

# STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

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

VOL. XII, No. 12.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1908

LAST EDITION.

TERMS: SINGLE COPY, 5 CENTS PER YEAR, \$4.00.

## DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 96 Cars, 2,601 Cattle; 119 Cars, 8,834 Hogs; 21 Cars, 5,390 Sheep.

## NATIVE STEERS SELL STEADY

Better Assortment of Fed Cattle Offered Than for Some Time Past.

## RANGERS STEADY TO LOWER

Native Butcher Staff Steady to Weak; Western Cows Show Decline of 5 to 10c—Bulls Unchanged—Calf Market Steady—Stock Cattle Trade Inclined to Drag at Steady to Weak Prices; Good Supply on Hand—A Full Session in Hog House, Values 10c Lower—Sheep Lower.

## RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1908.

The following table shows the receipts from January 1, 1908, and receipts for the corresponding time in 1907:

	1908	1907	Dec.	Inc.
Cattle	818,207	418,291	70,084	...
Hogs	1,773,392	1,434,690	372,702	...
Sheep	398,705	569,100	172,395	...
Horses	16,467	20,491	4,024	...

## 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	22,900	10,000	82,000
Kansas City	10,000	9,000	7,000
South Omaha	1,800	27,500	...
St. Joseph	2,800	9,000	5,000
East St. Louis	5,000	8,000	4,500

## RECEIPTS BY CARS.

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

C. R. & G. West	50
C. R. & G. East	80
C. R. & P.	16
Great Western	29
Missouri Pacific	27
St. Joseph & Grand Island	23
A. T. & S. F.	47
Total	242

## CATTLE.

More Variety to Receipts, Fat Native Steers About Steady.

There was more of a variety to local arrivals of cattle than has been noted for some time. While there were no choice or prime fed steers offered, there was a very fair showing of medium to good kinds; in fact, more of them than have been here for some time. The large share of the day's supply, however, came from the ranges of the west and southwest.

Receipts for the late week at this point show an increase of 3,000 and at five points the aggregate of 169,000 for three days shows an increase of 22,000 over same time last week and is 7,000 larger than a year ago.

The aggregate supplies at all markets are proving fully ample for the demand and large enough to prevent any improvement in the market and where any change is noted it is toward a lower level. With the native and fed grades of steers on the local market the demand was fairly good and prices realized were about steady, although reports from outside points were mostly lower, and supplies were readily consumed on this kind of a basis.

Just a fairly good class of medium weight steers sold at \$4.40 and bulk of the fed steers here were of light to medium weights and not fully finished that sold in a range of \$5.90 to \$6.20. Common to fair native went at \$4.50 to \$5.00 with recent killing kinds going at \$5.00 to \$5.50.

**Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers.**

20	1313	6.40	16	1222	5.90	
22	1292	6.20	4	848	11.15	4.75
20	1259	6.25	1	1101	4.75	
20	1280	6.20	1	1020	4.75	
20	1227	6.10	1	1136	4.75	
79	1187	6.05	1	1110	4.50	
19	1203	6.05	36	1063	4.40	
8	1294	6.00	2	930	3.75	
20	1095	3.25	2	1100	4.50	
21	1117	3.25	8	1073	4.35	
30	1243	3.00				

**Cows, Bulls and Mixed.**

Receipts of butcher stuff were less liberal than the preceding day, but still there was a pretty fair showing of all kinds. Quality was about the same as it has been running of late. The market ruled unevenly steady to 10c lower, but at the decline falling on good western cows. Good native cows were scarce and held about steady at late declines of 10c to 15c. Canners and cutters again sold with fair freedom, prices ruling generally steady, exceptions a shade lower. A range of \$2.85 to \$3.25 took bulk of the western cows. Canners and cutters sold largely in a spread of \$2.40 to \$2.85. Heifers were in scant supply and ran largely of a class to sell at \$2.00 to \$2.75. Prices are unchanged.

No change was quotable in the bull market. Calf values held steady.

**Heifers.**

1	1190	4.75	7	103	3.30
6	818	4.50	1	928	3.25
1	490	4.30	3	686	3.25
1	490	4.00	1	630	3.25
4	692	3.75	2	691	3.25
6	813	3.70	2	590	3.25
2	805	3.50	2	750	3.00
1	730	3.50	2	623	3.00
4	800	3.50			

**Cows.**

1	1400	4.00	7	824	3.10
1	1290	3.90	1	1180	3.00
1	1200	3.70	2	1095	3.00

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NOT A TIME TO BET.

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## CATTLE RUN LARGE.

It will furthermore be noticed that St. Joseph started September with the largest run of cattle of the season. And she did it, too, without any appearance of becoming overladen.

## SEE SETS THE PACE.

Old St. Joseph may be a little shy on cattle at her stock yards market at present, not relatively more so than other markets, but you may perhaps have noticed that she is setting the pace for hog receipts at river points just now. All of which is a reminder of the eloquent post prandial remark of President Abe Daily last winter. After the bouillon and oysters and on down to black coffee and cigars had been discussed, Daily in telling the banqueters about St. Joseph as a live market, swelled out in front and notified the expectant crowd that the time is coming when outside markets will sit on the fence and wait for tips from St. Joseph before beginning business, or words to that effect.

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After all the hot air blown off on this relation of live stock feeding to the corn market, the chances are that the country will finally adjust itself to the situation and go along turning out about the usual amount of fat cattle, hogs and sheep.

## JUST ANOTHER PROOF.

Another proof that local prices for live mutton are relatively higher than at competitive markets was furnished yesterday in the results of a split shipment of Wyoming sheep between this point and Omaha. The Empire Sheep Co., of Moorcroft, Wyo., had five cars of good wethers on sale here and a shipment of the same stuff on the Omaha market. The St. Joseph consignment sold promptly upon its arrival at \$4.10. The price reported from the up-river market was \$4.00. The same thing happened Monday on a split shipment of lambs between the two points, the local arrivals outselling the Omaha market by 10c per cwt. Frank Norcross accompanied the Empire shipment to St. Joseph. Frank was formerly market reporter on a local paper, but went out to Wyoming two years ago. "This is about the first consignment of sheep marketed from northern Wyoming this season," said Norcross. "Excellent range conditions have prevailed in that country this year. Generous rains have fallen all over the west and grass has been abundant. Stock will come forward in better condition than for years. About the usual number of sheep and lambs will be marketed out of northwestern Wyoming this season."

## HOG WEIGHTS DECLINING.

Weight of live hogs being marketed at St. Joseph has been steadily declining since the first of the year. January average weight was 222 lbs. August it was down to 214 lbs., one pound lighter than the preceding month, and 26 pounds less than corresponding month a year ago.

## BIG CORN YIELD IN NEBRASKA.

Three principal railroads in Nebraska predict that that state will have a bumper crop this year. Reports of the corn crop in that state have been favorable all the year, and the late rains there practically insure a big yield year. Some damage was done early in the season to crops in the low lands, but the damage was far from total, and the low area is but a small proportion of the total area in corn, so this will not affect the total yield to any great degree. Rains were general in Nebraska last week amounting to from one to three inches. The corn is maturing rapidly.

## SOME BAD IOWA CORN.

Live Stock World: Cooper is finding some poor corn in Iowa. In a report from Cedar Rapids he says: "Mason City to New Hampton, corn conditions poor; New Hampton gradually better to Cedar Rapids; some very fine corn, but it will take until Oct. 1 to mature majority; very dry and suffering for rain in some places between New Hampton and Cedar Rapids."

## HITS FLOUR COLORING.

S. J. Crumline of Kansas Starts Crusade Against Alleged Practice.

Clay Center, Kan., Sept. 2.—Secretary S. J. Crumline of the Kansas state board of health has started a campaign in his state against artificial coloring of flour and the farmers of the state are just now organizing the movement.

## BALLOON IS SHIPPED.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The Baldwin dirigible war balloon, or the United States army dirigible No. 1, that has been almost daily ascents at Fort Grever, has been deflated, packed, boxed, shipped and soon will be en route to St. Joseph, Mo., where it will be the star attraction at the military carnival.

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## ITEMS IN BRIEF.

P. A. Sellers had in a load of hogs today from Fairfax, Mo.

J. P. Keenan, Blackton, Iowa, marketed a car of hogs here today.

L. J. Milm, Harvard, Neb., disposed of a car of hogs here today.

Wm. Radeck came in from Fancett, Mo., today with a car of hogs.

Wm. Bruchman, Flrth, Neb., marketed a car of cattle here today.

Thomas Higgins, of Elk Creek, Neb., had cattle on sale here today.

A. J. Flickinger, of Morrill, Kan., was here today looking for feeders.

Wm. Durrant, Claridade, Mo., sold a car of hogs here this morning.

Seitzer & Wells, Brookridge, Mo., had a car of hogs on today's market.

Jacob Burch, Clearmont, Mo., was on today's market with a car of hogs.

James Sillers, Fairfax, Mo., patronized the hog market today with one load.

V. M. Hall, of Fairfax, Mo., was at market with a five car shipment of hogs.

L. C. Hunker, of Savannah, Mo., marketed a shipment of stock here today.

Phil. Nester, of Tecumseh, Neb., came in this morning with four loads of cattle.

E. B. McKim, of Morrill, Kan., came in today to buy a bunch of feeding sheep.

Samuel Spence, of Bethany, Mo., was in today looking after the disposal of a car of cattle.

William and G. Broerman, both of Westboro, Mo., were in today with a car of cattle each.

A. Guthrie, the well known Mt. Airy, Ia., shipper contributed two cars of hogs for today's market.

A. H. Flint, of Bethany, Mo., contributed a car of cattle to the receipts today and was in looking after the shipment.

W. H. Yoshio, the popular shipper of Swanton, Neb., was on today's market with three loads of cattle and one of hogs.

Geo. M. Collins, of Skidmore, Mo., was at the yards looking after a shipment of hogs today.

J. S. Dorsey, of Higgins and Lewis & Moleworth, of Canyon City, Tex., were included among those marketing cattle from the southwest today.

John E. Myers, an enterprising stockman of Morrill, Kan., and a regular patron of this market, was here yesterday and bought three loads of feeding cattle for his farm.

Lon Jenkins, of Blackton; Hope & Herzberg, Yorktown; M. Snider and J. W. Reynolds, Shannon City; A. D. Berry, Baxter; Edward Walawright, New Market; H. Timberlake, Bedford and A. A. McFerrin, of Clarinda, were noted among the Iowa contingent of shippers represented on today's market.

## STOCK HOGS.

Five hundred head Republican Valley, Neb., alfalfa stock hogs for sale. Best feeders grown. Write or call on Kroft & Son, Naponee, Neb.

70 acres fine blue grass pasture for rent. Address T. H. Crumacker, DeKalb, Mo.

## FARM FOR SALE.

Half section near Oklahoma City, Okla. Fine apple orchard, 1,500 trees; fenced and cross fenced. Half mile from station. For particulars call on or address W. E. Thompson, Drovers & Merchants Bank, St. Joseph, Mo.

## TROOPS TO REST FOUR DAYS.

Letter to Manager Irwin Says They'll Arrive Here Sept. 17.

Word was received at the office of M. B. Irwin yesterday morning that the bulk of the troops to take part in the military tournament to be given here the week of September 21-25 will arrive here on the 17th instant and go into camp at Lake Country.

The troops are now at Fort Riley, Kan., where they have been engaged in summer field maneuvers. The letter from Captain King to Mr. Irwin stated that the troops would leave Fort Riley on September 8 and arrive here on the 17th. This will give them four days in which to rest up and be ready for the first tournament performances. No information was contained in Captain King's letter as to whether or not the troops are to march from Fort Riley here, but as nine days are to elapse between the date of breaking camp at the Kansas fort and their arrival here, the presumption is that they are to make the overland march.

For Sale—No. 6 neostyle, good as new, G. E. Maxwell, Exchange building.

## PIMBLEY PAINT AND GLASS CO.

213 South Sixth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

Wanted—A representative to take orders for shippers' memorandum books and leather specialties on a commission basis. Liberal terms and low prices will be made to enable you to secure the business. W. F. Bath & Co., manufacturers of shippers' memorandum books and leather specialties, 483 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

## BUTTER FAT.

The Blue Valley Creamery Co., St. Joseph, Mo., quotes butter fat today at 21c for No. 1.

## LARD STOCKS DECREASE.

Chicago, Sept. 2. (Special.)—The N. E. Fairbank company report visible stocks of lard at the close of business, Aug. 31, as 242,351 barrels against 375,019 barrels at the close of July. Decrease for the month 32,668 barrels.

## IN ORDER TO ASCERTAIN THE CHARACTER AND EXTENT OF THE INSECT DAMAGE.

This result of this special investigation will have an important bearing upon the recommendations to be made for the management of forest land in the infested section.

By agreement the investigations are being conducted by Dr. J. S. Forbes of the state biological survey, in cooperation with the forest service.

## KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 2.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 10,000. Market slow, steady; nothing prime; cows and heifers steady to weak; stockers steady to weak; calves steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,000. Market 5 to 10c lower; top, \$9.77; bulk, \$8.40 to \$9.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,000. Market slow, unevenly lower; lambs \$3.50.

## SOUTH OMAHA.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 2.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 8,500. Market steady to 10c lower.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,000. Market steady; top, \$9.60; bulk, \$8.40 to \$9.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,500. Market strong, to 10c lower.

## EAST ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yards, Ill., Sept. 2.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 8,500, including 3,500 Texas. Market steady; natives steady to 10c lower.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,000. Market 10c to 15c lower; top, \$9.50; bulk, \$8.40 to \$9.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,500. Market strong.

## ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET.

Today's cash values: Receipts, wheat, 6 cars; corn, 4 cars; oats, 0 car.

Wheat.

No. 2 red	95 1/2	90 1/2
No. 3 red	96	96
No. 4 red	92	92
No. 2 hard	94	92 1/2
No. 3 hard	92	92
No. 4 hard	88	90
Rejected soft	85	85
No grade	75	85
Rejected hard	83	85
No grade	75	85

## Corn.

No. 2 white	74	67 1/2
No. 3 white	73 1/2	67
No. 4 white	72	67
No. 2 red	64	67 1/2
No. 3 red	73 1/2	67 1/2
No. 4 red	72	67

## Oats.

No. 2 white	50	51
No. 3 white	49	49 1/2
No. 4 white	45	48 1/2
No. 2 oats	48	49
No. 3 oats	47	47 1/2
No. 4 oats	44	46 1/2
Brn	94	95
Corn chops	1.40	61 1/2
Shorts	1.10	61 1/2

## GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The following Chicago board of trade quotations are furnished by T. P. Gordon, Board of Trade Building, St. Joseph, Mo.

Options	Open	High	Low	Close	Close
					Year

## WHEAT.

Sept	96 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2
Dec	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2

## CORN.

Sept	79 1/2	80	78 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Dec	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2

## OATS.

Sept	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50	49 1/2
Dec	50 1/2	50 1/2	50	50 1/2	49 1/2

## PORK.

Sept	14.72	14.85	14.62	14.85	14.55
Oct	14.75	15.00	14.75	14.90	14.70

## LARD.

Sept	9.52	9.67	9.52	9.65	9.42
Oct	9.57	9.70	9.57	9.70	9.42

## RIBS.

Sept	9.02	9.12	9.00	9.10	8.95
Oct	9.05	9.20	9.05	9.17	9.02

## APPLE CROP IS SHORT.

Fruit None of Good According to Member of State Board.

Fruit in the vicinity of St. Joseph is in exceedingly poor shape, according to L. C. Wilson, a well known fruit raiser south of town, who was in the city yesterday on his way to Colorado, where he will investigate the methods of growing, picking and marketing cantaloupes and other fruits. Mr. Wilson will also attend the melon festival at Rocky Ford, Colo., on tomorrow and expects to pick up much valuable information concerning fruit growing. Mr. Wilson recently became a member of the state board of horticulture.

"The cantaloupe crop in this neighborhood is a failure this year," said Mr. Wilson. "The melon-aphis, or plant louse, has practically destroyed it. It is this kind of fruit diseases which I propose to study up on while I am gone. What peaches there are are already half gathered and there is about a half a crop of budded peaches, confined mostly to high land. I had fifty-three crates of fine Elberta peaches, a whole wagon load, which I sold for \$96.25, or at the rate of \$1.25 a crate.

"Apples are scarce and there is only about 25 per cent of the regular crop this year. Even then the fruit is of poor quality. The scab, which developed during the warm rainy weather of last May is responsible for this. The codling moth worm has done little damage this year, owing to the fact that there was no fruit to study up on while I am gone. What peaches there are are already half gathered and there is about a half a crop of budded peaches, confined mostly to high land. I had fifty-three crates of fine Elberta peaches, a whole wagon load, which I sold for \$96.25, or at the rate of \$1.25 a crate.

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## HOG WEIGHTS



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In making change of address, please state former postoffice. State whether your paper is Daily, Tri-Weekly, Semi-Weekly or Weekly. State whether you pay for it, or some live stock commission firm, and if the latter, the name of the firm.

Advertising Rates: Full page, one week \$1.00; Half page, one week \$0.50; Single column, one week \$0.25.

BRIEF CITY NEWS.

Valley Council, No. 701, Knights and Ladies of Security, will hold an election of officers in its lodge rooms tonight.

The Ladies' Society of the Gooding Methodist church will give its regular monthly coffee and social at the church Thursday evening.

H. L. Miller, formerly with the bureau of animal industry here, but now stationed at Cleveland, O., is here on a visit.

The chart for the sale of boxes and reserved seats for the military tournament was opened in the uptown office, Fifth and Edmund streets, yesterday.

George Campbell, formerly with the sheep department of Swift and Company at this point, is visiting friends in the southern suburbs. He is now doing the agronomic act on a farm in Jersey.

CIRCUS DAY IS NEAR.

Ringling Bros. Due in St. Joseph Next Saturday.

St. Joseph will be the most attractive city in America next Saturday, made so by the arrival of Ringling Brothers' World's Greatest Shows. There will be thousands of sights that are new, disclosed under those twelve acres of tents, for in all the past history of the circus business such an array of foreign talent, such gorgeous spectacular effects and so much that is strange in animal life has not been crowded into one circus program.

The railroads are preparing to handle the biggest crowds that ever poured into the city. Word comes from many other cities of the unusual attractiveness which Ringling Brothers' Circus this season presents. It is said to be playing to the biggest crowds that any circus has ever drawn.

Here is what "Ringling Day" means this season: The finest parade that ever passed through the streets of any city, scheduled for 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a visit to the most extensive zoological garden in America, a performance beginning with a spectacle more brilliant than those of the past, followed by an all-star European bill and ending with the last extreme in daring and hazardous acts—the automobile double somersault of Miss Roche of France.

This last sensation in itself is a strong enough attraction to fill the tent twice daily. It has been described by those who have seen Ringling Brothers' circus this season in other cities as almost terrifying to the audience.

As usual with the Ringling policy a down-town ticket office will be established on the day of the show at the Schoppin Pharmacy where reserved seats and admissions may be bought without having the crowds around the wagons on the grounds. Prices at the branch office will be the same as on the grounds.

APPLIES AND GETS JOB.

Only Tenny Would Be Light Plant Engineer.

Although a mass meeting of stationary engineers Saturday night condemned the action of Superintendent W. E. Gorton in standing by Alired V. Imboden for engineer of the city light plant and charged him with partiality for his act, they didn't seem very anxious for the job themselves when Gorton inserted an advertisement for a competent man.

Only one person, George Tenny, applied for the job and he got it. Tenny has lived here about three years and has been employed at Post Bros. rendering works. The position pays \$105 a month.

LYRIC OPENS SUNDAY.

House Has Been Remodeled During Summer Months.

Harry Elling, business manager of the Rentrow Stock company is in the city arranging for the opening of the Lyric theatre next Sunday afternoon. The house has had a perfect overhauling during the summer and fire escapes have been placed on all parts of the building. The popular Rentrow company will be the attraction. All the favorites are still with Mr. Rentrow and no doubt will receive a big reception at the Lyric Sunday matinee.

WILL ATTEND TROY FAIR.

Commercial Conference Committee Will Work Up Enthusiasm. A crowd of business men of St. Joseph will go to Troy, Kansas, Friday, to attend the home coming fair which is being given at that place. Friday has been set aside as St. Joseph day and the business men of the city have been invited to attend.

The members of the commercial conference committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of working up enthusiasm to get a large crowd to go to Troy on this date. The members of the committee will work among the members of their respective organizations and induce as many to go as possible. The business men of St. Joseph wish the co-operation of the merchants of Troy in a commercial way. A special rate of 90 per cent of the full fare has been made by the passenger department of the Grand Island.

ADMITTS ROBBERY OF STORE.

Some of Ritchie's Goods Recovered. Man Who Bought Them Held.

George Shank and Edgar Robinson laborers, were arrested by Policemen Foster and Canery in South St. Joseph yesterday afternoon. Robinson confessed to Inspector of Detectives C. H. Kelly the robbery of Ritchie's store in Hyde Valley three weeks ago.

Shack had in his possession some of the stolen goods. These, both men claim, were sold to him by Robinson. Robinson told the police that he had hidden the remainder of the goods, including a clock and a number of pipes, under a bridge south of Hyde Park. These could not be found. A warrant will be issued for Robinson and an effort may be made to hold Shack for receiving stolen property.

HOW FRENCHMEN WORK FARMS.

In France there is a hierarchy of farmers, says Outing Magazine.

The great land owners we need not consider. They are not in their fields. They are idling, gaming, talking politics in Paris. They number their acres by the thousands. Take the French Robichards, for instance—they own 400,000 acres of land. Other barons of France and many gentlemen of ancient houses are masters of similar estates.

Such "farmers" as these are at the head of the hierarchy; the farming baron the gentleman farmer. Their lands are exploited in the broad, business-like way that rules the syndicate wheat farms of the great northwest. Let us go down the scale. Next in order comes the farmer general. They are the middlemen. They are the capitalists who stand between the owner, from whom they rent 100 farms, and the tenants to whom they sublet. Few of them have ever turned a furrow. The farmer general is an intermediary parasite.

At this point in the agricultural hierarchy comes the man who cultivates his fields. The largest class is made up of those who rent their farms—in England—from some big land owner; if the lease be long and the terms be good he fares not ill. He owns his stock and implements. Usually he is well-to-do. He employs a dozen men, laborers, shepherds. More and more he is becoming the type of the French farmer, for the small owner—he who plowed his own acres—is giving way before the universal tendency toward concentration; even so the little shopkeeper is being destroyed by the all absorbing department store.

In a great measure this man is independent. Twice a year he pays his rent; probably he rents his farm on a lease of three, six or nine years. He is master of his domain. He may sell, buy, sow, and garner as he will. Perhaps his greatest difficulty is in procuring laborers, for the young men go to the cities, to the factories; so he works from dawn to dusk and with him in the field the women work.

Lower in the scale is the farmer who works his land on shares, receiving a half of the product. His farming is done under the direction of the owner or farmer general. This is the method in vogue at Ferriers, the great estate of the Baron Rothschild in the Seine-et-Marne. Usually but a small farm is allotted to the "half-share man." In reality, he is the serf of the new regime, for financial fecundity has preserved many of the old servitudes of the soil.

In the first place he may at any time be called away to work in the owner's fields. He must make all repairs. He must dig trenches whenever the owner sees fit. He must supply all the straw and hay, the owner requires, and send to his kitchen eggs and butter and vegetables in season. He must allow all or any of the owner's laborers to cook their food in his kitchen whenever such laborers are employed nearby. And lastly, if the owner finds the work ill done he may hire outside laborers and send them into the fields, for which the "half-share man" must pay.

Stones in Queer Places.

A round stone is found in the points of certain kinds of bamboo. This is called "tabasheer," and is supposed to be deposited from the silicious juices of the cone. Another curiosity of this kind is the cocoon stone, which is found in Java and other East Indian islands. It is pure carbonate of lime, and is sometimes round, sometimes ear-shaped, while the appearance of a white pearl without much luster. Some of these stones are as large as cherries, and as hard as feldspar or opal. They are quite rarely found, and are regarded by the orientals as precious stones, the lower classes using them as charms against disease and evil spirits. Stones are also sometimes found in the pomegranate, and in other East India fruits.

Salt in oven under baking thus will prevent scorching on the bottom.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

The following shows the stocks of provisions in South St. Joseph at close of business August 31, 1908, as officially reported to The Stock Yards Daily Journal.

Table with columns: Item, Aug. 31 1908, July 31 1908, Aug. 31 1907, Aug. 31 1906. Rows include Mess pork (new) made since Oct. 1, 1907, Mess pork (old) made previous Oct. 1, 1907, Long clear middles, lbs., Dry salted shoulders, lbs., Sweet pickled hams, lbs., etc.

LIVE HOGS. Received, Shipped, Driven out, Average weight, lbs. Table with columns: Received, Shipped, Driven out, Average weight, lbs.

FREEDOM OF THE FARM.

Uncle Charley Seaver's Welcome to a Large Picnic Party.

"I hope you don't mind if we tramp over your farm this afternoon and picnic awhile in your woods?" cheerfully asked the spokesman of a large picnic party as they walked into the gates of the yard.

"Not at all! Not at all!" laughed Uncle Charley Seaver as he dropped his stockinged feet from the veranda post and showed up his specks. "Just mosey right along and have a good time. The farm is yours for the day. Take that road near the corn crib and help yourself. Step a little light, though, in going through those meadows along the creek, as I have never been able to exterminate that bed of rattlesnakes in there. But there's only a couple o' dozen of the pesky critters left. I'll get 'em all soon. Better walk around the north pasture where old Joshua is a pawin' and a-bellin' for he's a powerful bad varmint and when he commands 'em sin to run you bet he gives 'em a good kick by the woods is a fine place for a picnic, even if Hank Hawkins does say that the ice dam at the head o' the gully is weak and liable to bust any minute. I took some o' the brass out o' the dam yesterday jiss to prove Hank is a liar.

"If that buck sheep over in the orchard gets foiny one o' your grain here by the horse and kick the wool off him. He's been a mite too frisky since he nearly killed one o' the bird men. Don't let the young 'uns get too friendly with those hornets' nests in the berry patch below the grain fields. What! Goin' up the road a piece? Why, yes, I reckon. Well, 'twas'er' let ye in I give ye the freedom o' the farm!"

COYOTE PROOF FENCE.

Fencing the range to protect sheep from the attacks of predatory animals has met with excellent results in the Wallowa national forest, Oregon. The problem was to find a strong fence that would make the sheep secure, even without the care of a herder.

The chosen fence, which is built of woven wire with barbed wire on the top, has kept out all the minor animals such as wild cats, foxes and coyotes, but has not withstood the attacks of the grizzlies, which are apparently able to pass through it with little trouble.

Sheep numbering 2,300 head were placed in the enclosure with their lambs upon June 20 and have been allowed to graze at their free will with no attention whatever from any herder. They have done splendidly and as far as the observation of those in charge of the experiment goes, a given area grazed by sheep under such conditions will carry more sheep per acre than one grazed under the charge of a herder.

Tracks along the fence show that predatory animals come to the fence constantly and follow it around, but, with the exception of the bears, do not seem able to enter.

The hunter employed by the service for hunting predatory animals in the vicinity of this fenced enclosure has killed no less than six large grizzlies this season, besides numerous other animals of the predatory class.

The results of this experiment are so satisfactory thus far that private individuals are profiting by it. Mr. J. W. Emmons of Troy, Ore., has a large area of private land fenced with a special wire fence in which he has this season lambed a herd of 670 ewes without a herder's care and with very little attention and great success. Mr. Emmons is extending his fence, for he finds that it pays.

Careful record will be kept of the weights of lambs raised inside this fence with a view of comparing them with the same grade of lambs raised outside the fence on the same class of range, so that any gains or losses in weight and growth may be determined.

HOLLYHOCK BUST.

Fort Collins, Col., Sept. 1.—No doubt many people have noticed to their disgust that the leaves on the hollyhock are drying up and the plants are becoming slightly. It is human nature to attribute the cause of plant life to weather conditions, and so this season too much rain is popularly supposed to be responsible for this trouble. However, if we examine the underside of the leaves, we will find that the surface is thickly studded with small pustules. Innumerable seed-

May Permit Female Surgeons.

Women may be permitted to enter the Royal College of Surgeons in London, a circular having been sent out among the members, and it will depend upon their vote in answer to the question, "Is it desirable that women be admitted by examination as members of the college?" The general feeling is reported to be in favor of admitting the women. A society within the college has issued an unofficial circular asking the members to disregard the question.

Somebody has called attention to the fact that man never was intended to smoke a pipe or cigar, otherwise nature would have made him with a chimney in the back of his head.

EXCHANGE DIRECTORY.

Following is a list of the commission merchants in the Live Stock exchange at the St. Joseph stock yards: Blanchard, Rush & Co., rooms 324-325; Byers Bros. & Co., rooms 202-204; Clay, Robinson & Co., rooms 329-330-331-332-333; Cox, Jones Live Stock Commission Co., room 229; Crider Bros. & Co., rooms 202-204; Daily, C. M. & Co., rooms 317-319; Davis & Son, rooms 296-298-216-217-211; Johnson & Son, rooms 205-207; Kansas City Live Stock Commission Co., rooms 226-228; Kniffin Sheep Co., rooms 219-221-222; Lee Live Stock Commission Co., rooms 289-210-211-214; Missouri Live Stock Commission Co., rooms 291-293; Nichols, Giehrst & Co., rooms 321-323; Nye, Schneider, Fowler Co., rooms 308-309-315; National Live Stock Commission Co., rooms 328-329-340; Prey Bros. & Cooper, rooms 318-322; Russell Live Stock Commission Co., rooms 212-314; Stewart & Durrant, rooms 219-230-231; Sager & Young, rooms 232-234-236; St. Joseph Live Stock Commission Co., rooms 212-214; Tagg Bros., rooms 327-329; Thompson, Drinkard & Emmert, rooms 309-310-311-313.

STOCK CATTLE BROKERS.

Following dealers in stock cattle are represented in the Exchange building: Alkins, J. V., room 301; Baker, Joseph, room 319; Donegan, M. F. & Co., room 302; Hoffman, G. C. & Co., room 316; Maxwell, Spayde & Co., room 308; Roundtree, W. E., room 316.

POPULAR ADVERTISING.

J. C. HEDENBERG, 418 Francis St., ST. JOSEPH, MO. Abstract of Title of the City of St. Joseph and Buchanan County. Telephone No. 827.

BELTING!

For the Best write to LEWIS SUPPLY CO. 115 S. 4th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

KODAKS

KODAK FINISHING. W. F. UHLMAN, 716 Francis St., ST. JOSEPH, MO.

STOCKMEN, TAKE NOTICE!

The place to Eat and Drink KEYWOOD'S CAFE. Cor. Lake and Illinois Aves. Headquarters for Good Good & South St. Joseph, Mo.

E. W. KLOS MFG CO.

Manufacturers of Tents, Awnings and Horse Covers. Awnings for Stores and Residences. Special Prices on Residence Awnings. Ask for Catalogue. Phone, Main 343. 113 1/2 N. 2nd St., St. Joseph, Mo.

Cancer Cured

No cutting, no plaster, no burning; No Return of the Disease. Explanation mailed free. Address Box 234, Atchison, Kansas.

ATTENTION, FEEDERS.

FOR SALE—One thousand head of steers for feeders 300 pounds and better, in good condition, for 35c per pound; in lots to suit; weighed at cattle ranch in Ozark county, Mo., and delivered f. o. b. Mansfield, Mo. O. E. BECKWORTH, 811 Edmund St., St. Joseph, Mo. Phone Main 1082.

FOR SALE—25,000 HEAD OF CATTLE.

20,000 steers four years old and up in fine condition, 5,000 fat heifer calves, in lots to suit. These cattle can be delivered from August to December in stock yards at El Paso, Texas. Address J. S. Daugherty, Buckler Bldg., El Paso, Texas.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership of Blanchard, Rush & Company has this date been dissolved, by mutual consent. E. E. Rush retiring, the firm will hereafter be known as Blanchard and Company, to whom all outstanding debts and accounts are payable and who will also be responsible for any outstanding accounts of the firm of Blanchard, Rush & Company. St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 1, 1908. BLANCHARD, RUSH & CO. L. BLANCHARD A. E. RUSH M. F. BLANCHARD.

TWO BRANDS OF HIGH - GRADE WHISKIES

Overall and Simon-Pure. Each one a fringed in its own class. Is a straight bonded whiskey direct from the U. S. bonded warehouse. The beautiful color and aroma is natural—no artificial matter what-so-ever. Take Either, You Will Make No Mistake.

4 Quarts, \$3.90 WE PREPAY EXPRESS 4 Quarts, \$3 20 CONSUMERS' SUPPLY CO., ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Blacklegoids. Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination for the prevention of BLACKLEG IN CATTLE. NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STINGING TO ROT. Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to try either of these blacking when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular. PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY HOME OFFICE AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH. NOTICE—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with the first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

TRANSIT HOUSE. ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS, ST. JOSEPH, MO. FINEST STOCKMEN'S HOTEL IN THE COUNTRY. Rates: American Plan, \$2.00 and \$2.50 Per Day. European Plan, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25. A. W. KOHLER, Manager.

Shannon's Cafe. (Successor to Fisher's Cafe) We carry a full line of THINGS THAT ARE GOOD TO EAT. Our Steaks are from the finest Corn-Fed Cattle the St. Joseph market affords. Convince Yourself. J. P. (JACK) SHANNON, Proprietor. 430 FELIX ST. Formerly manager Transit House Cafe.

LIGHTNING GASOLINE ENGINE. STATIONARY AND PORTABLE 2 TO 25 H. P. New Plan for Cooling Cylinder REDUCES WATER TANK TO A FEW GALLONS. SEND FOR CATALOGUE—SPECIAL FARM ENGINES. Kansas City Hay Press Co., 505 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.

C. F. Rock Plumbing & Heating Co. Modera Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating. 115 NORTH THIRD STREET. Telephone 899.

BIELHEN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS. Gasoline Engines. For all purposes. From 2 1/2 to 30 horse power. Also Steam Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Shafting and Pulleys. Repairing of All Kinds of Machinery. 516-18-20 S. 7th St., Saint Joseph, Mo.

HAMMONDS Mistletoe. Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Lard and Canned Meats. are the finest that the Packing House Art Can Produce. HAMMOND PACKING COMPANY Chicago, Ill., St. Joseph, Mo.

Suit Cases. Travelers should take a look at these suit cases. All sizes—all kinds. We are showing some of the latest novelties in leather goods—Hat Boxes, Purses, Ladies' Hand Bags, Etc. F. ENDEBROCK TRUNK COMPANY Third and Felix Sts., St. Joseph, Mo.

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A LOST SEA BATTLE

FIGHT NEVER BEFORE RECORDED BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

Historian MacLay Learns of Naval Action Occurring in 1779 in Which Yankees Were Defeated by Scotch Vessel.

New York.—Edward Stanton MacLay, author of the "History of the United States Navy and American Privateers," announces that he recently discovered in the archives in Edinburgh, Scotland, the record of a naval action in which an American ship figured that was never mentioned in any American history.

The combat was between the Yankee privateer Skyrocket and the Scotch vessel Sharp, and occurred in 1779. Mr. MacLay's story of the action follows:

A sea fight between an American and a Scotch armed vessel, which seems never before to have been recorded in American annals has just been brought to light by the discovery in the library archives of Edinburgh, Scotland, of a copy of a letter from the commander of the Scotch craft to his employers.

The name of the Scotian boat was the Sharp, Capt. Archibald Bogg, owned by merchants in Glasgow, while the name of the Yankee craft was Skyrocket, Capt. Burke, a brig, mounting 25 guns and manned by more than 120 men—an armament and complement that made the Skyrocket more formidable than many of the regular American warships in those days. The Sharp, according to the letter of Capt. Bogg, was armed with 14 carriage guns, six of them 12-pounders, besides six swivels.

The only note there is of the Skyrocket in American records is the bare mention of her name in Edmonds' Statistical History of the United States Navy, which was published in 1859.

But the most important feature of the Scotian's armament was that six of the carriage guns were carronades—a new weapon in those days and one that at first carried considerable notice. The name—as will be seen in a letter from Capt. Bogg, the carronade was a gun of large bore, having a shorter range, but greater smashing power.

It was claimed, and with truth, that the smashing force of a 12-pounder carronade at short range was equal to that of a 24-pounder. In fact, the invention which took its name from the town of Carron, France, was quite as much of an advance in ordnance in those days as is the rifled shot of today over the solid round shot of 40 years ago. In Capt. Bogg's report of this action is had the first account of the effect of these "new" guns in actual battle.

It appears that the Sharp was bound on a voyage to Jamaica, but had scarcely proceeded beyond sight of the Irish coast when she was attacked by a hostile craft—whether an American or Frenchman Capt. Bogg was unable to state. He reported: "On the 17th (March, 1779), being a little to the westward of Tulker, a cutter privateer passed the Sharp; she dogged us till the 18th at night, when she attempted to board us. I hailed her with a broadside, which made her crew cry out in a most horrible manner, but did not understand what she said. She immediately sheered off and I saw no more of her."

Six days after this encounter, or on March 24, while the Sharp was standing off from the Old Head of Kinsdale, Capt. Bogg discovered a sail ahead of him steering westward. About two o'clock in the afternoon the stranger (which afterward proved to be the Skyrocket) by her superiority of sailing managed to gain the weather-gage of the Sharp, and then, working her way to an advantageous position of the Sharp's quarter, wore ship and crowding on all sail came up with the Scotchman at little after four p. m.

Down to this time neither craft had showed colors. When Capt. Bogg hailed and asked: "What ship is that and where do you hail from?" the answer was: "From America," upon which the American unfurled his flag and delivered a broadside. The Skyrocket then displayed the "13 stripes" and "returned the fire smartly."

According to Capt. Bogg's report, the battle lasted "four glasses" or two hours, "when the privateer thought proper to sheer off, crowding on all sail." Bogg says that he gave chase, "but was soon left astern."

It appears from this same record that, previous to the Skyrocket's action with the Sharp, the former had captured the British merchantman Betsy, Capt. McArthur. The Betsy was from Clyde, bound for Oporto, when she was overtaken by the Yankee and captured. Capt. McArthur was a prisoner aboard the Skyrocket when that craft fought the Sharp. Subsequently McArthur was released, and arriving at Greenwich, reported that "the weight of the Sharp's fire," together with the quickness of firing, particularly of the carronades, threw the privateer's people into the utmost astonishment; and that the execution on board the privateer was such that they would have struck to the Sharp had she been able to come up with them."

Guaranty Made Big. The three leading sugar refineries of Japan have put up \$245,000 gold as a guaranty to an agreement that their combined production would be restricted to 279,000 bags.

AUTOMOBILE ON FARM PART OF EQUIPMENT

Editor American Farm World: The auto is coming to be just as much a part of the equipment of an up-to-date farm as a mowing machine or a manure spreader.

Ten—yes, even five—years ago nobody except a few far-seeing enthusiasts seriously thought of the machine-powered propelled carriage as an important factor in farm life, but things move swiftly in this country of ours and the auto has arrived.

It is here to stay, because it has demonstrated its capability, its simplicity and its staying powers. When the auto came first struck the country the machine was looked upon by farmers generally as a dangerous contrivance, fit only for the exciting pleasure of the foolish rich. War was declared to keep it off the country roads and in some states the most drastic legislation was enacted to that end.

And, besides, manufacturers were so busy building the big, expensive toys that they completely overlooked the vast rich field that lay before them in the country among the farms. But as the demand for the big machines gradually became filled and business began to drag the manufacturers began to search for other outlets for their factories. Scores have tried to build a satisfactory road buggy that would fill the requirements of the farmer at a moderate price, but few have succeeded.

Now there is being built a strong, high-wheeled motor carriage, with from fifteen to twenty horse-power, that will move over the ordinary country roads at an average speed of twelve to twenty-five miles an hour, carrying from 500 to 1,500 pounds with perfect ease and comfort and at very small cost—from \$700 to \$900. And the demand is greater than the supply.

I recently drove one of these high-wheeled, hard rubber tired buggies thirty-eight miles over rough country roads in less than two and one-half hours and during the entire trip the speed gear was not once changed, nor was the little fifteen horse power engine once stopped. It chugged away cheerfully through sandy spots, long stretches of level road, and pulled its load up stiff hills without distress, and was controlled as to speed by a lever no larger than one's little finger.

Any bright farm boy or girl can manage it as easily as you can drive a horse. The thing which surprised me most was the fact that the machine needed so little attention. In truth, it needed none at all after it was started. It is provided with some sort of automatic lubricators which keep the engine and working parts, which are mostly on rollers and ball bearings, cool and entirely free from friction, and the movement of every part of the engine and other working parts was so smooth and noiseless that there was no unpleasant feature of some of the big roadsters.

This car, which was loaned me by a friend, had been in constant use for nearly a year and had covered about 7,500 miles in its trips from the farm to the city and around the country over the ordinary dirt roads—muddy and rutty in spring, rough and hard in winter and dusty and sandy in summer. And it showed no signs of wear or depreciation.

AGAINST IMPURE MILK.

Cattle Sam Takes a Hand in Crusade Against Bad Lactical Fluid. Chicago, Sept. 2.—Cattle Sam has taken a hand in the crusade in this city against impure milk, and the strange part of the crusade in which the federal authorities are interested is that inspectors from Washington had completed their task of investigating the lactical supply furnished Chicagoans before the fact of such an inquiry became known.

Not even did the dealers or shippers of milk know that such an investigation was going on until it developed that the inspectors had completed their work of inspecting. Now many persons interested in the milk business are quaking in their boots.

Last Sunday fifteen federal inspectors from Washington went to work in Chicago on the task of inspecting dairies and the quantity and quality of lactical fluid being furnished. Not until today has this fact been known, and now the inspectors are ready to take their departure from the city. Hence the uneasiness in milk dealing circles.

The work of the inspectors was done so quietly that not even the dealers knew it was going on. Of course the dealers are on the anxious seat, as they do not know what kind of a report the inspectors will make, and this anxiety may continue several days, until the investigators get back to their usual haunts in Washington.

That the investigators did their work in a thorough but quiet manner is evidenced by the fact that there are over 1,500 sample jars of milk deposited in the United States laboratory in the Manhattan building in charge of Dr. Andrew L. Winton.

When the hundreds of shippers of milk in the state and dealers in Chicago get this news they are likely to suffer severe heart pangs. They fear that such a condition might come to pass that they will be required to defend themselves in federal courts against the charge of furnishing inferior grades of milk. A trial in a United States court is a matter they dread, because it is entirely different from the prosecutions brought in the lower courts.

Dr. W. D. Bigelow, first assistant to Dr. Winton, chairman of the federal board of food and drug inspection, was in Chicago personally looking after the work of inspection. The men in the field were directed by Assistant Chief Inspector A. E. Stengel.

It is said alarming results have been shown in some of the samples gathered by the investigators. It is declared that some of the samples showed the presence of formaldehyde, some contained a percentage of water, and some of the milk had been skimmed of its real food qualities. A quantity appeared to be sufficient "diseased" to require coloring matter to give it a semblance of milk. However, there was good milk found, and in some instances extremely good milk.

Every place which in the ordinary road buggy is fastened with a screw or a nut and nut is riveted tight—the top, dash, floor, hubs, felloes—all compact, snug and incapable of becoming loose or rickety except by actual fracture.

I have always doubted the ability of the ordinary road buggy to stand the racket of driving at the rate of fifteen to twenty miles an hour, but these considerations that point out the weakness in the construction of this class of vehicles, and no cheaply constructed buggy will stand the strain. It must be much better material than the horse carriage, or it will soon go to pieces under the terrific speed it is often required to maintain over bad roads. But such a machine is now an accomplished product.

Think of driving your horse, attached to your best buggy, at a gallop day in and day out, over cuts, up hill, down dale, through mud and sand. How long would it stand under such treatment?

And farmers who buy auto-buggies should make no mistake in this matter of construction, because it is the most important feature of the machine. No matter how beautiful your machine may be or how good your engine, if the buggy itself is not built of the very best material and so put together that it will stand ten times as much hard usage as your best horse carriage, it will prove a disappointment.

The average speed of a high-wheeled, hard rubber tired motor buggy should be about twelve miles an hour. They will take this speed for hours at a stretch with perfect ease, although I ran my borrowed machine up to twenty-five miles without causing it any distress. But as that is a little faster than I care to ride over rough roads, I tried it only once. Twelve miles at a steady pace, when compared with horse power, is going some.

A first-class machine of this sort will run about 150 miles on ten gallons of gasoline at a cost of 10 to 15 cents per gallon, and that is cheaper than horse feed and shoeing. And when the machine is not in use it is not eating its head off in the stall.

I think hard rubber tires are more desirable for farm use, because inflated tires are apt to blow up occasionally, and when they do the expense is pretty steep. A full set of inflated tires cost from \$125 to \$300. A set of hard rubber tires will run under ordinary usage about 6,000 miles and cost from \$25 to \$40 for the four.

It is claimed by some manufacturers that autos can be used in various kinds of farm work, and perhaps they can. I recently saw a man in Dupage county, Illinois, seated in a farm auto drawing a light mover, and it hustled along at a good clip and seemed to be doing excellent work. By the addition of a fly wheel there is no doubt that an auto can be used to run a separator, a wood saw or feed cutter with much greater success and speed than by hand.

Gasoline and electric power are slowly but surely replacing horse and hand power on the farm, but greater economy would doubtless result from the use of engines constructed for the purpose. While the auto-carriage may be used under certain conditions, it is a good deal like hitching a high-bred trotting horse to the plow or using the family carriage to draw wood.

WOOL TRADE BETTER.

Dealers Seeking Firmer Prices for Most Holdings—Furled Wools Dull.

Boston, Sept. 1.—The wool market is fast settling down to a position where it is in prime condition to do business, and from surface conditions the time is not far distant when some of the large regular fall business will be transacted, says the American Wool and Cotton Reporter. The lots are fast being put into shape to properly show up the new clips, and every day substantiates our statements of the recent past that values in the new clip are fully equal and in many cases better than a year ago, while prices are materially lower than at that period. Sales of the week, 5,670,000 pounds.

The eagerness of the manufacturers for samples of the new wools many times in the recent past before the grading was hardly begun shows an interest on the part of the consumer that is decidedly encouraging for the future, and the most satisfactory results are following the tests of these samples, and already bids for substantial lots have been made, but so far there is a slight price difference between the buyer and the dealer which has prevented some large transactions.

Worsted Demand Only Normal. While admitting that the present demand for worsteds is no more than normal, still it cannot be denied that the manufacturers of high grade goods are feeling more courageous for future operations, and on staple and medium wools there can no condition arise that will have a tendency to depress prices, while an active demand, by no means impossible after the election, will be quite likely to advance prices. This condition is responsible for the interest of many large consumers in the new staple and medium wools, and some large lots are under careful inspection, with every indication that they will sell within a week or two, the manufacturer taking a speculative chance that seems almost certain to win out.

Natural Conditions to Govern. The laws of supply and demand will regulate the wool market, as has always been the case, and it is a question beyond dispute that there is not enough staple wool to meet the demand. Foreign staple makes up the difference, and there must be considerable of a price change in the latter mentioned wools before they are down to a basis where they can compete with the domestic wool. Under such circumstances we can see no reason for any price decline in domestic staple wools and it will be fortunate for the consumers if they do not advance to a parity with foreign wools of the same class. It is the fear that such will be the case that is leading to a very few conservative manufacturers to seriously consider large buying, and already there is but one-half a penny difference between the buyer's offers and the dealer's price.

It is said that in years to come the growing of corn will be a business conducted on a scale similar to that of growing corn and wheat today.

NIGHT TRIP IN AIR

TWO WOMEN TRAVEL 126 MILES BY BALLOON.

Are Enthusiastic Over Their Exhilarating Experience—Ascend at Philadelphia and Land Near Eikton, Maryland.

Philadelphia.—After a successful flight from this city to a point 9,000 feet in the air above Lancaster, Pa., and thence southward, the balloon Philadelphia, which sailed from this port at 10:34 o'clock one Saturday evening, recently landed quietly at 9:15 next morning four miles from Eikton, Md. In this ship of the skies were two women, among the first to make a balloon trip in America. Miss Minnie Applebach and Mrs. M. E. Lockington, both Philadelphians.

They came down enthusiastically, convinced as one of them put it: "If horseracing is the sport of kings, ballooning is the sport of emperors."

It was under the auspices of the Philadelphia Aeronautical society that the ascension was made. The pilot was George H. Simmerman, assisted by Dr. Thomas E. Eldridge, both experts and both with Mrs. Lockington aboard the same balloon when a few weeks ago its ill-starred flight was ended by a swift descent in the Schuylkill river.

Not one mishap, however, occurred to mar the present trip. The highest altitude attained was 10,300 feet at eight o'clock in the morning, while the balloon was crossing the Mason and Dixon line into Maryland. The temperature was never so low as to cause discomfort and the descent was made with scarcely a jolting of the car.

"It was the most exhilarating experience of my life," emphatically declared Miss Applebach.

"It is the sort of thing," supplemented Mrs. Lockington, "that will make the most wretched forget all troubles. We traveled 126 miles in all, and though I have traveled a good deal on earth I never enjoyed any journey so much or anywhere nearly so much as I enjoyed this one."

"At the start as the ropes were cut," said Miss Applebach, "we shot straight up. The moon had not yet risen; the stars were obscured and it seemed as if we were taking a sudden plunge into an unknown world.

"As soon, however, as we had gained an altitude of 2,000 feet we struck a strong current of fresh air and it began to carry us northeast. The current continued for the better part of the night and brought us into the neighborhood of Lancaster, Pa., and no one can appreciate by hearsay the wonders of the ride.

"About four o'clock, just as we approached Conestoga, the sun leaped into view. We were between 2,000 and 3,000 feet above the surface of the earth. As the sun rose, its rays warmed the gas in the balloon and we ascended until we reached an altitude of 9,000 feet. It was then that we came into a new current of air that carried us southeast and landed us without incident on a farm near Eikton, Md."

TO SAVE LIVES AT SEA.

Experiments with Life Line Guns for Ships Show Good Results.

New York.—According to Capt. Arthur Mills of the American liner Philadelphia, the experiments carried out in Liverpool recently by the advisory subcommittee appointed by the British government to report on the question of British ships compulsorily carrying life line throwing apparatus were successful, and may have important results. The experiments were conducted with kites, buoys, and different styles of guns and rockets.

"The cannon," said Capt. Mills, "threw a line a distance of 1,860 feet, which was a remarkable feat compared with the old life throwing gear. The gun is loaded with a projectile and is fired by friction, which propels the projectile a certain distance, and from that point a rocket is discharged, which carries the line to destination. One of the features of this new gun is that during the daytime the smoke indicates the direction in which the line is carried, and at night the fire of the rocket answers the same purpose.

"The shoulder guns made a good impression on the sub-committee, as they are light, easily handled, and may be fired from any position by man or boy. Of the two shoulder guns that were tested the more powerful one carried a line 345 feet and the other 342 feet."

WIDOW WILL SINK WELL.

Boring for Oil on Strength of Dream by Husband.

Lebanon, Ind.—A dream is being tested near Whitestown in an effort to strike oil. James Webster, some years ago, purchased a 40-acre farm a half mile east of Whitestown. He lived in Ohio, and died there two years ago. He had a dream that there was oil on his Boone county farm, and when he next visited the place he drove a stake in the exact spot indicated in his dream as the oil well site. He filled an interest in the farm to his twin brother, with the provision that the latter sink the well. The brother has made no effort since then to drill the well.

The widow has now taken the matter up, and on behalf of herself and the brother, will sink the well. Her home is in Sandusky, O.

CHAPERON FOR THE SENATOR.

Page Shows Him How to Get Around the Capitol Quickly.

There are many ways in which the new senator learns when he gets past the vice-president's desk, and one of the most fruitful and unreserved sources of information is the senate page.

The senate page is an institution without a parallel. The dozen or so young Americans who enjoy the honor of running errands for the senators are bright and by no means backward, and they are philanthropically ready at any moment to impart information to the new senator.

The new member of the Florida delegation, Senator Milton, who was sworn in recently, took a lesson from one of the youthful Mercuries that day, accompanied by an actual demonstration of its effect.

Mr. Milton found his way about lunch time to an elevator, intending to refresh the inner man in the dining-room down in the basement. When he reached the shaft a sprightly young American in a blue serge Norfolk jacket and a pair of bloomers trousers stood there. The boy immediately started in to get acquainted. Delicately imparting the information that he knew the senator was a "new one," the page proceeded to show him how to ring for an elevator.

"You see," he said, "three rings means that a senator wants a lift, and that he don't want to have to wait long, either. No matter who or how many may be in the car the elevator man starts for the senator's floor and takes him up or down, wherever he wants to go. Then he lets the other people off where they want to go. See—this way."

Three rings jingled through the corridor, and the elevator was there, with half a dozen passengers.

"We want to go down," said the page, with a familiar flourish of his head toward his protégé. And in they stepped—senator and page—and down they went.

TOURISTS AT THE CAPITAL.

Queer Mistakes of Visitors Seeing Washington for the First Time.

In the spring the tourists' fancy lightly turns to thoughts of Washington. The streets of the national capital are thronged with tourists—tourists individually, tourists in groups and tourists in excursions. The excursionists may be known by many signs, one of these being the tendency to keep in step, as they move from sight to sight. The capital is the objective of all tourists. They pack the public galleries; they mass in the rotunda. That all come for pleasure is evident, and that many come to learn is made plain by the questions they ask.

"Say," said a tourist on the terrace of the capitol, accosting a Washingtonian, one day this week, "how can I see Mount Vernon?"

"By going there."

"Going there? Yes, but I want to know how I can see it from here."

"You can't. It is 15 miles distant." "Fifteen miles? Why, I thought it was right across the river from Washington."

A common delusion appears to be that the president has quarters at the capitol and may be seen there any day. Another delusion is that nobody but the vice president ever occupies the chair of the presiding officer of the senate. Recently the vice president slipped out to his private room for a few moments, calling upon Senator McCumber to preside in his absence. A tourist who had entered the gallery after the North Dakotan had taken the gavel was surprised, and audibly exclaimed to his companion; "Fairbanks don't look a bit like his pictures!"

War Veterans in Service. In answer to an inquiry concerning war service, 15,207 employees, 8.2 per cent of the total number reported that they were war veterans. Of these veterans 8,664 had served in the civil war and 6,743 in the war with Spain. The total number of employees at least 60 years of age is 13,363, and of this number 7,768, or 58.1 per cent, are war veterans. Roughly speaking, therefore, among every ten employees at least 60 years of age six are war veterans.

In addition to the figures for the employees above considered the bulletin also shows separately certain statistics for the postmasters, classifying them by sex, age, period of service, and compensation. It also contains several diagrams illustrating the distribution of the employees by sex, age, marital condition, character of appointment, and other details.

Amusing Slip of Senator.

Isn't it too distressing to think that one may hear the queen's English trifled with in the senate of the United States? So far as I know they don't say "I seen" and "I done" over there, but the grammatical construction that is put over the plate occasionally certainly smells to highest heaven. "Tother day, there being not a great deal doing around the house end of the capitol, I blew over to the senate in time to hear a distinguished New England senator—be it forbidden that I should mention his name—rise to his feet and remark with deepest gravity: "Will the senator give me permission from California to ask him a question?"

The senator did give him permission, but the permission was from Washington, not California. I was outrageously regretful that he didn't say so much.

HORSES AND MULES

JACKS AND JENNETS FOR SALE—Home-raised on our Cherry Grove Stock Farm. All in extra good serviceable condition. Will hear close inspection, as all are bred right. Prices reasonable. Also fifty head of young mules. C. M. DAILY & SON, Savannah, Mo.



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BACK FROM EUROPE

SUB-COMMITTEE OF MONETARY COMMISSION HAS RETURNED TO NEW YORK.

STUDIED FOREIGN FINANCES

Members of the Congressional Body Were Kindly Treated by the English and French Financiers.

New York, Sept. 2.—Senator Daniel of Virginia, Representative Vreeland of New York and Representative Overstreet of Indiana, a sub-committee of the congressional commission appointed to study the banking and monetary systems of Europe, arrived Tuesday on the steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm.

Speaking of the results of the commission's inquiries abroad, Mr. Vreeland, vice chairman, said: "The sub-committee of the national monetary commission left for Europe August 4, 1908. The object of the visit was to obtain a more intimate knowledge of the workings of the banking and currency systems of the great commercial countries abroad than it is possible to obtain from book or printed report."

"The commission was treated with the greatest kindness and cordiality by the great bankers of London. The governor of the Bank of England, and two of his managing directors, came before the commission and submitted to interrogatories in detail in relation to the workings of their system. The managers of four or five of the great joint stock banks in London also gave all the information desired."

"The commission went thoroughly into the investigation of branch banking, reserves, of the workings of their currency system and other important details relating to the subject."

"The bankers of Great Britain are greatly interested in the American situation because of the money panic in the United States of October, 1907, put a severe strain upon the Bank of England, and the great banks of London. Similar interest in our monetary conditions exists in Berlin and Paris."

"The sub-committee consisting of Senator Daniel, Mr. Overstreet and myself visited Paris. The governor of the Bank of France gave the commission a whole afternoon in answering all questions concerning the French system and particularly that of the great national bank. We found that both the English and French bankers are thoroughly satisfied with their banking and currency systems."

"Senator Aldrich, chairman of the commission, and Prof. Andrews of Harvard, who has been employed by the commission, are now in Berlin getting information."

"It was the desire of the commission to make its report a mine of exact information upon monetary matters. After having accumulated exhaustive information on the subject the commission will then endeavor to frame a measure adapted to the needs of the United States. No attempt will be made to frame a measure to present at the coming short session. It is probable some recommendations will be made as to a revision of our administrative banking laws, for example, a more efficient examination of national banks. Beyond this nothing will be attempted."

"The commission meets again in Washington November 10, and will continue its work until the beginning of the short session in December. We expect to devote a large portion of the year 1909 to the completion of the work, and we hope to make a report and recommendation as to the needed changes in our monetary system to the next long session of congress. Ample opportunity will be given to the bankers and business men of the United States to present their views to the commission."

"The commission gave special attention to the workings of the postal savings banks of England and France. The bankers of Paris gave us one bit of information which was something of a surprise to us, that is, that at least \$400,000,000 in gold is hoarded by the people of France that is not deposited in banks."

Secretary Wright at Fort Riley, Junction City, Kan., Sept. 2.—Secretary of War Wright and Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, with Brig. Gen. James B. Alsbire, quartermaster general; Maj. Charles G. Treat, Capt. Davis, Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, arrived at Fort Riley Tuesday night and were escorted to the quarters of Brig. Gen. Kerr, commandant of Fort Riley, by a squadron of the Seventh cavalry and the Seventh cavalry band. Secretary Wright and Gen. Bell will witness the maneuvers on the reservation Wednesday and Secretary Wright will leave for the east at noon. Gen. Bell and the rest of the party will remain at Fort Riley for a couple of days.

Dead Body in Freight Car. Arkansas City, Kan., Sept. 2.—The dead body of an unknown man 50 years old was found in a box car in the Missouri Pacific yards here Tuesday evening. That the man was murdered there is no doubt, as the skull had been fractured. The man was a cripple. There were no marks or papers of identification on the body.

Emperor Nicholas and the empress and their children started Tuesday night for a cruise in the Gulf of Finland on the imperial yacht Selandia.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES

AUGUST RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES SHOW SMALL DEFICIT.

Receipts in All Departments Show Falling Off From Those of a Year Ago.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows a deficit for the month of August, 1908, of \$3,909,127 against a deficit for July, 1908, of \$24,869,438, and a surplus for August, 1907, of \$3,628,491. This small deficit for the month just closed is wholly due to the very large decrease in expenditures, for which the receipts for the month were \$9,875,984 less than for July, 1908, and about \$13,000,000 less than for August, 1907, the expenditures were \$27,835,394 less than for July, 1908, and \$5,484,291 less than for August, 1907. As compared with the previous month of July, 1908, there was a decrease in the expenditures on account of the war department of over \$20,000,000 and a decrease of over \$4,500,000 on account of the public works. The navy also shows a decrease of \$1,700,000. As compared with August, 1907, there was a decrease of \$2,500,000 on account of war, and \$1,172,000 decrease on account of the navy. There also was a decrease of \$2,750,000 on account of public works. The receipts from customs during August, 1908, amounted to \$22,533,645, which is an increase as compared with July, 1908, of nearly \$2,000,000 and a decrease of nearly \$7,000,000 as compared with August, 1907. The receipts from internal revenue sources, however, show a falling off of about \$2,000,000 as compared with July, 1908, and a decrease of about \$2,425,000, as compared with August, 1907. The total deficit for the two months of the present fiscal year is \$28,778,566, as against a deficit for the corresponding period in 1907 of \$7,319,000.

Oklahoma Democrats.

Tulsa, Ok., Sept. 2.—Oklahoma Democrats in state convention Tuesday declared for the sale of the state school lands as soon as practicable, and, while endorsing the Billus dispensary law as an effective measure for enforcing state-wide prohibition, declared the subject to be now before the voters of the state for a non-partisan settlement on a referendum vote.

The platform further declares for the purchase of the segregated coal and asphalt lands and the sale of the surface of those lands in small tracts, and pledged the party to the conservation of the state's natural resources.

Want Mines Made More Safe.

Pueblo, Col., Sept. 2.—Members of the executive committee of the Western Federation of Coal Miners, District No. 16, who began a discussion in Pueblo Tuesday of the question of making the mines more safe, were surprised when delegates from the United Mine Workers of Kansas and Texas appeared before them and asked to be embraced in the district. Should the committee grant the application it is believed the action will precipitate a fight between the Western Federation and the United Mine Workers which will probably develop into a bitter struggle.

The Nebraska Primaries.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 2.—With the polls not closing until nine o'clock in the principal cities and towns of the state, few returns had been received from the Nebraska state wide primaries election up to mid-night. The few counties which sent in returns left the result considerably in doubt, and give nothing on which to base an estimate of the final result. It is the first primary of the kind ever held and no comparisons can be made.

Northern Pacific Answers.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 2.—The Northern Pacific and subsidiary companies which are defendants in a suit recently instituted by the government to recover immensely valuable coal lands in this state, filed their answer Tuesday, which in effect is that the government cannot go back under its classification under which the tracts were awarded.

Wyoming Miners Adjourn.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 2.—The convention of United Mine Workers for Montana and Wyoming adjourned Tuesday. Wednesday committees will meet the operators to discuss the wage scale for the ensuing year.

VERMONT RESULTS

REPUBLICANS ELECT THEIR TICKET BUT BY A REDUCED PLURALITY.

THE FIRST STATE TO VOTE

Politicians of Both Parties Much Interested in Result—Republicans Lose 8 Per Cent, Democrats, 2.

White River Junction, Vt., Sept. 2.—The Republicans won the election in Vermont Tuesday by carrying the state for Lieut. Gov. George H. Prouty of Newport for governor by about 28,000 votes over James E. Burke of Burlington, his Democratic opponent. The plurality was the smallest on a presidential year since 1892, when it was only 17,956, and was followed by a Democratic national victory, but it was larger than in 1888 and only slightly less than in 1900. There was a falling off in four years of about 8 per cent in the Republican vote, while the Democratic vote fell off about 2 per cent.

The independence issue appeared for the first time and polled about 1,000 votes, while the Prohibition and Socialistic vote remained about the same. An unusually large number of local contests for members of the legislature, although bringing out a heavy vote and resulting in Democratic gains in the lower branch of the legislature, apparently had no bearing on the gubernatorial fight.

As Vermont is the first state to vote during the presidential campaign, there was much interest throughout the country in the size of the Republican plurality.

At 11:30 p. m. Lieut. Gov. Prouty stated to the Associated press that he figured his plurality at 29,818 over Burke, and believed that the missing towns would bring his margin up to 30,000. The governor-elect said:

"In view of the fact that there were no great state issues to create enthusiasm and arouse interest, the result of the election is very gratifying and shows that the voters are taking a great interest in the national campaign."

Chicago, Sept. 2.—Chairman Hitchcock of the Republican national committee, expressed gratification over the result of the Vermont election and said that in his opinion it presaged Republican success at the polls in November. He called attention to the fact that the plurality Tuesday was only about 1,500 less than in the election four years ago when Roosevelt was elected, while the total vote was reported to be 8 per cent smaller. This, he declared, would make the Republican plurality approximately the same as that four years ago. In view of the reputation, which the Vermont elections have as indicators of the probable outcome of the presidential elections, he said the result should be highly pleasing to Republicans everywhere.

New York, Sept. 2.—Norman E. Mack, chairman of the Democratic national committee, expressed gratification at the result.

Hammond Succeeds McAlpin.

New York, Sept. 2.—At a special meeting of the executive committee of the National League of Republican Clubs, held at the Republican club Tuesday, Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, president of the organization, resigned, and John Hays Hammond of Gloucester, Mass., was chosen as his successor. Members of the committee were present from 35 states and Mr. Hammond was elected by acclamation.

Four Seamen Suffocated.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 2.—Succumbing to the deadly fumes of burning pitch and Oakum deep down in the forepeak of the British bark Puritan, as she lay at anchor in President Roads Tuesday four seamen were suffocated and a fifth was partly overcome before he was rescued by shipmates. The fire which caused only slight damage is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

Public Debt Statement.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows at the close of business August 31, 1908, the debt, less cash in the treasury amounted to \$963,886,588, which is an increase for the month of \$5,076,765.

ACCIDENT TO BALLOONISTS

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE VILLE DE DIEPPE CREW.

Attempted to Land at Niagara Falls During a Storm—All Badly Bruised.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Fearful a storm on Lake Ontario, the crew on board the racing balloon Ville de Dieppe tried to descend at Niagara Falls Tuesday. The rip cord failed to work properly, resulting in a poor landing. The three men in the basket got a bad shaking up and narrowly escaped death in the Whirlpool rapids. Capt. A. F. Mueller, in charge of the balloon, was taken to a hospital Tuesday night and may be internally injured. With Capt. Mueller were Perry Gregory, 16 years old, and Gerad Gregory, 18 years old, sons of C. F. Gregory of Chicago, secretary of the American Federation of Aerial Clubs.

The Ville de Dieppe left Columbus O., at 8:30 o'clock Monday night. Their journey through the air was uneventful until nine o'clock Tuesday morning when they ran into troublesome air currents over Lake Erie and dropped to within 250 feet of the lake's surface. Ballast was thrown out and the big bag shot up to 8,000 feet. It was young Gregory's first trip and he became very sick at the high altitude.

When the balloon was above Niagara Falls it was practically without ballast and was dipping dangerously close to the ground. A storm was blowing up and Capt. Mueller decided to make a landing. He tried to release the gas with the rip cord, but it failed to work properly with the result that the bag dragged along for 1,000 feet. An anchor which was thrown out caught in a clump of trees and snapped from the balloon which rose and fell alternately, severely jolting the occupants of the car.

The basket dragged over railroad tracks, struck a barn and finally landed at the Devils Hole, 200 feet from the gorge. Two of Gerald Gregory's teeth were knocked out and his head was cut. Perry Gregory was unconscious when taken from the basket. His left ankle was sprained and his body bruised.

BIG TREES BURNING.

Forest Fire Sweeping Through the California Grove.

Stockton, Cal., Sept. 2.—News comes by special to the Independent from Murray, which is connected by wire with the Calaveras Big Trees hotel that a forest fire has got into the grove of mammoth trees at Upper End near where the mother of the forest stands, a monster Sequoia, 327 feet high and 78 feet in circumference. The famous trees named after noted men of history are below the point of attack and the only hope for the magnificent monsters of the forest is a change in the wind, as the fire fighters are powerless to stop the flames. To get into the grove of big trees the fire had to cross the road leading to Gardner's, which it did Tuesday night. There is little undergrowth in the grove and that may be the means of checking the fire but its sweep through the grove is greatly feared. The valley in which the grove is situated contains of the Sequoias, a monster trees.

The German M. E. Conference.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 2.—At the concluding session of the German Methodist Episcopal conference for western states it was voted to amalgamate the German college at Mount Pleasant Iowa, and the Theological seminary at Warrenton, Mo. The united school will be located at Warrenton, Mo. The new district superintendents were named Rev. D. W. Smith for the Kansas City district and Rev. John De mand for the Wichita district.

A Friend of Mark Twain Dead.

Hannibal, Mo., Sept. 2.—Judge Thomas H. Bacon, who was a boyhood friend of Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) died here Tuesday at the age of 69 years. When a boy he was personally acquainted with every one of the group immortalized in "Tom Sawyer" and he was a playmate of Tom Blankenship, the prototype of "Huckleberry Finn." Judge Bacon had lived in Hannibal, the boyhood home of Clemens, since 1847.

Emmett Dalton Married.

Bartlesville, Ok., Sept. 2.—Emmett Dalton, who was recently pardoned while serving a life sentence in the Kansas penitentiary, and Mrs. Julia Lewis, widow of Ernest Lewis, who was killed in a bloody battle with United States marshals here nine months ago, were married here Tuesday night.

Gov. Magoon Returning to Cuba.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Charles E. Magoon, provisional governor of Cuba who has been in this country for ten days conferring with the president and officials of the war department, expects to be in Havana next Saturday. He will leave Washington in time to catch a steamer at Tampa, Fla., for Cuba on Friday.

Supplies for Pacific Fleet.

Honolulu, Sept. 2.—The collier Justice, which sailed from Mare Island navy yard on August 19, arrived here Tuesday with supplies and provisions for the Pacific fleet. The Saturn which sailed on the same date arrived here Sunday with coal for the fleet.

BARGAIN DAY

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BACK TO THE SOIL

IN KANSAS FARMING DISTRICTS ARE GROWING FASTER THAN THE CITIES.

STATE'S GAIN LAST YEAR WAS 6,639

The Urban Population Increase is Only 12 Per Cent of the Entire Gain in the State—Wichita Made a Good Increase—Some Cities Show Losses, Others Gains.

Topeka, Sept. 2.—Kansas is going back to the farm. The Sunflower state is growing more rapidly in the rural districts than in the urban. This fact is brought out by the census figures compiled by E. D. Coburn, secretary of the board of agriculture.

It is regarded as significant of the movement back to the soil that of the state's total gain of 6,639 in the year, only 12 per cent was in the cities. Scores of towns showed a falling off in population, while the rural population gained 88 per cent of the state's growth. A year ago the cities of 1,000 or more got two-thirds of the state's net increase.

Secretary Coburn got his figures from the county assessors of the counties. The following bulletin on his deductions from the facts obtained follows:

"This year the municipalities having 1,000 or more population number 131, or one less than in 1907, and their net increase has been 788, or less than 12 per cent of the increase (6,639) for the entire state. Seventy municipalities show an aggregate gain of 19,005 and present a decrease of 18,217, while Nickerson neither gained nor lost.

"Wichita reports the largest increase, 3,762; followed by Great Bend, with a gain of 1,384; Caney, 1,121, and Manhattan, 1,042. Wamego shows the smallest increase, 6. The Cowley county officials certify to a loss of 2,104 in Winfield, which is the largest decrease.

"As in 1906 there are 13 cities having 10,000 or more inhabitants each, Emporia having dropped below that figure since 1907, and the combined population of the 13 represents a little more than 19 per cent of the population of the state. Four new towns appear in the 1,000 or over class. They are Syracuse, which gained 121 in the year; Alma, which increased 83; Scranton and Solomon with 390 and 159 more respectively.

Of these Scranton re-entered the list after an absence of two years. Five towns, Kiowa, Strong City, Curranville, Jewel and Almont, have dropped below the 1,000 mark.

HE DIDN'T KNOW PATRICK.

But the Washington Cabman Made a Bluff Which Satisfied Him.

The genuine old Washington cab driver is as unlike the New York species as an orange is unlike a lemon. He is a genial and companionable creature, with a pronounced talent for conversation.

He sits down in his little open carriage, one leg half the time hanging over the side, devoting himself enthusiastically to his passengers and their edification.

He considers it a moral obligation to know the answer to every question that anybody's fertile imagination can suggest, and he disseminates more misinformation in an hour's drive than will be corrected in a lifetime.

During the D. A. R. convention one of these omniscient jehus was piloting two or three women about Washington. Apropos of some historical reference one of the women spoke of the newspaper account of the proposed burning, just about that time, of the Patrick Henry house because it was infested with bats. The women commented on it and said it was a pity it had to be done.

"Yes," said the driver, taking the part in the conversation which he felt to be incumbent on him; "yes, it certainly is too bad. An' Mr. Henry's jest be'n to a heap of expense too. I reckon he's spent as much as \$10,000 the last few years puttin' that house in order. It cert'ly is mighty hard on him."

Flying Machine an Old Story.

"Talking of flying machines," said the French professor, "Jacques de Vaucanson invented in the eighteenth century several flying machines. "But they were very little. You may read all about them in d'Alembert and in the Biographie Universelle. One was a fly that would start from Vaucanson's hand, circle around a room and return to its starting point again. Another was a pigeon that made circles in the air of 100 yards diameter.

"Vaucanson's automata were incredible. His best was a duck. The bird waddled about, and when it came to grain, picked it up and swallowed it. It muddled water with its beak as ducks always do, quacked and swam. "He made snakes that hissed, swallowed frogs, crawled on the ground and coiled about your arm.

"All his secrets died with him. Otherwise, we'd have been flying long ago."

Tobacco Shop Repartee.

"You look worried," remarked the snuff box. "And I have cause to be," sighed the long plug of navy; "it won't be long before I am cut up." "Oh, that's nothing, my friend. It won't be long before I am pinched."

