

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

A Daily Commercial Newspaper for Modern Farmers and Stockmen and An Advertising Medium That Reaches the Buyers

Vol. XVI. No. 261

ST. JOSEPH, MO., TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1913

LAST EDITION.

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STEERS STEADY, WEAK

MARKET HAD A STEADY OPENING BUT A SLOW, WEAK FINISH

BEST HEAVY STEERS AT \$8.60

Yearlings, Lacking Finish, Mean to Sell—Cows and Heifers Slow to Finish—15c Lower—Stockers Still Slipping.

There was a fair Tuesday run of cattle here and at the five leading markets, although a decrease was apparent compared with a week and year ago. The local supply aggregated 1,800 head as compared with 1,959 last Tuesday and 2,172 corresponding day a year ago. The five markets gave a total of 21,700 head as against 25,300 a week ago and 22,300 a year ago.

Beef steers were in their accustomed majority. The run turned out about fifty loads of steers, most of which were killers of medium to fairly good grade, although there was showing of light warmed-up steers that packers took best feeders determined such that little material was found that outlet. The market was mildly uneven. Salesmen got action on quite a few cattle on initial rounds at quotable steady figures, including some big weight heifers at \$8.60, a lot going to an eastern concern at that figure and weighing 1,475 pounds. The cattle making the best sales were well fed and not come up to what the trade terms strictly choice. A bunch out of the same feedlot but almost a hundred pounds lighter sold a week ago at \$8.55. The sale indicates that really good beefers are holding up in a creditable manner. Other sales at \$7.80 to \$7.90, on the other hand, involved cattle that were salable early last week at \$8.60 to \$8.10. Some steers \$15.00 to \$15.50 were sold about 10c lower than a week ago. The market showed easier tone on middle and closing rounds of the session. Plain and medium heifers were weak and in some instances dime lower than yesterday in the later dealings, while unfinished stuff on the yearling order closed 10c to 20c off in quite a few cases. The best heifers were in the market on closing rounds but on the whole cattle selling around and upward of \$8.15 held close to the steady mark compared with the preceding day.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers.

No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price
18... 1475. 8 60 4... 1080. 7 85
34... 1346. 8 55 22... 1119. 7 85
20... 1141. 8 40 4... 1019. 7 85
62... 1107. 8 50 5... 1038. 7 85
49... 1032. 8 50 2... 950. 7 85
99... 995. 8 50 1... 1150. 7 85
10... 1594. 8 25 1... 1049. 8 50
20... 1134. 8 10 11... 1115. 7 85
44... 1423. 8 15 10... 1049. 7 80
5... 1154. 8 15 2... 1089. 7 80
19... 1381. 8 10 14... 1008. 7 75
8... 1267. 8 10 1... 1150. 7 75
42... 1253. 8 10 10y... 690. 7 50
11... 1348. 8 00 2... 920. 7 50
4... 1202. 8 00 39... 1193. 7 50
104... 1118. 8 00 5... 880. 7 50
10... 1113. 8 00 9... 1081. 7 50
20... 1048. 7 25 7yrs... 752. 7 15
35... 1114. 8 25 2... 865. 6 25
20... 1111. 8 00 1... 830. 6 50
3... 1053. 8 25 1... 750. 5 50
47... 1186. 7 80 5... 942. 7 25
17... 1071. 7 80 1... 1240. 7 50
4... 1129. 7 80 1... 760. 6 25
7yrs... 707. 7 50

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

There was no improvement in the general market for cows, heifers and mixed yearlings today. The small showing of strictly good dry lots and hefty stock was slow and barely steady at recently lowered levels, while medium and plain grassy stuff was under bearish fire. Cows ranged weak to 10c lower, while on medium and the plainest yearlings and heifers it was noted slight bids to 10c or 20c of yesterday's pre-shipment. It was a catch-as-catch-can market on yearlings, barring the choice kinds, and salesmen found the catching anything but good. Dullness ruled the trade on such stock throughout the session.

Bulls tended downward again to day, a loss of a dime being registered on all but the best grades which however had a steady basis. There was no change worth quoting on veal calves. The extreme top on vealers was \$9.25.

Heifers.

No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price
39mx... \$19. 8 30 2... 615. 5 50
9mx... 1134. 8 25 42mx... 757. 6 80
41mx... 971. 7 50 10... 605. 6 50
30mx... 842. 7 50 20... 870. 6 65
14mx... 510. 7 75 4mx... 555. 6 60
1... 707. 7 50 2... 860. 6 50
5mx... 549. 7 50 2... 880. 6 50
15mx... 828. 7 55 1... 780. 6 50
5... 648. 7 25 2... 755. 6 50
15mx... 856. 7 20 1... 430. 6 25
1... 580. 7 25 1... 690. 6 50
1... 690. 7 25 1... 450. 6 50
1... 720. 7 25 1... 860. 6 50
21mx... 758. 7 10 2... 655. 6 50
1... 680. 7 00 1... 1280. 6 50

PACKERS' CATTLE PURCHASES.

Quotations on Cottonseed, Linseed and Alfalfa Products.

Ko-Pres. Ko-Cake—Ton lots, \$26; car lots, \$24.

Linseed meal—Carlots, per ton, \$26.60; ton lots, \$28; 1,000 lb. lots, \$2.60; less quantities, \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

New alfalfa meal—Carlots, per ton, \$28.90; ton lots, \$31.

Cottonseed meal—Carlots, per ton, \$18.17; No. 1, \$14.50 at 15.50; standard, \$12 at 13.50.

Molasses alfalfa feed—Carlots, per ton, \$18.50 @ 19.50; ton lots, \$20 @ 21. Above prices are based on St. Joseph delivery.

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.

Ribs... 14 1/2 c 12 c 13 1/2 c

Loins... 19 c 17 c 16 c

Rounds... 15 1/2 c 15 1/4 c 15 c

Chucks... 11 1/4 c 10 1/2 c 10 1/4 c

Plates... 9 c 8 1/2 c 8 1/4 c

COWS.

No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price

1... 1240. 8 20 1... 1110. 5 50

1... 1460. 7 40 1... 1100. 5 75

1... 1430. 7 00 1... 1110. 6 00

1... 1090. 7 00 1... 1010. 5 75

1... 1240. 7 00 1... 1250. 6 50

1... 1400. 7 00 1... 1120. 5 50

1... 1282. 6 75 1... 1145. 6 50

1... 1170. 7 50 1... 1020. 5 50

1... 1460. 7 40 1... 1045. 6 50

1... 1250. 6 50 1... 1210. 5 50

1... 1180. 7 50 1... 960. 6 50

1... 1140. 7 25 1... 1095. 6 50

1... 1205. 6 50 1... 1000. 5 50

1... 1100. 7 25 1... 1050. 6 50

1... 1070. 6 50 1... 820. 5 50

1... 1170. 7 25 2... 995. 6 50

1... 1150. 6 50 1... 1010. 5 50

1... 1030. 6 50 1... 995. 5 50

1... 1140. 7 25 1... 1210. 5 50

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

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Sem-Weekly, per year.....1.50
Weekly, per year.....1.00

In asking change of address, please state
your former Postoffice.

State whether your paper is Daily, Tri-
Weekly, Semi-Weekly or Weekly.
Send address and money to pay for it, or some
one Stock commission man, or if the latter,
the name of the firm.

Country subscriptions are payable in ad-
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Do not send checks on country banks.

Remit with postal order or draft, pay-
able to St. Joseph Journal Publishing
Company.

If you do not receive your paper regu-
larly, notify this office or your commission
man, at once, so the matter may be regu-
lated without delay.

Advertising Rates Furnished on
Application.

Usual 20 per cent commission allowed
postmasters, who are authorized to take
subscriptions.

Bring on your circuses! It always
rains on circus day, and we need the
rain.

The man that persistently sells off
his poor stock and keeps the best will
be constantly improving the quality of
his flock.

The statement of the agricultural
department that American farmers are
losing \$45,000,000 a year "through
bad eggs" does not refer to the boys
who leave the farm and go to the city
to see life. Otherwise the total would
be considerably larger.

"Nobody loves a fat man," accord-
ing to the old saying, and apparently the
same applies to the railroads. The
supreme court gave the carriers a
rap in the two-cent fare decision and
now the commerce commission has
denied the petition of fifty-two Eastern
roads to raise their freight
charges five per cent. The railroads
have fallen into evil days.

CATTLE ON THE FREE LIST.

Chicago Drovers' Journal: And, among other things put on the free
list by the senate finance committee,
is cattle. This is the latest intelligence
from Washington. It is a victory for
the live stock feeders, in that it will
afford them a larger supply of raw
material with which to build up beef
supplies.

A tariff on cattle and free entry of
foreign meats would be a most unfair
deal to the producer. The house
ignored the producer, but the senate
finance committee has taken a broad-
er view of the situation.

The house members evidently went
to Washington with the purpose of
stopping the tariff on everything with-
in reach in a grand stand play to win
popular acclaim from the "folks back
home."

The Underwood bill, as revised going
into caucus, should not meet with
serious opposition from the house
members. The majority of changes
made by the senate committee were
needed to equalize conditions affecting
many industries.

If the country must have a greatly
lower list of tariff schedules—and the
administration insists that it must
come—what's wise policy it is to have
a conservative senate committee delve
into the house members' inconsistency
and politely recommend a change to a
safe tariff basis!

THE GETTYSBURG SEMI-CEN-
TENARY.

One of the most interesting gather-
ings of the year is that scheduled for
Gettysburg, on the coming Fourth of
July. Pennsylvania alone is to trans-
port to this spot, at state expense, 22,-
000 surviving participants of the
struggle that held just half a century ago. Other states are only a little
behind in their evidences of interest
in the occasion. This will be one of
the last great gatherings of the veterans
of the Union, probably summoning
a larger number than will again
meet again in this world.

The occasion will be particularly rich
in sentiment. Gettysburg marks the
extreme ambition of the Confederacy.
The reverse it sustained there marked
the turning in the tide of war. Not
only has the field a "high water
mark" monument, showing the spot
which Pickett's men reached, but the
whole battle stands itself as a high
water mark of Southern daring and
valor. And the field has been further
consecrated by the delivery there of
Lincoln's famous address, replete with
sentiments sure to be many times re-
peated in the coming observance.

Samuel Johnson said the man was
little to be envied whose patriotism
would not gain strength on the plain
of Marathon, or whose piety would
not grow warmer among the ruins of
Troy. Any one who feels that need of

Daddy's Bedtime
Story—
Bringing the
Circus Home

They Listened to the
Clown.

T HE circus was coming to town, and Jack and Evelyn were teasing
daddy to take them to see its wonders.

"Perhaps if you are very good I may take you some day," he
promised.

"We try to be good," Jack said. It was Jack who usually got into scrapes.

"We have been good for long time, daddy," Evelyn urged.

"Yes; I haven't done a thing since the day I broke the pink geranium play-
ing ball in the garden," Jack added.

"I'm afraid most people are naughty because they don't think," daddy said
kindly. "And as to the circus, I hope it won't affect you as it did the little
Brown children."

"They had never been to a circus—no, not once—when a beautiful big one
came to town."

The children spoke to Daddy Brown after the big colored posters were
put up on all the fences in town, and Daddy Brown said that if they were very
good he would take them to see the circus, and they were very, very good.

"When the day for their visit to the show arrived they started off as happy
a little party of Browns as you would wish to see.

"They had a lovely time. They saw all the queer wild animals in their
cages, and when it was time for the performance they went in and sat down
and listened to the clown as he made jokes to fill in the time between acts.

"Dear, dear, was there ever a more gorgeous circus? The Browns thought
not. They did not see how any one could be funnier than the clown or cleverer
than the riders or acrobats, who climbed about on poles or balanced themselves
on bars hung from the roof of the tent.

"The Brown children went home in raptures, and their dreams that night
were all about the circus. Patty Brown dreamed that she was a lovely circus
lady in a pink tulip skirt riding a beautiful white pony. Johnny dreamed that
he was stepping gracefully along a tight rope. Dolly dreamed that she was a
mermaid clad in a green seal bathing suit and diving deep into a glass tank. Jimmie Brown dreamed that he was a Japanese acrobat and could
climb himself up into all sorts of knots.

"The next morning when they got up they hurried through breakfast so
that they could go out and practice. They thought of starting a circus of their
own. No; they never started that circus, for Johnny sprained his ankle badly
falling from the clothesline while trying to practice as a tight rope walker,
and after the doctor had fixed him up Mrs. Brown said that there should be no
more practicing and no more circus in that house. And this year the Browns'
daddy won't take them to the circus."

a quickening of patriotic impulses, a
strengthening of devotion of the ideals
of the old Republic, should go to Get-
tysburg "to see this gathering of old
men there." The 16-year-old boy who
witnesses its scenes will have "some-
thing to talk about" on reaching his
three score years and ten.

NURSERY INSPECTION LAW.

The attention of nurserymen, agents
and dealers in fruit trees and general
nursery stock is called to the inspection
law which was passed by the legis-
lature last winter. This new law be-
comes effective this summer and all
interested in the growing, selling,
shipping, importing and planting of
fruit trees, vines, shrubs and other
nursery stock should address the Chief
Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards,
Columbia, Missouri, and receive a
copy of the law and instructions as to
how he may comply with its pro-
visions.

The law requires that all growers of
nursery stock in Missouri apply to the
Chief Inspector before the first of
July for an inspection of their stock.
This applies to all growers, large or
small and whether the stock is shipped,
sold, or offered for use.

He directed that upon the receipt of
mail at a post office all sacks labeled
"daily papers" should be distributed
promptly and every effort made
to effect their delivery on the
first carrier trip after the receipt of
the mail in the office, provided the
delivery of first class mail was not
delayed.

MONEY THE U. S. CAN'T USE

Treasury Officials Don't Know What
to Do With Stray Sunis.

Washington, June 24.—More than
half century ago Uncle Sam was
handed three bags of gold worth about
\$600, and he is still holding them;
over 50 years he has handed a
bag of valuable silver bullion and the
owner has left it with him ever since.

This gold and silver has been a
great nuisance to the accounting of
and the federal government who
don't know what to do with it, and
Comptroller of the Treasury Downey
has just decided it is a problem for
the mint. In an effort to clear the
account George Clegg, director of
the mint, appealed to the treasury
to know if he could convert it into
the treasury to the credit of the men who
presented it. The comptroller holds
such a course would require an act of
congress.

In 1856 H. J. Peters brought \$127,87
worth of gold bullion to the San Fran-
cisco mint and in 1858 Joseph Baker pre-
sented \$153,271 and John J. M.
Souther handed over \$156,96.

Each was given a receipt and told
to come back for a gold certificate as
soon as the government ascertained
the value of the bullion. They have
not returned.

In 1882 Thomas F. Davis brought
18,900 ounces of silver bullion to the
New York assay office to be made into
fine silver bars and has not been seen
since.

A TEST OF IRRIGATION.

State Reformatory Farm Heads Ex-
pect Big Crops.

Topeka, June 24.—Eighteen thou-
sand barrels of water, by irrigation, is
being put daily on the potatoes, alfalfa
and grass at the State Reformatory
farm, and Milton F. Amrine, superintend-
ent of the farm, says the crops will
be excellent.

He hopes to exceed the record set by
the 1908 crop, the best ever.

It is estimated by the Department
of Agriculture that the loss in the
United States by irrigation is
several millions of dollars per year.

A large percentage of this loss
can be saved to the producer by ob-
serving the following suggestions:

1. Provide suitable buildings for
your poultry and laying stock. It is
equally as necessary as proper build-
ings for your live stock.

2. Collect the eggs regularly, at
least one, and better still, twice daily.

4. Keep your eggs in a clean, dry,
cool, well-aired place, free from
strong odors. Cover with clean cloth
to prevent dust from settling upon
them.

5. Pack carefully when taking to
market, either in a regular egg case
of 15 or 30 dozen capacity or in a
suitable box with grain.

5. Market frequently.

8. Do not market cracked, cracked
or dirty eggs.

It will pay you to confine the male
birds by themselves as soon as the
breeding season is over.

By observing the above suggestions,
it will bring you better results.

RUSH DAILY PAPERS.

To Be Given Prompted Distribution
Is Postoffice Order.

Washington, June 24.—Instructions
are given forth from First Assistant
Postmaster General Daniel C. Reiter

START TEACHING FARMING

Town Counties Take Up Movement
This Coming Fall.

Des Moines, Ia., June 24.—When
school opens next fall, in hundreds of
the little school houses of Iowa, there
will be made a start in the matter of
teaching the rudiments of agriculture.

But Iowa will not be pioneer in
this work. It was for old Missouri to
lead the way in this particular region
of the United States agriculture in
the state.

A recent report from that state
is of interest to Iowa people.
There are 114 counties in Missouri
and in 102 of them there was teaching
of agriculture in the schools. It is es-
timated that the number of pupils receiv-
ing some instruction in this last year
was over 35,000. One county had 1,200
pupils taking the course in agriculture.

It is estimated it will take several
years to get this work started right in
Iowa. It will make its first start in
the state aided consolidated schools
where it will be required as a necessity
before the state aid is given. From
these centers of influence it will spread
to all districts of the state. The demand
for text books and leaflets on the subject
will be great and plans are already made for sup-
plying the demand.

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ST. JOSEPH HAY MARKET

Local Quotations Corrected to Date by
Local Dealers.

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

Timothy—Choice, \$12.50 @ 13; No. 1, \$11 @ 12.50; No. 2, \$8.50 @ 11; No. 3, \$7 @ 9.

Clover mixed—Choice, \$12 @ 12.50; No. 1, \$11 @ 12; No. 2, \$9 @ 10.50; No. 3, \$8 @ 9.50.

Clover—Choice, \$11 @ 12; No. 1, \$10 @ 11; No. 2, \$7 @ 9.50.

Prairie—Choice, \$12 @ 13; No. 1, \$11 @ 12; No. 2, \$9 @ 11; No. 3, \$7 @ 8.50.

Alfalfa—Choice, \$12 @ 13; No. 1, \$10.50 @ 12; No. 2, \$8 @ 10; No. 3, \$7 @ 8.50.

Straw—\$4 @ 5.

Packing—\$4.50 @ 5.50.

ST. JOSEPH HAY AND FEED.

When you want to buy or sell Hay write at this office.

L. L. Frederick Grain & Hay Co.
Offices, 1011-12 Corby Forces Bldg.
Rooms 1322 Main, St. Joseph, Mo.
We make shipments of straight and mixed
types of mill feeds, oil meal, cotton seed
and alfalfa dairy products and cattle fattening
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Tennessee White Corn Whiskey, \$3.00

Old Anderson Whiskey, \$2.50

Old Tom Whiskey, \$2.50

Holland Gin, jugs or bottles, \$3.00 to \$4.00

Brandy, grape, apple, peach, \$3.00 to \$4.00

Port Wine, \$1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00 and 4.00

Sherbet Wine, \$1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00 and 4.00

Applejack Wine, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00

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SOUL OF THE ARTIST

Wonderful Skill of Great Violinist Possessed by His Wandering Daughter.

BY FRANK FILSON.

"Ach, you make me tired!" said Bittelman, leaning back in his swivel chair before his desk in the opera house offices and exhaling a cloud of fragrant smoke. "You make me tired, Mr. Clough."

"But the girl is a *genie*," exclaimed his wealthy patron excitedly. "I tell you, Bittelman, you'll miss the sensation of the season unless you let her play."

"Ach, you enthusiast!" exclaimed the director, disgustedly. "Genius! There has been no violinist who was a genius since Lemarsky died. Now that outside of Poland can there be a violinist who is a genius?"

"Well, Miss Helen is a *Pole*," interrupted the other rudely. "Let me tell you about her—"

"All right; go on," said Bittelman resignedly. He knew that he could not afford to offend the millionaire, whose enthusiasm were, nevertheless, the bane of his life. Every week Clough was discovering a new genius and every week Bittelman was turning him or her away with mutterings of execration.

"It's like this," Bittelman began the millionaire. "Last Monday night I was walking home from my club. I saw this street musician—pretty looking girl, only about twenty. She was playing Liszt's *Rhapsody*—"

"Himmel! That's what they all play!"

"In the street, and there was a crowd listening. They didn't know that the finest living violinist in America was entertaining them for a few pennies. But I know it. I have heard Joachim and—"

"Have you heard Lemarsky?" inquired Bittelman sourly.

"I have!" cried Clough triumphantly. "And it was her playing that re-



laxed Lemarsky better than his life. And after his death he had spent hundreds of dollars to try to trace the child who had been placed in some institution. But he could not go back to Poland, and so his quest had been vain. And now this gutter girl wanted to play the *Rhapsody*.

Bittelman, when you were starving I heard you!" he thought he heard a voice say. It was Lemarsky's voice. He started up, trembling all over. He must have fallen asleep at his desk, for it was growing quite dark. It had been a dream, then. Yet he could have sworn that his dead friend had sent him that message from across the immeasurable space that separated them!

Perhaps it was only a dream, but it left a profound impression upon Bittelman. All that night he thought of it, and the next day, and the upshot was that he decided to go to hear the gutter musician at Crossways hall. But he would go secretly, he determined, for Clough would be there and he must not know that he, Bittelman, was curious, or his power would be ended.

A word from Clough would secure for anyone a place in the orchestra, but apparently the millionaire had used his influence to better purpose. Surely enough, on Sunday week, according to the morning paper, Pravilien Braun was to play a solo. There were dark hints of a discovery which would amaze the musical world. Bittelman smiled maliciously; but he went, buying his ticket like any ordinary mortal.

And when the girl walked on the stage and bowed to the audience there was something in her appearance which arrested him and drove the devil of malice out of his heart. He had seen them so often, these young women, who hoped to make a reputation; and always they failed, as the men failed. Of a hundred, not one would be found who could play as he had played—as Lemarsky had played.

The first strains of the *Rhapsody* sobbed on the strings and the wild music thrilled through the auditorium. Bittelman was sitting up now, gasping. He heard what the audience heard, a wonderful technique coupled with an interpretative skill that showed the soul of the artist; but he heard something that she did not know, something that stirred his very soul. This was the passage . . . now . . . she was coming to it . . . None but Lemarsky had ever played it in that way. Would she? Would she?

The *Rhapsody* was ended and the house rang with applause, but Herr Bittelman was behind the scenes, and as the girl left the stage he rushed forward with outstretched arms, and, clasping her in them, kissed her on either cheek.

"You are my little *Stasha*!" he cried. "You know me? I am Bittelman, your father's friend!"

He turned to the amazed millionaire.

"No. She will not play at the opera house," he said. "This is *Stasha Lemarsky*. Don't you understand? Lemarsky's girl, and his soul plays through her fingers. But she will never play in public again. Henceforward she will play only for me!"

(Copyright, 1913, by W. G. Chapman.)

EASY TO GET RICHES**SIMPLY MATTER OF SLEEPING WHILE MONEY ACCUMULATES.**

Some Difficulties in the Way, But as a Matter of Theory the Thing is About as Simple as Can Be Made.

We have heard much of "get rich quick" schemes, but few of us have found them to be of practical value. They are fine ideas, but they do not work. Now, a nice "get rich slow" scheme ought to succeed. A few days ago a man gave a certain city a thousand dollars and told that city not to use it for 250 years. At the end of that time it will be something more than nineteen million dollars if the man who told the story figured it right. There could not be an easier way to be a millionaire than that. Just how around 250 years and the money is yours.

Of course none of us could possibly wait so long for so much money unless we were asleep, and that is just the point. Somebody ought to fix up an easy sort of near poison which would put us to sleep and the thing would be done. That should not be difficult. Such a thing must have been done at one time, because we all know that a whole kingdom was asleep for over so long, and might still be asleep if a foolish youth had not wakened Beauty, and nobody else would stay asleep after Beauty was awake. And even in our own time, or at least much closer to it, there was Rip Van Winkle, who slept for 20 years. If he had not been so shiftless, and had put a little money in the bank before he went to sleep he might have been comfortable for the rest of his life.

And so, if everybody who had a thousand dollars would put it in the bank and take some sleep generator he could wake up in 250 years or 200 years or a hundred years, according to how rich he wanted to be, and would be a millionaire. Even if a person did not have a thousand dollars to begin with he could in the end have a few millions. Of course if everybody was going to be rich it might not be so much fun, but we would get used to it after a while. There would not be any trouble about getting somebody to stay awake and take care of the banks, for a great many people have entirely too much money already and a great many more would not take chances of losing what they had even for \$20,000.

There is just one serious drawback to the scheme, and that may make it impossible. What are we going to do about the cost of living? Two hundred and fifty years is a long time and the cost of living would grow so much in that time that \$19,000,000 would look like 19 cents instead of like a thousand dollars. And no power on earth can ever put the cost of living to sleep.—New York Times.

Only Have to Have Money.

New York, the modern Babylon, is a Democratic Babylon. Its luxury and its voluptuous center in and are to be found only in the huge hotels and magnificent cafes that have, in the space of a score of years, transformed metropolitan life. In this democratic babylon no question is asked, whether a man is wealthy or has power. Whosoever will may come, he is possessed only of enough money to pay for one night's entertainment—and the necessary tips for the waiter. Students of society may well take into account, in summing up the conditions of modern American life, this phase of New York, for it must be remembered that the patrons of these luxurious hosteries and restaurants are not only New Yorkers, but that they are everybody, from everywhere, who can raise the price for an annual visit to the metropolis.—Washington (D. C.) Times.

She attended auction sales of household goods, such as frequently held in Nassau county, and gathered a collection of stoneware and crockery. Recently she was a bidder for some of the goods and chattels of old Mrs. Delmonte, who comes of accepted Long Island ancestry.

"Enough!" shouted the irascible Bittelman, springing to his feet. "Now listen, Mr. Clough. If I'm to remain director of the opera house I don't listen to any more penniless geniuses and tell them they're no good and can't play no better than a cat. It upsets my digestion and makes me cross. Now, if you get this girl on at Crossways hall some Sunday and the critics says she's good—the good critics, mind you—I hear her. Otherwise—no."

Clough had to yield. He knew that Bittelman would carry out his often repeated threat to resign if he insisted. After all, Bittelman had been good to his protégé. The trouble was, Bittelman did not know that this time he had discovered a real genius. There was no doubt of the strange young woman's talent.

"Will you egguse me," said Bittelman ponderously, as he shook hands with the others. "Listen, now, and I tell you somethings. I and Lemarsky were like brothers in Warsaw before I came over here. You know about Lemarsky. Never was there such a God-sent violinist as him. And he got married and his wife had a baby and she died, and then Lemarsky used to get crazy drunk and ended up, when the child was about twelve years old, by gutting his throat, poor devil. And so ever since then I do not care to hear the violin. When I heard Pluck play the *Rhapsody* I said to myself: 'So!' You are the famous violinist, but I have heard Lemarsky in my mind's ear and I hate the *Rhapsody*. I don't want to hear no violin geniuses unless I've got to. You get her on at Crossways hall and maybe I give her a hearing if the critics say she is good."

When Clough was gone he sat down in his chair and, from a secret drawer he took out a photograph. It showed Lemarsky, his wife and their child, taken fifteen years and more ago. They had saved Bittelman when he was starving in the gutter. He had

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LEGEND OF NATURAL BRIDGE

It Saved the Mohegans and Was
Therefore Called by Them
the Bridge of God.

At a height of 215 feet above Clear creek in Virginia stands the famous natural bridge known all over the world. Built of solid rock forty feet thick, it spans the creek. It is a great natural wonder. Our great and beloved national hero, George Washington, once climbed it and carved his name upon its side. The Mohegan tribe of Indians called it the Bridge of God and ascribed to it this supernatural origin.

Once upon a time it happened that the Mohegans were at war with a hostile tribe of Indians. The fight was hot, and a valiant stand they made against their foes. But at last the Mohegans were forced to give way and to retreat. On and on they went, the whole tribe with their women and children, and the enemy behind them. Finally they came to a precipice. Below lay a cavern, wide and deep, and no way to cross or means to escape was anywhere to be seen. Perilous and helpless indeed was the plight of the Mohegans. They were ready to give up and submit to the cruel fate that was pursuing them. Then a wise man of the tribe spoke. "My children," he said, "go down upon your knees and pray to the Great Spirit above, who alone can save us from our misfortunes."

All in a body they obeyed the words of the old medicine man. Long and hard they prayed. When they finally lifted up their heads, lo, there stood a mighty bridge. Across it they now led the women and children, and then turned upon their foes, who were close at hand. They gave the enemy a hard battle and finally repulsed and defeated them. In gratefulness to Manitou, the Great Spirit of the world, they named this bridge the Bridge of God.

SMOKE ABATEMENT IN SCOTLAND.

The gas and electrical departments of a corporation in Glasgow, Scotland, are competing keenly in the exhibition of appliances for the reduction of smoke from furnaces and kitchen ranges. The electricity department has a complete electrically fitted restaurant, where all the cooking, the kitchen work, the cleaning, the heating and the lighting are effected by electric current. The gas department has a "gas equipped house," in which all the cooking and heating is done by gas fires, as well as many of the other operations in connection with house-keeping, and in which all the lighting is obtained from incandescent gas burners of different types. The corporation is encouraging the reduction of smoke, not only by holding these periodical exhibitions, but also by lending gas cookers free to all the citizens. It has loaned 87,000 of these cookers since March 1. It is also supplying gas fires, and the demand for these has been so great that it cannot be met without considerable delay.

BOILED LETTUCE—Cut away the thick stalks from four or five heads of lettuce and boil the leaves in salted water for fifteen minutes. Turn out onto a pan of cold water, drain and chop. Return to the cold fire, add a cupful or more of white sauce and when quite hot stir in the well-beaten yolks of two eggs.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Fish to be crisp should not be covered while cooking.

Odd bits of soap, when boiled, make an excellent shampoo jelly.

Medicine bottles, drink or food, should be uncovered in the sickroom.

Lamp burners, if coated in weakened vinegar, will burn much brighter.

Marble should be washed with ammonia and water rather than soap.

When serving large red apples whole on the table, polish them with olive oil.

A few drops of rosewater added to almond oil will prevent their oiling when chopped.

Clam shell placed inside the tea kettle will prevent the formation of lime on the kettle.

After peeling onions, rub your hands with celery or parsley. It will counteract the odor.

To cool off when baking, never open the door, but remove one of the plates over the oven.

BASEBALL NEWS

CRUTCHER PITCHES GOOD GAME

Holds the Denver Bears to Six Hits and One Run, But Loses.

Inability of the Drummers to hit in the pinches yesterday put them another run behind the high-scoring Bears, and also placed a game lost to Crutcher's record which on its merits should have been a victory. Denver won 1 to 0.

Schreiber twirled for the visitors, and although he pitched a good game, he got away lucky on numerous occasions, the Hollanders having men on bases in every inning only to dip their bats or put up dinky pop-ups or whiffs.

The only and winning run was pushed across by the Bears in the third round on Coffey's single, Brewster's error and two passes.

The Drummers are to play Topeka today at the Kansas capital.

OTHER RESULTS YESTERDAY.

WESTERN LEAGUE.
Omaha, 8; Wichita, 2.
Lincoln, 12; Des Moines, 3.
Topeka, 10; Sioux City, 5.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 13; Boston, 4.
St. Louis, 3-2; Chicago, 1-3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 8; Boston, 3.
Cincinnati, 7; Pittsburg, 6.
Brooklyn, 4-4; New York, 2-5.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.
Minneapolis, 1-1; Columbus, 0.
Kansas City, 2; Toledo, 6.

STANDING OF TEAMS WESTERN LEAGUE

Club	Won	Lost	Pct.
Denver	19	8	.689
St. Joseph	26	27	.571
Des Moines	24	28	.548
Lincoln	24	28	.548
Omaha	24	20	.531
Sioux City	26	35	.426
Topeka	23	39	.371
Wichita	21	44	.323

EXPLANATION OF "O. K."

Here is the origin of the expression "O. K." according to Ado Hunnus of Leavenworth, Kan., a veteran of the Civil War:

"Among the supplies that the war department used to buy," Mr. Hunnus says, "were crackers made by the Orrins-Kendall Cracker company in Chicago. The boxes in which these crackers came were marked O. K. We were always eager to get hold of these 'O. K.' crackers, because they were always sure to be good, while many other brands were likely to be spoiled or wormy. And gradually O. K. came to be a synonym among the soldiers for something that was above par."

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

St. Joseph at Topeka.
Denver at Lincoln.
Wichita at Des Moines.
Lincoln at Sioux City.

NEW WHEAT TESTS 60 POUNDS.
Billings, Ok., June 24.—The first new wheat marketed here tested 60 pounds to the bushel. It was raised from the farm of C. L. Huddleston near Billings.

You can get a
Stronger Made Trunk
Suit Case, Grip or Hand Bag
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Are Delivered in St. Joseph

SALT CURED HIDES

	No. 1	No. 2
Natives, strictly short-haired.....	13c	12c
Natives, long-haired or shaggy.....	12c	11c
Side brands, over 40 flat.....	12c	
Side brands, under 40 flat.....	11c	
Bulls and stags.....	11 1/2c	10 1/2c
Bulls, side branded flat.....	9 1/2c	
Green salt cured glue flat.....	7c	
Green salt cured deacons, each.....	60c@35c	
Slunks, each.....	25c@15c	
Green uncured hides 2c less than same grade cured. Green frozen hides bought as No. 2's.		
Green half cured 1c less than cured.		
Horse hides, green, No. 1.....	\$3.75@3.00	
Horse hides, No. 2.....	\$2.75@2.00	
Green pony hides and glue.....	\$1.50@75c	
Sheep pelts, green.....	\$1.00@25c	
Dry, according to wool, per pound... 8c@10c		

WOOL

MISSOURI, IOWA AND SIMILAR

Choice medium combing.....	17@19c
Medium clothing and combing, mixed.....	15@17c
Low and braid.....	12@15c
Light fine and fine medium.....	12@14c
Heavy fine.....	10@12c

KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND OKLAHOMA

Bright medium.....	14@16c
Dark medium.....	13@15c
Light fine.....	11@12c
Heavy fine.....	9@10c

COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, UTAH AND TEXAS

Light medium.....	12@14c
Light fine.....	11@12c
Heavy fine.....	9@10c

Deductions on burly wool from 35c per pound. Short, dirty or defective stock proportionately lower.

Angora mohair, 12 months, 15@20c; common, burly and defective, half price.

Above prices are based on wool tied in original fleece; on loose wool 2c per pound deduction is made.

Notice—Do not use binding or sisal twine in tying fleeces—where sisal or binding twine is used 1c per pound deduction is made.

Wool Sacks, 7 foot, 3 pound..... 50c each

Wool Twine, glazed..... 10c pound

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