

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

A Daily Commercial Newspaper for Modern Farmers and Stockmen and an Advertising Medium that Reaches the Buyers.

Vol. VIII, No. 209.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1905.

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LAST EDITION LIVE STOCK MARKET

Official Receipts, 80 Cars, 1,948
Cattle; 95 Cars, 6,511 Hogs;
19 Cars, 5,302 Sheep.

BETTER FEELING IN TRADE.

Prices Uneven But Average
Steady With More Life
to Movement.

NO CHOICE STEERS OFFERED

Strong Demand For Right Kind of
She Stock, Prices Shade Higher—
Fat Bulls in Good Demand—Con-
tinued Light Supplies of Stock
Cattle and Demand is Brisk With
Prices Firm—Hogs Advance About
5c on Bulk But Market Not Live-
ly—Sheep Strong to 10c Higher.

RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1905.

The following table shows the receipts from January 1, 1905, and receipts for the corresponding time in 1904:

	1905	1904	Inc
Cattle	152,978	179,287	26,309
Hogs	672,688	611,301	61,387
Sheep	458,228	302,384	155,844
Horses	9,124	5,580	3,544

LIVE STOCK IN SIGHT.

The following shows the estimated receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five principal western markets:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	5,500	15,000	15,000
Kansas City	5,500	7,100	5,500
South Omaha	2,900	4,500	2,400
St. Joseph	1,900	6,500	5,300
East St. Louis	2,300	5,000	2,300

Totals..... 18,500 41,100 30,200
Yesterday..... 33,900 54,800 37,000
Week ago..... 16,300 30,500 17,100
Month ago..... 28,900 60,100 37,500
Year ago..... 13,500 50,900 25,100

RECEIPTS OF STOCK BY CARS.

The following shows the number of cars of stock handled today by railroads centering at the stock yards:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Burlington and Missouri	95	6	6
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	6	6	6
Great Western	5	5	5
Hannibal and St. Joseph	7	7	7
Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs	12	12	12
Missouri Pacific	38	38	38
St. Joseph and Grand Island	32	32	32
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe	21	21	21

Total..... 202

CATTLE.

Trading Somewhat Uneven But Averaged About Steady.

The market on the more desirable grades of beef steers had a little better tone today, which was manifest in fair activity and with spots showing some strength. Receipts were quite liberal for Thursday, and included some very good export and dressed beef styles, but there was nothing strictly choice on sale. On kinds that were selling from \$5.50 upward values were fully steady with yesterday, while there were a good many lots a shade to 10c higher. The competition was not quite so strong on the light and medium butcher steers and the fair to pretty decent kinds of dressed beef and shipping steers, and while prices were generally steady, some weak spots developed on the cheaper grades selling from \$5.25 down. Trading was fairly active except on lots which sellers did not consider received bids the full strength of the market.

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.

No. Av. Price No. Av. Price

11.....	1530	5.00	21.....	1072	5.10
21.....	1320	5.05	24.....	1180	5.05
31.....	1281	5.10	27.....	1100	5.00
41.....	1394	5.15	30.....	1300	5.05
51.....	1282	5.15	33.....	994	5.10
61.....	1236	5.15	36.....	1183	5.05
71.....	1288	5.20	39.....	1144	5.00
81.....	1393	5.25	42.....	1033	5.05
91.....	1250	5.30	45.....	988	5.15
101.....	1196	5.35	48.....	1038	5.10
111.....	1272	5.40	51.....	1114	5.15
121.....	1290	5.45	54.....	1091	5.20
131.....	1238	5.50	57.....	1136	5.25
141.....	1240	5.55	60.....	1300	5.30
151.....	1161	5.60	63.....	1210	5.35
161.....	1273	5.65	66.....	910	5.40
171.....	1190	5.70	69.....	894	5.45
181.....	1131	5.75	72.....	826	5.50
191.....	1057	5.80	75.....	1114	5.55
201.....	1145	5.85	78.....	926	5.60
211.....	1136	5.90	81.....	1000	5.65
221.....	1185	5.95	84.....	815	5.70
231.....	1186	6.00	87.....	1114	5.75
241.....	1111	6.05	90.....	920	5.80
251.....	1182	6.10	93.....	900	5.85
261.....	1180	6.15	96.....	1143	5.90
271.....	1200	6.20	99.....	790	5.95
281.....	1070	6.25			

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

The supply of cows and heifers was not large and there were included only a small proportion of desirable killers. These met a very strong demand, and kinds that suit buyers showed some strength with instances 5c to 10c higher. Good light weight fed heifers also showed a little strength. The general run of common to medium offerings however, ruled about steady, but the demand was sufficient to make a comparatively early clearance. The demand for fat export and shipping grades of bulls was very strong and prices

held fully steady, but on the common to fair bologna varieties, and kinds suitable for the country trade, the market was sluggish and sellers had to make nominal concessions in order to make a clearance. The supply of veals was fairly large and trading was fairly active at yesterday's figures.

HEIFERS.

20 h.a.s.	758	4.75	1.....	730	3.75
1.....	780	4.50	2.....	545	3.65
16 h.a.s.	657	4.50	3.....	683	3.65
1.....	820	4.50	4.....	654	3.65
1.....	835	4.50	5.....	701	3.65
1.....	870	4.35	11.....	609	3.50
18 h.a.s.	742	4.35	4.....	692	3.50
1.....	1200	4.30	2.....	680	3.50
10.....	655	4.25	1.....	620	3.25
1.....	880	4.25	1.....	569	3.25
20.....	780	4.00	1.....	480	3.25
1.....	654	4.00	8.....	605	3.15
1.....	510	4.00	1.....	700	3.05
7 h.a.s.	590	3.85	6.....	515	3.00
9.....	603	3.75	1.....	620	2.50
7.....	636	3.75			

COWS.

10 c & h.	915	4.60	2.....	965	3.50
1.....	1110	4.60	1.....	1240	3.50
1.....	1110	4.60	1.....	1240	3.50
1.....	1158	4.55	1.....	910	3.50
1.....	1250	4.50	1.....	820	3.35
1.....	1400	4.40	1.....	740	3.25
1.....	1077	4.35	1.....	610	3.25
1.....	1180	4.35	2.....	735	3.25
1.....	1050	4.35	1.....	840	3.25
1.....	1190	4.25	1.....	803	3.00
3 c & h.	1010	4.25	12.....	940	3.05
1.....	1180	4.15	1.....	840	3.00
1.....	1180	4.15	1.....	840	3.00
1.....	1110	4.05	1.....	1040	3.00
2.....	1140	4.00	1.....	900	2.90
1.....	1020	3.90	1.....	820	2.85
9.....	970	3.90	1.....	1080	2.75
1.....	1130	3.85	1.....	148	2.75
2.....	940	3.85	1.....	750	2.75
1.....	1080	3.75	9.....	950	2.65
2.....	1045	3.75	1.....	900	2.65
23.....	1033	3.65	2.....	1020	2.50
4 c & h.	822	3.60			

BULLS AND STAGS.

1.....	1400	4.25	1.....	1000	3.85
1.....	1410	4.25	1.....	930	3.75
1.....	1700	4.10	1.....	1220	3.75
1.....	1400	4.00	1.....	1180	3.65
1.....	1020	4.00	1.....	1120	3.25
1.....	1400	3.90	1.....	980	3.25

VEAL CALVES.

1.....	100	6.00	1.....	150	5.00
1.....	120	6.00	1.....	180	5.00
1.....	140	6.00	1.....	190	5.00
1.....	110	6.00	2.....	115	5.00
1.....	126	6.00	1.....	120	4.75
1.....	135	6.00	1.....	148	4.75
1.....	140	6.00	1.....	148	4.75
1.....	120	5.75	2.....	185	4.75
1.....	125	5.75	2.....	150	4.50
1.....	135	5.75	1.....	150	4.50
1.....	145	5.75	1.....	230	4.00
1.....	117	5.75	2.....	320	3.25
1.....	180	5.50	1.....	290	3.25
1.....	150	5.50	1.....	240	3.25
2.....	150	5.50	1.....	70	3.00
2.....	185	5.50	2.....	275	2.75
2.....	180	5.25			

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

No feeding steers were included in the arrivals today, the supply of stocker stuff being confined to a few loads of pretty decent yearlings and calves and thin stock steers. Offerings met a good demand and sales were readily consummated at yesterday's prices. Regular dealers were the principal buyers and the absence of a country inquiry yesterday, has enabled them to make pretty good accumulations of desirable young stock which will afford country buyers an excellent assortment from which to make selections. The demand for stock cows, stock heifers and stock bulls was not as strong as usual and the movement was rather slow at weaker figures.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

1.....	840	4.25	1.....	820	4.20
2.....	825	4.20	27.....	720	3.50

YEARLINGS AND CALVES.

20.....	643	4.25	1.....	680	3.00
2.....	650	4.25	1.....	590	2.75
10.....	453	4.00	1.....	610	2.75
1.....	520	4.00			

FEEDING COWS AND STOCK HEIFERS.

2.....	335	3.40	1.....	630	2.80
7.....	403	3.40	1.....	640	2.75
4.....	435	3.40	1.....	870	2.60
2.....	485	2.70	1.....	440	2.50
1.....	400	2.85	1.....	860	2.40
1.....	910	2.80	2.....	450	2.30
1.....	910	2.80	2.....	550	2.25

FEEDING BULLS AND STAGS.

1.....	590	3.50	1.....	1080	3.00
1.....	1000	3.00			

QUARANTINE CATTLE.

A shipment of 16 cars of the Coleman & Rogers cattle, shipped from Alice, Tex., was on market in the southern division. At the hour of going to press they had not been sold.

Packers' Cattle Purchases.

Swift and Company	700
Hammond Packing Co.	500
Nelson Morris & Co.	400
Totals	1,600

Packers' Cattle Purchases Yesterday.

Swift and Company	551	2,569	1,269
Hammond Packing Co.	422	847	901
Nelson Morris & Co.	264	924	230
City Butchers	4		
Totals	1,241	4,340	2,399

Stock Cattle Purchases Yesterday.

Baker & Kennedy	59
Maxwell Spayne & Co.	49
James Stock	28
J. V. Atkins	24
J. H. Atkins	19
Country buyers	172
Total	351

HOGS.

Prices Again Rule Slightly Higher, But Trade Not Brisk.

The reaction toward higher prices for hogs that began yesterday was continued again today, but buying interests made the concession of 2½c to 5c under protest and while all prices showed the full advance the market did not show a lively movement at any time of the day. Receipts here were of moderately liberal volume and the quality of offerings was about the same as on previous days of this week, but hardly as good as it was a week or ten days ago, more mixed droves carrying a liberal sprinkling of unfinished, roughish and half-fat light weights being in evidence than a short time ago. This has a tendency to give color to reports from the country that available supplies of mature hogs are running low although

there are still a good many attractive well finished hogs coming. While advances came slow during the session of today the sales were largely around \$2 higher than the market of yesterday and in instances sales looked more than this much higher with demand closely consuming supply before the noon hour. Prices current today show an advance of strong 10¢ over the low point of Tuesday. Pigs are still scarce and quotable steady at \$4.00 to \$4.25. Stags are being discriminated against more than when the weather was cold and are selling at \$4.00 to \$4.25, the latter price for bulk.

Receipts at five markets were 41,000, an increase of 11,000 over one week ago. For four expired days of the week the live market total is 241,000, an increase of 63,000 compared with the same period last week.

Prices ranged from \$5.25 to \$5.42½, bulk selling at \$5.30 to \$5.40. Bulk yesterday sold at \$5.25 to \$5.30, a week ago at \$5.30 to \$5.40, a month ago at \$5.30 to \$5.40, one year ago at \$4.60 to \$4.70, two years ago at \$4.35 to \$4.50, three years ago at \$4.00 to \$4.10, and four years ago at \$3.70 to \$3.80.

The average cost was \$5.37½, as compared with \$5.25½ yesterday, \$5.37½ a week ago, \$5.39 a month ago, \$4.69½ one year ago, \$4.43 two years ago, \$4.15½ three years ago, and \$3.73½ four years ago.

PIGS AND LIGHTS—100 LBS AND UNDER.

Receipts at five markets were 41,000, an increase of 11,000 over one week ago. For four expired days of the week the five market total is 241,000, an increase of 11,000 over one week ago.

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Laborers Examined.

The civil service commission is conducting examinations in a number of the large cities for the unskilled laboring positions in the government service, particularly in post offices and custom houses, and has found that the few regulations by which candidates for these places are examined are resulting in a marked difference in the class of persons appointed. The commission, says a recent Washington report, expects that the regulations which provide for these examinations, which involve no educational test, but determine the relative standing of the applicants by their physical condition and adaptability for laboring work, will prevent any further evasions of the civil service rules by irregular assignments of persons not qualified for laboring work, as the new appointees are found to be adapted to this class of employment and not to work of higher grade. In the past many persons have been appointed as laborers without regard to their ability or inclination to do the work required, and after appointment have secured assignments to clerical and other classified positions. From now on, unless specific exceptions are made by the president, all appointments in the executive civil service of the government must be made either from the lists of the civil service commission or from the lists of the boards of labor employment, which are under the supervision of the commission.

Good Companions.

An excellent test of a friend is the making of a journey in his company. Many who are most agreeable amid the little events of every day at home, or in an accustomed round, says a writer in St. Nicholas, are unable to withstand the petty annoyances that come with travel—the deferred meals, early rising, loss of sleep, the minor discomforts we all have suffered. But none of these affect the temper of a favorite book. It is ever ready for your amusement, yet never resents being put aside. It has no choice as to your route, and asks no more than a little corner of your traveling bag, or, at a pinch, will go into a pocket as snugly as a pet squirrel. The London Academy says: "Indeed, of all traveling comrades books are the most congenial and the most gentle; not books of travel—they are for the home fireside, but tales that have for background the scenery you are looking upon, or histories which deal with men and women who have dwelt and worked in the cities you are visiting."

People Eating Less.

"Health fads, no doubt have their uses," said the manager of a fashionable New York restaurant, "but they are bad for our business. You would be surprised to know how many people go without breakfast nowadays. They call it the fasting cure. Some limit their meals to one a day while taking the cure. They don't touch food until the dinner hour, and then take a light meal. Others take a snack in the morning—probably a toasted biscuit and a cup of hot milk, and a fairly substantial meal, without meat, late in the afternoon. People, as a rule, do not eat as much as they did a few years ago. Many of the doctors advise light eating, and all the books and publications devoted to health and physical training berate overfeeding. We still talk about a 'square meal,' but with some it has a different meaning from what it once had."

A mass meeting of the better class of Japanese was held in Y. M. C. A. hall, San Francisco, March 16, and it was resolved that the resident Japanese should keep quiet, under the anti-immigration storm, and by their conduct give as little reason as possible for complaint against them.

The remains of some sand that had been carted from Lytle creek into San Bernardino, Cal., for building purposes lately yielded \$15 worth of gold to a prospector whose experienced eye had noted the metal's glitter as he was passing it.

BASED ON COMMERCE.

NATIONAL GREATNESS RESTS UPON VOLUME OF TRADE.

Influence of Commercial Importance in the Making of Treaties.—The Foreign Situation.

At the present moment the nations seem to be chiefly occupied in swearing out peace warrants against each other. Never before were the great powers so treaty-bound, says Vance Thompson, in Success Magazine. The result is curious. Without war or menace of war the diplomatic center of gravity has been shifted in Europe. There is a readjustment of diplomatic frontiers. Of all these alliances the most important is that of France and England. It has been long in the brewing; this treaty. Paradoxically enough, it was signed while the allies of the two powers—on the one hand the czar, on the other the mikado—were at war; the fact is without precedent in the annals of treaty-making.

In a way it is a victory, largely personal, for King Edward VII. For 20 years England has bent every effort to gain the good will of Germany; indeed, she has been her moral ally; but Germany's commercial rivalry and growing sea power have snapped the old bonds of kinship and friendship. The change of front was not quite so sudden as it seemed. After the Boer war blood was no longer thicker than water; Hans was no longer a cousin of the house; the true friend was the cousin of Normandy—for he, too, is of the blood—and the wooden-shod, red-capped democracy across the English channel. All of this is true enough; France is no longer a redoubtable rival for England; other states, equaling her in vitality and surpassing her in population, are the real rivals of English power—Germany and the United States. At every point these nations menace England's future—her industrial and commercial future, and her colonial and maritime future. The old historic reasons which made France the enemy to be feared no longer exist. The wooing of France went on for two years. It began, as all modern crusades do, in the press. Edward VII. had always been a Parisian favorite, and the newspapers broke out in a rush of compliments, eulogies and anecdotes.

Behind every one of these latter-day treaties—the Italian as the Spanish, that with Japan as that against Germany—one may see England's great and pathetic struggle to maintain the world-supremacy that is slipping away from her. Not since her diplomacy organized Europe against Napoleon has she put forth efforts so strenuous. One great victory she may record: the Russo-Japanese war has given her an opportunity to "occupy" Tibet; for "75 years" she is to hold the great valley of the Chumbi, which is the key of the land. The ink on the French treaty was hardly dry—Germany had hardly realized her isolation, before English arms and ammunition were sent across the frontier and the native tribes of Damaraland and Namaqualand rose in revolt against German authority. It is all part of that fierce struggle for commercial, industrial, maritime life in which the United Kingdom is battling with such blind, fierce energy. Joseph Chamberlain sees—as at Washington they see—that the mother of nations is fighting against destiny.

WHERE PRUNES COME FROM

Formerly from Foreign Countries, But Now Many Are Grown in California.

In the United States 100,000,000 pounds of prunes are eaten yearly. Prior to 1888 the supply came almost wholly from France and the Danubian provinces and sold under the designation of "French" or "Turkish" prunes. In the year referred to prunes of American growth appeared on the market and with each succeeding year the supply has increased until the importation of foreign fruit has been reduced to extremely small proportions. Much the larger portion of the prune supply is from the southern part of California, where climatic peculiarities are extremely favorable for its production. In Santa Clara county alone there are 3,700,000 trees growing on 37,000 acres, 100 to the acre. The quantity of prunes somewhat exceeds 110,000,000 pounds—more than enough for the requirements of the whole country, but the excess, with that raised in other localities, is needed to supply the export demand from Great Britain, Germany and France. The first plum trees planted 40 years ago in California were shoots from the "Petite" and "Epinouse" varieties from France. The original varieties have been greatly improved upon.

After the planting, which is usually done in the rainy season, the shoots are cut down to a uniform height of about two feet. In the second year the trees are pruned, from three to five branches being left, and are again pruned in the third and fourth years. Twice during the spring and summer the soil is cultivated. In September the fruit ripens and is gathered by spreading sheets under the trees and shaking the branches. The green fruit is taken to the warehouse, where it is graded in size and passed through a boiling hot liquid, in which process it is cleaned and the outer skin softened. It is then spread out in trays eight feet by three feet in size and exposed to the heat of the sun for three to eight days, depending upon weather conditions.

Ten thousand trays of fruit spread out in one unbroken tract may be seen in Santa Clara in the drying season. When sufficiently cured the prunes are stored in separate bins and there allowed to

"sweat," this process taking from ten to twenty days, when they are ready for marketing.

TREES BUT LITTLE KNOWN

Many in Tropical Forests Which Are Too Dense to Be Explored.

According to an expert in the bureau of forestry of the department of agriculture there is, comparatively speaking, little known concerning tropical trees, and this, despite the fact that naturalists and botanists are constantly exploring the regions near the equator. Indeed, there must be many hundreds of varieties that have been little known and that are unidentified by name.

This curious fact is due to the exceptional conditions of the tropical forests. In temperate zones forests are fairly open, and, generally speaking, include trees of only a few varieties. Thus there are oak forests, hickory forests, etc., but rarely any forests where more than three or four kinds of trees exist in any number. In the tropics, on the other hand, the case is exactly the opposite. Forests composed of one variety of tree, or even of only three or four kinds, are unknown. So many different sorts of trees grow close together that frequently more than 100 varieties may be counted within a short radius. Moreover, all these grow together in great confusion. They tower to extraordinary heights, each tree, it would seem, striving its best to reach the sunlight. Consequently the trunks are extremely long and thin, because each tree is reaching to get higher than its neighbors. In order to escape the twilight of the primeval, tropical forest. Leaves and branches are so confused that in many forests one can see neither sky nor sunlight for miles, the crowns of the trees interlacing and forming a thick, impenetrable roof.

To add to the confusion great vines and creepers and hundreds of varieties of vegetable parasites overgrow the trunks. It is said that it is well-nigh impossible to cut down any one tree for purposes of examination, for the reason that the forest is so dense that there is insufficient room for the tree to fall, even after its trunk has been cut through. It would be necessary to clear a great space, and that is impracticable from the standpoint of the naturalist or botanist. Hence, the world is still in comparative ignorance of the wonders of the tropical forest.

WISHES DULY RESPECTED.

Live Cowboy Pays Proper Compliment to Dead Cowboy's Hospitality.

Two cowboys once met on a Texas plain and rode along together. They were strangers to each other, and their notions as to the merits of right and wrong were about as loose as possible.

Suddenly one of the "boys" made a suspicious movement towards his hip pocket. Instantly the other drew his revolver and shot him dead.

The "live" boy then dismounted, gazed steadily at his victim, and said to himself:

"Now I wonder if he was really going to shoot me? The evidence was against him, but anyway I'll see for myself."

Turning the body over, he discovered that the only murderous weapon the dead man bore was a whiskey flask; and then in sorrowful tones he said:

"Such a blessed idiot I am! I've killed an innocent man and a perfect gentleman. He wasn't going to shoot me; he merely intended to invite me to have a drink."

As he drew his sleeve across his mouth he continued:

"The last wishes of deceased shall be duly respected."

Then he emptied the flask and went on his way.

Philadelphia Love Portraits.

"Philadelphia has more portraits painted than the people of any other city in the country," said Miss Van Leer, a New York artist, the other day. "The people here are noted in the art world for the number of big orders they give for family portraits. I suppose the matter is very easily explained. The home idea prevails to a much greater extent in Philadelphia than in any other city, and as a consequence of this stability there is a great desire to have one's ancestors on canvas. In other cities it is only the wealthy and the very distinguished who have their portraits painted, but here people in moderate circumstances and of modest fame are willing to pay comparatively large sums to have their lineaments preserved for the benefit of their posterity."

Large Church Income.

Auburn, N. Y., May 10.—Rev. W. H. Hubbard, secretary of the special committee on systematic beneficence of the prebyterial church of the United States, received financial reports of the income of the eight boards of the church for the year ending May 1, 1905. The total income of the boards is the largest ever reported to the general assembly of the church. The aggregate is \$3,263,755.

Hot Water from the Sun.

At Los Angeles, Cal., the experiment has been tried of using the rays of the sun to create power and to heat water for domestic purposes. At an ostrich farm near the city a solar motor is in operation every sunny day, or about 300 in a year, and pumps 1,400 gallons in a minute. Solar heaters are placed on the roofs of houses and connected with water pipes. One heater will supply water for domestic purposes for an ordinary family.

THE CORELESS APPLE

GROWS ON BLOSSOMLESS TREE AND IS A WONDER.

May Prove Solution of Codlin Moth Evil—Likely to Cause Revolution in the Apple Market.

The coreless apple has at last been produced. It is regarded as "the world's greatest discovery in horticulture" and in fruit growing circles is called "the wonder of the age." If the fruit is of high quality, of good salable size and color and a late keeper then it will revolutionize the commercial apple-growing industries everywhere, writes Sampson Morgan, in Nineteenth Century. If it is not a full-sized apple, then, despite the fact that it possesses one-fourth more solid flesh than the seedly apple of equal proportions, it cannot be expected to supersede such mammoth though seedly varieties as the Blenheim Orange, Golden Noble, Bismarck or Peasgood's Nonesuch.

The flavor of the coreless apple is beyond question. If it proves as large as its rival trees producing the new wonder, which is a winter variety, will be planted by the million in the commercial fruit fields at home and abroad. Even if the seedless apple justified all that has been said by its best friends in its praise, there is little likelihood of its impeding the profitable sale of ordinary apples of high grade.

Its introduction would however, ruin the sale of common out-of-date varieties of fruit and insure the destruction of millions of worn-out, moss-covered and pestilent trees, which for years have encumbered thousands of acres of some of the richest and most productive land in the world. In that sense the coming of the coreless apple would do untold good to many landowners, cultivators and public consumers combined.

Why should we not possess a coreless and seedless apple since the seedless orange is unquestionably the largest, most expensive and best fruit of its class obtainable? The new apple, which is both coreless and seedless, was introduced by an old fruit raiser. For 12 years he experimented to obtain the fruit. As the result of seeking to secure the seedless apple, a blossomless tree has been developed. It bears a stamen and a very small quantity of pollen. The importance of such developments is apparent. The cold spells do not affect the fruit and the apple grower has little to fear from late spring frosts which in many years do much harm on the fruit farm.

The tree is described as blossomless, the only thing resembling a blossom being a small cluster of tiny green leaves which grow around the newly formed apple and shelter it. Being devoid of blossoms, it is claimed that the fruit offers no effective hiding place in which the codlin moth may lay its eggs, which it usually does in the open eye of the fruit. The devastations of the codlin moth are so extensive that in the aggregate they cause losses in Great Britain, on the continent and in the United States exceeding \$25,000,000 a year. In some English countries I have known the apple crop to be reduced by over 50 per cent. by the voracious grub of this pest.

I am not in strict accord with the producer of the new apple when he claims absolute immunity from the ravage of the codlin moth on account of the lack of blossoms making it almost impossible for the pest to deposit its eggs in the eye of the apple. In my tests I proved conclusively that the eggs are sometimes laid on the skin of the apple also. But with no petals and the use of insecticides, by spraying the grub could readily be destroyed.

In the plantations where the coreless apple trees have been grown no codlin moth has made its appearance. It is said that so long as they are isolated from seedly apple trees there is no possibility of the moth attaching itself to them, there being nothing in the way of perfume or flower to attract it.

The color of the new apple is red, dotted with yellow on the skin. As with other varieties, so with the seedless apple, a slightly hardened substance makes its appearance at the navel end. But this can be obliterated by culture. The originator of the coreless apple states that the further "we get away from the original five trees the larger and better the fruits become in every way." Whether the Spencer seedless apple is actually seedproof time alone can prove.

MEXICAN 'THIEVES' MARKET

Grounds Upon Which Tradition Says, Many Crimes Were Committed.

The "Thieves' Market," famed in guidebook and tourist romance, is undergoing at present an encroachment that threatens to place it shortly in the realm of real history, says the Mexican Herald. The ground is being cleared over nearly half of the space formerly occupied by the market, and the permanent booths are being torn down and reerected in the smaller space left.

Tradition has it—and most happily for romance in this fascinating land traditions in most cases are still as good coin as fact—that the "Thieves' Market" stands on the grounds of what was once a part of the spacious gardens of the "new house" of Montezuma. In the long days gone by, this garden, of spacious proportions, was the scene of many dark and dismal crimes, and many were the robberies and acts of violence that occurred there, for it was on a highway much used, and when night had fallen was very dark and dangerous.

The tale goes of the murder by a powerful officer of the sweetheart of one of

his retainers, a crime that rankled in the breast of the poor Indian until, not long afterward, he took his revenge, and his master lay dead, killed in a drunken stupor by the wronged servant. The wronged man, rifling the master's pockets, carried away with him from the house all the trinkets and valuables on which he could lay his hands. Then he hid himself to the protecting shade of Montezuma's gardens, where he hid himself under the trees until the coming day should awaken the city and he could pass beyond the guard without molestation. But when he had been hidden only a short while, the alarm having spread, a servant, more zealous in his own interests than to revenge his master's murder, found the guilty man and quickly and thoroughly dispatched him.

A neighboring gully, which had perhaps served a similar purpose before in these thrilling days, concealed the body, and the third murderer made away with the goods, this time to keep them safe and secure until the excitement had blown over.

Then, on the very spot which he had stained with the blood of his fellow-servant, the wretch set up a tiny stand, with the twice stolen goods as the basis of a little stock, which he sold to the tourists of that day as they passed by the stand in their visits to the famous gardens.

From this rather thrilling beginning grew a classic market, until to-day there is the world-famed "Volador," where things fly in and out, once and for many long centuries truly a "thieves' market." It is not so many years ago that one counted this market as one of the places wherein to look for goods that had flown away from the house in some mysterious fashion, but now one can say only sadly (from the buyer's point of view) that that day is long past.

FEW ENGLISH SAILORMEN.

There Was One in the Bench and the Starboard Skipper Threw a Fit.

The skipper of the tramp steamer Bumping Billy was engaging a new crew, relates the Liverpool Post.

"What's your name?" he said to the foremost applicant.

"Giuseppe Grinoller," replied the man.

"Eyettalian?"

"Yees, sir."

"Good; step on one side. And yours?" he went on to the next A. B.

"Ivan Ikanoff."

"Russian?"

"Bolish, sir."

"Right; step alongside o' Yewseppy. Next man?"

"William Zwillanguzl."

"German?"

"Ja."

"Good; over you go. Next?"

"Manoel Oliveria. I Portuguese seaman, senhor."

"Step over then, Manniuel. Next?"

"John Thompson, sir."

"What?"

"John Thompson, sir."

"What in th-thunder—what the—what nationality?" screamed the horrified shipmaster.

"English, sir," replied the man.

For a full half minute the unhappy skipper stood speechless, his countenance turning from purple to orange, and from orange to gray; and then, with a gurgling gasp of "English, by gum!" he tottered, staggered and fell prone upon the ground.

GREAT DRYDOCK DONE.

Largest Structure of the Kind in the World Will Be Towed 11,000 Miles to Philippines.

Baltimore, Md., May 10.—The largest floating drydock in the world has just been completed at the Maryland Steel Works yards for the United States government, and it will be towed 14,000 miles to the Philippines. Four hundred men have been employed two months cleaning and painting the 1,500,000 square feet of steel plates. When the dock is launched next month it will be towed to Patuxent river, where tests will be made with a big battleship. In the contract it is stipulated the dock shall lift a 10,000-ton battleship. The dock weighs 11,000 tons and cost \$1,124,000.

Armour Lines Reduce Charges. Chicago, May 10.—Officials of the Armour car lines will go before the interstate commerce commission, says the Record-Herald, with an offer to reduce icing charges from 15 to 30 per cent. Over the entire Michigan fruit belt if what is known as the Michigan fruit case is dismissed. The offer was made to the attorneys for the commission men who are behind the suit, but was refused.

Railway Conductors in Session. Portland, Ore., May 10.—The Order of Railway Conductors began its 20th session in this city, Grand Chief Conductor E. E. Clark presiding. During the evening a reception was tendered the visiting delegates, at which Gov. George B. Chamberlain and Gen. George H. Williams, mayor of this city, made addresses of welcome.

Big Auto Trade. It is estimated that the output of automobiles for the current year will be 20,000, of a total value of \$30,000,000. Accessories made will reach \$5,000,000.

Kingman, Kan., Storm. Kingman, Kan., May 10.—A wind storm here Tuesday afternoon did much damage to buildings. One two-story brick structure was demolished and John L. Franks fatally injured. The wheat crop was not much hurt by the wind.

L. F. SWIFT, President. JOHN DONOVAN, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. M. B. IRWIN, Traffic Mgr. CHAS. PASCHER, Secretary. L. D. W. VANVLIET, Assistant General Manager. W. L. SEELEY, Treasurer. L. R. SACK, Superintendent. P. F. WELTY, Cashier.

ST. JOSEPH Stock Yards Company...

St. Joseph, Mo.

We are in the Market Every Day for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep

We are especially bidding for range cattle and sheep, both for slaughter and feeding. Located on fourteen railroads, and in the center of the best corn and live stock districts in the United States, we are prepared to furnish a good market for all kinds of live stock. Our charges for yardage and feed are:

YARDAGE:

Cattle, per head.....25c | Horses, per head.....25c
 Hogs, per head.....5c | Sheep, per head.....5c

FEED:

Corn, per bushel.....90c | Hay, per 100 lbs.....80c

OUR PACKERS furnish a daily market for all kinds of cattle, ranging from canners to export cattle. Look up your railroad connections and you will find them in our favor.



PARADISE FOR THE HOMESEAKER

TO KANSAS

Best Agricultural and Stock Raising Region. Soil deep, rich and productive in the growing of Wheat, Corn and Alfalfa. Purchase price from \$5 to \$30 per acre, which equals the returns of the \$50 to \$150 per acre lands of other States.

CLIMATE IDEAL, AMPLE RAINFALL.

Buy quick and secure the benefit of an excellent investment. Write for further information, illustrated literature and

LOW SETTLERS' RATES.

H. C. TOWNSEND, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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\$25 ONE WAY

March 1 to May 15

Santa Fe All the Way. Reclining chair cars and sleepers. Liberal stopovers allowed. For particulars, call on or write,

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Advertise in "The Journal."

ARRIVES IN CHICAGO.

The President and Party Given Warm Reception.

NO TROUBLE OF ANY KIND OCCURRED

Programme Outlined for His Entertainment. Carried Through Without Delay or Unpleasant Incident.

Chicago, May 11.—President Roosevelt's train at the Chicago & Northwestern train depot, Kenzie and Wells street, a few minutes after noon, was met by Graeme Stewart and other members of the reception committee. President Roosevelt and party immediately started for the Auditorium annex. President Roosevelt was given a hearty welcome by Gov. Deneen, Mayor Dunne, delegations from the Merchants, the Hamilton and the Iroquois clubs, a committee of aldermen and other city officials. The streets through which the president's carriage passed were lined with police and men in uniform and plain clothes mingled with the crowd everywhere. There were 450 policemen along the drive from the Northwestern depot to the Auditorium and an equal number in the parade from the hotel to the Hamilton club. In addition to these there were over 50 detectives who followed the president's carriage and watched the crowd closely for any disturbances.

Chief of Police O'Neill preceded the president's procession in a carriage and personally supervised the arrangements and saw that the streets were clear. In the advance of the line of carriages were 50 mounted police, the pick of the department in command of Capt. Adam S. Barber.

Behind the president's carriage rode eight detective sergeants in two carriages. They were the president's personal body guard. This body was chosen by Chief O'Neill. They wore silk hats and Prince Albert coats. Capt. Patrick J. Gibbons was in command of the 150 policemen who guarded the Chicago & Northwestern depot upon the arrival of the president and was assisted by James O'Toole and Thomas Duffy. Inspector Shipley with 25 men was stationed in the streets surrounding the depot, mingling with the crowds and ready as a reserve force in case of any disturbance. Inspector Lavine, with another squad of 150 men had command of the Auditorium hotel and vicinity.

Long before the time set for the arrival of the special train bearing President Roosevelt and his party, the police and special guards began to gather around the Northwestern railway station. No opportunity was given for the gathering of any crowds within a block of the station. While the police denied that they anticipated any trouble whatsoever while the chief executive was a guest of the city, they nevertheless took all possible precautions.

President Roosevelt was in Chicago for 12½ hours, and of that time 11½ hours were given to the public. From 4:30 to 6 o'clock was allotted to him on the official programme for rest, but during this time he gave an audience to a committee of labor leaders who presented to him a protest against the use of federal troops in the teamsters' strike. The remainder of his time from the moment that his train came into the Chicago & Northwestern depot at noon, until it drew out of the Pennsylvania depot at 30 minutes after midnight was consumed by one luncheon, three receptions, one banquet and four carriage rides.

From his arrival until his departure the programme outlined for his entertainment was carried through without delay, and without an unpleasant feature or untoward incident. By common consent, the active features of the teamsters' strike were held in abeyance until his departure, and in the downtown section of the city at least, there was, comparatively speaking, no rioting, and but few fights. Five teamsters allowed their party feeling to embolden them in trouble with a party of negroes shortly after President Roosevelt had passed along the street, but this was the only trouble worth mentioning that happened during the day.

TO FOLLOW CUSTOM.

State Board Assesses Private Car Lines at One-Quarter in Place of Full Value.

Topoka, Kan., May 11.—The state board of railway assessors completed its work Wednesday. It had some difficulty in fixing a basis for the assessment of private car lines. The law required car lines to report the average number of cars they have in the state. The companies claimed it was impossible to furnish this information. The best they could do was to give the number of miles their cars traveled in the state, which they did. The railroads hauling the cars also declared it impossible to give the number of "car days" of each car line. So the board got at the matter by dividing the mileage reported by 150, representing the number of miles a car should move a day, and reached the "car days" in that way. This gave 260 cars in the state on an average the year around, and they were assessed at \$300 for refrigerator and stock cars and \$200 for tank cars. The total assessment will aggregate about \$75,000. The board decided that it was impracticable to distribute the tax on this amount throughout the state, as the law provided, so it adopted a resolution fixing \$4.25 per \$100 as the tax levy and

ordered the car companies to pay the tax direct to the state treasurer. This will net the state about \$3,500. The counties and townships will get nothing from the assessment.

The board assessed the Pullman company \$309,000 on its cars in Kansas. This was on 47 standard cars at \$6,000 each, and thirteen tourist sleepers at \$2,000 each. This is an increase of \$1,000 over last year.

The Standard Oil pipe line assessment was left as it was returned by the company—\$2,158,785. This is higher than the same property had been assessed locally.

The Kansas Natural Gas pipe line property was assessed at \$181,473. It returned its property at \$157,980, but the board didn't think this was enough so it lifted the assessment about \$23,000. The company had only a portion of its pipe line laid on March 1, when the assessment was dated. Next year the board will get a whack at the company's completed lines.

The Keiser Gas company's property, which supplies Yates Center with gas, was assessed at \$7,125. This is a local concern, but gets its gas in Wilson county to supply Yates Center, which is in Woodson county, and therefore must be assessed by the state board.

The assessment of the railroads, telegraph lines, telephone lines, pipe lines, sleeping cars and private car lines was made on a 25 per cent basis" said State Auditor Wells. "To conform with the assessment of other forms of property in the state. Although the law says that all property shall be assessed at its true value, it has never been done. The custom of assessing at about ¼ the value has been established so long that it is equivalent almost to law. If the assessment was made at cash value the tax levy would be reduced accordingly but the farmers of the state seem to be fairly well satisfied with the present system. At least, they usually line up against any proposition to revise the tax laws."

SNYDER IS WRECKED

Report That Oklahoma Town Was Struck by Tornado.

500 PEOPLE KILLED AND INJURED.

Relief Trains Sent From Nearby Points—Particulars Not Obtainable as Wires Are Down.

Oklahoma City, Ok., May 11.—Five hundred persons are reported to have been killed or injured in a tornado that struck Snyder, 46 miles west of this city, at 11 o'clock Wednesday night. All telegraph and telephone connection with the wrecked town is gone and only meager information is obtainable.

A train loaded with doctors and nurses left Hobart at midnight for the scene of the disaster and another train is reported to have gone from Quanah, Tex., about the same hour. A train was also made up by the St. Louis & San Francisco railway at this city and another at Chickasha shortly before 2 o'clock. Both are hurrying to Snyder. On both trains are all the physicians and nurses obtainable in the two places.

It is said that practically every house in the town, the population of which is about 2,500, has been wrecked. All the reports refer to killed and injured and it is not known how many are dead.

Shortly after 2 o'clock communication between Chickasha and Hobart was established and Hobart confirmed the earlier reports that were received here. The operator for the Western Union Telegraph company at Hobart says that many have been killed. He says that of the entire casualty list more than a hundred are dead.

The details of the havoc cannot be learned until after the relief trains have gotten to the wrecked town and made a report.

STOCKGROWERS ORGANIZE.

Annual Convention American Stockgrowers' Association Elect Officers and Adopt Constitution.

Denver, Col., May 11.—The American Stockgrowers' Association which was organized on January 15 of this year by seceders from the National Livestock Association's convention in this city and is now holding its first annual convention here, adopted a constitution and by-laws Wednesday.

The new association is to be composed of growers of and dealers in cattle, sheep and horses.

The basis of representation in the organization is individual and not by delegates. However, the executive committee is authorized to pass upon and admit representatives of stock associations.

The following officers were elected without opposition:

Murdo McKenzie of Trinidad, Col., president; A. E. Dierckx of Denver, first vice president; J. H. Boardman of Helena, Mont., second vice president.

Mr. McKenzie, in accepting the presidency, dwelt especially on the attitude of railroads to stock men. He contended that the present law should be amended so as to give the interstate commerce commission power to compel rates where such are found to be unreasonable and discriminatory.

The current discussion of divorce and the needs of national legislation on the subject recalls Susan B. Anthony's remark, made several years ago: "The divorce court," said

HONORED BY ENEMIES

President Roosevelt Entertained by Chicago Democrats.

TALKED PATRIOTISM NOT POLITICS.

Was Tendered Banquet by Iroquois Club, Leading Democratic Organization of Illinois and Enthusiastically Received.

Honoring and honored by his political foes, but personal friends, President Roosevelt was Wednesday night the chief guest at a magnificent banquet tendered him by the Iroquois club, the leading democratic organization of Illinois. Surrounded by men who have fought against him in two national campaigns, who depreciate many of his avowed policies, and who have frowned upon some of his political actions, the president was cheered to the echo as he entered and left the banquet hall, was applauded with enthusiasm throughout his address and at its close, and was given to understand that in his case political differences were not a personal issue.

The banquet, which was from first to last an ovation, was given entirely by democrats to the leader of their political opponents, and many of the kindly personal references made by the speakers of the evening, the majority of whom are men of democratic faith, deeply touched the president. In his manner and words he evinced throughout the evening a deep gratification at the warmth of his reception from men who have fought him in political battles before now and are ready to fight him again if they considered it necessary. Throughout the entire evening, however, ran the dominant note of admiration for the character of and friendship for the man himself.

The menu was long and fully one and one-half hours were consumed before it was reached. At 9 o'clock President Roosevelt called the guests to order and made a brief address of welcome to the president in the following words:

"We welcome our guests for his broad patriotic spirit; for, like ourselves, he can rise above party prejudices and animosities, and can say we are of one heart for our common country. We welcome you because by your support and example you have given a strenuous life to young America. We welcome you for your courage in the hour of duty."

President Gunther at the close of his address introduced as toastmaster of the evening, James Hamilton Lewis, who was greeted with much cheering and applause as he rose to take the head of the table. Mr. Lewis spoke as follows:

"Mr. President, I do not present you to the Iroquois Club. I present them to you. They are Democrats. Their Democracy is as your republicanism. First to their flag ever loyal to their country ever devoted, faithful to their fellow men and true to themselves."

"Gentlemen of the banquet board, it is not to be marveled that such as these sought the counsel, as tonight they delight in the companionship of a president of the whole people of the United States; one whose sentiments of public conduct is not partyism, but patriotism; whose theme, in his comingling with mankind, is more of the Latin poet Terrence, saying: 'I am a man, and all things human touch me.'"

When, at the conclusion of the address of Gov. Deneen, Mr. Lewis arose to introduce President Roosevelt, he was at first given no opportunity to speak. The entire assembly was on its feet, waving handkerchiefs and napkins and cheering with vigor. When his voice could be heard, Mr. Lewis introduced the president. Who said in part:

The state can properly deal with the corporations doing business within its own limits. The state cannot deal at all with corporations doing business in many different states, and it is an absurdity at once ludicrous and harmful to leave it in the power of one state to create a corporation of gigantic size which shall do all its work in a number of states, and, perhaps, with the scantiest regard to the laws of those states in which it actually does work.

Personally, I believe that the federal government must take an increasing control over corporations. And my views on that subject could not have been better expressed than they were expressed yesterday, I think, by Secretary Taft in Washington, as they were expressed by the attorney general in his communication to the senate committee a couple of weeks ago.

I believe that the representatives of the nation should lodge in some executive body the power to establish a maximum rate, the power to have that rate go into effect practically immediately, and the power to see that the provisions of the law apply in full to the companies owning private cars just as much as to the railroads themselves.

Rarely before in this city has such genuine enthusiasm been evoked as was awakened by the president at the conclusion of his speech. As he announced the fact that behind the state the nation would stand for the preservation of order in Chicago, wild cheers and the vigorous clapping of hands interrupted him for several minutes.

Arrived as Special.

Tokio, May 11.—M. A. B. Bouguin, prominent Frenchman, and his stepson, M. Strange, an Englishman, have been arrested here as spies.

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS.

Sixteenth Annual Convention of Supreme Council in Session at St. Louis—41 States Represented.

St. Louis, May 11.—The 16th annual convention of the supreme council of the Catholic Knights of America is in session here. Archbishop Glennon preached a sermon which was in part an address of welcome to the knights. Rev. J. J. Tannath of St. Louis was celebrant of the mass; Rev. O. J. McDonald of St. Louis, deacon; Rev. W. J. Howlett of Pueblo, Col., sub-deacon, and Rev. Edphonse Lancelotti, O. S. B., of Oklahoma City, master of ceremonies. The council represents 533 branches in 41 states and territories of the union. Dr. Felix Gaulin, supreme president, presided. Congratulations were extended to Archbishop Glennon upon the near approach of his receiving the pallium. A resolution was adopted asking Archbishop Glennon to request Pope Pius X to give his blessing to the convention.

THE ZHITOMIR MASSACRE.

Government Had Ordered Jews Protected, but Was Not Obeyed—Plot Was Pre-Arranged.

St. Petersburg, May 11.—No further details have reached here from Zhitomir, the scene of the recent attacks of orthodox Christians on Jews. It is asserted that a fortnight before the disorders proclamations were spread calling on the Christians to beat the Jews. When these proclamations were shown to the mayor of Zhitomir the latter declared them to be stupid and said there was no occasion for alarm. At the ministry of the interior it is said that M. Beodign sent urgent instructions the night of May 8 to Zhitomir ordering the authorities there to protect the Jews and prevent disorders. The creditors of M. Kroushevan, former editor of the Bessarabetsky, have loved on his new paper, the Friend, recently established at Kishineff.

PERSISTENT INCENDIARISM.

Another Attempt Made by Unknown Parties to Burn Stables of Fair Grounds Association.

St. Louis, May 11.—It was learned Wednesday that since the fire at the fair grounds association racing stables last Friday morning when six race horses were incinerated another attempt to burn the stables was frustrated. This attempt was made early Tuesday when a fire was discovered in the stall of New Mown Hay, a filly belonging to C. E. Duttell. A ball of cloth saturated with oil, in charred fragments, was found in the stall after the fire had been extinguished. When the alarm was turned in the nearest gate of the enclosure was found so securely fastened that force was necessary to break it open. The loss was small. An armed patrol has been established at the stables.

WILL DEFEND THEMSELVES.

Social Democrats to Hold Demonstrations in All Parts of Russia on Sunday—Provided With Dynamite Bombs.

St. Petersburg, May 11.—The social democrats declare that their programme includes demonstrations throughout Russia on Sunday and that they are provided with bombs and dynamite with which to fight the troops if the latter interfere. The purpose of the social democrats evidently is to make trouble but everywhere precautionary measures have been taken and the authorities are convinced that the disorders will be comparatively insignificant and that they will easily be suppressed. The cool headed liberals are counseling the workmen against useless bloodshed.

CHINESE TO RETALIATE.

Influential Merchants Meet at Shanghai and Adopt Resolutions to Boycott American Goods.

Shanghai, May 11.—A large and influential meeting of Chinese merchants held here Wednesday protested vigorously against the proposed new Chinese exclusion treaty recently discussed in the United States. Telegrams on the subject were sent to Chinese officials to Yuan Shi Kai, viceroy of Chih province, and Choufu, viceroy of Nankin, and it was unanimously decided to boycott American goods until the terms of the proposed treaty are modified. The merchants' guild throughout the Chinese empire are urged to co-operate in the movement.

Workmen Make Threats.

Reval, European Russia, May 11.—At a large meeting of workmen here which was attended by delegates from St. Petersburg and a number of masked men, it was decided to proclaim a three days' strike in connection with Labor Day (May 14). It was further determined to serve fresh demands upon employers coupled with the intimation if they were not complied with inside of 12 hours the destruction of the factories by fire would follow.

Reported Oklahoma Storm.

Oklahoma City, Ok., May 11.—Runners have reached here of a disastrous storm in southwestern Oklahoma Wednesday night, where it is reported the storm did great damage in the town of Snyder. No confirmation is obtainable up to this hour as wires in that section are all down and communication is cut off. A terrific hail and rain storm is reported from Anadarko.

An Imposter.

Green—Brown claims to be a poet. Smith—Well, he isn't. "How do you know?" "He asked me to change a \$20 bill for him the other day."—Chicago Daily News.

POPULAR ADVERTISING

WANTED—Stockmen to stop at the Human House. Rooms \$5c to \$1. Table and Bed.

J. G. Hedenberg 413 Francis St., St. Joseph, Mo. Abstract of Title of the City of St. Joseph and Buchanan County. Telephone No. 567.

You Would Be Surprised to know how often our Central girl is asked if you have a telephone. Call up Main 1 and the man will call and explain the new arrangements. Missouri and Kansas Telephone Co. Tel. Main No. 1

For the Best Lewis Supply Co. 115 S. 4th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

NOTICE! To the Public in General and Stockmen in Particular.

Parties desiring a first-class, well-cooked meal, breakfast or lunch will find the same at the Hotel superintending the kitchen at 614 Edmond street, formerly superintending the Old Hotel, 115-117, 119-121, 123-125, 127-129, 131-133, 135-137, 139-141, 143-145, 147-149, 151-153, 155-157, 159-161, 163-165, 167-169, 171-173, 175-177, 179-181, 183-185, 187-189, 191-193, 195-197, 199-201, 203-205, 207-209, 211-213, 215-217, 219-221, 223-225, 227-229, 231-233, 235-237, 239-241, 243-245, 247-249, 251-253, 255-257, 259-261, 263-265, 267-269, 271-273, 275-277, 279-281, 283-285, 287-289, 291-293, 295-297, 299-301, 303-305, 307-309, 311-313, 315-317, 319-321, 323-325, 327-329, 331-333, 335-337, 339-341, 343-345, 347-349, 351-353, 355-357, 359-361, 363-365, 367-369, 371-373, 375-377, 379-381, 383-385, 387-389, 391-393, 395-397, 399-401, 403-405, 407-409, 411-413, 415-417, 419-421, 423-425, 427-429, 431-433, 435-437, 439-441, 443-445, 447-449, 451-453, 455-457, 459-461, 463-465, 467-469, 471-473, 475-477, 479-481, 483-485, 487-489, 491-493, 495-497, 499-501, 503-505, 507-509, 511-513, 515-517, 519-521, 523-525, 527-529, 531-533, 535-537, 539-541, 543-545, 547-549, 551-553, 555-557, 559-561, 563-565, 567-569, 571-573, 575-577, 579-581, 583-585, 587-589, 591-593, 595-597, 599-601, 603-605, 607-609, 611-613, 615-617, 619-621, 623-625, 627-629, 631-633, 635-637, 639-641, 643-645, 647-649, 651-653, 655-657, 659-661, 663-665, 667-669, 671-673, 675-677, 679-681, 683-685, 687-689, 691-693, 695-697, 699-701, 703-705, 707-709, 711-713, 715-717, 719-721, 723-725, 727-729, 731-733, 735-737, 739-741, 743-745, 747-749, 751-753, 755-757, 759-761, 763-765, 767-769, 771-773, 775-777, 779-781, 783-785, 787-789, 791-793, 795-797, 799-801, 803-805, 807-809, 811-813, 815-817, 819-821, 823-825, 827-829, 831-833, 835-837, 839-841, 843-845, 847-849, 851-853, 855-857, 859-861, 863-865, 867-869, 871-873, 875-877, 879-881, 883-885, 887-889, 891-893, 895-897, 899-901, 903-905, 907-909, 911-913, 915-917, 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1659-1661, 1663-1665, 1667-1669, 1671-1673, 1675-1677, 1679-1681, 1683-1685, 1687-1689, 1691-1693, 1695-1697, 1699-1701, 1703-1705, 1707-1709, 1711-1713, 1715-1717, 1719-1721, 1723-1725, 1727-1729, 1731-1733, 1735-1737, 1739-1741, 1743-1745, 1747-1749, 1751-1753, 1755-1757, 1759-1761, 1763-1765, 1767-1769, 1771-1773, 1775-1777, 1779-1781, 1783-1785, 1787-1789, 1791-1793, 1795-1797, 1799-1801, 1803-1805, 1807-1809, 1811-1813, 1815-1817, 1819-1821, 1823-1825, 1827-1829, 1831-1833, 1835-1837, 1839-1841, 1843-1845, 1847-1849, 1851-1853, 1855-1857, 1859-1861, 1863-1865, 1867-1869, 1871-1873, 1875-1877, 1879-1881, 1883-1885, 1887-1889, 1891-1893, 1895-1897, 1899-1901, 1903-1905, 1907-1909, 1911-1913, 1915-1917, 1919-1921, 1923-1925, 1927-1929, 1931-1933, 1935-1937, 1939-1941, 1943-1945, 1947-1949, 1951-1953, 1955-1957, 1959-1961, 1963-1965, 1967-1969, 1971-1973, 1975-1977, 1979-1981, 1983-1985, 1987-1989, 1991-1993, 1995-1997, 1999-2001, 2003-2005, 2007-2009, 2011-2013, 2015-2017, 2019-2021, 2023-2025, 2027-2029, 2031-2033, 2035-2037, 2039-2041, 2043-2045, 2047-2049, 2051-2053, 2055-2057, 2059-2061, 2063-2065, 2067-2069, 2071-2073, 2075-2077, 2079-2081, 2083-2085, 2087-2089, 2091-2093, 2095-2097, 2099-2101, 2103-2105, 2107-2109, 2111-2113,

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We will place on sale 100 Silk and Linen Umbrellas—26 inch—7 rib—Paragon frame—Steel Rod—Sterling Silver Handles—mounted on smoked and Mother of Pearl Mounts—Silver Swivel—Like you usually pay \$2.50 to \$3.00—SPECIAL \$1.65

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New Belts received almost daily—This is why we are the first to show the new novelties—Our Eastern Buyer watches the market closely and no new thing comes out—that we don't receive it by first express—This is why we have been able to show the swell things—New wash belts for Lay just in—New silk shirred Girdles and the ever popular Kid and Leather Belts in all shapes and sizes—Note the special things on our 50c table—Our stock is chock full of nobby styles—25c to \$4.50

Hosiery Specials

See our Window Display.
For Friday and Saturday

When you can buy high grade Hosiery—like our Onyx Brand—at prices even less than you pay for something not so good—We believe that you should at least give us a trial—once worn always a customer—is the reputation Onyx Hosiery has the world over.

ONYX BRAND—Ladies' fast Black—seamless—Mocha foot—double heel, toe and sole—15c

ONYX BRAND—Ladies' Black—seamless—spliced sole—double heel—double sole—Special value—25c

ONYX BRAND—Plain Black—All Lace and Ankle Length—New Lace Garter Top—Regular sizes and out sizes—double heel—double sole—Special value—35c—3 for \$1.00

ONYX BRAND—Plain Black—Lace Lisle—Plain Tan—and Tan—Lace—New Weave—shaped to fit—has the Onyx style—The kind you usually pay 75c—50c

SPECIAL

60c—Hose—50c—Will put on sale—Friday and Saturday—new dainty patterns in Black and Tan—All Lace—and Boot—Lace—Silk—Lisle—Embroidered Ankle—The kind you often pay double the money—50c

SPECIAL PRICE ON SILKS

We have sorted out a lot—75¢—85¢ & \$1.00 per yard values—Floured Foulards and Warp Taffetas—Fancy Weave and Stripe Silks—We offer at this very low price—Choose—per yard—48c

SUITS

New Arrivals in Our Suit Dept.
Wash Suits For Warm Weather Wear.
Numbers of Brand new ones just received—come early and secure the choice styles before the sizes are broken—You'll be sorry if you don't—

White Pique—¾ length coat—Pearl Button trimmed—Plain Plaided skirt—\$3.50

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SPECIAL PRICES ON SKIRTS
Mohair—Panama—Stellman and Shepherd Plaids—colors Blue—Black and Brown—Special \$10.00 values—\$6.50

Two Specials—Silk Petticoats
\$30.00 value—\$11.50 \$6.47 value—\$3.95

Colors—Black—Cerule—Orange—Blue—Green—Red—Gray.

Special Prices on Shirt Waists

White India Linen Waists—Lace and Embroidered trimmed—Former price—Now—

\$1.00 and \$1.25—85c

\$1.50 and \$1.75—\$1.25

\$2.00 and \$2.25—\$1.65

Late styles—only slightly soiled.

SILK WAIST—Hemstitched and lace front—in Black—Brown and White—New and Nobby—ranging in price—\$2.25 to \$5.85

CORSETS

Thompson's High Bust—glove fitting—Habit Hip and Hose Supporters attached—fits the form—\$1.00

Warner's Trust Proof Corset—New High Bust—long back with supporters at each—Princess Hip—for stout figures—\$2.50 to \$3.00

SPECIAL

50c Child's Ferris
Shirred Cambric—Lace and ribbon trimmed—ages 1 to 14 years—35c

700 - HEAD - 700 HORSES AT AUCTION

A GREAT INITIAL SALE TO MARK THE
OPENING OF THE NEW HORSE BARN
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FRIDAY and SATURDAY, MAY 12 and 13, 1905

The offering, which will be exceptional both in point of number and class of horses, will consist of Draft, Express, Farm, Business, Driving and Saddle Horses and Ponies for Children's use.

SPECIAL—A great many fast standard bred Road Horses, family broken Drivers and Gaited Saddle Horses are being especially fitted for this occasion.

Consignments solicited and personal attention given to same.-----A market already strong will be supported by many Eastern, Southern and Local buyers.---Any information desired will be gladly furnished.---Sale to commence each day promptly at 10 a. m.

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Vici Kid, Patent Leather and Box Calf Shoes, mostly Goodyear welted Soles—all high class in materials and workmanship and none but new up-to-date styles. The Patents are warranted. They're all warranted and you can make our selections knowing that our guarantee is back of every pair. Early birds gets the best picking.

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STRIKERS SEE PRESIDENT.

Submit Protest Against Proposed
Use of Federal Troops—No Such
Demand Yet Made.

Chicago, May 11.—A strongly worded protest against the sending of federal troops to Chicago was submitted to President Roosevelt Wednesday afternoon. The protest is signed by C. P. Shea, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Charles Doid, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor and by other labor leaders. Charging that the employers have repeatedly spurned the request of the labor leaders for arbitration the protest declares the employers openly boasted that federal troops would back up the employers side of the controversy. "Peace," says the protest of the labor leaders, "rests not upon the militia or the army but upon the patience and long suffering of the toiling masses. Can a few soldiers scare the men who made the armies, and who compose the flower of American manhood?" Declaring that the workers will abide by the decision of an arbitrator, even should that decision fall to be all that might be hoped for. The appeal to the president closes with the request that he consider all the facts in the case before he permits any abuse of federal power in complying

with a request for troops.

The committee presenting the protest was received by the president in person late Wednesday afternoon at the Auditorium annex. The members of the committee expressed themselves as gratified at their reception by the president. The president told them that no demand had been made upon him for the use of troops in Chicago.

Baptists Going to Kansas City.

Waco, Tex., May 11.—A special train left Waco Wednesday over the Missouri Pacific railroad bearing the Texas delegation to the southern Baptist convention in Kansas City. The delegation will be augmented at Dallas, Fort Worth and Denison. A special religious programme is being carried out on board the chapel car "Goodwill" which is one of the six coaches and sleepers making up the train.

Lawrence, Kan., Damaged.

Lawrence, Kan., May 11.—A destructive wind storm passed down the main street of Lawrence Wednesday night, doing considerable damage to buildings. Everett Hall was unroofed and a large number of plate glass windows broken by hail and wind. So far as known nobody was seriously hurt. The wind was preceded by a storm of hail and rain.

SCIENTISTS FAVOR CHICAGO.

Report Shows That Typhoid Germs
Cannot Live in Water Be-
yond Eight Days.

Chicago, May 11.—The permanent scientific value of the investigations attendant upon preparation of material for submission to the supreme court of the United States, in the Missouri case, was shown in the report of James Todd, attorney for the drainage canal board, which was presented to the board Wednesday.

"This experiment for its completeness and technique," says the report "Was the most extensive and comprehensive that has ever been made by a bacteriologist upon the longevity of the typhoid germ, and has attracted attention not only in this country, but in the universities of Europe. It settled beyond a question the fact that the typhoid germ will not live in highly polluted water as is found in the Chicago river and the drainage board for a period longer than three days, while in Lake Michigan, which is comparatively pure, its life is extended for seven or eight days.

In view of the fact that it takes the water from ten to 12 days to pass from Chicago to St. Louis, the importance of this experiment to the contention against the sanitary district is apparent."



"This is the season when strong hinges are needed on the gate."

The new Outing Suits are here—waiting for their outing. Coats and trousers of flannel, tweeds, serge and homespun—grey with a delicate pattern of green. Blues with indistinct checks, and grey brown, green grey and green mixtures.

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Ask Increase in Wages.

Detroit, Mich., May 11.—Scales for nine different departments of the work done by members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers were adopted by the convention of the association which is in session here. In each case it was announced a restoration of the rates of the scale of 1903-4 was demanded. This means an increase in wages of from 10 to 20 per cent. over the present scale.

A Mormon Life Insurance Company.

Salt Lake, Utah, May 11.—Articles of incorporation of the Beneficial Life Insurance company, organized by and under the direction of leaders of the Mormon church, were filed here Wednesday. Joseph F. Smith is president, Gov. John C. Cutler is first vice president, and the officers are prominent in the church. The company, which will do an "old line" business, has a capital stock of \$100,000, all paid in.



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WAY TO VACCINATE CATTLE AGAINST BLACKLEG.
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Age, ten years. No fuel oil, no drugs. Price, \$1 per quart; \$10
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