quoted only under the Jenkins Plan of One Price, and that price always the lowest.

Table listing piano models and prices: \$150 Newest Upright Grand Wagners, \$175 Newest Upright Grand Camp & Co's, \$200 Newest Upright Grand Schmidt & Schultz, \$210 Newest Upright Grand Clarendons, \$225 Newest Upright Grand Brooks, \$250 Newest Upright Grand Healsy.

J. W. Jenkins' Sons Music Co.

St. Joseph, Kansas City and Joplin, Mo.; Independence, Hutchinson and Salina, Kan.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Fort Smith, Ark.

OUR window displays give you an idea of what is here for you. And Selz Shoes are better than they look—no mere polish of good looks, no veneer of goodness, but solid worth clear through—the choicest of leathers, the best of workmanship.



Selz Beauty K42—Velvet Pump, silk bow, Cuban heel and round toe—one that fits at the heel \$3.00

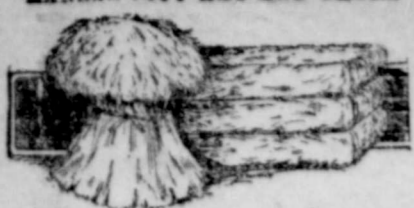
You had better come in this week and experience the satisfaction that comes from wearing Selz shoes.

MALCOLM & SCHULE ROYAL BLUE STORE
Corby-Forsee Building Fifth and Feltz Railroad Fares Related.

MORRIS & COMPANY advertisement for Supreme Hams, Supreme Bacon, Supreme Sausage, Supreme Dried Beef, and Lion Brand Canned Meats.

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HAY

ALFALFA

and other Hay Wanted for Early Delivery. We Want Round Baled Hay, Baled Direct from the Windrow While in the Sap.

The Highest Market Prices Paid. R. A. PAULY & CO. Station A. Kansas City, Mo.

HAY DEALERS.

We solicit your consignments or will buy your hay for C. O. B. cars your track. Write us.

K. C. HAY CO.

1200 W. 11th St. KANSAS CITY, MO. Correspondence Solicited. Bell Phone 6285 M. Home Phone 599 M.

HAY CLARK WYRICK & CO.

313 N. West 11th St. KANSAS CITY, MO. When shipping to Kansas City give us a bill of lading. Liberal advances, quick returns.

We solicit correspondence. Established 1888.

ST. JOSEPH HAY AND FEED.

HAY WM MUSTERMAN & CO.

Receivers and Shippers of HAY, GRAIN and MILL FEED

A Specialty of Mixed Cows of Mill Feed Write for Prices Before You Buy.

315 North 11th St. ST. JOSEPH, MO. Bell Phone 4770 Home Phone 2270

HAY AND MILL FEED FOR SALE

In car load lots or less. Write us for prices when in the market.

FOGARTY, KNEIB & CO.

1402-4 South 11th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

Penny & Penny

813 to 823 South 7th St. Receivers and SHIPPERS of HAY, Grain and Mill Feed. Also Alfalfa, Clover, and other feeds. Write for prices on small quantities or on car lots.

OLD HAYWARD WHISKEY

It still wins thousands of friends among the particular folks who want real good pure delicious richly flavored whiskey.

4 Full Quarts ONLY \$3.50

Express prepaid.

Beautiful Matchless Sale and Cork Screws with every order FREE

SELF & BINSWANGER The Fine Whiskey Folks 622-6 Edmond St., St. Joseph, Mo.

HORSES AND MULES.

WANTED TO BUY

Horses, Mares and Mules from 4 to 10 years old. Stock must be fat and broken to work. Highest cash price paid. We carry a nice line of young mules for farmers.

JOHN HANN Box 1021 South 9th St., Northwest Corner First and Park, St. Joseph, Mo.

OKLAHOMA'S STATISTICS

First Comparative Statement of Farm Data Issued By Census Bureau.

Washington, D. C., May 11.—Census Director Durand issued today the first official statement from the Census Bureau relative to the agricultural statistics of the state of Oklahoma collected at the Thirteenth Decennial United States Census April 15, 1910.

It is based on a preliminary comparative summary submitted to the director by Dr. Le Grand Powers, chief statistician of the Division of Agriculture in the Bureau of the Census. This summary shows, for both the census of 1910 and that of 1900, the reported total value of farm land, buildings, and implements and machinery; total acreage; improved acreage; average acres per farm; average value per acre of farm land and buildings; average value per acre of farm land alone; and the aggregate expenditure for labor and fertilizers.

Attention is called to the fact that the figures are subject to revision later, as a number of farms whose returns are incomplete will be included in the final tables. These additions will not, in all probability, modify any of the amounts or ratios contained in the present statement.

The census of agriculture was taken primarily for the purpose of obtaining an accurate inventory of all classes of farm property existing on April 15, 1910, a complete exhibit of farm operations during the year ended December 31, 1909, and a statement of the number and value of domestic animals in cities and villages on April 15, 1910.

Statements relative to acreage and value of crops and the domestic animals of Oklahoma will be issued by Director Durand as soon as the tabulation of this data has been completed.

For the purpose of comparison the figures of 1900 for Indian Territory have been included with those of Oklahoma.

The Rates of Increase and Decrease.

It is pointed out in the statement today that the principal rates of increase in Oklahoma in 1910, as against 1900, among the items for which percentages are given in the first section of the summary, are: In the total value of all farm land alone, 323 per cent; in the total value of farm land and buildings, 221 per cent; in the total value of farm buildings alone, 217 per cent; in the average value per acre of farm land alone, 247 per cent; in the average value per acre of farm land and buildings, 245 per cent; in the total expenditures for labor, 166 per cent; in the total value of all farm implements and machinery, 157 per cent; in the total improved farm acreage, 104 per cent; in the whole number of farms, 75 per cent; and in the total farm acreage, 25 per cent.

The only decrease during the decade among the items for which percentages are given, occurred in the average acres per farm, 29 per cent.

The statement shows in detail that the number of farms reported in 1910 was 139,438, as compared with 108,900 in 1900, an increase of 81,438, or 75 per cent.

Farm Values.

The total value of farm land and buildings was given in 1910 as \$746,175,000, as compared with \$170,805,000 in 1900, an increase of \$575,370,000, or 331 per cent.

The total value of all farm land alone was reported in 1910 as \$447,175,000, as compared with \$170,805,000 in 1900, a gain of \$276,370,000, or 332 per cent.

The total value of all farm buildings alone was given in 1910 as \$298,995,000, as compared with \$170,805,000 in 1900, an increase of \$128,190,000, or 317 per cent.

In 1910 the value of the farm land alone constituted 88 per cent of the total value of land and buildings, as compared with 87 per cent in 1900.

The reported value of farm implements and machinery was \$27,002,000 in 1910, as against \$10,512,000 in 1900, a gain of \$16,490,000, or 157 per cent.

The total acreage reported in 1910 was 28,717,900 acres, as compared with 22,988,000 in 1900, a gain of 5,729,900 acres, or 25 per cent.

The improved acreage was returned in 1910 as amounting to 17,496,990 acres, as against 8,574,000 in 1900, an increase of 8,922,990 acres, or 104 per cent.

The improved acreage formed 61 per cent of the total acreage in 1910 and 27 per cent in 1900.

The average acres per farm reported in 1910 was 152, as against 213 in 1900, a decrease of 61 acres, or 29 per cent.

The average value per acre of farm land and buildings in 1910 is stated as \$25.65, as against \$7.43 in 1900, a rise of \$18.22, or 245 per cent.

The average value per acre of farm land alone in 1910 was reported as \$22.54, while in 1900 it was \$6.50, the amount of gain being \$16.04, or 247 per cent.

Color of Farmers.

Of the whole number, 139,438, of farms reported in 1910, there were 168,910, or 89 per cent, operated by white farmers, and 20,528, or 11 per cent, by negro and other nonwhite farmers, as compared with a total of 108,900 in 1900, of which 94,775, or 88 per cent, were conducted by white farmers, and 13,225, or 12 per cent, by negro and other nonwhite.

The increase in the number of farms of white farmers during the decade amounted to 74,135, and in the number of farms of negro and other nonwhite farmers to 7,303.

Farm Ownership.

The total number of farms operated in 1910 by owners, part owners, and owners and tenants, comprising the "all owners" class, was 85,944, as compared with 60,299 in 1900, an increase of 24,835.

The total number of farms conducted in 1910 by cash tenants, share tenants, and cash and share tenants, comprising the "all tenants" class, was 193,753, as against 47,259 in 1900, an increase of 146,494.

The total number of farms operated by managers in 1910 was 641, as compared with 541 in 1900, an increase of 100.

The total number of farms operated by the "all owners" class, constituted 45 per cent of the whole number of farms in 1910 and 56 per cent in 1900; those operated by the "all tenants" class 55 per cent in 1910 and 44 per cent in 1900; and those conducted by managers, 0.3 per cent in 1910 and 0.5 per cent in 1900.

Of the total number, 85,944, of farms operated in 1910 by the "all owners" class there were 49,090, or

OTHER JOB IS JUST AS BAD

School Teacher and Housewife Find by Comparison That Neither One Should Envy the Other.

There had been a severe storm, lasting several days, and the little school teacher was getting very tired of it. She found it hard to go back and forth to her work, and when she reached her boarding place Friday night she was in a complaining mood.

"You ought to be thankful you do not have to go out in these storms. It is horrible." The other young woman looked up with a queer expression in her eyes. "I was just envying you," she said, "to think you were free to go. For three days I have been house-bound and I'm just ready to cry for a good walk in the open air. These two babies can't be taken out in such weather, and I have no one to leave them with, so that keeps me shut in. You ought to be glad you can go out."

"Queer, isn't it," mused the small pedagogue, "how the other fellow's work often looks the more desirable. Perhaps each one of us will feel more resigned now, when we realize that every position has its disadvantages and that, after all, nobody can fill another's."

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CAPTURED THE LADY'S WATCH

Auburn-Haired Young Man Didn't Mean to Do It, but It Caught on a Button.

He was such a straight, manly fellow—with a military bearing and a soldierly tread. He had auburn hair, and he blushed easily, and, above all, he was keenly alive to the rights of his fellow-beings and anxious to do the right thing by them.

"He's got my watch!" a woman screamed. The manly fellow strode on, conscious of virtue.

"Hold on, hold on!" said the auburn-haired man's friend, clutching his arm, "you're carrying off a lady's watch, which had wound itself around his coat button."

The woman was still angry when she overtook them, and scarcely convinced that the blushing man was not old at the game, but she got away in time to board the express.

The auburn-haired man and his friend missed it.

PRESERVATION OF TIMBER

Chemical Process in New Zealand Makes Common Product Equal.

Washington, May 10.—Following comes to Daily Consular and Trade Reports from United States Consul General William A. Prickett, Auckland, New Zealand:

A limited stock company, located near Wellington, is now engaged in treating chemically lumber of inferior quality for fence posts, etc., and the claim is made that the material so treated will last as long as the best wood the forests can produce.

According to a New Zealand journal, the company has established extensive works capable of treating a million feet of lumber per month, and yet is quite unable to cope with the rush of orders received.

The preserving process is said to be simple and inexpensive, and consists essentially in boiling the wood in a saccharine solution to which certain other substances are added according to the special purpose for which the lumber is required.

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OTHER JOB IS JUST AS BAD

School Teacher and Housewife Find by Comparison That Neither One Should Envy the Other.

There had been a severe storm, lasting several days, and the little school teacher was getting very tired of it. She found it hard to go back and forth to her work, and when she reached her boarding place Friday night she was in a complaining mood.

"You ought to be thankful you do not have to go out in these storms. It is horrible." The other young woman looked up with a queer expression in her eyes. "I was just envying you," she said, "to think you were free to go. For three days I have been house-bound and I'm just ready to cry for a good walk in the open air. These two babies can't be taken out in such weather, and I have no one to leave them with, so that keeps me shut in. You ought to be glad you can go out."

"Queer, isn't it," mused the small pedagogue, "how the other fellow's work often looks the more desirable. Perhaps each one of us will feel more resigned now, when we realize that every position has its disadvantages and that, after all, nobody can fill another's."

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CAPTURED THE LADY'S WATCH

Auburn-Haired Young Man Didn't Mean to Do It, but It Caught on a Button.

He was such a straight, manly fellow—with a military bearing and a soldierly tread. He had auburn hair, and he blushed easily, and, above all, he was keenly alive to the rights of his fellow-beings and anxious to do the right thing by them.

"He's got my watch!" a woman screamed. The manly fellow strode on, conscious of virtue.

"Hold on, hold on!" said the auburn-haired man's friend, clutching his arm, "you're carrying off a lady's watch, which had wound itself around his coat button."

The woman was still angry when she overtook them, and scarcely convinced that the blushing man was not old at the game, but she got away in time to board the express.

The auburn-haired man and his friend missed it.

PRESERVATION OF TIMBER

Chemical Process in New Zealand Makes Common Product Equal.

Washington, May 10.—Following comes to Daily Consular and Trade Reports from United States Consul General William A. Prickett, Auckland, New Zealand:

A limited stock company, located near Wellington, is now engaged in treating chemically lumber of inferior quality for fence posts, etc., and the claim is made that the material so treated will last as long as the best wood the forests can produce.

According to a New Zealand journal, the company has established extensive works capable of treating a million feet of lumber per month, and yet is quite unable to cope with the rush of orders received.

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