

STOCK MARKET JOURNAL

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

Vol. XI, No. 117.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1908.

LAST EDITION.

TERMS: PER YEAR \$4.00 SINGLE COPIES 10 CENTS

DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 99 Cars, 2,345 Cattle; 125 Cars, 10,455 Hogs; 20 Cars, 5,055 Sheep.

Big Monday Run of Steers

Trade Slow With Prices Mostly Around a Dime Lower.

Slow Steady Deal in Cows

Buyers Only Conceded Steady Prices Under Protest—Proportion of She Stock Was Not Large—Very Few Market Opened Lower, But Reacted and Closed With Most of Loss Regained—Sheep and Lamb Trade Steady.

SIX RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1908.

Cattle	1,820	55,000	2,900
Week ago	1,820	55,000	2,900
Month ago	1,820	55,000	2,900
Year ago	1,820	55,000	2,900

LIVE STOCK IN SIGHT.

Cattle	1,820	55,000	2,900
Week ago	1,820	55,000	2,900
Month ago	1,820	55,000	2,900
Year ago	1,820	55,000	2,900

RECEIPTS BY CARS.

Cattle	1,820	55,000	2,900
Week ago	1,820	55,000	2,900
Month ago	1,820	55,000	2,900
Year ago	1,820	55,000	2,900

CATTLE.

Week Opens With Liberal Run of Cattle, Steer Prices Rule Lower. More steers were received on this market today than for any Monday in several weeks, but it was very notable that the supplies of steers were exclusively made up of short-fed and medium down to common grades. There were 2,500 cattle reported at this market, which is almost three times as many as were here last Monday, while at the five markets there was a total of 37,375 today, but being very notable that the supplies of steers were exclusively made up of short-fed and medium down to common grades. There were 2,500 cattle reported at this market, which is almost three times as many as were here last Monday, while at the five markets there was a total of 37,375 today, but being very notable that the supplies of steers were exclusively made up of short-fed and medium down to common grades.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

The volume of business in this branch of the cattle trade was light, due to limited receipts. Arrivals were mostly small lots and odds and ends which were picked up at first prices with last week's close. Yard traders were out early looking for supplies and were in shape to have absorbed quite liberal receipts at prevailing strong prices. A small drove of feeders of decent quality sold at \$3.75. A brisk demand from the country at the close of the week resulted in regular dealers making a good clean-up and they are in the market for stockers and feeders of all weights, if the quality is right. Yard traders will have another shipment of Colorado stock cattle of desirable quality the first part of the week. Very few stock holders were on sale today and they met with a ready demand at strong prices.

VEGETABLES AND FEEDERS.

24.....	821.3 75	1.....	810.3 00
1.....	820.3 85	1.....	820.3 00
5.....	730.3 50		

PACKERS PURCHASES SATURDAY.

Swift & Co.	8,112	136
Hammond Packing Co.	2,159	111
Morris	2,262	111

ROGS.

Probably the largest run of hogs reported in sight at five markets on any one market day of the season was that of today, when the estimated total was 102,000. This big total naturally suggested a lower market, and buyers started in bidding 10¢ to 15¢ lower, but the packers evidently want the hogs and their activity soon gave trade a turn to strength and most of the decline was regained before the finish, although average prices for the day's crop of hogs were 1¢ to 2¢ below light lights. This, however, is natural on these big runs and there was a very fair showing of good smooth medium and heavy weights in the receipts.

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

Only a small percentage of today's arrivals consisted of butchers stock and there was no urgent demand from any source for the offerings. The weaker tone to the fat cattle market caused rather a slow trade in butchers stock and sales were made on the basis of steady to 10¢ lower prices. Quality was only fair. A few odds and ends found an outlet at \$3.75 to \$4.00, but the bulk of the cows sold from \$3.50 down. No good heifers

were available, \$3.00 to \$3.75 taking the most desirable kinds. The market for bulls and stags was slow as about Friday's level of prices. Calves were in fair demand at steady prices.

WISCONSIN.

1.....	900.4 10	1.....	720.3 40
1.....	1000.4 00	1.....	800.3 40
30.....	699.3 90	5.....	900.3 35

COWS.

1.....	1070.5 00	15.....	970.5 10
1.....	1480.4 10	6.....	898.3 07
1.....	1010.4 00	1.....	1190.3 00

HEAVY AND MIXED—200 LBS. AND OVER.

55.....	232.4 55	80.....	201.8 4 30
61.....	230.4 50	70.....	211.100 4 30
70.....	228.4 50	65.....	207.40 4 30

BULLS AND STAGS.

1.....	2140.4 25	2.....	930.3 40
1.....	1600.4 10	1.....	1320.3 40
1.....	1310.4 00	1.....	1120.3 20

ODDS, WINDS AND WAGON HOGS.

15.....	445.4 45	1.....	940.8 25
6.....	225.4 45	1.....	1,320.3 25
4.....	250.4 45	2.....	430.40 2 50

PACKERS' HOG PURCHASES.

Hammond Packing Co.	5,600
Swift & Co.	2,603
Nelson Morris & Co.	2,603

Range of Prices.

Monday	\$4.20	\$4.55	\$1.00
Tuesday	@	4.00	@4.25
Wednesday	@	4.25	@4.50

Average Weight.

Dec. 27.....	214	Jan. 1.....	220
Dec. 28.....	219	Jan. 2.....	216
Dec. 29.....	203	Jan. 3.....	219

SHEEP.

Brisk Trade on Liberal Receipts at Local Point. Receipts of sheep here were around 5,000, the largest single day's supply in over three months. The five markets had 43,000. Arrivals at this point were mostly Colorado and sheep predominated. The market was steady, prices and trade got under way here in good season. All of the buyers had good orders and trade had a snappy tone throughout. A large string of western yearlings brought \$5.75, with a good many sales at \$5.25 to \$5.50. Lambs were scarce and the quality only fair. Tops sold at \$6.40 which was generally considered 10¢ lower than the close of last week. 468 Col-Mex lambs..... 74.6 40 284 Col-Mex lambs..... 70.6 40 10 fed west lambs..... 65.4 25 16 fed west lambs..... 63.6 40 601 Col-Mex lambs..... 63.6 40 733 Col-Mex yrlns..... 87.5 55 1,706 fed west yrlns..... 83.5 55 250 Col-Mex yrlns..... 80.5 50 444 fed west ewes..... 102.4 25 229 Col-Mex ewes..... 83.4 25 22 Col-Mex ewes..... 84.4 25 3 west ewes..... 96.4 25 1 nat buck..... 180.3 00

PACKERS' SHEEP PURCHASES.

Swift and Company	3,612
Hammond Packing Co.	1,021
Nelson Morris & Co.	848

OTHER LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Union Stock Yards, Ill., Jan. 6.—The Live Stock World reports: Cattle—Receipts, 34,000. Market steady; bulk 10¢ to 15¢ lower; cows 10¢ lower; feeders steady. Hogs—Receipts, 58,000. Market steady to strong; closing firm; top, \$4.65; bulk, \$4.40 to \$4.50. Sheep—Receipts, 23,000. Market steady to 10¢ lower.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 6.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports: Cattle—Receipts, 11,000. Market steady to 10¢ lower; cows and heifers

at \$6.35 to \$6.40, two years ago at \$4.50 to \$4.55, four years ago at \$4.55 to \$4.65.

WISCONSIN.

No. Ave. Shk. Price	No. Ave. Shk. Price		
76.....	172.4 35	77.....	180.4 25
77.....	172.4 35	78.....	180.4 25

SOUTH OMAHA.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 6.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Journal-Stockman reports: Cattle—Receipts, 6,500. Market slow to 10¢ lower. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000. Market steady to 5¢ lower; top, \$4.40; bulk, \$4.30 to \$4.35. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000. Market dime higher.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yards, Ill., Jan. 6.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports: Cattle—Receipts, 2,500, including 700 Texas. Market steady; natives 10¢ to 15¢ lower. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000. Market steady; top, \$4.60; bulk, \$4.45 to \$4.52. Sheep—Receipts, 2,500. Market 10¢ lower.

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET.

Today's cash values: Receipts, wheat, 7 cars; corn, 12 cars; oats, 1 car.

WHEAT.

No. 2 red.....	1.01	21 03
No. 3 red.....	97	21 00
No. 4 red.....	90	20 96 1/2

OATS.

No. 2 white.....	50	20 51 1/2
No. 3 white.....	51	20 51 1/2
No. 4 white.....	45	20 48 1/2

CORN.

May.....	60%	61%	60%	61%	61%
July.....	59%	60%	59%	60%	60%

PORK.

Jan.....	12.85	13.05	12.85	13.05	12.72
May.....	13.40	13.77	13.35	13.90	13.37

LARD.

Jan.....	7.87	8.05	7.87	8.07	7.87
May.....	8.07	8.32	8.07	8.37	8.07

RIBS.

Jan.....	6.95	7.10	6.95	7.10	6.87
May.....	7.30	7.55	7.25	7.47	7.25

IN JAIL FOR DEBT; MAY BE LIFE.

Teacher Incarcerated Two Months with No Prospect of Freedom. Champaign, Ill.—Sherman Cass, a school teacher, has been in jail here for two months for debt, and under the laws of the state it is possible to keep him there for the rest of his life. The parents of a child whom Cass had chastised recently secured judgment against him for \$1,800. Cass refused to pay—perhaps could not pay if he wished—and was sent to the debtor's cell. Under the law he can be kept imprisoned as long as the plaintiffs in the case pay his board regularly each week. So far they have done so. Should they omit payment on the proper day one time the prisoner would be freed. And should they desire to go away for a month, and pay for the board in advance for that time, that also would set the prisoner free, for the law provides that the board be paid regularly each week.

HIS HEART IS TOO WARM.

Waterbury, Conn.—Declaring that he can no longer bear to witness the suffering of clients who are forced to seek a lawyer's advice, Joseph S. Lauber has abandoned the practice of law and announced that he will engage in an occupation in which the experiences are less pitiable. "The nervous strain of the average lawyer's general practice is too much for any man, unless he is singularly callous and cold-hearted," said Mr. Lauber. "The shifting of a client's troubles to the shoulders of his attorney not only stirs his sympathies to the depths, but burdens him with a responsibility which sometimes is killing."

INDIANA LEADS ALL.

The increase in electric railway mileage in Indiana during the year 1907 was greater than the increase in steam railroad mileage in any single state. This striking fact is brought out in statistics that will be published in the Electric Railway Review. Figures for the state of Indiana show that 426 miles of electric interurban lines were built during the past year. The greatest increase in steam railroad mileage was in Louisiana, 422 miles being reported.

MISSISSIPPI HAY GROWING.

One very successful hay grower in Mississippi sows his clover on Johnson grass seed in the fall and pastures the bur clover during the winter, allowing it to make just enough seed in the spring to reseed the land. This treatment has increased the yield of Johnson grass hay prodigiously. This farmer cuts Johnson grass before it heads out or about the time it is heading and thus avoids scattering the seed of this serious pest.

steadily to 15¢ lower; stockers steady to weak; calves firm.

VETERINARIANS MEET.

Annual Meeting of Men Who Look After Health of Live Stock. Denver, Jan. 6.—The fourth annual meeting of the Colorado Veterinary Medical Society was held in Denver last Thursday and was the most largely attended and enthusiastic meeting ever held by the association, winding up with a banquet at the Albany hotel in the evening. While the Colorado veterinarians have been slow to take advantage of an organization, at last they have an association which promises to be of great value both to the veterinarians themselves and also to the stockmen of the state and time higher.

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A WORD WANTED

That Will Adequately Describe Conditions of the Agricultural West.

PROSPERITY NOT RIGHT WORD

Does Not Fully Describe Condition Prevailing Among the Farmers.

DOES NOT LIKE WORD "BOOM"

It is Suggestive of a Collapse, Says William R. Lighton in an Eastern Paper—Western Industrial Affairs on Sounder Basis Than in the East, Says This Writer—Farms Do Not Shut Down or Run on Half-Time Like Factories.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

A Fenimore, Peru, Iowa, had a car of cattle on sale here today.

E. B. Terry, Minden, Neb., marketed four cars of hogs here today.

Morrow, Kan., was represented today by S. W. Palmer and A. E. McGroder.

August Stutz, Angus, Neb., furnished three cars of cattle for today's market.

H. J. Frazer, Carleton, Neb., sent in four cars of cattle for sale on today's market.

J. B. Russell and J. R. Johnson were Wyeth, Mo., shippers selling stock here today.

J. E. Luke and J. B. Reynolds described Oxford, Neb., today with a car of stock each.

J. Coates, Exeter, Neb., was here this morning with four cars of cattle and one of hogs.

Welch Bros. & W. Deweese, Neb., patronized the market today with three cars of cattle and one of hogs.

J. Q. Weller, N. T. Armstrong and McDonald & H., represented Maitland, Mo., at the yards today with stock.

L. M. Terry, David White, Smith & B. and Ralph Appleman were Skidmore, Mo., patrons of the market today.

O. K. Chitwood, J. Clopine, C. W. Copley and R. D. Taylor were Franklin, Neb., patrons of this market today.

E. Dornly, with six cars of cattle and one of hogs, and C. Nelson, with two cars of cattle, were Hardy, Neb., patrons today.

A. Schenmerhorn, a car of cattle, and E. A. Bunker, a car of hogs and two cars of cattle, were Maysville, Mo., shippers today.

B. M. Ross, two cars of cattle; Geo. Walton, one car of cattle, and H. Welch, one car of hogs, were credited to Stanberry, Mo., today.

From Hopkins, Mo., came today: C. Bebout, with a car of cattle; Joe Holker, with a car of cattle, and Lew Wright, with two cars of cattle.

Red Cloud, Neb., sent in the following today: Miner Bros., four cars of cattle; J. McIntosh, one car of cattle; J. Buckles, one car of cattle; Coon & W., one car of hogs, and J. L. Barstow one car of hogs.

A handsome consignment of sheep from Greeley, Colo., which was on today's market, came from C. E. Giddings, 15 cars; Phil Hartwig, two cars; Alex. Strachan, two cars, and Drake & Crane, three cars.

B. Long, Nelson, Neb.; J. McIntosh and W. M. Rupert, Red Cloud, Neb.; C. W. Silvey, Riverport, Neb.; L. C. Chalmers, Carter, Neb.; A. J. Rucker, Steinman, Neb.; J. T. Larner, Sheridan, Mo., and T. C. Tibbles, Haven, Mo., all had stock on sale here today.

Kansas shippers today included: Roudridge and J. G. West, Abate; P. DeBard and F. E. Wath; Sabatna; Fowler & Todd, Maple Hill; A. F. New and Geo. Ready, Hollenberg; S. Anderson, Fred M. Beatty, S. B. Fleck and J. H. Clouse, Howard; Madux Bros., Concordia; U. Bindel, Baker; W. R. Rouse, Cawker, and Peter Brunk, Norcatur.

THE BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO., ST. JOSEPH, MO., QUOTES BUTTER FAT TODAY AT 25¢ FOR NO. 1.

PIMPLEY PAINT AND GLASS CO., 213 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

THE CORN MOVEMENT.

Receivers of corn had a little information that corn would begin to move if the weather and roads held good in Illinois, but they do not anticipate large receipts from other states. The bulls claimed also there will be enough demand to take the increased offerings and pointed to sales of twenty-eight loads, including fifteen loads sold by a Chicago house to go by the Gulf. The short interest

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

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Advertising Rates Furnished on Application. Usual 20 per cent commission allowed postmasters, who are authorized to take subscriptions.

AT THE THEATRES TONIGHT.

Crystal—Advanced Cavities. Lyric—Renfrow's Stock Co.

BRIEF CITY NEWS.

Mrs. Vane Brumley of DeKalb, Mo., arrived Saturday to be the guest of Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Holloway, 5621 King Hill avenue.

FINDS GAIN IN FUND.

Deputy Comptroller Completes Annual Report of Association. After much work and preparation, Deputy City Comptroller Louis Strong completed the annual report of the Firemen's Relief Fund association last night at midnight.

ANNUAL MEETING OF CHURCH.

The annual meeting and supper of the Tabernacle Congregational church, Thirteenth and Julia streets, will be held Tuesday evening. Maxwell Davis will preside as toastmaster.

BROWN-CURRY REVIVAL.

With the auditorium of the Francis Street M. E. church, South, packed, the Sunday school room filled to overflowing and with people turned away, the Brown-Curry revival began last night.

MASONIC CALENDAR.

Monday night, Hugh de Payens commandry, K. T. Tuesday night, St. Joseph lodge, A. F. & M. Wednesday night, Scottish Rite bodies.

Finds Coal Mine in Cellar.

Bluefield, W. Va.—Thomas H. Cooper, manager of the Coalfield mine in the Pocahontas coal fields, while digging a cellar under his recently completed house, struck a thick vein of fine coal, the same measuring nine and three-quarters feet.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Omaha Woman Dies While Visiting Relatives Here. Taken sick suddenly on Christmas night while visiting her niece, Mrs. C. O. Carpenter, 2628 Folsom street, Miss Elizabeth How, 35 years old, died at 5:20 o'clock yesterday morning.

RAIN WAS SURE TO COME.

Farmer So Certain That He Was Rather Unduly Impressed.

A New York man who had been summering in the White mountains, on his return to town, told of an encounter with a New Hampshire farmer. It was late in September, and it was almost time for the equinox, or "line storm," as the natives call it.

HAD NO USE FOR BABIES.

Dog Intended to Be the Only Pet in the Household.

I owned a black and tan terrier from 1874 to 1881. I received him when quite a puppy and he was with me through part of my university and the whole of my seminary terms. In 1880 I married and in 1881 my first child was born.

Narrow Escape for Miners.

Ely, Nev., Jan. 6.—Late Saturday the six-inch water pipe through which air is fanned to the embowed miners became bent by the pressure of rock and earth at the 600-foot level and no air could be sent to them.

Powers Jury Disagreed.

Georgetown, Ky., Jan. 6.—After being out more than 48 hours the jury in the case of Caleb Powers, tried on a charge of complicity in the murder of William Goebel, Saturday reported for the second time that they were unable to agree upon a verdict and were discharged by Judge Morris.

Pettibone is Acquitted.

Boise, Ida., Jan. 6.—After 14 hours' deliberation a verdict of not guilty was reached Saturday by the jury trying George A. Pettibone charged with complicity in the murder of Ex-Gov. Frank A. Steenberg. The verdict was brought in to court at 11:15 Saturday morning.

Sues Boni for One Franc Damage.

Paris, Jan. 6.—In fulfillment of his intention, announced on Friday, Prince Helle de Sagan has filed suit on the ground of assault, against Count Boni de Castellane in the criminal court, asking one franc damages. The action will be taken up before the court on January 21.

Moyer Goes Free.

Boise, Ida., Jan. 6.—With the acquittal Saturday of George A. Pettibone, Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, was formally released Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Moyer will return with Pettibone in a few days to Denver.

A Composer Dead.

Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Albert August Mack, associate professor of piano and theory of music in the college of fine arts of Syracuse university, well known as the composer of songs and piano pieces, died Sunday. He was born in Brooklyn 54 years ago.

The Little Laundress

By Zoe Anderson Norris

Clifford was waiting for his laundry. That was how he happened to see her first. The clerk was busy turning over package after package in his search for the one bearing Clifford's name.

He returned the little laundress's glance with a quick flash of admiration, she was so pretty, so unusually pretty, with so pathetic an expression in her big blue eyes.

Clifford looked long at the name, written seemingly in hieroglyphics. "Yes," said he, discovering at last some letters that reminded him dimly of his own name, and he still remained after the clerk had counted out his change, looking at the pretty little laundress, patiently ironing away at the linen of worthless fellows like himself.

Her face haunted him. How pretty she was! Entirely too pretty to work as she did. Heavens! Couldn't she find some easier work than that? To think of standing on one's feet all day long day after day ironing! He could hardly imagine anything more tiresome.

In his studio, he found himself constantly drawing her face on bits of paper with a pencil. Failing in catching the likeness, he tore up these little papers and made numerous sketches of her in black and white, the lifelessness of which mocked at the beauty of her features.

"May I ask you it is?" said his friend Wonderly, who in the interim of his law studies made Clifford's studio his loafing place.

"My ideal," answered Clifford shortly, and indeed by this time that is what the little laundress had become.

One evening as he stood on the corner opposite the laundry—it had become a habit of his lately to haunt those corners morning and evening worshipping her from afar—she appeared at the door and glanced up at the clouds.

He followed her at a discreet distance, absorbed in the pearliness of her skin, and the witching curls that hung clingingly to her white neck.

Meanwhile the laundress walked briskly into a narrow street, and lowering her umbrella, entered a cottage, exactly like every other cottage in the row, neat, square and covered with morning-glories.

He strode rapidly along in the rain to the home of the little laundress. The small house was all aflutter when he arrived there, and there was a sound of music and dancing.

Presently the door opened and his little laundress came out, laughing and fanning herself with a folded newspaper. A young man followed her and they stood together on the narrow porch.

"It's rainin' yet, ain't it?" she asked, and her voice grated unmusically on Clifford's ear. It was the first time that he had heard it.

"Not much," said the boy; "let's sit down here on the steps awhile."

And down they sat on the steps together, she lifting her skirts gingerly from the dampness, and he edging closer and closer to her side.

Clifford crept away from the gate into the shadow of a tree, and from that retreat he thought he heard the sound of a kiss.

The girl giggled and put up her hands, attempting playfully to ward off another. In the light of the gas lamp across the street Clifford could see those hands, and they were broad and thick—of course, the hands of a girl who ironed, who held constantly the handle of an iron, how could they be otherwise? But he wondered how it happened that he had never noticed them before, he who had such a penchant for pretty hands.

"Quit now," cried the girl, giggling again; "quit now or I'll call maw."

But he did not quit and she did not call "maw," and at that moment Clifford, who was apt to do most things inopportunistically, sneezed.

The young man leaped from his place on the steps, and ran angrily to the gate. Clifford recognized him. He was no other than the butcher boy who daily brought meat—and tough enough meat it was, too—to his landlady.

Seeing Clifford standing in the shadow of the tree, he rushed madly at him and shook his fist in his face. "What yer doin' here?" he demanded. "I've seen yer sneakin' round after my gal 'M'rah morn' once, an' if yer don't quit 'M'rah maw yer face. Do yer hear?"

JANUARY WHITE SALE

An Annual Event of far reaching Bargain Significance and Importance, including our complete New 1908 Assortments of Muslin Underwear, Embroideries, White Goods, Bed Spreads, etc., at prices which represent positive and decided savings on all grades and kinds.

We can assure our patrons that every garment offered in this sale has been made under the strictest sanitary regulations, in consequence of which you can depend on the absolute cleanliness and freshness of every piece.

These undermuslins being from the factories of the largest and best known makers, the materials and workmanship are the best that money can buy, and the styles greatly surpass those of any former season.

At \$1.25—Skirts made of fine cambric, with tucked and hemstitched flounce; another with four rows of tucking and embroidery trimmed; others lace trimmed. Others at 90c, \$1.25, \$1.40, up to \$15.00.

At 10c for the first week's sale, a plain. Drawers, made full and of a good quality cambric, especially good value at 20c. Others at 45c, 75c, 90c, \$1.25 and up to \$5.00.

At 50c our showing is exceptional, considering the present market conditions. One style is the V neck, with tucked yoke and ruffles; another in V neck, with embroidery and tucked yoke; priced especially for the opening day at 50c. Others at 55c, 75c, 90c and up to \$10.00.

Annual January Embroidery Sale. For four days—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Our complete importations of new 1908 patterns, fresh from the factories of St. Gall, including: Batiste Sets—Bands, Allovers and Flouncings to match. Swiss Sets—Bands, Allovers and Flouncings to match. Nainsook Sets—Bands, Allovers and Flouncings to match. Infants' Swiss Sets. Fancy Embroidered Fronts for Waists, etc., etc.

Table with 3 columns: Corset Cover Embroidery, Edgings and Insertions, Flouncing Embroideries. Lists various items and their prices.

White Goods. In connection with the Embroidery sale, we offer the following exceptional values in staple white goods. Save by supplying your season's needs now.

Townsend and Wyck Dry Goods Company. THE BEST STORE. Members Retail Merchants Association. Railroad Fare Reimbursed.

of the easel examining the portrait of the little laundress. He had a cigarette between his teeth, which was nothing unusual, and his head was cocked critically aside.

"Why don't you get her to sit for you?" he asked. Wonderly was always good at suggesting. "You'll never make it in this way in the world."

Clifford sprang to his feet, his face lighted. "I have never dared," he cried, "but I will do it. I'll do it right now." And snatching his hat and umbrella, he hurried out, leaving Wonderly in possession of the studio.

He strode rapidly along in the rain to the home of the little laundress. The small house was all aflutter when he arrived there, and there was a sound of music and dancing.

Presently the door opened and his little laundress came out, laughing and fanning herself with a folded newspaper. A young man followed her and they stood together on the narrow porch.

"It's rainin' yet, ain't it?" she asked, and her voice grated unmusically on Clifford's ear. It was the first time that he had heard it.

"Not much," said the boy; "let's sit down here on the steps awhile."

And down they sat on the steps together, she lifting her skirts gingerly from the dampness, and he edging closer and closer to her side.

Clifford crept away from the gate into the shadow of a tree, and from that retreat he thought he heard the sound of a kiss.

The girl giggled and put up her hands, attempting playfully to ward off another. In the light of the gas lamp across the street Clifford could see those hands, and they were broad and thick—of course, the hands of a girl who ironed, who held constantly the handle of an iron, how could they be otherwise? But he wondered how it happened that he had never noticed them before, he who had such a penchant for pretty hands.

"Quit now," cried the girl, giggling again; "quit now or I'll call maw."

But he did not quit and she did not call "maw," and at that moment Clifford, who was apt to do most things inopportunistically, sneezed.

The young man leaped from his place on the steps, and ran angrily to the gate. Clifford recognized him. He was no other than the butcher boy who daily brought meat—and tough enough meat it was, too—to his landlady.

Seeing Clifford standing in the shadow of the tree, he rushed madly at him and shook his fist in his face. "What yer doin' here?" he demanded. "I've seen yer sneakin' round after my gal 'M'rah morn' once, an' if yer don't quit 'M'rah maw yer face. Do yer hear?"

He heard, and forthwith burst into an explanation to the effect that he was only passing and stopped to listen

to the music, which explanation the butcher boy received with open-mouthed incredulity. Clifford making his escape afterward with what grace he could muster.

As he turned the corner he was followed by a great gust of a laugh.



Began to Wish He Had Chosen Some Other Occupation in Life.

from the butcher boy, accompanied by a harshly gurgling giggle from "M'rah."

Flinging along in the rain, he could have wept, man as he was. His beautiful butterfly, exquisite creature of his imagination, had crawled back into its cocoon.

Wonderly was quietly waiting in the studio, sitting at his ease, puffing rings of smoke at the ceiling, his legs far apart and his hands in his pockets, when Clifford burst into the room.

"What, back already?" he said, as Clifford, without stopping to take off his hat, began tearing down the charcoal sketches that lined the walls; back already?" he repeated like a parrot, still puffing at his cigarette.

Something in his expression brought Clifford to a standstill in front of him, his hands filled with fragments of the charcoal sketches. A light flashed upon him.

"You knew it all the time," he stormed. Wonderly took his hand out of his pocket and flipped the ash from his cigarette.

"Well, what if I did?" said he.

He Gets the Chance.

AMERICAN THRASHERS IN INDIA.

May Supersede Antiquated Oxen Method of Separating Wheat.

Washington.—Wheat from India, which is shipped to England in large quantities, in competition with American wheat, is still thrashed by the primitive method of letting oxen tread upon it on the floor; and conditions of the grain and implement of trade in the Indian empire have recently been made the subject of interesting investigations by American consuls and agents of the state department.

It is claimed that the greater part—in fact, almost all—of the crop of 311,900,000 bushels harvested in India last year was thrashed by this ungainly, expensive and dirty method.

The result is a quality of grain which is the cause of great complaint among millers of other countries, and extraordinary efforts are being made at the present time to induce the use of thrashing machines in India.

It is believed that American thrashing machines will ultimately handle most of the crop of India. Experiments have been made working under adverse conditions, a thrasher built particularly for use in India and costing \$1,500 laid down at Calcutta demonstrated that a great saving could be effected by mechanical thrashing of the grain.

This thrasher turned out 87,700 pounds of grain, while three pairs of bullocks treaded out only 3,000 pounds. The average cost per 80 pounds, by thrashed method, was less than five cents; while the cost per 80 pounds when thrashed by the oxen was 11 cents.

Consul General W. H. Michael of Calcutta declared that the horsepower thrasher built in America is the one which will ultimately capture the Indian market, as the steam thrasher is not adapted to conditions in India.

SMOKE EVICTS A TENANT.

Curious Procedure Seen on a Farm in Kent, England.

London.—Goose farm, Broad Oak, Canterbury, was the scene of some curious eviction proceedings.

A county court bailiff went to the farm to persuade the tenant, A. W. Minter, to quit, in accordance with the terms of a notice which had been served upon him. The tenant replied by barricading his doors. Thereupon the bailiff had the windows boarded up on the outside and the chimneys stopped.

Finding that the occupants of the farmhouse showed no sign of capitulation, the bailiff decided upon more forcible measures.

By means of a drain tester, a connection of tar twine and cayenne pepper, he sought to smoke them out. From 11 o'clock until three o'clock smelly fumes were steadily pumped into

New 1908 Black Goods.

A large shipment of fine imported Black Wool Dress goods in newest 1908 weaves and patterns just opened and ready for inspection Monday in the Black Goods Section.

In addition to the many entirely new weaves, there is also a complete showing of all the most staple fabrics—Panamas, serges, prunellas, batistes, shadow checks, stripes, etc. As an extra inducement to early buying we have marked the prices very low. See them this week.

"SMALLEST BABY" HEAVIER.

Its 16 Ounces at Birth Have Increased to That Many Pounds.

Wichita, Kan.—Placed upon the scales the other day, William Bonner, famous locally as the smallest baby in Kansas, weighed 16 pounds at 11 months of age, contrasting with 16 ounces at birth. Mrs. Dick, William's foster mother, says he is now gaining weight at the rate of a pound each 20 days, and she expects him to be an average child from now on.

William is the smallest couple, who felt they would not take time from the work to take home for him. Mrs. Bonner's professional name is Louise, and she is now appearing in a Cristo company. The father is known by the name of Bonner, but is with another company.

The baby was born at a sanitarium here and was cared for by Mrs. Helen S. Mason, police matron, for a time and then was given into the custody of Mrs. Dick. For five months it was considered very doubtful if he would live.

PUPILS HAVE BAD TEETH.

Nearly Every Child in Gotham Schools Shown to Be a Sufferer.

New York.—That practically every child attending public school in New York is suffering with defective teeth is the surprising conclusion from statistics in the first report of the dental clinic of the Children's Aid Society. Investigations by the New York Juvenile Asylum, where physical well-being is made the basis of child reform, having revealed the fact that bad teeth are a leading cause of juvenile delinquency, a free dental clinic was formed in this city to treat this cause of trouble. Although the clinic has been in operation only a short time, 234 children have been examined, with the surprising result that not one revealed a set of teeth not in need of repairs. Just 1,264 and 211 teeth had to be extracted. On this basis there ought to be about 2,000,000 cavities in the teeth of all New York's school children and 350,000 molars ought to be pulled. It is stated that the standard of health in schools in which dental supervision is in force has already shown a marked improvement.

SCORES ADMIRAL

President Roosevelt Makes Some Caustic Observations on the Conduct of Brownson.

UNSEEMLY AND IMPROPER

Resigning Rather Than Obey Orders of a Superior Officer is Held Reprehensible and Demoralizing to the Navy.

Washington, Jan. 5.—President Roosevelt's attitude on the question of the command of hospital ships in the navy, which resulted in the resignation of Rear Admiral William H. Brownson, and incidentally some caustic observations on that incident and the controversies among the naval officers and their adherents as to details of naval construction and methods of training, were made known Sunday when Secretary Metcalf gave to the Press two letters from the president, addressed to him on these subjects.

In the first of these letters, President Roosevelt, without mincing words, condemns in unmeasured terms the act of Admiral Brownson, declaring it to be unseemly and improper. The question as to which Admiral Brownson took issue with the navy department the president declares is one as to which there can be entirely legitimate differences of opinion, but he adds, "there is no room for difference of opinion as to the gross impropriety of the admiral's conduct in resigning sooner than carry out the orders of his superior officers in such a matter. The officers of the navy must remember that it is not merely childish, but in the highest degree reprehensible to permit either personal pique, wounded vanity, or factional feeling on behalf of some particular bureau or organization to render them disloyal to the interests of the navy and therefore of the country as a whole."

Regarding the controversies in the navy the president admits there always are and always will be defects to correct, both in the construction of ships and in the organization of the department and in the actual drill of the fleet. It is well, he says, that these defects be pointed out, but it is also well that they should be pointed out without hysterical exaggeration or malicious untruthfulness. He scathingly rebukes these guilty or exploiting them in grossly exaggerated form in the fancied interest of an individual or clique of individuals or for the sake of supplying sensational material to newspapers. Because of so much misrepresentation and exaggeration, the president has asked Secretary Metcalf for a statement as to the exact facts concerning which there have been disputes, desiring particularly the opinion of Admiral Converse, formerly chief of the navigation bureau, who, because of his high professional attainments and standard of conduct and duty the president considers peculiarly fitted to give judgment.

Admiral Brownson was shown the president's letter Sunday by a representative of the Associated Press and asked if in view of the fact that Mr. Roosevelt's side of the subject had been stated in these communications, he would not feel at liberty to say something in his own behalf. "Not a word," was his prompt reply, and this attitude he maintained to all inquiries for his views. The admiral has consistently declined to say anything for publication in the whole matter.

Damaged Bank Building.
Kansas City, Jan. 6.—An explosion in the basement of the First National building Saturday injured nine men and damaged the building to the extent of \$10,000. The cause of the explosion is still a mystery but the effects produced it is almost certain to have been caused by dynamite, nitroglycerine or some other high explosive. Why it was placed there and what the motive that prompted the act may have been are as yet not determined and may always remain a mystery.

Will Bid for the Flag.
Halifax, N. S., Jan. 6.—American patriotic societies, it is said, will be bidders in London when the flag of the United States frigate Chesapeake, captured 1813 off Boston by the British warship Shannon is put up at auction January 29. The flag is greatly desired as a memorial to Commander Lawrence who, mortally wounded in the historic conflict, gasped with his dying breath, "Don't give up the ship."

Congress Reassembles Monday.
Washington, Jan. 6.—Except for the second trial of Harry K. Thaw, which will begin on Monday and such political developments as may result from a number of dinners and meetings in behalf of various presidential movements, the news interest of the week will be chiefly in Washington, where congress will reassemble after holiday recess and begin in earnest the business of the long session.

Oppose Oil Monopoly There.
St. Petersburg, Jan. 6.—The counsel of the empire upholds the refusal of the senate to sanction the proposed sale of a large parcel of naphtha bearing land in the Dakotas district to big producers, including M. Nobel, the proprietor of extensive oil fields in the Caucasus, on the ground that it would encourage a great monopoly against the interest of the consumers.

CHIEF OF CONSULAR BUREAU



Herbert G. Hengstler, chief of the United States consular service and first principal of the consular school. Mr. Hengstler is a young man, only 31 years of age, who has had a most rapid rise, based solely on merit; entering the consular bureau in 1899 as a stenographer he advanced through the various clerical grades until he was appointed to his present position.

TRAINED RATS AS CLOCKS.

They Gently Awaken Their Owner at Any Hour to Be Fed.

New York.—Abe Conklin has closed his snake hatchery in the Warwick mountains and has gone into his winter quarters on Honeysuckle avenue, Montclair, N. J. Conklin has resumed his winter occupation of training white rats to be useful and helpful to man. Last year he trained some rats to carry a stout string to the top of a flagpole and pass it through the pulley at the top. He sold these rats at high prices to janitors of New York office buildings. When the flag halyards fall the janitors do not have to employ stepladders. Conklin trained other rats to run a sewing machine by treading the pedal.

This year Conklin is training rats to take the place of alarm clocks. He knows that the rattle and jar of an alarm clock make many persons very nervous for the rest of the day. He feeds his alarm rats only once a day; some at five a. m., some at 5:30 and so on until seven a. m. Each is so trained that at the instant of its meal hour it goes to the room of the human that feeds it and gently tickles his ear until he awakes and feeds it. Conklin expects to sell many of these alarm rats to Montclair commuters, and he predicts that the nervous affections caused by alarm clocks will soon disappear from that happy place. He says his rats never rust, run down nor vary a second in giving their gentle alarm. Conklin will dye a rat pink, green or blue if his customer thinks one such will wake him up quicker.

JUDGES THEM BY THEIR CATS.

Irish Maid Has Way of Estimating Her Employer's Character.

New York.—"No, ma'am," said an Irish maid of much experience as she returned to a New York intelligence office the other day. "I didn't engage with that family. I didn't like the looks of their cat." "Of their cat?" repeated the owner of the office in amazement.

"Why, Katie, I'm sure they wouldn't keep a cat that was in any way dangerous." "Not dangerous, no ma'am, but a restless, unhappy looking creature that didn't speak well for the family," replied the girl. "I always judge a family by their cat."

"A sleek, comfortable pussy who comes up and rubs against you means a quiet, good-natured family, and one that's not worrying about ways and means; but a nervous, unfriendly looking cat reflects a household which is on the verge of nervous prostration or financial ruin or some other horrible trouble. I've been living with families and studying their cats for 25 years, and I've never known the sign to fail."

Born Blind, Can Now See.

Colorado Springs, Col.—Gale C. Hoskins, 50 years old, who was born blind, has been restored to sight in an infirmary at Cleveland, O. Twenty years ago he married Miss Lottie Hall, with whom he came to Colorado shortly afterward. She left the other day for Cleveland to join her husband. The restoration of Mr. Hoskins' vision was unexpected.

Girl Likes Prison Life.

London.—"I want to go to prison, I like it, and would sooner be in than out; and if you don't send me there I shall steal something else, so as to get locked up." This extraordinary statement was made to the Windsor magistrates by a young woman who was charged with stealing a pair of boots.

CANNOT RAISE MONEY

PROBLEM FORMER INDIAN TERRITORY MUST MEET.

Constitution Failed to Provide Method for Obtaining Coin to Keep Government Moving Until Legislature Can Act.

Tulsa, I. T.—Indian Territory celebrated statehood with all sorts of noise, but the serious minded part of the community is wondering how the many problems will be met. On the Oklahoma side everything is smooth and easy, because they have had county government over there for ten years, and it simply meant a transfer of the accounts from the territory to the state. But on the Indian Territory side, where there has been not a single organized county, it means beginning at the beginning and starting things off. Forty-five counties went into business on November 16, and not a one of them has a cent in the treasury, not one of them has a court-house or a jail, not one of them has as much as a sheet of official paper on which to record the minutes of the first meeting of the county commissioners' court.

The jurisdiction of the United States ended the minute the proclamation of the president went into effect, and from that time forward the new state has had to shift for itself. It must take care of the prisoners and be responsible for all debts and so on. It must provide an organized government for the people according to the systems which obtain elsewhere.

Money is the great and pressing question to start with. None of the Indian Territory counties has any and there is no way provided in the constitution by which money for pressing necessities can be obtained. The constitution covers everything else from the executive and referendum to the regulation of the profession of the seasons, but the statesmen who framed the document overlooked the fact that until the legislature could provide some way to keep the county governments going the county governments will be in trouble.

The most generally accepted theory is that the commissioners of the Indian Territory counties can issue scrip till the legislature gives them some authority for an orderly system of finance.

But scrip has terrors. The contractors and the people who are to furnish supplies, the printer men and the rest will not take scrip except at a great discount. It is the theory of the contractors that many of the counties will not be able to redeem the scrip for years and years, and while they are taking the chance they might as well play safe.

Musical Prodigy Appears.

London.—Prodigies are a drug in the musical market, but one introduced to London recently by Hans Richter seems likely to have extraordinary success as a pianist. The boy, who is 14 years of age, is named Ernest Lengyel. He was born in Vienna, of Hungarian parents, and at the age of five and one-half years a government scholarship was awarded him. Archduchess Augusta has also aided in his musical education.

Special Care for Drunkards.

Berlin.—Prof. Forel and his various associates in the temperance propaganda have petitioned the government to set apart cars Saturday and Sunday nights for the exclusive use of intoxicated persons, or, if that be deemed inexpedient, to reserve cars for abstainers, and thus afford abstainers quiet traveling.

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THE TOBACCO WAR

An Acute Stage Has Been Reached in the Fight Between Growers and Alleged Trust.

WHAT TROUBLE IS ALL ABOUT

An Organization is Attempting to Force All Producers to Join in an Effort to Secure Better Prices.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 6.—The raid on Russellville, Ky., early Friday morning by "night riders," which resulted in the destruction of nearly \$100,000 worth of property and the wounding of three persons; the refusal Saturday of the tobacco growers to accept the proposition of the American Tobacco company for the purchase of tobacco and the announced intention of the growers to proceed against the American Tobacco company in the courts, following Gov. Willson's statement that the lawless element will be severely dealt with, have brought to an acute stage a condition which has existed in Kentucky and Tennessee for two years. Conferences the past two days at Frankfort between a representative of the American Tobacco company and the tobacco growers has resulted only in transferring the matter to the heads of the company in New York for consideration.

The situation is the result of a fight of the growers of tobacco against the American tobacco company and other purchasers and the complications are best explained by the following recounted sequence of events in chronological order:

First, the apparent passing of the leaf tobacco market in Kentucky and Tennessee into the control of the American Tobacco company with the consequent elimination of nearly all the middlemen or independent tobacco buyers and re-handlers.

Second, the awakening of the farmers to the situation and the formation by them of the American society of equity and two subsidiary organizations, the Burley (light colored leaf) Tobacco association, and the Dark Tobacco association with the purpose of producing and holding their crops until they could obtain what they claimed would be a fair price from the American Tobacco company and affiliated concerns.

Third, the failure of the attempt by the Farmers' societies to win over a sufficient majority of the growers of tobacco to their pooling plan to enable them to immediately compel the company to pay the price demanded.

Fourth, ostracism and petty persecution directed against so-called "independents"—the farmers who were unwilling or unable to pool and hold their crops of tobacco and who sold to the "trust."

Fifth, whipping of tobacco buyers and farmers who sold their crops; destruction of beds of young tobacco plants; burning of tobacco barns containing the harvested crops of independents; shooting into homes and the wounding of innocent persons among them being women; the warning of refractory independents to leave the country.

Sixth, the culmination of a mob spirit in hold attacks on Princeton, Hopkinsville and Russellville, towns of from 4,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, which raids resulted in the dynamiting and burning of tobacco warehouses controlled by the American Tobacco company, the killing of several of the raiders and the wounding of a number of citizens and the destruction of property owned by innocent neutrals because the raiders refused to allow the fire departments to work.

Over against the fundamental right of a man to dispose of his lawful property to whom he chooses, the farmers who support the pooling movement set up three contentions:

First, that the market for their product is controlled by a trust and that the only recourse left is for the farmers to form what is in effect a trust of their own and fight their opponents with their own weapons.

Second, the fight is a fight for existence and if the societies are beaten the growers of two states must be for all time at the mercy of a combination which will fix the price. It is argued that the financial crushing of the poolers who constitute the minority would be a less misfortune than the crushing of the majority.

A Fortune for Harvard. Newport, R. I., Jan. 6.—It has been learned that Harvard university is the residuary legatee under the will of Frederick Sheldon, who left an estate valued at several hundred thousand dollars. The estate is made a trust under the will, the income to be paid to Mr. Sheldon's wife during her life and afterwards to Mrs. Sheldon's sister and her daughter. On their death the entire estate reverts to Harvard.

Kentucky Farmers Gathering. Hopkinsville, Ky., Jan. 6.—There will be a great gathering of farmers of this region in this city Monday in the interest of their organizations. Thousands of members of tobacco growers associations are expected. No information is given out as to the purpose of the assembly.

Shot by a City Marshal. Muskogee, Ok., Jan. 6.—Luther Logan, a prominent young farmer of Haskell, Ok., was shot and instantly killed at Haskell Sunday by Sam Talk, city marshal, during a street duel between the two men.

Fatal Collision in Dubuque. Dubuque, Ia., Jan. 6.—Two persons were killed and one perhaps fatally injured Sunday in a collision between a passenger train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and a freight train on the Chicago Great Western in East Dubuque.

CALLING THE ARMY HOME

Japanese Reserve Men Ordered to Tokio at Once.

The Brown Men Are Gathering Mysteriously at Vancouver From All Over the Northwest.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 6.—Many Japanese reserve army men have been ordered to Tokio, according to a report current here Sunday. The Japanese themselves refuse to discuss the question, but it cannot be denied that several hundred men have arrived from the South side of the international boundary line and are making ready to leave for Japan. Japanese Consul Merikawa has gone to Japan on a furlough and his office in Vancouver denies any knowledge of the matter. It is reported that a large number arrived here on a steamer Saturday from the Puget Sound.

The gathering of the Japanese is being carried out with very much mystery. No less than 200 landed Sunday morning from a small American steamer, which slipped in and out of the harbor before daylight and neither entered nor cleared from the customs house.

Since Friday there has been a steady stream of the brown men from the logging camps. No Japanese in the city will admit the coming of the order for the return of the soldiers, but officers of the Asiatic Exclusion league declares that they have absolute information that this order has been received in Vancouver since the departure of the American fleet for Pacific waters. Many of the men now arriving here on their way to Japan are from the states of Washington and Oregon.

The New Moral Outlook.

New York, Jan. 6.—Defending President Roosevelt's attitude toward trusts and declaring that the American standard of morality was gradually raising, United States Senator J. P. Dolliver of Iowa delivered an address on "The New Moral Outlook," Sunday in Brooklyn. Despite the critics who contended that the government was in the hands of the corruptionists, Senator Dolliver said that the country was improving steadily. Speaking of President Roosevelt, who he declared the greatest American he had ever known, Senator Dolliver said: "There are many business men who say that the country has taken alarm from what the president did in trying to clean up the market places of harmful influences. I think the market places should be purged, and I believe the right course has been pushed."

Denver's Live Stock Exposition.

Denver, Jan. 6.—One of the biggest crowds of the year will be in Denver January 20-25 to attend the Western Live Stock exposition. The exposition this year, for the first time in its history, will be an international event with entries of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs from all parts of the country. During stock show week there will be held a grand horse fair, public sales of pure bred cattle under the direction of the National Breeders' association, the eleventh annual convention of the American-National Live Stock association, the eighth annual convention of the Colorado Cattle and Horse Growers' association and the convention of the Colorado Grain Growers' association.

Aoki Receiving Japanese.

San Francisco, Jan. 6.—Viscount Aoki Sunday attended a reception given in his honor at the residence of Chozo Korke, the Japanese consul general. The viscount received all of the attaches of the consulate and many of the members of the San Francisco Japanese colony. Later the viscount paid a personal visit to President Pudsoni of the Yokohama Specie bank. Monday he will go to Oakland to investigate the affairs of the Japanese in that city.

Cars Running in Muncie.

Muncie, Ind., Jan. 5.—The backbone of Muncie's mob element is broken. Cars were run Sunday from early morning until dusk over all lines and with the exception of a little stone-throwing on the outskirts the cars were unmolested, notwithstanding they were manned by imported strikebreakers and unguarded so far as deputy sheriffs or troops were concerned.

A Fortune for Harvard.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 6.—It has been learned that Harvard university is the residuary legatee under the will of Frederick Sheldon, who left an estate valued at several hundred thousand dollars. The estate is made a trust under the will, the income to be paid to Mr. Sheldon's wife during her life and afterwards to Mrs. Sheldon's sister and her daughter. On their death the entire estate reverts to Harvard.

Kentucky Farmers Gathering.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Jan. 6.—There will be a great gathering of farmers of this region in this city Monday in the interest of their organizations. Thousands of members of tobacco growers associations are expected. No information is given out as to the purpose of the assembly.

Shot by a City Marshal.

Muskogee, Ok., Jan. 6.—Luther Logan, a prominent young farmer of Haskell, Ok., was shot and instantly killed at Haskell Sunday by Sam Talk, city marshal, during a street duel between the two men.

MAY BAR EVELYN

The Second Trial Harry K. Thaw May Be Shorn of Its Star Features.

WOULD EXCLUDE HER STORY

Prominent Criminal Lawyers Believe a Mistake Was Made at Last Trial—Jerome Makes No Statement.

New York, Jan. 6.—On the eve of the second trial of Harry K. Thaw, which will begin Monday before Judge Victor Dowling, of the superior court, comes the report that District Attorney Jerome may attempt this time to bar the testimony of Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, wife of the accused man. At the first trial this testimony was allowed to go before the jury with the consent of the district attorney, who said the precedent set in the case of the state against Wood seemed to cover the matter. Several criminal lawyers, of prominence in their profession, have argued the point with Mr. Jerome since the close of the first hearing and having urged him to oppose this line of testimony at the trial about to begin. These attorneys declare a vital principal of law is involved and that it should go to the highest courts for determination. Mr. Jerome has given no definite answer to his fellow members of the bar and he may feel impelled an appearance of inconsistency with his course of a year ago. But the representations made to him to the importance to the community at large of testing the legality of such testimony, have been unusually strong and many of the prosecuting officers' closest friends would not be surprised if he should rise in his place when Mrs. Thaw is called as a witness and contend against the admissibility of her testimony.

Young Mrs. Thaw was allowed to testify at the first trial upon the theory that it was her story, told to Thaw in Paris in 1903, two years before their marriage, that planted the seeds of temporary insanity in his brain. The prosecution was not allowed to test the truth or falsity of the story, the court rule being that regardless of its truth the issue had to do solely with the effect upon the defendant's mind. Mr. Jerome offered witnesses, who he declared would contradict certain things of the girl's statements, but they were not allowed to be heard. The prosecution had its only recourse in a severe cross examination but even this was allowed only one the ground of testing the credibility of the witness in a general way.

The lawyers who have approached Mr. Jerome on the subject are inclined to the opinion that there are vital differences between the Thaw case and that of Wood, which served as a precedent at the trial before Judge Fitzgerald. The Wood case was one in which Wood's wife told him that her father had been guilty of improper relations with her before her marriage and had but recently sought her again. Wood, in the heat of passion, straightaway emptied a shotgun into his father-in-law, killing him instantly. The defense was one of insanity, brought on by the awful story of the wife. The difference pointed out is that in the Thaw case the killing did not occur until three years after the recital which is alleged to have incited the deed. The lawyers say the difference is just as vital as that which the law makes in various degrees of murder—a homicide committed in the heat of passion being widely distinguished from a coolly planned and deliberate one.

Our Imports Diminished.

London, Jan. 6.—Showing the effects of the American financial stringency on trade with Great Britain, the return exports from the consular district of Huddersfield to the United States for the last quarter of last year amounted in value only to \$225,000 as compared with \$430,000 for the same period in 1906. The total decrease in exports for the year amounts to about \$250,000 for that district. The Huddersfield trade with the United States has been constantly diminishing in recent years.

Chicago Renters Organize.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Five hundred residents of Chicago's Gretna formed Sunday night a tenants' union with the avowed purpose of forcing landlords of the district to reduce rents \$2 a month. Leaders of the movement advised the members of the new organization to refuse to pay the present rates, which were declared exorbitant, and to force the landlords to take all legal steps and pay all court costs in case the latter refuses to meet the demands for lower prices.

Another New Cruiser Ready.

Rockland, Me., Jan. 6.—The armored cruiser North Carolina, built by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock company arrived here Sunday. While running, for a short time, under forced draught the cruiser averaged nearly the required speed of 22 knots. The standardization trial will be held Monday on the Rockland coast.

A Commissioner's Mother Dead.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Word has been received here of the death Sunday in San Francisco of Mrs. C. M. Lane, mother of Franklin M. Lane, a member of the interstate commerce commission. Mrs. Lane was 70 years old.

BETTER POSTAL SERVICE

The Revenue Collected Show the Growth of the Bureau.

Policy of Reappointing Satisfactory Postmasters Proves a Benefit—Would Extend Delivery.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The annual report of First Assistant Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock was made public Sunday.

The revenues collected through the postoffices during the fiscal year 1906 amounted to about \$168,000,000, a gain of more than \$15,000,000 and the report states that this growth was continued in 1907 when the aggregate was \$183,000,000. In order to meet this continuous growth of his bureau, Mr. Hitchcock makes an appeal for larger appropriations.

"The present policy of reappointing presidential postmasters who have conducted their offices to the satisfaction of the public and of the department has resulted in decided benefit to the service," says Mr. Hitchcock. He adds that about 85 per cent of the presidential postmasters have been reappointed.

Increased salaries for various classes of employees of the department are recommended. In order to relieve third-class postmasters of the necessity of paying for assistants out of their salaries, a recommendation is made for an increase to \$2,000,000 of the allowances for that purpose. Thirty instead of 15 days annual leave is recommended for postal employees.

An extension of the city delivery service to smaller towns than are included under the present law is recommended. Under the amendment to the law he suggests free delivery would be given to over 1,400 towns that do not now enjoy that advantage.

The total number of postmasters of all classes appointed during the year was 13,315, as against 14,535 for 1906.

PRIVATE OFFICES NOW.

Members of House of Representatives Will Occupy the New \$9,000,000 Structure Soon.

Washington, Jan. 6.—An unique feature of the week's proceedings in the house of representatives will be the assignment to members, by lottery, of rooms in the \$9,000,000 house office building, now about completed. The drawing will be held on Thursday January 9 immediately after the reading of the journal. Three hundred and thirty-three marbles, consecutively numbered from "1" up, will be placed in a box and as each in turn is drawn out by a blind-folded person and handed to the reading clerk, its number will be announced. The member whose number on a prepared list corresponds with that on the marble will come forward to the desk and select by diagram a room from among the 337 offices into which the first, second and third floors of the building are principally divided.

That only 333 of the 396 members of the house will participate in the drawing is chiefly accounted for by the fact that chairman of committees are not entitled to private offices in the new building; but instead will use the rooms set aside for their respective committees.

Until now representatives maintaining private offices in Washington have had to pay for them out of their own pockets, and these offices have been widely scattered over the business section of the city. The completion of the house office building relieves this necessity. The 337 office rooms thus provided by congressional appropriation are free to members.

POOR ARMY RIDING.

The President Sends An Illustrated Report to Congress Showing Some Comparisons.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Thirteen photographs from life, illustrative of hair-raising exploits in horsemanship, form the unique exhibit sent to congress by direction of the president to accompany recommendations from him self and the chief of staff for the betterment of army riding. These pictures are intended to show how far ahead of American military men are European officers in the art of equitation. They certainly constitute a remarkable series.

The official correspondence with these pictures consists of a letter from the president to the secretary of war, December 3, last, requesting him to secure legislation to make infantry captains mounted officers and establish re-mount depots, saying "both of these measures are essential to the improvement of horsemanship in the army."

General Bell prefaces his own report by quoting a note from the president referring to "a number of press comments, apparently inspired by the impression that such a test (riding ability) was something extraordinary and unheard of," and requesting him to state the requirements in foreign armies in this respect. Speaking generally the report shows that the rule in Europe is that all mounted officers of every grade shall keep themselves and their mounts in fit condition for instant war, and most of them maintain schools where student officers are constantly under instruction in horsemanship. Moreover, the conditions of European service are so different from our own that the daily work of nearly all mounted officers is performed under the eye of their superior officers, affording ample opportunity to judge of the qualifications in horsemanship, so that special tests are superfluous. The great annual maneuvers also afford practical testing fields of all officers and any officer deficient in horsemanship at any time is either assigned to some kind of duty not requiring physical activity—practically shelved—or becomes subject to retirement without further examination. Cross-country riding to hounds is participated in by all mounted officers, whose efficiency in riding is as well known to everybody as his personal ability.

Will Not Widen the Locks.

Washington, Jan. 6.—By unanimous decision the isthmian canal commission.

Free Railroad Fares To and From St. Joseph

Given by the Retail Merchants Ass'n.

Under the Following Rules:
FIRST—Get Free Rebate Book at Office 414 Felix St., Before Making Any Purchase.
SECOND—Have All Purchases Placed on Rebate Book; When Through, Present Book at Office With Railroad Ticket and Receive Your Money.

Rules Governing Amount Paid You:
 For a Purchase of \$10.00, fare rebated within a limit of 25 miles ONE way.
 For a Purchase of \$20.00, fare rebated within a limit of 50 miles one way or 25 miles both ways.
 For a purchase of \$40.00, fare rebated within a limit of 100 miles one way, or 50 miles both ways.
 For a purchase of \$60.00 or more, fare rebated within a limit of 150 miles one way, or 75 miles both ways.
 Not more than ONE fare will be paid on any one rebate book.
 These fares in any event to be paid only to your station.

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We are the Largest Saddlery in the United States selling direct from the manufacturer to the consumer. Send for our large illustrated free catalogue.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Joseph Stock Yards Bank will be held and convened at the office of said bank, located in the Live Stock Exchange building on the property of the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company, south of the city of St. Joseph, in the county of Buchanan, state of Missouri, on Monday, Jan. 13, 1908, at 9 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year or until their successors are duly qualified, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before such meeting.

CHAS. PASCHÉ, President.
 J. L. FREELAND, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
 Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Joseph Cattle Loan Co. will be held and convened at the office of said company, located in the Stock Exchange building on the property of the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company, south of the city of St. Joseph, in the county of Buchanan, state of Missouri, on Monday, Jan. 13, 1908, at 9 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year or until their successors are duly qualified, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before such meeting.

JOHN DONOVAN, President.
 W. E. WARRICK, Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
 Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the shareholders of the Drovers and Merchants Bank will be held and convened in the office of the bank, corner of Cherokee and Lake avenues in the city of St. Joseph, in the county of Buchanan, state of Missouri, on Monday, January 20, 1908, at 9 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, or until their successors are duly qualified, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before such meeting.

PORTER A. THOMPSON, Pres.
 W. E. WARRICK, Secretary.