

THE WEEK IN CATTLE

MOVEMENT CONTINUES LIBERAL - STEERS CLOSING ABOUT STEADY WITH WEEK AGO.

CORN-FED CROP IS SMALL

Week's Top \$9.50—Cows Closed Dull and Barely Steady—Bulls Firm—Stockers and Feeders Show Lower Drift.

In the neighborhood of 300 cattle arrived at the local yards today but majority of these consisted of feeders billed through to country points. No beef steers were on offer and this end of the trade was merely nominal on a basis of Friday's closing prices.

HOGS ON DOWN GRADE

SELLERS UNABLE TO CHECK DECLINING TENDENCY TODAY - BULK SOLD 5c LOWER.

TOP \$8.90 ON BEST BUTCHERS

Bulk of Day's Moderate Receipts Found Clearance at \$8.65@8.80—Pigs Mostly a Quarter Lower.

All changes in the hog market today favored the buying side. Although receipts, as usual for Saturday, were light, sellers were unable to check the declining trend of the trade. Early estimates called for 2,500 head but this was later increased to 3,100, contingent upon the arrival of a train reported to arrive with eight loads. The five markets were credited with a supply of 21,200 head as compared with 15,000 last Saturday and 32,900 a year ago.

SHEEP CLOSE HIGHER

MOST SENSATIONAL ADVANCE OF YEAR MADE ON SHEEP AND LAMBS.

BEST LAMBS SOLD AT \$7.50

Best Lambs Are Closing 50@75c Higher, With Ewes, Yearlings and Wethers Half Dollar Higher.

Around 300 head of sheep and lambs put in appearance at this point today. Supplies were all billed direct to packers and the market remained open and nominally steady.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

Today's Receipts, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses.

Table with columns: Receipts from Jan. 1 to Date, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses.

RECEIPTS BY CARS

The following shows the number of cars of stock handled today by railroads centering at the local yards to-day.

Table with columns: C. & B. & Q. west, C. & B. & Q. east, Great Western, St. Joseph & Grand Island, A. T. & S. F.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS

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

Table with columns: Wheat, Corn, Oats, Shorts, Meal, Flour.

ITEMS IN BRIEF

DeKalb county, Missouri, was represented on the local market today by C. D. Hawkins with a car of hogs, Wright & P., a car of hogs, and Mattie Bros., a car of hogs.

THINK CRISIS PASSED

COL. ROOSEVELT APPARENTLY ON ROAD TO COMPLETE RECOVERY, IS BELIEVED.

"FEELS LIVELY AS BULLDOG"

Expect to Start For New York Home Monday—Gives His Impressions of Night of Shooting.

Chicago Oct. 19.—The first vivid impressions of Colonel Roosevelt on the night on which he was shot down in Milwaukee were related last night from the colonel's own lips. Apparently well on the way toward recovery, he was permitted to enjoy a greater degree of freedom, and for the first time he gave an account of the happenings of the first few hours after the bullet found its mark.

OTHER LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

CHICAGO Union Stock Yards, Ill., Oct. 19.—The Live Stock World reports: Cattle—Receipts, 1000. Market steady.

KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 19.—Special to The Journal: The Drivers Telegram reports: Cattle—Receipts, 500. Market nominal.

SOUTH OMAHA

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 19.—Special to The Journal: The Drivers Telegram reports: Cattle—Receipts, 500. Market steady.

EAST ST. LOUIS

EAST ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yards, Ill., Oct. 19.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports: Cattle—Receipts, 1200. Market steady.

SIoux CITY

SIoux CITY, Ia., Oct. 19.—Special to The Journal: The Live Stock Reporter reports: Cattle—Receipts, 400. Market generally steady.

CONCENTRATED STOCK FOODS

Quotations on Cottonseed, Linseed and Alfalfa Products. No-Pre-Ko-Cake—Ton lots, \$25; car lots, \$22.

WHEAT

WHEAT, No. 2 red, No. 3 red, No. 2 hard, No. 3 hard.

CORN

CORN, No. 2 white, No. 3 white, No. 2 mixed, No. 3 mixed, No. 2 yellow, No. 3 yellow.

OATS

OATS, No. 2 white, No. 2 oats, No. 3 oats, Shorts.

MEAL

MEAL, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3.

FLOUR

FLOUR, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3.

WHEAT

WHEAT, Dec., May.

CORN

CORN, Dec., May.

OATS

OATS, Dec., May.

MEAL

MEAL, Dec., May.

FLOUR

FLOUR, Dec., May.

WHEAT

WHEAT, Dec., May.

CORN

CORN, Dec., May.

OATS

OATS, Dec., May.

EAT TOO MANY FISH

Commissioner Estimates That Each Pelican Consumes 7 Lbs. Daily.

Austin, Tex., Oct. 19.—The retirement of Col. W. C. Sterrett from active newspaper work to become a state official has given Texas an excellent example and cleared the other men had been treated the same as he.

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MINUS CAUDAL APPENDAGES

Missouri Breeder Markets a Load of Tailless Porkers Today.

If all hog growers would follow the practice of S. C. Clark of Rea, Mo., the lurch wagon men of the larger cities who vend pigtail sandwiches would be forced out of business, or at least, that particular line of peddling, Mr. Clark has a load of hogs on the local market today and the most of the porkers in the shipment were minus their tails.

DUCKS TRAPPED IN OIL

Unable to Distinguish It From Water, Settle on Surface and Cannot Rise.

Tampico, Mexico, Oct. 19.—Wild ducks are causing losses aggregating many thousands of dollars to the oil operators of the fields in the Tampico territory.

LIVING COST STILL HIGHER

Bradstreet's Latest Monthly Index Shows Alarming Increase.

New York, Oct. 19.—Evidence that the cost of living is still rising and rising at a more alarming pace than ever before, is given in the latest compilation of the Bradstreet monthly index of prices, which includes not only food, but metals, textiles, coal, building material and a number of other things which go to make up the ordinary necessities of life.

KING ARTICULATOR WINS

Classic Coursing Event Comes to End After Trying Tournament.

Defeating Sure Flight, owned by M. Kellogg of Gilmore City, Ia., the runner up in the finals of the Waterloo course, King Articulator, owned by Joe, Eston of Gladwell, Kan., a dog that has put up a most sensational performance during the past three days of the meet, was declared winner of the Waterloo cup and stake money. King Articulator won the cup and money after a most trying tournament, in which there were 150 entries, the hounds participating representing some of the best dogs in America.

STOCKS AND FEEDERS

There was a meager showing of stockers and feeders included in today's cattle run and the few sales booked was not enough to afford an accurate line on conditions. However, there was nothing in the situation that indicated a change in values either way.

WHOLESALE BEEF PRICES

Following are today's wholesale prices for beef cuts as given out by Swift & Company: Dressed Beef, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3.

NUTRITIOUS VEGETABLES

Beets, carrots and parsnips all contain a large percentage of sugar. Carrots and parsnips, when young and tender, are very nutritious.

THEATICAL AMUSEMENTS

"The Confession," a modern up-to-date play that has started all New York. Popular prices prevail.

WEATHER FORECAST

For Missouri: Fair tonight and Sunday; rising temperature Sunday.

TO REMOVE PAINT FROM GLASS

It frequently happens that painters splash the glass windows when they are painting the sills. When this is the case melt some soda in very hot water and wash the glass with it, using a soft flannel. It will entirely remove the paint.

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STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

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W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager.

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KEEPING LIVE STOCK HEALTHY.

The old fashioned farmer who does not believe in new fangled notions is up against it hard this fall where swine plague is prevalent. Unsanitary surroundings and failure to protect his hogs by vaccination is costing him hundreds of dollars, says the Omaha Journal-Stockman. Many up-to-date farmers report disease on all sides of them while their own droves are practically immune. There will come a time when farmers will be compelled by law to keep their hogs as well as other live stock healthy. A shiftless farmer is a serious menace to his neighbors. In the northwestern fruit country when a man will not take proper care of his orchard his diseased orchard is destroyed before it has an opportunity to affect other orchards. Hogs, as a rule, are given too little care and attention on the farm and these recurring cholera scourges are largely the result of this neglect.

THE OLD TIME AS A NEW TIME.

While our population has been growing steadily and in large ratio, while that population in the mass, too, has become more and more accustomed to a higher standard of living and thus demanded more, the supply of cattle for butchers' meat has remained stationary or, in some states, fallen off. This is alike the story of the cattlemen and of the packers. There seems to be but little exaggeration in it.

We shall never get back to a normal basis again till the old time, which is becoming the new time, returns. The farmer who raises the feed from start to finish will also raise the cattle, and a thousand will be in the cattle business where one is now. Live Stock Agent Cutler, of the Northwestern Railroad, who has recently reported on the conditions present and prospective of the region, through which his road passes, says that "within five years the trans-Missouri railway will be producing more beef and mutton than in the palmy days of the range live-stock industry." This prophecy may be a little premature in its conclusion, but it is a forecast which has the essence of truth behind the conviction.—New York Commercial.

RESTORING LOST FERTILITY.

Every acre of land that has ever been productive may be made so again. This is the message of hope that agricultural science brings to the man who owns a run-down farm. Methods of improvement may vary according to circumstances, but the use of commercial fertilizers is the first great essential. Fertilizers to make something grow on this barren land, manure from the crops grown, lime, legumes and tillage—these are the essentials in the rebuilding of a soil. Properly managed the returns more than cover the cost of the work of restoration, and the owners have \$100 land instead of worthless land after a few years. Is it worth while? It is, and no prejudice or parsimony should delay the start, which calls for the outlay of money for fertility that comes in bags. If the impoverished soils of this country are to be made productive by the generation that owns them now fertilizers must be used to start the process. Nature will restore fertility in the course of time, but this generation will not be here to see the end of her effort. Man's method is quicker and more profitable to him and to the country.—National Stockman and Farmer.

"DECLINE" IN RURAL SOCIAL LIFE.

Chicago Drivers Journal: Business men and educators in Ohio have reported to the state board of agriculture their belief that the telephone, the automobile and rural delivery have contributed to a decline in rural social life. That will be news to the



The Squirrel Grabbed the Acorn.

Daddy's Bedtime Story—The Little Acorn That Became An Oak Tree

DADDY glanced outside the window, where the bows of the big oak tree were waving. Now and then an acorn pattered to the ground. "Once there was a beautiful big oak tree," daddy began. "It grew in the woods, and it was the only oak around here. The oak was lonely, and so when fall came and the little acorns went pattering to the ground each was anxious to hide in a nice, safe place so that when spring came they might send up little green shoots and grow up to be oak trees themselves. "Each little acorn as it swung on its branch looked about carefully for a nice place in which to fall. "I'm going to drop right in the midst of that pile of leaves," said one. "The leaves will keep me warm when the winds blow and the snows fall, as they say they do in the winter." "I am going to fall in the midst of that bank of soft earth. Then I can work my way down into the soil," said another acorn. "I shall choose that marshy place over yonder," said a third acorn. "Every acorn had something to say except a little thing that grew on the lower limb. There wasn't much choice for him. By and by when the wind loosened his hold on the tree all he could do would be to fall on the rocks. There he had little chance of finding a place in which to grow, and there, without a cover, the first frosts of winter would pinch him to death. The other acorns did not even think it worth while to ask him where he meant to fall. "One morning the biggest acorn gave a groan. "There's a squirrel coming up the tree," he said. And the tree began to shake so that the squirrel could not climb up and steal the acorns. The little gray squirrel had just got as far as the lower limb, and he grabbed the first acorn he could see and darted down the trunk with it. He ran to the little hole he had dug in the ground and popped the acorn in. But the squirrel did not bother going back to the tree that was so hard to climb. "After awhile the other acorns began to drop off, but the pile of leaves blew away and left that one to freeze, another found the soil that looked so soft, hard to pierce, and a third rotted in the swamp. "When the spring came the only one that was alive was the acorn which the squirrel had buried in his little cellar and forgotten to dig up. "That acorn sent up a little green shoot, which became a tall sapling and in time an oak tree, the pride of the forest."

WHY MEXICO HAS LAGGED

Tenant System Has Well Nigh Ruined the Country. Dallas, Tex., Oct. 19.—Senator Zeffrine Dominguez of Pueblo, Mexico, is a political economist and scientist, and known as the corn king of his country, who has won an honor as a student of the world and is specialist in the culture of corn. "I have made a study of corn in all its phases because I think as I lie the salvation of my people," said Senator Dominguez. "Indian maize is the one hobby of the learned Mexican, who hopes through it to establish the people of his nation on a solid financial basis and to forever banish the turmoil and dissension in his country, due to the lack of opportunity of the poorer classes to attain a sustenance under present conditions. "The entire landed area of Mexico is owned by 7,000 of 15,000,000 people, who live there, and of the 7,000 owners many of them live in Europe and most of them in the City of Mexico. The crudest methods are employed in the cultivation of the soil, which is the richest and most fertile in the world. I have made a study of corn because it grows best in my country, is a food and money crop, and in its culture lies the future prosperity of Mexico. I have my ranch, where peons raised 1 and 2 bushels of corn per acre. I have raised 150 bushels per acre by seed selection and proper cultural methods, without fertilization or irrigation. "Senator Dominguez is honorary member of the Texas Dry Farming Congress and is known as the Burbank of Mexico. He said the Mexicans love peace, but are fighting because they have no land to cultivate and find it easier to loot than to slave. "The worst time was now than it ever was, and will never cease under the present regime unless there is a radical change in the attitude of the land owners to the peons," he declared. "I have devised a plan of my own which I put into practice, and I am firmly convinced if it were generally followed by the land owners of Mexico that the rebellion would end tomorrow. On my plantation I give outright to each tenant a tract of 7 1/2 acres of land to use as he sees fit, and to have all of the revenue he derives therefrom without taxation or rental charges. In turn he is to work my farm on the usual terms, the property descending to his children in case of his death, the only requirement being that they work my land. The tenants have become prosperous under my system and have made \$100,000 in the past year, and are educating their children at a school which I provide and have money in the bank. As a consequence when the rebels made overtures to them to join the army they refused to do so, saying they were contented. If the large landholders of Mexico would adopt this policy and would give the working element an opportunity to earn a decent living, with educational opportunities for their offspring, the rebellion would end in a day. "Mexico is a very dry place even for corn, but Senator Dominguez says that dry farming methods combined with the proper selection of seeds will cause a wonderful yield. He has perfected a seed corn which experiment has shown has marvelous drought-resisting qualities. Coupled with this the introduction of modern farming methods, tools and implements and the scientific treatment of the soil, dry farming and selected seeds will insure an abundant crop not only in Mexico but in any country where dry weather conditions prevail. He said with the cheap lands and cheap labor in Mexico corn can be produced there and shipped to the markets of the world at big profits.

"RATTLE" SEASON OVER.

Big Fall Claimed by Snakes in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. Dallas, Tex., Oct. 19.—The recent "rattlesnake season" has been unusually productive of fatalities and unusual stories. No accurate records are kept of the number of rattlesnake bites, but it is believed that more than 50 persons have died from this cause in the Texas Panhandle, New Mexico and Arizona this year. Several have recovered. "One of the strangest stories comes from Flagstaff, Ariz., where John Gustafson, a miner, has not only recovered from a rattlesnake bite, but has been materially benefited in health. For five years Gustafson had been a victim of the rattlesnake bite, and he was usually dead and lying in the brush pile for several hours after he was bitten. He was in the act of mounting the snake crawling from his hole and bit him on the ankle. He lived to reach home, and the snake was dead. "Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Nelson of Jerome Junction, Tex., tell of the family cat being bitten on the jaw by a rattlesnake. The cat was taken to a veterinarian, where she remained until she recovered from the wound. Members of the family saw the cat with her head swollen and bleeding from the bite. She was hunting among the prairie dog houses where she was attacked and later she appeared at the house dragging a rattler. The doctor destroyed the snake, and the cat recovered. "Samuel Dunlap was alone on his farm near Comanche, Tex., when he was bitten on the hand by a rattlesnake. He had a fishing line with him and decided to catch the reptile alive. With the aid of a stick he noosed them and took them to the house. "E. B. Van Veen, who lives in the Pinal Mountains, tells of a battle he witnessed between a rattler and a Gila monster. His attention was attracted by the sound of the rattles, and he found a large snake poised for a spring at the monster, which was drawn to full height on an ant hill. The monster merely crouched to avoid the first and second blows of the snake, letting the deadly head and fangs pass over it. At the third blow the monster sprang sideways, but as the rattler drew back its head this time the lizard jumped and sank its teeth into the rattle at the base of the head. "Then followed a struggle of endurance and the lizard won, after being twice raised from the ground in the efforts of the rattler to escape. The monster was drawn several yards along the dusty earth, all the while struggling to gain a foothold. Not until the rattler lay dead did the Gila release its death grip. "Gov. Stewart has issued a humane order that it is unlawful for humans to feed is condemned by the United States government officials. "Carcasses of animals in advanced stages of pregnancy, and being drawn and being drawn within ten days given birth to young, are condemned. Calves under three weeks of age are condemned. "It is a misdemeanor for a shipper to knowingly ship interstate live stock affected with any contagious, infectious or communicable disease.

IOWA CAKE IS OPTIMISTIC

Seven-Layer Structure, Crushed by Seventeen Women, Rises Again. Ottumwa, Ia., Oct. 18.—A seven-layer cake baked at a demonstration here by Mrs. F. Hazeman, stood an unusual test. The cake was ten inches high and when completed, a plank was placed on top and seventeen women of average weight stood on the plank. "The cake presented the appearance of a pancake when the weight was removed, but it did not burst or break and shortly began to rise again to its full height of ten inches. "During the last few years the price of raw produce of farms in the United States of America has risen by 36 per cent.

MILLIONS IN NATURAL GAS

Value of Output Last Year is Estimated at \$74,000,000.

Washington, Oct. 19.—Seventy-four million dollars was the value of the natural gas produced in this country for 1911. While there was a decrease in quantity from the output of 1910, the figures for the two years being 599,195,309,000 and 598,353,241,000 cubic feet. The total production in 1911 was nearly \$4,000,000 greater than that of 1910, a gain of 4.76 per cent. The increase in demand for natural gas from consumers of all kinds, according to David T. Day of the United States geological survey, in a report on the production of natural gas in 1911, just published by the bureau, is the most serious matter of growing seriousness. Beyond question the natural gas fields of the United States is simply a function of the capital invested in natural gas lines, and especially in power plants for pumping the gas. But the safety of such large investments decrease in proportion as the usual demand becomes indicative of a falling supply. In Ohio and Indiana the yield has diminished so rapidly as to stop the investment of the further capital necessary for production. "Pennsylvania was the greatest consumer of natural gas in 1911, with an output of 134,475,376,000 cubic feet; Ohio was second, with 112,127,929,000 cubic feet; West Virginia was third, with 89,563,645,000 cubic feet; and Kansas fourth, with 77,861,142,000 cubic feet. The Kansas figure includes gas produced from natural gas wells in Missouri, also gas piped from Oklahoma into Kansas and Missouri. In 1911 Pennsylvania used 192,227,580 cubic feet for manufacturing and 19,221,153,099 cubic feet for other industrial purposes—power, etc. West Virginia used 50,130,946,000 cubic feet for manufacturing and 16,368,362 cubic feet for other industrial purposes. Kansas used 46,570,417,000 and 3,592,355,000 cubic feet for manufacturing and other industrial purposes respectively. "On December 31, 1911, there were 10,809 productive wells in Pennsylvania, 4,755 in West Virginia, 4,717 in Ohio, 2,632 in Indiana, and 2,904 in Kansas. The total number of productive wells in the United States that date was 28,428. "During the last three years the demand for the more volatile grades of gasoline from natural gas has become a profitable industry of increasing importance. The industry did not progress as rapidly in 1911 as in the two preceding years. It will eventually become a settled and flourishing business, for millions of cubic feet of gas that is wasted in the form of natural gas is converted into gasoline, should the demand and price warrant it. The United States geological survey last year attempted to compile figures of production of natural gas, but was unable to do so because of the fact that many plants were operated intermittently and no reports were kept of the output. Statements from such people as had been estimated. However crude the method of manufacture, a report of the quantity of gasoline produced shows an output in 1911 of 7,425,839 gallons, with an estimated value of \$31,794.

U. S. SUPPLY OF COTTON.

Census Bureau Places It at Over Two Million Bales, Sept. 30. Washington, Oct. 18.—The total supply of cotton in the United States on September 30 was 2,119,678 running bales, according to the census bureau's first regular supply and distribution report made in compliance with the recently enacted law requiring a monthly statement of the quantity of cotton consumed, on hand, imported and exported, and the number of active cotton spindles.

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RECORD CARGO OF TREASURE. Steamship Arrives at Seattle with \$2,250,000 Gold and 300 Passengers. Seattle, Wash., Oct. 19.—The season has about closed in the Alaska gold regions, and the gold is coming out in large amounts. Completing a stormy voyage, the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's liner, Senator, Capt. C. J. Hanna, reached pier D one afternoon this week, eight days and twenty-three hours from Nome. The vessel brought gold bullion estimated in value at \$2,250,000, a large part of which was carried in packages by mining men from the Iditarod, Fairbanks, Flat Creek and other camps in the far North. The Senator brought not only a record-breaking treasure cargo, but the largest passenger list of the year from Bering Sea ports. Aboard the vessel were 335 passengers, of whom seventy-six are from the mining camps of interior Alaska. Among the mining men arriving on the Senator were R. Byers, who has spent two years in the Iditarod, and E. J. Ives, who had not been out of the North for nine years. He has been operating at Hot Springs, in the Iditarod and the Fairbanks district, and brought considerable gold dust with him. George Friend, a mining man of Flat Creek and the Iditarod; Joe Bennett of the Upper Tanana, who is on his first trip out of the far North in seven years; and I. M. Jenson, a mining operator of Fairbanks, also come on the Senator. Other passengers aboard the vessel included H. J. Atwell, special agent of the Alaska field division of the general land office, who has been at Fairbanks and up and down the Yukon; G. Jamieson, a coal mining expert, who has been investigating coal deposits in the Far North; Capt. S. E. Lancaster, a Yukon River steamboat captain; S. A. Kellar, a merchant of council; United States Marshal Roy Davenport of Teller; George D. Ummins, agent of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company at St. Michael; and Fred C. Hind of the Northern Commercial Company at Ruby. The Senator met the steamship Victoria of the Alaska Steamship Company at Nome, two days after she left that port. The vessel had four days of rough weather during her voyage from the Far North. Out of a total number of 54,600 passenger cars in this country 3000 are of steel.

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HIS FIRST PATIENT NOT AN INVALID
Wonderful Revelations of the Stethoscope When Placed Over Girl's Heart.

BY BELLE KANARIS MANIATES.
 (Copyright, 1912, by Associated Literary Press.)

The doctor sat in his office at the sanitarium of the sulphur springs contemplating a telegram in a perplexity which lifted at the entrance of a young man with laughing brown eyes and a complexion of deep sea tan.

"Well, Fred, for once you are on hand when wanted. What brought you here?"

"I was on my way north to spend my fortnight's vacation. Missing connections, I ran up to see you."

"Just in time to make yourself useful. It is imperative that I run down to Brighton for the day. I want you to take my place here."

"Great Scott, Uncle Walter! I haven't practiced for two years—not since I went into the manufacturing business."

"Well, you haven't forgotten how to examine hearts, have you? For the next two hours that is what you must do, and fill out these slips for the attendants. I do not keep the office open in the afternoon, and there are no patients here at present requiring much medical attention. I must leave at once."

He was gone before the young doctor could expostulate further.

His first caller was a young woman whose grace and beauty made him change his attitude of mind toward his uncle.

"I wish to see the doctor," she said.

"I am the doctor," he replied.

"We just arrived," she explained, "and I came to see about arrangements for the baths."

He took one of the slips from the desk.

"What is your name, please?"

"My name is Elinor Grayson."

When he had filled out the slip with the exception of temperature for bath,



"I wish to see the doctor."

he placed the stethoscope to her heart and began to listen to the fluttering beats of that organ.

"Oh, wait! Stop!" she cried in laughing confusion, as she arose from her chair. "I am not ill—I—"

"But," he expostulated, a puzzled pucker in his brows, "didn't you come to take the baths?"

"No!" she protested. "I came with my aunt, Miss Amantha Webb, who has rheumatism."

His discomfort was soon relieved by her boyish mischievous laugh which rang out heartily and wholesomely.

"I beg your pardon!" he apologized. "You see I expected no one but invalids, and—well, I am glad that you are not one."

"Your mistake was very natural," she acknowledged.

He was about to explain that he was only a substitute doctor when the door opened and a patient entered. Miss Grayson at once left the office.

"Bring your aunt down at any time this morning," he said, holding the door for her to pass out.

For an hour and a half, he mechanically listened to hearts and filled out slips, while his own heart beat quickly at each opening of the door in expectation of seeing again his first caller.

At 11 o'clock he closed the office and hurried to the grounds, confident that she would be out of doors. He finally found her sitting on the wood-bank of a little brook.

"My aunt is asleep," she said looking up with a charming smile. "She will come in the morning to see you."

He seated himself beside her, and from disclosure of her aunt's stethoscopic tenderness, they drifted into matters of the day, and presently she discovered with astonishment that it was the luncheon hour.

He walked up to the sanitarium with her and left her at the elevator. Having determined to offer his professional services to his uncle for a fortnight, he did not inform her that he was not the regular physician.

When he went into the dining-room, he saw Miss Grayson sitting at one

of the tables chatting with a man whose face seemed familiar to him. As he passed, he heard her explaining to her companion that he was the doctor. During the meal his memory succeeded in identifying the man as one with whom he had placed a large order for goods a couple of weeks before.

After dinner, he was unfortunate in not being able to get a glimpse of her, and he returned to the doctor's office from where he was summoned to the bedside of patients who were confined to their rooms with slight ailments. After this he strolled again through the grounds. When near a little vine-clad pergola, he heard her voice. In answer thereto he heard another voice saying: "No, there is only one doctor in the institution, Doctor Morgan, a kindly elderly gentleman with white hair."

Morgan reflected, in consternation, that the girl's companion at breakfast had doubtless informed her that he was manager of an automobile company, and now this person was confirming her suspicions. At this moment a bellboy came to inform him he was wanted to prescribe for a new patient.

By the time he was at liberty, it was the dinner hour. When Miss Grayson came into the dining-room, she gave him an odd look, and a rather distant bow. Again she finished her meal before he had left the room. As he came out he gladly welcomed his uncle who had returned.

"Well, Fred, how did you make it?"

"Fine! Uncle, don't you want me to remain a couple of weeks and help you out?"

"Indeed I do! I thought your love for the profession would return. But I must go in to dinner."

"Come with me a moment first."

His uncle followed his swiftly striding nephew to the veranda.

"Uncle, do you know that white-haired woman, the one next to the beautiful girl?"

"Surely. She has been here all summer."

"Then introduce me to her and explain to you left me in charge today."

Together they approached the two women.

"Mrs. Benson," said the elder physician, "let me present my nephew, Dr. Frederick Morgan. I left him in charge today as I was called out of the city."

She in turn presented Miss Grayson and then announced her intention of dining. She was accompanied by the older doctor, and Morgan slipped into the vacant chair.

"The stethoscope is a wonderful instrument," he said gravely. "In that half moment I listened to your heart, I learned that you jumped too readily to conclusions."

"I didn't need a stethoscope," she smiled demurely, "to tell me that you did the same. Think how you mistook me for a patient!"

"We are certainly quits," he laughed. Then, as the notes of a waltz floated out from the wide hall, he continued: "The stethoscope told me something more—that you were fond of dancing. And I am to be here two weeks and help my uncle. Tomorrow, you may bring your aunt to the office. But, come! Can you resist that music?"

"Do you think," she asked sweetly, as they went inside, "that tomorrow you will know all of Aunt Amantha's characteristics?"

TRIUMPH OF GERMAN CHEMIST
 Dr. Von Bolton Has Succeeded in Making Diamonds From Illuminating Gas.

Dr. Von Bolton has been trying to grow diamonds. At a recent congress of the German Bunsen society he described the decomposition of illuminating gas under the action of sodium amalgam, which precipitated the carbon in the form of black coal and, it seemed, of diamonds, but these were in too small quantity to permit of analysis. Dr. Bolton determined to obtain a greater quantity by making diamonds grow on some mother substance.

The Scientific American says he placed 50 grams of 14 per cent. sodium amalgam in a long testing tube, and coated the upper layer with a dilute water-glass solution, over which he spread amorphous diamond powder. The tube was kept at a temperature of 100 degrees centigrade in a water bath, after which a slow current of moistened illuminating gas was introduced. The amalgam was allowed to give off its mercury vapor for one month, when very little black carbon had been separated, but on the layer covered with diamond powder many particles of high brilliancy were found.

The contents of the tube were boiled in a platinum crucible with a mixture of fluorine and sulphuric acids. The microscope revealed that the amorphous powder had been converted into brilliant crystals, true diamonds, still too small, however, to allow of analysis.

SPREAD TERROR IN ALASKA
 Earthquake Shocks, Though Little Damage is Reported, Were Cause of Intense Alarm.

The most violent upheavals of the earth's surface since the terrible earthquake which destroyed San Francisco are those which took place in Alaska on July 6. The earth rocked continuously for 40 seconds, and although the disturbance is not reported to have caused much loss of life, it has filled the people with terror.

Following so quickly after the eruption of Mt. Katmai, in the Kadiak island, which covered the whole island with a foot of volcanic ash, the earthquake is supposed to have been the result, and damage and ruin of the most far-reaching nature are among the dread forebodings.

The bottom of the sea is also reported to have been considerably elevated, seriously affecting the climate of the Alaskan coast through shifting the warm ocean currents, and also creating new fishing banks which may become of inestimable value.

Some geological experts believe that the eventual closing of the Bering straits is among the possibilities. After this, perhaps, one may travel all rail from Halifax, N. S., to Lisbon, Portugal, by way of Canada, Alaska, Siberia, Germany, Spain, etc.

Japanese Using More Milk.
 The habit of using milk has greatly increased among the Japanese in recent years, yet the average amount of milk consumed by each Japanese is still far below that of the European or American. The total amount of milk produced in Tokyo Prefecture during the year 1911 was 46,636 koku and the total amount of daily consumption was over 127 koku, which means that each person consumed on an average only 0.1 go a day, which will hardly bear comparison with the four or five go of the average daily consumption per person in Europe or America.

Much Money for Explosives.
 In mining and similar operations in the Transvaal of South Africa great quantities of high explosives are used. It is estimated that \$7,000,000 are invested in such explosives every year.

HOPE FOR WOMEN OF FIFTY
 Time When She Should Be Philosophical and Prepared for Wise Old Age.

There are people today asking with all appearance of sincerity what a woman of fifty or more can do. Their confining work in the home, say these observers, is done. A common suggestion is that they be utilized in politics. This suggestion has its comical side, Miss Tarbell declares. A person who has nothing to do after fifty years of life in a business as many sided and demanding as that of a woman can hardly be expected to be worth much in a business as complicated and uncertain as politics and for which she had had no training. The notion that the woman's business is ended at fifty or sixty is fantastic in the extreme. It only ends there if she has been blind to the meaning of her own experiences; if she has never gone below the surface of her task—never seen in it anything but physical duties; has sensed none of its intimate relations to the community, none of its obligations toward those who have left her, none of those toward the oncoming generations. If it ends there she has failed to realize, too, the tremendous importance to all those who belong in her circle or who touch it of what she makes of herself, or her personal achievement.

A woman of fifty or sixty who has succeeded has come to a point of sound philosophy and serenely which is of the utmost value in the mental and spiritual development of the group to which she belongs. Life at every one of its seven stages has its peculiar harrowing experiences—hope mingled with uncertainty in youth; fear and struggle characterize early manhood; disillusionment, the question whether it is worth while, fill the years from forty to fifty, but resolute grappling with each period brings one out almost inevitably into a fine serene certainty which cannot but have its effect on those who are younger. Ripe old age—cheerful, useful, and understanding—is one of the finest influences in the world. We hang Rembrandt's or Whistler's picture of his mother on our walls that we may feel its quieting hand, the sense of peace and achievement which the picture carries. We have no better illustration of the meaning of old age.—American Magazine.

THOUGHT HE GAVE THE SIGN
 But Old Gentleman Naturally Was Indignant at Mistake of Drug Clerk.

A well-dressed old man walked into a corner drug store the other day, mopped his brow with a handkerchief and took a seat at the soda fountain. The clerk faced him expectantly.

"I am very thirsty," he remarked as he drummed on the counter. "I don't know what I want. Well, I believe I will take a phosphate," he concluded, still drumming on the marble with his fingers. The clerk smiled, picked up a stein and went to the rear of the store. He came back, set it in front of the old man and rang up 15 cents out of the half dollar which was given him. The old man, without looking in the stein, thirstily raised it to his lips and took a long draught. Then he quickly set the stein down, sputtered a moment and then exploded between his coughs.

"What do you mean? I never took a drop of liquor, sir, in my life. But I know it, sir, the rotten stuff, when I smell it. I'll not stand for it, sir. I called for a cherry phosphate. What do you mean, sir, by giving me whiskey?" And the old man stopped for breath as he glared at the amazed clerk.

"Well, I—I e— I guess I made a mistake. I thought you wanted it for medicine," stammered the clerk.

"Sir, I am a teetotaler. I wouldn't touch the stuff for love nor money." And the old man marched out indignantly.

"Well, for the love of Mike!" exclaimed the clerk to a man at the counter who had been served a stein in the same way, but who made no kick. "That old duffer came in here and certainly gave me the correct high sign. And he drank nearly half of it, too." The clerk laughed as he looked into the stein.—Kansas City Journal.

Bitterness in an Epitaph.
 Mason and Dixon's line is fast becoming a memory, but here and there are to be found evidences of the once bitter hatred which prevailed in the days of the Civil war.

George W. Kerdoff, who before entering the insurance business spent much time in the south, tells this story of an epitaph rudely carved on a block of sandstone yet to be seen in a Louisiana parish:

When the slogan of the south was "On to Washington," and the youth of the Confederacy had shouldered their muskets for the front, leaving only the older folks and women and children at home, a band of Union soldiers came into Louisiana. Sighting the enemy, the aged men, assisted by the women, gathered together their scant supply of firearms and planned resistance. As the Federal forces came up a narrow lane, the southerners opened fire with such deadly effect that the invaders retreated, leaving one of their number dead upon the field of battle.

The victors buried the fallen foe, and over his grave, to this day, one may read the roughly chiseled epitaph: "The Yankee bands with bloody hands came southward to divide our lands. This lonely and deserted spot is all this — old Yankee got."

Trust Father.
 "Well, what do you think of things?" inquired father as the "bus drove away from the station."
 "This scenery ain't what I expected," complained mother.
 "I don't believe that mountain is half as high as the booklet claimed," declared sister.
 "That sunset ain't up to the standard," was brother's comment.
 "Go slow, folks," counseled father. "If the meals and the beds come up to the booklet, we won't kick."

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