

# STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

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

Vol. XII, No. 28.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1903

LAST EDITION.

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

## DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 95 Cars, 5178 Cattle; 66 Cars, 4,570 Hogs; 22 Cars, 5,479 Sheep.

## STEERS MOVED SLOWLY

Small Aggregate Supplies Fails to Help Demand Materially.

## RANGERS IN GOOD SUPPLY

Including a Few Quarantines—Cow Market Dragg and Weak to Dime Lower—Bull Trade Quiet—Calves Barely Steady—Fair Demand For Stock Cattle, Prices Mostly Lively Trade in Hogs, Values Mostly a Nickel Up—Liberal Supply Forces Live Mutton Values Lower.

## RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1903

	1903	1902	Dec. Inc.
Cattle	885,170	462,784	79,614
Hogs	801,066	1,428,394	278,972
Sheep	446,988	621,751	174,763
Horses	15,237	22,423	4,226

## LIVE STOCK IN SIGHT

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

Market	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	20,000	22,000	80,000
Kansas City	15,000	9,000	10,000
South Omaha	5,000	2,000	30,000
St. Joseph	5,200	4,600	5,500
East St. Louis	7,500	6,000	1,500

## RECEIPTS BY CARS

Origin	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. B. & Q., west	115	38	3
C. B. & Q., east	38	3	3
C. & N. P.	15	15	15
Great Western	15	15	15
Missouri Pacific	9	9	9
St. Joseph & Grand Island	29	29	29
A. T. & S. F.	29	29	29
Total	297	297	297

## CATTLE

Lighter Receipts Fails to Stimulate Life in Trade. In the aggregate at five points the receipts of cattle today totaled 60,000, indicating a decrease of 25,000 compared with last Monday and falling 4,300 under the record for corresponding day a year ago. Locally the estimate called for 5,000 cattle, about the same number as were received a week ago. Arrivals included quite a few cattle intended for show purposes.

## DRILLED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS

Aside from the show cattle the proportion of beef steers on offer was limited and the supply ran largely to westerns. The supply of natives on sale included nothing on choice or prime order. Lighter receipts failed to bring out any improvement in the demand for fat steers. Trade had a show opening and early buyers were regarded weaker in some instances. However, supplies were finally moved on a basis of prices generally steady with last week's close.

## COWS, BULLS AND MIXED

The proportion of cows and heifers in receipts today was fairly large, consisting mainly of the common to medium grades, including a great many rangers. Not content with taking off 25c on the general run of cows last week buyers were alert today to put values still lower. Trade was a slow, dragg proposition and most salesmen considered prices weak to 10c lower than Friday. Good, heavy beef cows sold about steady but this class of stock was too scarce to cut much figure in the general trading. A good share of the decent cows sold at \$2.75@3.30, but there was a big showing of canners and cutters selling in a range of \$2.00@2.75, a few old shells going as low as \$1.75. Desirable heifers were scarce and there were few sales above \$3.75. At the wind-up supplies were pretty thoroughly absorbed.

## HEIFERS

Lacking in life trade in bulls was about steady at last week's range of prices. The calf market was barely steady at last week's decline. Tops sold at \$6.00, a dollar lower than the recent high spot.

## HEIFERS

Weight	Price
3.....	3.00
4.....	3.75
5.....	4.50
6.....	5.25
7.....	6.00
8.....	6.75
9.....	7.50
10.....	8.25
11.....	9.00
12.....	9.75
13.....	10.50
14.....	11.25
15.....	12.00
16.....	12.75
17.....	13.50
18.....	14.25
19.....	15.00
20.....	15.75
21.....	16.50
22.....	17.25
23.....	18.00
24.....	18.75
25.....	19.50
26.....	20.25
27.....	21.00
28.....	21.75
29.....	22.50
30.....	23.25
31.....	24.00
32.....	24.75
33.....	25.50
34.....	26.25
35.....	27.00
36.....	27.75
37.....	28.50
38.....	29.25
39.....	30.00
40.....	30.75
41.....	31.50
42.....	32.25
43.....	33.00
44.....	33.75
45.....	34.50
46.....	35.25
47.....	36.00
48.....	36.75
49.....	37.50
50.....	38.25
51.....	39.00
52.....	39.75
53.....	40.50
54.....	41.25
55.....	42.00
56.....	42.75
57.....	43.50
58.....	44.25
59.....	45.00
60.....	45.75
61.....	46.50
62.....	47.25
63.....	48.00
64.....	48.75
65.....	49.50
66.....	50.25
67.....	51.00
68.....	51.75
69.....	52.50
70.....	53.25
71.....	54.00
72.....	54.75
73.....	55.50
74.....	56.25
75.....	57.00
76.....	57.75
77.....	58.50
78.....	59.25
79.....	60.00
80.....	60.75
81.....	61.50
82.....	62.25
83.....	63.00
84.....	63.75
85.....	64.50
86.....	65.25
87.....	66.00
88.....	66.75
89.....	67.50
90.....	68.25
91.....	69.00
92.....	69.75
93.....	70.50
94.....	71.25
95.....	72.00
96.....	72.75
97.....	73.50
98.....	74.25
99.....	75.00
100.....	75.75

## COWS

Weight	Price
1.....	1.50
2.....	2.25
3.....	3.00
4.....	3.75
5.....	4.50
6.....	5.25
7.....	6.00
8.....	6.75
9.....	7.50
10.....	8.25
11.....	9.00
12.....	9.75
13.....	10.50
14.....	11.25
15.....	12.00
16.....	12.75
17.....	13.50
18.....	14.25
19.....	15.00
20.....	15.75
21.....	16.50
22.....	17.25
23.....	18.00
24.....	18.75
25.....	19.50
26.....	20.25
27.....	21.00
28.....	21.75
29.....	22.50
30.....	23.25
31.....	24.00
32.....	24.75
33.....	25.50
34.....	26.25
35.....	27.00
36.....	27.75
37.....	28.50
38.....	29.25
39.....	30.00
40.....	30.75
41.....	31.50
42.....	32.25
43.....	33.00
44.....	33.75
45.....	34.50
46.....	35.25
47.....	36.00
48.....	36.75
49.....	37.50
50.....	38.25
51.....	39.00
52.....	39.75
53.....	40.50
54.....	41.25
55.....	42.00
56.....	42.75
57.....	43.50
58.....	44.25
59.....	45.00
60.....	45.75
61.....	46.50
62.....	47.25
63.....	48.00
64.....	48.75
65.....	49.50
66.....	50.25
67.....	51.00
68.....	51.75
69.....	52.50
70.....	53.25
71.....	54.00
72.....	54.75
73.....	55.50
74.....	56.25
75.....	57.00
76.....	57.75
77.....	58.50
78.....	59.25
79.....	60.00
80.....	60.75
81.....	61.50
82.....	62.25
83.....	63.00
84.....	63.75
85.....	64.50
86.....	65.25
87.....	66.00
88.....	66.75
89.....	67.50
90.....	68.25
91.....	69.00
92.....	69.75
93.....	70.50
94.....	71.25
95.....	72.00
96.....	72.75
97.....	73.50
98.....	74.25
99.....	75.00
100.....	75.75

## Bulls and Steers

Weight	Price
1.....	1.50
2.....	2.25
3.....	3.00
4.....	3.75
5.....	4.50
6.....	5.25
7.....	6.00
8.....	6.75
9.....	7.50
10.....	8.25
11.....	9.00
12.....	9.75
13.....	10.50
14.....	11.25
15.....	12.00
16.....	12.75
17.....	13.50
18.....	14.25
19.....	15.00
20.....	15.75
21.....	16.50
22.....	17.25
23.....	18.00
24.....	18.75
25.....	19.50
26.....	20.25
27.....	21.00
28.....	21.75
29.....	22.50
30.....	23.25
31.....	24.00
32.....	24.75
33.....	25.50
34.....	26.25
35.....	27.00
36.....	27.75
37.....	28.50
38.....	29.25
39.....	30.00
40.....	30.75
41.....	31.50
42.....	32.25
43.....	33.00
44.....	33.75
45.....	34.50
46.....	35.25
47.....	36.00
48.....	36.75
49.....	37.50
50.....	38.25
51.....	39.00
52.....	39.75
53.....	40.50
54.....	41.25
55.....	42.00
56.....	42.75
57.....	43.50
58.....	44.25
59.....	45.00
60.....	45.75
61.....	46.50
62.....	47.25
63.....	48.00
64.....	48.75
65.....	49.50
66.....	50.25
67.....	51.00
68.....	51.75
69.....	52.50
70.....	53.25
71.....	54.00
72.....	54.75
73.....	55.50
74.....	56.25
75.....	57.00
76.....	57.75
77.....	58.50
78.....	59.25
79.....	60.00
80.....	60.75
81.....	61.50
82.....	62.25
83.....	63.00
84.....	63.75
85.....	64.50
86.....	65.25
87.....	66.00
88.....	66.75
89.....	67.50
90.....	68.25
91.....	69.00
92.....	69.75
93.....	70.50
94.....	71.25
95.....	72.00
96.....	72.75
97.....	73.50
98.....	74.25
99.....	75.00
100.....	75.75

## STOCKERS AND FEEDERS

Light and medium weight this cattle were fairly plentiful in fresh receipts today but strong weight feeders were scarce. A good many cattle were carried over from last week by speculators hands, still dealers took hope of fresh arrivals in pretty fair shape this morning, evidently expecting a good outgoing trade during the week. Most of the fresh receipts where quality was at all useful, sold about steady with the close of last week and a pretty good clean-up had been made by noon. In the stocker division there was a big accumulation of cattle of all weights and qualities. Not much country demand was in evidence this morning, but dealers had prospects of liberal inquiry later in the week. A few good feeders changed hands this morning, but bulk of transactions were in the light and medium weight stocker grades, selling at \$3.50 down.

## FEEDING COWS AND STOCK HEIFERS

Trade in stock cows and heifers ruled rather quiet and values were quoted weak.

## WEANING AND CALVES

Weight	Price
1.....	1.50
2.....	2.25
3.....	3.00
4.....	3.75
5.....	4.50
6.....	5.25
7.....	6.00
8.....	6.75
9.....	7.50
10.....	8.25
11.....	9.00
12.....	9.75
13.....	10.50
14.....	11.25
15.....	12.00
16.....	12.75
17.....	13.50
18.....	14.25
19.....	15.00
20.....	15.75
21.....	16.50
22.....	17.25
23.....	18.00
24.....	18.75
25.....	19.50
26.....	20.25
27.....	21.00
28.....	21.75
29.....	22.50
30.....	23.25
31.....	24.00
32.....	24.75
33.....	25.50
34.....	26.25
35.....	27.00
36.....	27.75
37.....	28.50
38.....	29.25
39.....	30.00
40.....	30.75
41.....	31.50
42.....	32.25
43.....	33.00
44.....	33.75
45.....	34.50
46.....	35.25
47.....	36.00
48.....	36.75
49.....	37.50
50.....	38.25
51.....	39.00
52.....	39.75
53.....	40.50
54.....	41.25
55.....	42.00
56.....	42.75
57.....	43.50
58.....	44.25
59.....	45.00
60.....	45.75
61.....	46.50
62.....	47.25
63.....	48.00
64.....	48.75
65.....	49.50
66.....	50.25
67.....	51.00
68.....	51.75
69.....	52.50
70.....	53.25
71.....	54.00
72.....	54.75
73.....	55.50
74.....	56.25
75.....	57.00
76.....	57.75
77.....	58.50
78.....	59.25
79.....	60.00
80.....	60.75
81.....	61.50
82.....	62.25
83.....	63.00
84.....	63.75
85.....	64.50
86.....	65.25
87.....	66.00
88.....	66.75
89.....	67.50
90.....	68.25
91.....	69.00
92.....	69.75
93.....	70.50
94.....	71.25
95.....	72.00
96.....	72.75
97.....	73.50
98.....	74.25
99.....	75.00
100.....	75.75

## RANGE CATTLE-NATIVE DIVISION

A liberal share of the cattle on sale today were on the western order, including Texas, Kansas and Colorado offerings. The showing of beef steers was rather small in proportion. The market for steers failed to show any activity or strength and prices were not better than steady at last week's finishing range. Tippy steers were scarce.

## WESTERN STOCKERS AND FEEDERS

The market for range cows and heifers was a rather dragg affair and generally prices were weak to 10c lower at the finish of last week. Bull values were about steady, though tone of trade was slow. Calves held barely steady, tops selling at \$6.00.

## WESTERN STOCKERS AND FEEDERS

Western stockers and feeders, except the common kinds, were in fair demand and prices were steady with the close last week.

## STEERS

Weight	Price
1.....	1.50
2.....	2.25
3.....	3.00
4.....	3.75
5.....	4.50



FARM WORKS BY ELECTRICITY.

Farmer Railroad Official Introduces an Innovation in Agriculture.

New York World, Thomas W. Lee, until about two years ago general passenger agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, with headquarters in New York, is the first man in the world to farm by electricity. Mr. Lee owns the Bungalow, a tract of more than 2,000 acres in the vicinity of Idaho Falls. All that Tom Lee has to do now when he wishes to farm is to push a button. Electricity does the rest. The ground in the Bungalow was broken for cultivation two years ago. The first season it returned a profit on grain. It is fenced, has fine machinery and stock and is managed by a man to whom system is as necessary as breath.

One year ago Mr. Lee utilized steam, but that proved too slow and too expensive. This year the traps of the Bungalow will be reaped, stacked and made ready for market by electricity.

Ex-General Passenger Agent Lee is now laying by electricity.

A simple shovelled contrivance containing a heavy coil of wire is taken to the desired position. Motor and machinery are set, and in a few minutes the pleasant, steady hum of certain power is heard. This power is transmitted about twelve miles. The feed wire on the ranch is fitted with plugs, and the juice is ready for call and motor wherever it may be located.

Mr. Lee has installed private telephone and electric wires. These wires, erected at his own expense, are stretched two miles from the main line of the power company. These poles carry three wires, which are used for both power and lighting purposes.

Water is pumped, grindstones turned, saws, corn shellers, root cutters, hay forks, hay cutters, cider mills, grist mills, ensilage cutters, cement mixers, turning lathes, ice cream mixers, churns and separators are all run by electricity.

A twenty-five horse power electric motor accomplishes all these things.

The Bungalow is wired from corner to corner. Miles of poles and cables, motors, revolving drums and the most up-to-date farming machinery that money can buy constitute the equipment.

This season the entire crop of the Bungalow, aggregating 2,000 tons of hay, alfalfa and clover, 40,000 bushels of grain and potatoes and other products will be placed on trucks and with cable reels be handled with greater facility than it could ever be handled with human hands.

The cost of steam, with the coal and labor, was much greater than that of electricity. During the thrashing season labor alone cost \$50 a day for twenty-five days. Mr. Lee figures that the installation of electricity means a saving for the first year of \$2,200 on first cost, and thereafter the cost of operating will be about one-fourth the former figures. During the thrashing season the cost with the electric current will be only \$100, as against \$1,000 with steam.

Aside from the saving, Mr. Lee says the power is light, constant and doesn't go on strike; the danger of fire is eliminated and the satisfaction constitutes not the smallest feature.

TO TEACH COOKING.

Kansas State Agricultural College Futs on New Feature.

Manhattan, Kan., Sept. 17.—The fifteenth large stone building and the largest and finest that has been erected by the state of Kansas for the education of the farmers' boys and girls will be dedicated this week to the very practical work of teaching girls how to cook and sew and how to teach others to practice these arts. And here they are taught as arts, of right living.

The new building is 92x176 feet, stands on the south end of the great semicircle, west and south of the auditorium. Every foot of space seems to be utilized, three full floors, all devoted to class rooms, and laboratories, and kitchen. One of the new features added is the small kitchen for a group, a dozen kitchens and four beautiful dining rooms in addition to the three large kitchens for classes. The young ladies will be given thorough instruction in everything pertaining to the cooking of foods, meats, vegetables, baking of bread, cakes and pies, making soap, salads, etc. Hygienic sanitation, etc., are also taught, laundry cooking, etc. Then the matter of service is given much attention, and cooking on a small and fixed allowance.

The first floor and the basement are devoted to cooking while the beautiful second floor is given over to the domestic art work, sewing, home decoration, etc. Girls are taught carefully everything from the plain mending and sewing to the draughting, cutting and fitting of elaborate gowns. Then another course is given in home decoration and girls are given practical problems to the entire planning and furnishing of both small and plain homes to the more elegant homes of wealth. At the south and east is the "exhibit" room, probably the finest room on College Hill.

A few years ago two teachers did all the work, then one or two low salaried assistants were employed but now the domestic science and art departments include a teaching staff of twelve. In addition to the regular staff there are three teachers of drawing, a teacher of physical training, and a teacher of floriculture, who are really a part of the faculty of these departments.

The faculty is as follows: Mrs. Mary P. Van Zile, professor of domestic and dress of women; Miss Ella Dow, Majorie Russell, Clara Willis, Grace H. Woodward, Bertha M. Johnson and Annie E. Lindsay, assistants; Miss Annetta Becker, superintendent of domestic art, and Misses Ina Cowles, Gertrude Stump, Mary W. Hancock, and Bertha L. Donaldson, assistants.

The domestic science and art short courses of 25 weeks open this year with the regular term, September 10, and altogether there will be at least seven hundred young ladies here before the end of September. Short course students will not be received after September 17. The value of the training given by this department cannot be overestimated.

Since the advent of the trap nest, high egg records have developed. The trap holds the hen until the attendant frees her. Each hen being marked with a leg band, upon which is a number, the attendant, while removing the bird from the nest, records this number upon the egg, and each night this credit is copied upon a record sheet.

The CLEVER ASTRIDE COMBINATION RIDING AND WALKING SKIRT

The adjustable apron in front when riding buttons from left to right forming divided skirt. When off the horse apron buttons from right to left, making perfect walking skirt.



The St. Joseph Skirt Company, St. Joseph, Mo.

In Khaki Cloth RETAILS \$3.75 and 4.50 Same for Jackets  
In Corduroy SKIRTS \$7.50 and \$9.00 JACKETS \$6.00 and \$7.50  
If Your Dealer Hasn't Got Them WRITE US

MAIL ADDRESS STATION A D. C. MANNAN & COMPANY ONE BLOCK NORTH UNION DEPOT Wholesale and Retail

Iola Portland, Atlas Portland and Hydraulic Cement, Ivory Wall Plaster, Acme Wall Plaster, Finish Plaster, Phoenix Lime, Laclede Sewer Pipe, Laclede Fire Brick, Laclede Fire Clay, Laclede Flue Lining, Laclede Wall Coping, Herringbone Metal Lath, Steel Studding, Universal Corner Bead, Capital Wall Ties, Lug, Plain, Round and Twisted Reinforcing Bars, Medusa Water Proof Compound, Mortar Colors, Kaw River Sand, Joplin Flint, Crushed Stone, Drain Tile. We Carry the Largest and Most Complete Line of Building Material West of St. Louis

"Taking It Easy"

What's the use to worry and fret? Why not let the world wag as it will, just do our level best and let the other fellow do the worrying. With a mind free from care, and a glass of



Sterling Beer



in his hand, any man can be happy as a king. In Sterling Beer we offer you a beverage we are proud of. Guaranteed absolutely pure. Brewed from choice materials. Properly aged, healthful, strengthening, invigorating—just exactly the kind of beer you like—and the kind that will "like you"

Saint Joseph Brewing Co. Both Phones No. 168

—A FEW SPECIALTIES—  
Supreme Hams  
Supreme Bacon  
Supreme Lard  
Supreme Sausage  
Supreme Dried Beef  
—AND—  
Lion Brand Canned Meats  
MORRIS & COMPANY  
CHICAGO ST. JOSEPH KANSAS CITY ST. LOUIS

Are Your Hogs in Good Health?

One of the most important things in the mind of the buyer on the market is good healthy hogs. They are always in demand and bring best prices. If there is disease in your locality or your hogs are not in a thrifty condition

The Old Reliable Hog Cholera Remedy

Has stood the test for half a century, and is still making good. If you are not already a user of this remedy a trial order will convince you of its merits. Prices on application. Mail orders solicited. Manufactured by the

The St. Joseph Stock Food Company,

Dept. J St. Joseph, Mo.

H. O. SIDENFADEN Undertaker and Embalmer With Lady Attendant Both Phones 325 211-13-15 North 10th St

A. R. SWIFT, President JOHN DONOVAN, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. L. D. W. VAN VLIET, Asst. Gen. Mgr. CHAS. FASCHE, Secretary P. P. WELTY, Treasurer L. B. BACE, Superintendent LOUIS BIKENS, Cashier

ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS COMPANY

ST. JOSEPH, MO. We are in the Market every day for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep

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

YARDAGE

Cattle, per head.....25c	Horses, per head.....25c
Hogs, per head.....25c	Sheep, per head.....50c

FEED

Corn, per bushel.....95c	Hay, per 100 lbs.....90c
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Our packers furnish a daily market for all kinds of Cattle, ranging from Canners to Export Cattle. Look up your railroad connections, and you will find them in our favor.

ED. G. CHANDLEE Wall Paper, Paints, Oils and Glass. Everything Usually Kept in a First-class Paint and Paper Store

SIGNS OF ALL KINDS 5016 King Hill Avenue and 417 Edmond Street Paints, Oils and Glass Wholesale and Retail; Wall Paper Retail Only.

CARROLL CONNETT, Pres. Liont S. L. CONNETT, Vice-Pres. W. L. CONNETT, Secretary

The St. Joseph Pressed Brick Company Manufacturers of BRICK All Kinds of

City Office: 209 South 7th St. Yar 5, South Park St. Joseph, Missouri Old Phone 2878

THE BUELL MANUFACTURING CO., Announces Its

Annual Sale of Second Quality Blankets and Robes All This Week

(Sale also includes a number of Army Blankets) Everybody Welcome 11th and Atchison Sts. Take South Park Cars

Hund & Eger Bottling Company

Manufacturers of SODA AND MINERAL WATERS, GINGER ALE, CIDER, ETC., ETC. Agents for the CELEBRATED PABST MILWAUKEE BEER

Both Phones 28 St. Joseph, Missouri

E. W. KLOS M'F'G CO.,

Manufacturers of TENTS, AWNINGS, HORSE COVERS Gospel Tents, Wall Tents for Camping, Rope Tents for Contractors, Children's Play Tents. Ask for Catalogue. Phone, Main 343 113-115 N. 2nd St. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

James Walsh Distilling Company

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS Sherwood Rye and Howard Bourbon Our Specialty

Both Telephones 782 111 North Second Street ST. JOSEPH, MO.

D. E. HEATON

THE UNDERTAKER Will move into his new building 224 South Eighth Street, Nov. 1.

Noyes - Norman Shoe Co.

Manufacturers of Sunflower Shoes For Men, Boys, Women and Children St. Joseph, Mo. Established 1861

Only a few hours from the Milk Pail to the Pocket Book BY THE BLUE VALLEY ROUTE

TIME TABLE

MONDAY.....4 P. M.	Cream shipped.
TUESDAY.....8 A. M.	Arrives Blue Valley Creamery.
TUESDAY.....9 A. M.	Cream tested and weighed.
TUESDAY.....3 P. M.	Check mailed.
WEDNESDAY.....8 A. M.	Check received by shipper.

We have a system for running our business. Cream is not left standing anywhere. Taken from the depot promptly. Tested and weighed when received at Creamery. Check mailed out same day. You don't wait till the end of month for money for your cream.

We do business on our own money. Try Us With a Shipment. Ship by express to St. Joseph. We return can free of charge to you. Send for Booklet giving full information of our system.



NAVE-McCORD Mercantile Company

WHOLESALE : GROCERS Importers of FANCY GROCERIES and COFFEE ROASTERS Teas and Cigars a Specialty

Distributors of Frontier Brand Canned Goods, Syrup etc. Manufacturers of Extracts, Baking Powders and Grocers' Sundries. Distributors of Mokaska Mills Products. ST. JOSEPH MISSOURI

St. Joseph Water Company

WE CLAIM: 1st, Quality: By means of our settling basins and filter plant the quality of water we supply is unexcelled by that of any other city in the world. 2nd, Quantity: By reason of our standpipe and reservoir on Reservoir Hill and our standpipe and reservoir on King Hill, St. Joseph is assured of more than an abundant supply of water for fire service. 3rd, Prices: The prices charged for water in St. Joseph is 33% per cent lower than the average prices charged by other cities for a like service. The St. Joseph Water Company.

O. H. QUENTIN O. B. KNIGHT M. H. REED

Quentin - Knight Millinery Co.

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## AMONG THE ORCHARDS PESTS OF FRUIT GROWER

Fort Collins, Col.—The writer has recently made a trip into the orchards of the western slope of this state, and finds that this insect, which was rather abundant during June and July has almost completely disappeared from the tree tops so that the orchardists are not much concerned about its injuries to the apple crop this year. In Delta county it seemed evident that the spraying which had been done quite generally throughout the county had reduced the lice sufficiently to enable their enemies, the lady beetles, and the lace winged flies especially, to destroy the rest of the lice. In the Grande Valley the apple orchards are free from this insect, so that it is almost impossible to find any specimens without digging about the roots.

It is very probable that the lice may make some showing upon the branches before the cold weather sets in. It would be well to give the trees a thorough spraying, either late this fall or some time during the winter or very early spring, with a view of killing any of the overwintered lice which remain upon the trees in protected places to start the round of development another season. Such a spray should be thoroughly applied and the ground about the crown of the tree should also be well drenched. Black Leaf dip in the proportion of one part to each six to seventy parts of water, or a good kerosene emulsion may be successfully used for this purpose. C. P. GILLETTE, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

### The Cherry Tree Slug Again.

Fort Collins, Col.—A few weeks ago I warned the people not to allow the cherry slug to defoliate their trees during the late summer. Now, the second brood is at work, and judging from the number of slugs that appeared during July

and August, it seems probable that very serious injury will be done to the trees in September unless the slugs are promptly destroyed.

This may be done at a little expense by spraying the leaves rather thoroughly with a fine spray containing Paris green or arsenate of lead as a poison. If the Paris green is used, apply in the proportion of about one pound to one hundred gallons of water. If arsenate of lead is used, apply in the proportion of one pound of the poison to each twenty gallons of water. Do not continue the spraying after the leaves begin to drip. Where the infestation is rather light, the slugs may be removed by a thorough dusting of the foliage with air-slaked lime, ashes, or fine road dust.

C. P. GILLETTE, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

### Black Leaf Dip.

Fort Collins, Col.—I have recently visited many of the orchardists on the western slope, in Colorado, and find that there is a growing tendency to use Black Leaf dip for the destruction of both the green and the woolly plant lice upon the orchard trees. The orchardists using it in nearly every case are reporting excellent success, and they seem to prefer it to the oil preparations which they have formerly used. In the proportion of one part of the dip to about seventy parts of water it seems very efficient when thoroughly applied, and I did not hear of any instance where injury had been done to the trees even when the treatment was very thorough. In my experience I have found that this dip in the strength above indicated would kill any of the plant lice to which I have applied it.

C. P. GILLETTE, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

### LIBRARY SCIENCE.

Fort Collins, Col.—There is no library training school in the Rocky Mountain region that offers a regular course leading to a certificate or to a degree. Several libraries and one library commission have done some work in training and the libraries of northern Colorado have sent well-trained librarians and assistants to libraries in Colorado, California, New York and Washington, D. C.

The writer has done a large part of such training and has kept some running account of the conditions and of the growth of library activity in our own state. In the past five years about twenty young people have gone from Colorado to eastern library schools and about that number have been actually needed in Colorado in the appliance time. Those who attend eastern schools seldom return to us, but take positions in eastern libraries. We have only a few of the graduates of library schools employed in this state; but there is a growing demand for trained workers in Colorado libraries. All the Colorado students who have attended eastern schools should have been placed in Colorado libraries. We need them, but the demand for skillful service has not been so strong as the neighborly desire to employ someone who needs the job.

The library of the Colorado agricultural college has been conducting a graduate school in librarianship, entrance to which has required graduate standing from institutions of higher education. From this school, which has never offered a certificate or a diploma, several libraries in California and in Colorado have been supplied with librarians or assistants. The success of the work, without offering a degree, is clearly an indication that we should have a school in this part of the United States.

During the school year beginning September, 1908, the Colorado agricultural college will offer a course of practical and theoretical training in library science and library economy, and is now preparing to receive students who have completed high school work or who have any grade above high school. The work will be adjusted to the education and maturity of the applicant. It is hoped that a year of full class work may help determine what the entrance requirement for such a school should be in this state.

Meanwhile, it may be interesting to know that librarianship is not only an occupation for the young women and men whom one sees at the delivery desk of the local library, but that it is becoming a necessary adjunct to our highly specialized commercial and scientific life. Indexing or cataloging is not confined to books; it is in demand wherever system has taken its hold upon affairs.

The new libraries now being built in Colorado need competent librarians and, in several cases, they demand the very best. It is true that we have not kept pace with the east and the middle west in the matter of library service, and today the larger part of our library service in Colorado is without training, which is needed much more than appears.

With an established library school and with the co-operation of the two library commissions of Colorado, we can increase the library efficiency of the state and can make a solidarity of library, home, school, woman's club and many other interests which shall make of librarianship a most desirable occupation and very attractive to high-grade young people who are thinking out their choice of a profession. JOSEPH F. DANIELS, Librarian.

### PROGRESS OF FARMING.

Farming is unquestionably more profitable than it used to be, because farmers now understand more about the soil, more about seed, more about crop production and more about feeding. The introduction of modern machinery has eliminated much of the drudgery, and has given the farmer more time to think and a little think is always worth more than much muscle exerted without understanding.

From official sources some very interesting statistics have been compiled by the Manufacturers' Record regarding our agricultural development. In 1890 the \$,565,000 people engaged in agriculture here produced a total of \$2,196,000,000, or an average of \$287 each. Last year 11,961,000 persons engaged in agriculture produced \$7,412,000,000, or an average of \$618 each.

During that period the number of persons engaged in agriculture pursuits increased 40 per cent, while the value of farm products increased 200 per cent, and the value of all farm property increased 80 per cent.

In the period of eight years, from 1900 to 1908, the value of farm advanced from \$20,420,000,000 to \$28,077,000,000, a gain of nearly \$8,000,000,000, though the number of persons engaged in agriculture increased only 15 per cent. This amazing development followed a period of most marked depression, from 1890 to 1897. In those years farm products throughout the country, and especially in the south, sold in many cases below actual cost, and there was a steady depreciation, consequently, in the value of farm lands. The improvement commencing in 1897 was gradual until 1900. Since then it has gone forward by leaps and bounds.

Perhaps the most noticeable fact in the amazing change in agricultural conditions is the advance in the average value of farm property in relation to the number of persons engaged in farming. In 1880 the average per capita was \$1,570. By 1900 this had increased to \$1,958, or an advance in twenty years of \$379 per capita. This increase continued at such a rapid rate as to bring the average up to \$2,341 in 1907, a gain of \$381 per capita in seven years, exceeding the gain in the twenty years from 1880 to 1900. The net gain in the value of farm property since 1880 is equal to an average of \$762 for every man, woman and child engaged in agriculture.

### ADAPTED TO ALFALFA SEED.

Independent Farmer: Central Nebraska is making a reputation as a region of country adapted in a special way to the growing of high-class alfalfa seed. Alfalfa seed is best matured and more evenly matured in a season of light rainfall. For this simple reason the upland farms of central Nebraska will always mark that section as almost ideal in the advantages it presents in the late summer for selecting a crop for seed purpose. Under these conditions it is likely possible to get higher yields of seed as well as to secure a higher germinating quality for the seed obtained.

In a recently published bulletin Prof. A. M. TenEyck makes clear a few points in keeping with the facts laid down above. The rank thick growth of alfalfa that follows a liberal rainfall is not a favorable one for seed making. It requires rather that the crop be of only medium height and growth of stem, with a liberal tendency to branching from the main stem. This condition assures an even heavy bloom over the field within a very few days from the first appearance of bloom in the field. Provided there shall be no immediate fall of rain at this juncture there should be an excellent prospect for a full crop of evenly matured seed.

One of the vital points to be kept in mind in harvesting the alfalfa seed crop is that of securing approximately the full yield of seed. There is danger of loss from immature seed, and there is equal danger from losing overripe seed. But each of these dangers is minimized in a section of country where there is but light rainfall at or about the time of the harvest. Our present methods for saving the seed crop will perhaps be regarded as somewhat crude in a dozen years from this time. Certain it is that the loss of seed under very favorable conditions is considerable, while under unfavorable conditions this loss amounts practically to that of the entire crop. It requires the trained eye of the experienced man to be able to make the most of the alfalfa seed crop, and his methods must vary with localities and the rainfall record for the same. The central Nebraska grower is pretty well able to dodge the evils of immature seed on the one hand, and the shattering of over-ripe seed on the other. He gets a surge crop and a faller crop, as well as a class of seed that will approximately perfection as to germinating qualities; hence the growing popularity of Nebraska's upland grown seed everywhere.

Rain of Fish Frightens. Bellefontaine, O.—It rained minnows in southern Hardin county recently. Some of the natives north of Lewis town reservoir believed the world was coming to an end. A waterspout, which cavorted around in the reservoir, was responsible for the phenomena.

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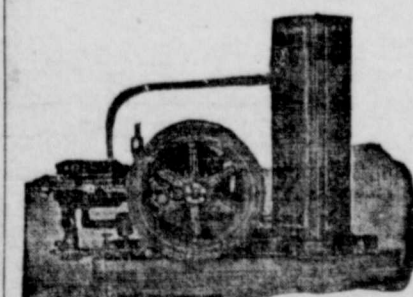
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SECOND CAVALRY LOSES.

Inability to Hit Leak and Bad Errors Win For Thirteenth Infantry.

Inability to connect with Leak, pitcher for the Thirteenth infantry, and errors by their first and third basemen, resulted in a defeat by a score of 5 to 2 for the Second cavalry yesterday afternoon at League park in the first game of the beautiful cup to be given to the winning team in the three days' series.

The second out of the running, leaving the second cavalry to play the winners of today's game between the Seventh cavalry and a composite team from the Sixteenth infantry, Thirteenth cavalry, Engineers and Artillery. The deciding game will be tomorrow.

The score was tied, 2 to 2, in the eighth inning. With the infantrymen at bat, Leaky on first base, allowed a ball to go through him, getting a man on base.

Then the third baseman reported the performance and a scratch hit brought in two runs. The third run was made by a steal of third and run on a hit. Leak struck out sixteen men, three in one inning, throwing but ten balls.

Newly pitched a steady game for the cavalry but regarded as a second class pitcher and caused the loss of the game.

LOOKS FAVORABLE FOR THE CITY.

Prospect That Missouri-Kansas Football Game Will Come Here.

St. Joseph's prospects for again securing the annual Thanksgiving football struggle between the Universities of Missouri and Kansas have taken on added impetus in the past few days, and indications point to this city as the next meeting place for the old time enemies on the gridiron.

Local members of the alumni of both institutions are confident that they will be able to pull the big conflict off here for Thanksgiving.

After considering the propositions for the game made by St. Joseph and Kansas City the athletic board of Missouri University has leaned very favorably towards St. Joseph, according to a statement of Head Coach Moulton, over the long distance telephone.

The board has taken steps to open negotiations with the athletic board of Kansas University with a view to choosing St. Joseph as the next scene of conflict.

AMUSEMENTS.

At the Lyric.

"Under Old Glory," the first of a series of patriotic plays which will be given at the Lyric this week, opened yesterday to two large audiences, every member of which thoroughly enjoyed the splendid performance put on by Kenfrow's "Jolly Pathfinders" special company, which has been secured for the production, added greatly to the play, and a vein of clever comedy which runs through the piece produced many laughs.

The specialties were up to their usual high standard. Miss Irving's imitable singing being especially pleasing.

Fred Damon, who although young, has achieved much success in the various roles he plays, has a strong part and handled it well. Miss Minnie Remaley, the talented young leading woman of the company, acquitted herself well in the part of Mary Hope and added to her laurels by her clever rendition of the part.

Burt Hodkins, the new comedian, is rapidly making friends by his clever work and his handling of his parts. The other members of the company are deserving of special mention for their good acting.

At the Crystal.

Owing to the inability of one of the performers to arrive, the Markoe family band was yesterday substituted at the Crystal theater and proved very acceptable to the large audience which attended. For club throwing and novelty manipulating the Bannan troupe of jugglers have far exceeded all other similar acts which have been presented here and their dexterity and skill was the subject of much favorable applause. O. T. Fiske and Nellie McDonough, presenting "The Ladies' Interfering Society," are mirth producers from start to finish and their production is a scream. George W. Hussey, ventriloquist, is clever and his work is of great class and better than the ordinary voice throwers. Harry Beaumont, in his usual pleasing manner, renders the illustrated song, "The Moon Won't Tell on You," one of the latest hits and a sure winner. As usual, Cobbin's moving pictures are of good style and on interesting topics. The program as a whole is splendid.

CHICKEN PIE DINNER.

The ladies of the King Hill Christian church will give a chicken pie dinner tomorrow at 306 Cherokee street from 11 to 2 o'clock.

A Slow Process.

The constant dripping of water will wear away the hardest stone, but people who sit and wait around for it to go do not get very far.

MISSOURI SIXTH IN LIST WITH HER CLAY PRODUCTS

The value of the marketed clay products of the United States in 1907 was \$108,942,500, according to Jefferson Middleton of the United States geological survey, whose statistical report on the clay working industries is now in course of publication as an advance chapter from "Mineral Resources of the United States, Calendar Year 1907."

Every state and territory was a producer of clay products in 1907, the values ranging from \$10,107, or 0.37 per cent of the total, in South Dakota, to \$36,740,830 or 33.80 per cent of the total, in Ohio. Ohio continues to be the leading clay working state, and the difference between the value of the products and that of the next state—Pennsylvania—is so great as to justify the opinion that she will hold her position for many years.

In 1906 Ohio clay products were valued at \$31,043,865, or 28.26 per cent of the total. Pennsylvania was second in both years reporting products valued at \$20,291,823, or 17.71 per cent of the total, in 1907, as compared with \$23,774,811, or 21.82 per cent of the total, in 1906.

New Jersey was third in both years, reporting products valued at \$19,005,499, or 10.97 per cent of the total, in 1907, and at \$17,302,209, or 10.78 per cent of the total, in 1906. Illinois, which was fifth in 1906, became fourth in 1907, the product amounting in value to \$13,220,189, or 8.32 per cent of the total, in the latter year, as compared with \$12,534,181, or 7.83 per cent of the total, in the earlier.

New York dropped from fourth to fifth place, furnishing a product valued at \$13,876,997, or 8.92 per cent of the total, in 1907, and at \$11,772,874, or 7.41 per cent of the total, in 1906. Missouri and Indiana also exchanged

places, the former becoming sixth and the latter seventh in 1907. Missouri's output in 1907 was valued at \$8,808,871, and at \$6,096,275 in 1906; the value of the Indiana product was \$6,838,124 in 1907 and \$7,158,284 in 1906. California and Iowa retained the same relative rank in both years—eighth and ninth—and West Virginia was tenth in both years. Texas rose from sixteenth to twelfth place; Virginia fell from seventeenth to twenty-third; New Hampshire fell from thirty-first to thirty-sixth, and Washington rose from thirty-fourth to seventeenth. These were the only changes worthy of note.

The first ten states marketed wares valued at \$118,497,928, or 74.35 per cent of the total; in 1906 the same states reported wares valued at \$121,152,911, or 78.22 per cent of the total. The first five states reported wares valued at \$91,831,274, or 57.66 per cent, in 1907; in 1906 products from these states were valued at \$89,601,883, or 60.03 per cent.

The number of firms reporting continues to decrease, notwithstanding the large number of plants started each year, a condition to be accounted for both by the temporary character of many of the brickyards, which are abandoned at the close of one season, and by the fact that consolidations are still going on, which reduce the number of firms reporting but not the number of plants.

Mr. Middleton's report indicates that the only working industries of the country have made remarkable progress during the last decade, the total value of the products having ranged from \$71,487,690 in 1898 to \$101,032,722 in 1906. The difference between the maximum and minimum values being \$29,545,032, or 41.33 per cent.

WOMAN WOUNDS A SHERIFF

ASSISTS HER HUSBAND IN RESISTING ARREST.

Desperate Sunday Battle Near Prestonia, Ark., Just Over the Missouri Line.

West Plains, Mo., Sept. 21.—John Roberts and his wife Sunday resisted a sheriff's posse in a desperate battle near Prestonia, one mile south of the Missouri-Arkansas line, when the officers attempted to arrest Roberts for killing Obe Kessinger, a neighbor Saturday night. As a result the woman and Sheriff Mooney of Baxter county, Ark., are mortally wounded Roberts and two members of the posse—Max Lowery and his son—are all seriously hurt. Roberts may not survive.

The murder of Kessinger was cold blooded. Roberts went to the house late in the evening and called his victim in the door. When Kessinger appeared Roberts fired deliberately and killed him. The cause of the deed has not been learned here.

Sheriff Mooney collected several deputies when he was informed of the crime early Sunday morning and started to arrest Roberts. The posse was halted by the woman and told to keep away but when the sheriffs continued to advance both she and her husband opened fire.

Mooney was shot by the women. His fall disconcerted his deputies for a few minutes and Roberts and his wife took advantage of this to barricade the house. They defended the building for hours. When the firing from within finally ceased the door was broken down.

Mrs. Roberts, suffering from 14 wounds, was dying and her condition was such that no attempt was made to remove her to jail. Roberts and the wounded officers were taken to Mountain House, Ark.

MANY MEN HAVE FREAK MINDS.

Better Able to Remember Complications Than Plain Facts.

"Have you ever noticed what strange memoranda man's mind makes?" asked the observant inquirer. "You have met people who cannot remember 2424 except as a number which they call 'twice 1212.' That's an ordinary case, but I think I got across a champion freak mind the other day when I was looking up a man who has been dead for some 15 years. I got to his neighborhood and began questioning the old timers. 'Yes, I remember Charley Johnson well enough, sure I do,' said one old fellow. Then I wanted to know what Charley Johnson's trade had been. 'H'm, Charley Johnson's trade?' answered my informant in a perplexed tone. 'Charley Johnson's trade?' Well, darn it, what was his trade now? What did Charley do, anyway? Just wait a minute; I know that there is something here in the house that will remind me what his trade was. Just let me look around a minute. Let me see, what was it now? That's right, that's right, there I have it. Charley was a baker. That's right. You see that there picture over there? It has some Dutch writing under it. That reminds me of Dutch cake and makes me think of it that Charley was a baker. Now what do you think of that? Why couldn't that freak mind just as easily remember that Charley was a baker as remembering the laborious process for refreshing its memory?"

ALL FLOCK TO SEE HOWELLS.

Novelist Used as a "Boomer" for a New York Library.

If there is any public library in New York that thinks itself just a little bit better than any other library, it is the one that William Dean Howells visits every little while when in town.

"Why shouldn't we be proud?" said one black-eyed attendant. "He is such a dear, and then he is a splendid drawing card. There was a time, oh, months ago, when the people in this neighborhood seemed to lose interest in the library. Well, one day one of the girls let it out accidentally in the hearing of several subscribers that Mr. Howells had been in the library most of the morning, and had just gone away about half an hour before. The way everybody within earshot got interested was simply wonderful.

"He was?" gasped half a dozen women. "Does he come here often?" "Oh, yes, very often," said that same girl mendaciously, because, you see, Mr. Howells hadn't got into the habit of coming often then. But he really did take to dropping in frequently after that, and where he goes the crowd follows. Our list of subscribers soon swelled enormously. People with a taste for reading drop in at all hours when Mr. Howells is at home, hoping to find him here. Sometimes they see him, sometimes they don't, but even if they miss seeing him, it is something to be able to say that they belong to the same library where Mr. Howells goes."

WHEN A MAN IS WELL DRESSED.

Smart Clothes Declared to Act as Splendid Mental Tonic.

"If you would do yourself full justice, dress well." This is the advice of a well-known London specialist in mental and nervous diseases. "A good suit of clothes," he says, "acts as a splendid tonic upon most of us."

"The mere fact of being smartly dressed is a strong mental stimulant, and the man who is shabby and knows it is often less capable than his well-dressed mental inferior."

"To the average man shabby or ill-fitting clothes are a source of constant worry, which frets away his energy and takes the keener edge off his wits."

"I most strongly condemn the practice of providing lunatics in public asylums with ill-fitting old clothes, for the mentally afflicted when recovering his or her reason cannot but be worried and upset at having to wear what are very often grotesque costumes."

"The general impression is, I think, a true one—that the man in a disgraceful hat, baggy-kneed trousers and a shocking coat who can appear quite self-possessed among a number of smartly-dressed people is either a millionaire or a man of extraordinary brain power."

"Few men can get along successfully in life without the moral support of smart clothing."

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Choice of our entire line of Bigelow Axminster Rugs. Sold here exclusively. 9x12 feet. Regular \$20.00. This week \$15.00.

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It is pure and wholesome, and has that fine natural flavor which only superior quality and age can produce. It will be a delight to your palate and an invigorator for your body and is especially adapted for family and medicinal use.

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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.

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During Tournament Week. We Will Sell at HALF PRICE Beautiful Ferns Of All Sizes and Varieties. WE MUST MOVE THEM. This is Your Opportunity.

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Is Distilled for Medicinal Purposes From Rye and Barley Malt. Age, ten years. No fuel oil, no drugs. Price, \$1 per quart, \$10 per doz. \$5 per half dozen quart bottles, or \$1 per doz. freight paid to any railroad station on receipt of price, or will ship C. O. D. Write for complete price list. Business record 15 years. Reference, National Bank of St. Joseph.

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UNCLE SAM WANTS HELP FROM FARM AND RANCH

Wants Them to Take More Interest in the Government Bureau of Forestry—An Inspector in Kansas Has Been Spending Considerable Time.

Garden City, Sept. 16.—Walter M. Moore, a forest assistant, has been spending some time in this section of Kansas, mainly engaged in visiting private groves and looking into forestry from a commercial standpoint.

While here recently, Mr. Moore spent a couple of days with Superintendent d'Allemand of the Garden City forest, and also visited a few private groves around here, including G. L. Holmes'. He was desirous of stimulating interest in private work in forestry, and perhaps attributable to that fact, Superintendent d'Allemand has recently received a number of requests from farmers and ranchmen in regard to how to plant, what to plant, etc.

Mr. Moore, of the forest service, referred to above, is making a thorough investigation in his line of work, which has nothing to do with the national forests. Mr. Moore's work is of a two-fold character. He gives advice and assistance to private parties who are planting and developing groves, and also ascertains for the department what trees are best adapted to the soil.

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THE HOG SITUATION.

The National Live Stock Reporter discusses the hog situation as follows: It is a significant report that certain packers with taking a bullish view of the hog market. All things considered, swine are selling relatively better at present than either cattle or sheep.

Some who are not placing much faith in further advances of hog quotations express their belief in ample stocks of hog products throughout the country. They point to the increased receipts of swine at the big western centers so far this year as compared with last season and say that this would indicate full supplies in coopers. This argument is not quite so strong as it would appear on the surface for the reason that the available pork supply from large receipts this year is not relatively as heavy as it is the increase in the number of head of swine that have arrived at the big markets.

During the first half of the present year aggregate receipts of hogs at five principal western markets showed an increase by head of 14 1/2 per cent over offerings the first six months of 1907, average weight being only 218 pounds. The average weight of the corresponding period last year was 230 pounds. So applying these figures to the total runs for both seasons it is found that while the number of swine received gained 14 1/2 per cent in 1908, the actual increase in pounds of hogs received is only 8 1/2 per cent.

It is pretty safe to figure on hogs containing light in weight at principal western markets and the new crop of swine is ready to feed out. Old corn continues so scarce and high that it is almost prohibitive and few farmers are willing to keep their hogs a day after the stock is ready for market. That the price of corn is primarily responsible for the light weight of swine this year is evidenced by the fact that the shrinkage in weights is most apparent in the heart of the corn belt. If figures were available it would probably be found that Iowa hogs shipped to the various markets the past six or eight months record greater falling off in weights than the swine fed in the outlying districts of the corn belt, where alfalfa and other feeds constitute a generous proportion of the hog's rations.

It is said that new corn is being contracted in parts of Nebraska and Kansas around 50 cents per bushel, with some instances of 40 cents reported quite a distance back from the railroads. If these reports be true they would indicate a general contract range of about 60 cents in Illinois, Indiana and Missouri. Now, 50-cent corn is a good deal better proposition from the hog feeder's standpoint than is the present market, but nevertheless it seems pretty stiff to those who are forced to buy large quantities of the grain for feeding cattle and swine.

Should the price of market hogs continue around or above the 7-cent mark, it ought to give a healthy undertone to the demand for fine breeding swine. There is always a close responsive chord between the general hog market and the inquiry for breeding stock. At this time it looks like our Mississippi valley hog breeders have every reason to feel encouraged over the outlook for future sales. If the season should prove unprofitable it would certainly surprise those who believe they have their finger on the pulse of the situation.

Distance Between Corn Hills. Scientists at the Illinois experiment station have been investigating the distance between corn hills in Illinois. The problem as between corn hills in Illinois. They have reached these conclusions: In the northern part of the corn belt of Illinois, the largest yields have been secured from ordinary land by planting corn in hills 26 inches apart both ways with three kernels per hill.

In central Illinois, on ordinary brown silt loam prairie land that ordinarily produces more than fifty bushels of corn per acre, corn planted in hills 26 inches each way with three kernels per hill has produced the largest yields. In the same part of the corn belt on land that ordinarily produces less than fifty bushels of corn per acre, corn planted in hills 26 inches each way with two kernels per hill has produced the largest yields.

A BIG PARIS BLAZE

CENTRAL TELEPHONE BUILDING AND POSTOFFICE TOTALLY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

LOSS PLACED AT \$5,000,000

City Practically Without Telephone Communication—20,000 Lines Were Completely Destroyed—No Loss of Life.

Paris, Sept. 21.—Fire broke out Sunday night in the central telephone building and spread with such rapidity that the telephone employees were forced, after brief and ineffectual efforts to extinguish the flames, to flee hastily to the streets. The entire building was soon in flames, and this together with the postoffice, which is located close to the Place des Victoires, was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$5,000,000, but a much greater loss is likely to be involved through the complete interruption of all telephonic communication in the center of Paris, as well as communication with the provinces and abroad.

The telephone building was comparatively new and was fitted with the costly new central battery system. It will take more than a month to re-establish the service. The origin of the fire is a mystery, but it is believed to have been due to a short circuit. It is asserted also that it may have been of incendiary origin, but nothing has as yet been found to prove this. Telephone operators when they first discovered the flames tried to distinguish them, but were forced to desert on account of the volumes of black smoke and the pungent fumes from the burning gutta percha. In a short time the flames enveloped the entire five stories and were bursting through the roof, leaping skyward like a blast furnace.

Sunday was a record day in the history of the fire department, the men being out all morning and afternoon for a big fire in a department store in the Faubourg-St. Denis. Damage to the extent of \$800,000 was done here, but the loss is covered by insurance. The firemen were impeded in their work by the crowds which the police were powerless to hold back. Messengers were dispatched for reserves and troops who eventually were forced to charge upon the spectators before they cleared the scene. It was not until two o'clock Monday morning that the fire was gotten under control. It was found that 20,000 lines in Paris, comprising all the lines in use by the various ministries, the newspapers, banks and commercial houses and all the provincial and international trunk section of the plant had been completely destroyed.

The fire chief reports that there was no loss of life and that no one was injured. A Slayer Tries to Escape. Kingston, Mo., Sept. 21.—Albert Filley, a murderer, condemned to be hanged Monday, and five other prisoners tried to escape from the county jail here. Sheriff F. L. Parker was away on business. He left his son, Roe, 14 years old, to watch the prisoners. The boy discovered Ira Miller, who is awaiting trial for horse stealing and forgery, and Filley taking turns sawing bars. He telephoned to his father, then procured a shotgun and stood watch.

Working Men for Peace. Berlin, Sept. 21.—An imposing Anglo-German working men's peace demonstration was held here Sunday. Some 20,000 German workmen gathered to welcome a delegation representing the British workmen, and much enthusiasm was displayed on both sides. The delegation presented an address, asking the co-operation of the Germans in an effort to secure the settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

Odd Fellows at Denver. Denver, Col., Sept. 21.—From all parts of the continent members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows are arriving in Denver to participate in the eighty-fourth annual session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, which will be held here beginning Monday. The Rebekahs, the women's auxiliary of the order, will be in session from Tuesday morning until Friday night.

Killed in Automobile Race. Horton, Kan., Sept. 21.—Trying to make a sharp turn on the race track on the M. A. Low farm in a motor car race here Saturday afternoon, J. L. Robinson, chief train dispatcher of the Missouri Pacific railway at Atchison, Kan., was thrown from his cup-sized car and fatally injured, dying before he could be taken to a hospital.

Getting Samples of Chicago Smells. Chicago, Sept. 21.—At a mass meeting held here Sunday night to protest against the odors which emanate from the Chicago stock yards, located within the city limits, Health Commissioner Evans said that for some time he had been obtaining samples of the smells by means of bags suspended from kites.

Boys Collide With Motor Car. Oklahoma City, Ok., Sept. 21.—Carlton McConnell, aged eight years, was killed Sunday and George Stone, aged 12, injured so badly that it is feared he will die. The boys were coasting on a bicycle and collided with a motor car.

PIONEER LIVES ON FARM FIRST HOMESTEAD ENTRY

Daniel Freeman Took Out First Patent Under Homestead Law—Brought Famous Suit Which Took Bible Out of Public Schools in Nebraska.

Brownville, Neb.—When Daniel Freeman filed on the first free home provided for free men, at 5 o'clock past 12 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 1, 1863, he simultaneously inaugurated the history of homestead entries which has since developed the western prairies into the Mecca of American agriculture. Freeman is now near death's door at his home in Brownville, still living on the quarter section of land for which the first patent was ever issued. He is still in possession of this old patent, which he regards as one of the most interesting and valuable relics of American history. His face indicates that Freeman made entry No. 1, his proof of residence was No. 1, his patent is No. 1, recorded on page No. 1, in the United States land office.

Freeman's name is linked with that of Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, once speaker of the house of representatives, and whose maiden speech in the house was on the subject of "Man's Right to the Soil." That speech was made in 1852, but it was not until ten years later that he was able to see his measure, the homestead law, recorded in the statute books. Freeman at that time was a young soldier, detailed on secret service to perform a mission at Brownville, where the first United States land office was opened. The presence of many prospective settlers, awaiting the opening Jan. 1, 1863, of the land office to take advantage of the homestead law, attracted Freeman to the idea of securing a free home. On Dec. 30, however, he was ordered to report in St. Louis for a new assignment.

To add to his troubles, Jan. 1 was a legal holiday. Overcame Difficulties. The young soldier, nothing daunted, sought out James Bedford, who had charge of the government land office, and told him his troubles. Bedford agreed to sign the filing papers following the night if Freeman could secure the consent of other prospective settlers to waive their right to make entries until the following day. All day Dec. 31 Freeman sought out the scheme in order that he might get away New-Year's morning.

There was a dance at the town hall in the evening, and at midnight all the young men were repaired to the land office to see Uncle Sam's hero become the first homesteader. The papers already had been made up, and were signed just after 12 o'clock. Freeman started at once for St. Louis and was able to visit the land office twice during the next three years, the law making special provision for soldiers.

Freeman laid down his arms in 1865 and took up the peaceful pursuits of agriculture on his claim. He built a log cabin, which was the first structure on the farm. On an adjoining claim lived a young woman with whom Freeman had become acquainted during his previous visits, and when the cabin was completed they were married and moved into the new home. Freeman was an energetic fellow and his labors were crowned with success. From an open prairie homestead the quarter section was developed into the finest farm in Gage county. Additional land was purchased and Freeman has become wealthy. Three fine orchards surround a fine brick dwelling and a forty-acre timber claim has developed into a young forest.

Of late years Freeman's health has declined and he has spent considerable of his time at health resorts. He returned recently, however, his health completely shattered. He was taken at once to his farm home, where he will pass the last weeks of his life. Fought Against Indians. Daniel Freeman has taken much interest in politics, but never sought office. He was a pioneer Indian fighter and carries two scars as the result of bullets from the Indians. One of his greatest characteristics is his free thinking. He always maintained that the Bible was made for the people who believed in it, and that they had no right to force it upon persons who did not want it. Taking this stand, he brought the famous lawsuit to force the Bible out of Nebraska schools. The suit was brought against the school board of his home district and he won. His contention was that neither the Christian nor any religion could be legally taught in the public schools and that teachers could not lawfully read the Bible in school. The supreme court maintained his contention and the holy writ disappeared from the Brownville school.

Freeman has ever linked his name with the cause of freedom and has fearlessly carried out the policies he contended for. He took up and fought for the standard raised by Abraham Lincoln. When it came to the question of free homes he was the leader, and his greatest hobby was free thoughts and a clear conscience. He has been successful in carrying out his own system of economics and has never failed to impress his ideas on others when he had the opportunity. Freeman declares he is ready to die in the cause which he has espoused for fifty years.

and altogether exemplary life. He was safe company for the most innocent. But now mothers silently lift both their hands and eyes when his name is mentioned, and always one of the whispered questions at parlor and front porch meetings is: "Can nothing be done for poor Sam?" About six months ago the gray horse had the colic one morning. A veterinarian gave a prescription. A drug store around the corner from his master's store filled it. Whatever it had in it, the medicine cured Sam's colic immediately.

The next morning Sam walked around to the drug store, though his driver was not with him, and putting his head in the front door whinnied pleadingly. After a little while the druggist gave him the prescription again. He went away happy. The druggist laughed, and Sam's master laughed, and all the neighbors laughed. But it isn't a joke any more. Sam at first insisted on his prescription soon after breakfast, or he would grow unmanageable. Now he is peevish all the afternoon if he doesn't get a second dose about noon. He is losing flesh, and his dignity is all gone.

SHREDDED BANANAS NEXT. New Breakfast Food Invented by Two Western Farmers. Seattle, Wash.—After three years of experimenting Dr. H. K. Benson and Dr. T. C. Frye of the University of Washington assert they have found a chemical process of treating the ripe banana so that it can be flaked or shredded and served as a food, preserving all the food elements of the fruit as well as its delicate flavor. Negotiations are now pending with a large eastern manufacturing concern for the placing of their banana food on the market and the professors of the university feel that they have discovered something that will bring them a big revenue. The discoverers believe the climate does not affect their product and that it can be kept for an indefinite period. In their process practically the only thing that is lost from the banana is the water. Other chemists have produced a banana flour from the green banana which, it is claimed, makes an excellent breakfast porridge, but this is the first instance of a treatment of the ripe banana so as to preserve it.

Mr. McSwat—Billiger, how did you like the decoration at the church this morning? Mr. McSwat—All the decorations I could see, Lobelia, were worn by the young lady in front of me. I liked the grand sweep of the brim, the floral display and the general arrangement of the ribbons, but I thought the dead bird looked out of place.

Well Behaved During Youth, Wanders Off in His Old Age. Caldwell, N. J.—The old gray horse belonging to a local grocer and known to all the women and children as Sam is now numbered among the lapsed and lost. It is felt that there is no hope for him, and sooner or later he will be swapped off. In his younger days and in his middle years Sam lived a sober, dignified

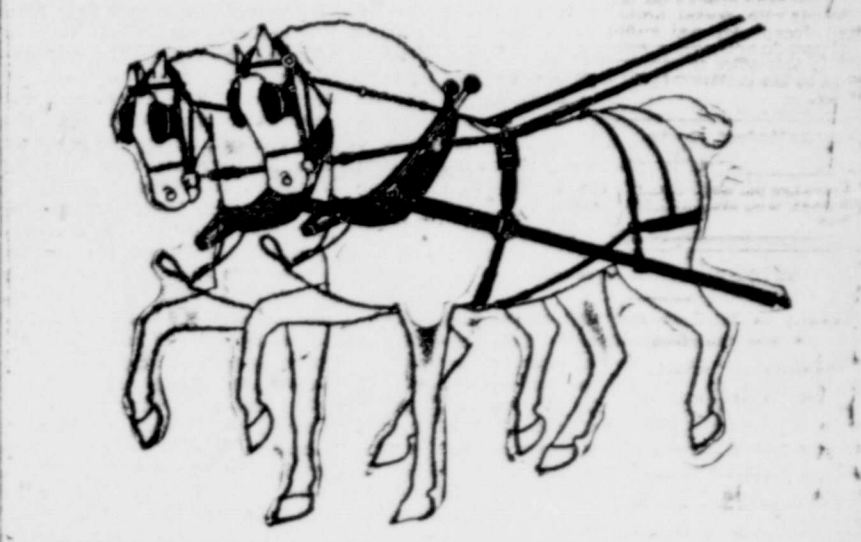
HORSES AND MULES



JACKS AND JENNETS FOR SALE—Home-raised on our Cherry Grove Stock Farm. All in extra good serviceable condition. Will bear close inspection, as all are bred right. Prices reasonable. Also fifty head of young mules. C. M. DAILY, SON, Savannah, Mo. Registered Shropshire sheep, yearlings and ram lambs for sale. Also limited number of ewes. Also high class Jacks and Jennets and young mules in various lots or by pairs. S. B. UTZ, South St. Joseph, Mo. Yard phone 702 South 4 rings. Advertise in The Journal.

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you the celebrated H. & M. Brand of Stock Saddles and Harness, DIRECT. Remember: We Pay the Freight. H. & M. HARNESS SHOP STOCK YARDS SO. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

E. W. ANSPACH'S

NEXT AUCTION SALE OF Western Range Horses UNION STOCK YARDS, SO. OMAHA, NEB. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1908 COMMENCING AT 1 P. M.—RAIN OR SHINE

2,000 RANGE HORSES From the big unbranded suckling colts to the big rugged 4 and 5-year-old mares and geldings, yearlings, 2 and 3-year-olds. J. E. Payne will have Mad-den Bros. entire band of horses, about 250 head. Tim Anspach will have the balance of the Stoffel Horse Company horses, all big stuff and gentle. Jas. Rice will have 5 loads horses and mules from near Alliance, Neb. Mel Green will have 5 loads good horses from North Dakota. I. C. Gallup will have J. Myerhoffer & Son's entire band of horses, about 300 head, everyone a good one and all gentle raised. H. M. Bridgley from South Dakota will have six loads of his own raising and will be as good horses as have been in the South Omaha yards this season. Besides these well known shippers, will have a score of others who will have from 1 to 4 loads each. In fact anything you may want to buy will be found at this sale.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1908 COMMENCING AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M. Will offer about 30 head of Native Horses, consisting of matched teams, carriage horses, delivery horses, six year horses, heavy drafts and a few fancy gaited saddle horses.

SALE POSITIVE! NO POSTPONEMENT! Buyers are never disappointed when they come to one of my sales. Once a customer, always a customer. I always have what I advertise. Your price is mine. Everything sold without reserve and the high dollar gets them.

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### FEEDING FOR QUALITY IN OUR MEAT ANIMALS

N. A. C'app in Chicago Drovers Journal: The word quality means the property, or that which makes a thing what it is in itself. In other words, it describes a condition that may be modified for the better, or one that may be made worse. When we speak of quality in our meat producing animals we refer to a condition that is desirable, because of the characteristics which the meat has that gives it palatability and increases its value as a marketable product. Yet desirable characteristics are not to be looked upon by different individuals who profess to be good judges and are exacting in their demands for the same standpoint, for their tastes differ. It is not likely that the "sweet, savory meat" that Esau gathered in the chase and which his father Isaac so dearly loved had the same flavor which the Benedictine fathers of old England prized when they set as food the plans by which the meat cattle of that country could be improved in general characteristics and the quality of the meat bettered. It is safe to say that none of the old worthies of the remote past ever had any conception of the fine flavor and excellent quality of the best meats that are sought after and secured by the wealthy and fastidious epicures of this twentieth century.

When we are informed that at the first class hotels and restaurants in our large cities, and at the different summer resorts where the families of the wealthy go for an outing during the hot weather, that some of the delicacies in meat from the farm sell for fabulous prices simply because the stock has been fed and prepared in a certain way to bring the young things to a point that gives high flavor and excellent quality, as it is called, we can see from a business standpoint that it is worth the while to give the subject of feeding for quality a considerable attention. Not that all who live on the farm can cater to the demands of the fanciful epicures, but we can see by a little observation that the general trend of the tastes of the people who consume meats are changing and meats of different quality are demanded today than those which met the demand a half century ago.

We will remember how the large, boned cattle that were exhibited at the fairs back in the '60s and '70s looked. They were highly prized because they were large, not because they had a large percentage of palatable meat in proportion to the weight. They were called "mountains of flesh," when in fact a good deal of the weight was made up of bone and fat that was put on in patches. It was not the well marbled meat, such as we see at the present time. The fat stock shows and the changing tastes of the most consumers have had much to do with the transformation of the general make-up of the cattle, sheep, hogs and even the poultry that are taken to the markets at the present time. Some important lessons have been learned that are well worth remembering.

There are several reasons why we have learned how to produce a better quality of meat at a less cost than formerly. Instead of feeding animals slowly for a long period of time in order to develop bone and get size we have learned that much can be produced cheaper while the animals are young than it can be later along in life; that the cost of sustaining a large mature animal is greater in proportion to the gain he can make than it is during the early part of life. It is not the animal that can consume the most that is most profitable but it is the one that yields the most for the food consumed.

There is a fact that did seem to enter the minds of our forefathers in regard to feeding animals, and that is that bone, muscle and fat can be produced at the same time on a young animal and that the fat intermingled with the lean makes

the meat much better quality than when the bone and muscle were grown first and the fat put on afterward. It is well understood that muscle (lean meat) is or can be grown only during the period of life when the animal is growing. After the mature point is reached there is no more making muscle. What muscle is lost after that time can not be regained. As it is, the lean and fat that is put on during the period of growth makes the meat of good or poor quality. Then it is a matter of first importance that the growing and developing should be constant from the time the animal is started in life to the time it is ripened for the market.

To illustrate the point just mentioned, will note the fact that chicks fed on milk from the beginning to the time they have reached the broiler weights sell for 50 cents per pound to supply the fashionable restaurants and hotels at some of the seaside resorts. The hothouse lambs that are confined and fattened on the milk of the mothers, which is given in abundance while they are very liberally fed on succulent and substantial feeds, sell at the holiday and Easter seasons for 40 cents per pound to satisfy the demands of those who seek meat of the highest quality to use while they feast with their friends to celebrate the great events which those seasons commemorate. The little pigs fattened for and used as roasters at Thanksgiving time represent meat of high flavor and quality, that makes not only the little ones happy but the aged ones smile, as the taste of the meat evokes memories of early days "when the country was new," when apple cider, pumpkin pies, mince pies and roast pigs represented the richest menu that the art of table catering had then developed.

I think it will be admitted that the secret of the very excellent quality of the meat mentioned is that it is produced on milk and milk alone. It is conceded that milk is the most perfect food for developing the young animals that the farmer has at his command. It is the ideal food with which to start the animals, but as all animals produced for meat cannot be disposed of while they are young enough to eat only milk, we have a hindrance and a strong one, too, that points to the fact that bone, muscle and fat can be grown at the same time, and when such is the case we have meat of the highest quality that the feeder's art can produce.

We are not of the class that would urge all who wish to produce meat for the market to think that every one who will engage in farming and stock raising can produce meat that will sell at the fancy prices quoted in our markets, but we will urge that by the adoption of the plan of beginning with the young stock which is raised on the farm very early in life and keeping a constant growth to the time of marketing the meat can be produced cheaper, of much better quality and will sell for a higher price than most of the meat sold in our markets. As the stock raised on the farm is raised for the profit that can be made from it, the subject deserves deliberate consideration.

As a key to the problem we will suggest that succulent feed, provided at all times of the year, and properly used with the grains and forage crops, is the growth of animals can be kept up. If we depend on the pastures alone in the summer time we are likely to fail in a measure, for the weather is treacherous and rains do not always come just at the time needed. If in the winter there are no roots or silage provided there will be a lack in the essentials to maintain the juices in the system, and consequently there will be a check in regular process of the system and a deterioration in quality. Better to provide succulent supplement feeds in both summer and winter, as is in a business way an insurance against loss and a guaranty for success and profit.



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**WATCH FIRES CLOSELY.**  
Government and State Forest Officers Study the Destruction.  
Washington, D. C., Sept. 23.—The forest fires which have just laid waste whole counties in Minnesota, Michigan and extended into Wisconsin, destroying many towns and making thousands of persons homeless, have focused the attention of both government and state forest officers on the enormous losses of forest wealth which will be checked up for the year 1908. In the whole northern half of the United States, throughout the vast territory extending from coast to coast, the reported destruction by forest fires has been terrific, and it is likely that the year will go down as one of the worst in the last quarter century. It seems that so part of the country has escaped the work of the devastating flames. The latest disasters in Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin are the worst of the many that have visited the lake states this year. Other sections have also suffered from forest fires during the spring and summer months, and the people of the Pacific coast, the Rocky mountains and the New England states and Canada have had a thorough and in some cases a continuous experience in fire-fighting.

Officers in the United States forest service here say that it is doubtful if this year's actual losses from forest fires in all parts of the country will ever be known, but it is certain that they will run up so high in the millions that the country will be startled when a compilation of statistics at the end of the season makes it possible to give even the most conservative figures. Suffice it to say, were all the timber burned up this year in all parts of the country converted into cash I could provide for a good-sized navy of first-class battle ships.

The fires have done good in one way; they have focused the people's attention on the seriousness of the forest fire problem, practical foresters say, and have started a widespread movement in many states to check them by adopting rational systems of fire protection. Among thinking people there has been awakened an intense interest in throwing a better protection around the forests which grow more important as a natural resource as the timber supply dwindles.

The government has had a lot of work in the fire-fighting line on the national forests, but serious as the fires have been, careful patrol and the organization of a force to battle with the flames as soon

as they are discovered has held the losses down to a point where they are utterly insignificant when one considers the fearful description which would have come along had there been no protection.

Although the fire menace has been serious in all sections, officers of the forest service estimate that the total cost of the forest fires on the national forest for the season, exclusive of the salaries of forest officers, will not be more than \$30,000. This sum is small when it is remembered that it means fire protection for approximately 188,000,000 acres of national forests, less than two-tenths of a mill per acre. Progressive state fire wardens and forest officers, individuals and private corporations having large timber holdings have organized fire-fighting forces along much the same line as the government in many cases, and in this way they have given protection to millions of acres of timber which might have been destroyed had it been left unprotected.

**GREATEST OF THEM ALL.**  
But It Has Not Attained Full Recognition in Rural Economy.  
Manhattan, Kan., Sept. 17.—Alfalfa, the greatest addition to Kansas agriculture that has appeared, has not attained its full recognition in our rural economy. Hundreds of farmers are seeking information concerning this incomparable forage plant which penetrates the subsoil in search of mineral nutriment and water and pays the debt by leaving a legacy of nitrogenous organic matter gathered from the str. This demand has led to the publication of a symposium on the subject, to which nine experts of the Kansas state agricultural college experiment station at Manhattan have contributed. The story cannot claim to be complete, even though 106 pages are required, but it is the best thing that has yet appeared. Throughout its history the experiment station has promoted the culture and use of alfalfa, and the present bulletin in a sense summarizes the work of twenty-five years, and in addition includes much valuable information gained at other stations. Kansas farmers on the mailing list will receive the bulletin in due time; others desiring it may secure a copy by writing to the address given above.

Keeping a hundred head of poultry on a tract of land large enough for only fifty is like trying to crowd a bushel in a half peck. It is suicidal work.

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### KILLING DROUGHT REPORTED FROM CORN BELT SECTIONS

Corn Selling at 92 Cents in Indiana—Vermont and Pennsylvania Feel Loss of Water—No Power to Run Many Important Plants.

Noblesville, Ind., Sept. 19.—No rain has fallen in this locality for seventy-one days, and dust is several inches deep in the roads. Horses are dying, their lungs being clogged by the almost impalpable dust clouds, and an epidemic of throat disease among human beings is attributed to the same cause.

In Peru street, Cleveo, the Indiana Traction Company's cars carry with them stifling clouds of dust, which envelop entire blocks. Residents there are suffering from an epidemic of throat trouble, caused by dust. The board of health and town council will appeal to the state board of health.

Nine horses working on gravel road construction in Hamilton county yesterday died from the effects of breathing dust. Their lungs were filled with the powdery stuff, the result of working in clouds of it day after day.

Corn is beyond help, and because there is no pasture, dairies have increased the price of milk. It is estimated that there will be less than half a crop of corn. Because of the prospects of a shortage of corn, old corn is selling at 92 cents and new corn in the field recently sold for \$12 an acre, the highest price ever paid in the county.

Vermont Factories Close.  
Rutland, Vt., Sept. 19.—With no rain for more than four weeks, Vermont is facing one of the worst droughts in recent years.

At Swanton, in the northern part of the state, the Mississippi river has reached the lowest point in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. All the factories near Swanton dependent on water power have had to be shut down.

The plants relying on the Otter creek, which supplies the power for seventy miles along the western part of the state, are quite as badly off. The Vermont Marble Company, at Proctor, has not enough power for its own mills, and cannot generate current for those at West Rutland.

Five Miles to Water Cows.  
The farmers throughout the state are suffering as much as the manufacturers on account of the drying up of the smaller streams. Throughout the dairy district around Middlebury the farmers are driving the cattle from three to five miles to water them, and the same complaint comes from the farming regions in the eastern counties.

The city reservoir at Rutland has only eleven inches of water in it. The inspectors at Rutland are making a thorough house-to-house canvass in search of leaking pipes and defective faucets, while a garden hose has been a forbidden luxury for a week past.

Small forest fires have started all through the Green mountains, especially in Addison county, but as yet no serious

damage has been done. Middlebury was enveloped in smoke for several days, and the Rutland valley has been under a cloud for the last week.

Driest Since 1863.  
York, Pa., Sept. 14.—A fall of two inches more in the Susquehanna river at York Haven will prevent the wheels of the hydro-electric power plant from turning. This plant supplies power for a number of the large industries here.

The river is lower in many places than it has been since 1863. In a number of places in York county the springs and wells have gone dry.

Reading, Pa., Sept. 17.—If rain is not forthcoming soon the winter wheat, which has already been sown, will be a total loss. As for the second crop of hay, there will be none. The fields are scorched and brown. Typhoid fever is increasing at an alarming rate.

Wellsboro, La., Sept. 17.—Tinea county is drying up for want of rain and the whole section is enveloped in a smoke from forest fires. The sun and moon look just alike through the smoky atmosphere, hanging like great pumpkins in the heavens. If the autumn equinox fails to bring rain, and plenty of it, this county will suffer as never before.

Two Thousand Out of Work.  
Mahanoy City, Pa., Sept. 17.—The New Boston colliery of the Mill Creek Coal Company shut down today on account of the water shortage. About 1,000 employees are thrown out of work by today's shutdown.

Park Place colliery, employing 1,000 men and boys, suspended operations today indefinitely because of lack of water.

Laporte, Ind., Sept. 17.—A wall of flames a mile long is sweeping through the Kanawha marshes, destroying everything in its path. It is feared that there will be a repetition of the fire of 1873, when the flames ate ten feet into the earth.

Forest Fires Rage in Canada.  
Parry Sound, Ont., Sept. 17.—An almost impenetrable veil of smoke hangs over the whole north country, and the forest fires continue to rage with undiminished fury. No rain has fallen for nearly a month. From the Severn southward to the northern boundary of this district and away beyond into the districts of Nipissing and Algoma, the line of fire extends. Many villages are threatened and the settlers in all parts are forced to fight fire until they are almost exhausted.

Port Arthur, Ont., Sept. 17.—Persons arriving from Pigeon river today stated that Camps No. 2 and No. 10 of the Pigeon River Lumber Company had been entirely burned in the bush fires, and that Mooring's camp on the Arrow river had been entirely wiped out. Farmers have lost considerable property, and in some places have had to fight for days to save their homes. Water is scarce.

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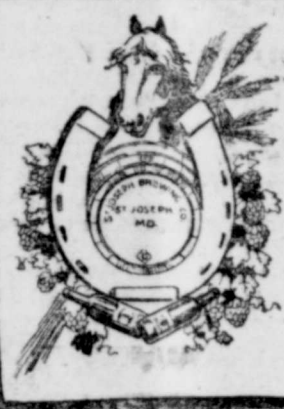
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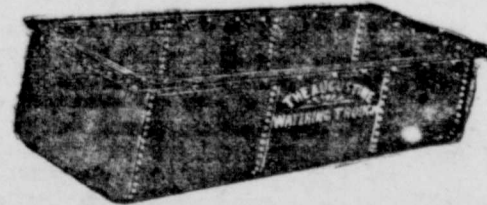
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### KANSAS A POULTRY STATE.

Quarterly Report Shows That the Values of the Eggs and Fowls Marketed.

Topeka, Sept. 19.—"Profitable Poultry" is the title of the quarterly report of the Kansas board of agriculture issued a few days ago. In this report, a book of 522 pages, E. D. Coburn, secretary of the board, tells about poultry raising in Kansas. In the report there are descriptions and illustrations of fowls most generally raised in America, with directions for their breeding, maintenance and profitable management. The book discusses poultry matters with especial reference to Kansas. In the introduction to the report Mr. Coburn says:

"From its nature the poultry industry will find its greatest scope in the areas presenting the most favorable conditions, and none has natural advantages superior to those of Kansas. Here the grains and other desirable foods, including alfalfa, are abundantly and economically raised; mild winters and early hatching seasons greatly lessen the cost of rearing and housing, and its excellent trans-

portation facilities render the state especially adapted for poultry's profitable production on an unlimited scale.

Ten Million in 1907.

"That these advantages are coming to be appreciated, and appreciated more and more, is apparent, and its poultry is annually increasing substantial contribution to the state's wealth. Aside from producing stock kept over, and the poultry and eggs used in the homes, the value of the surplus of these commodities marketed in Kansas amounts to millions of dollars each year. In 1907 it was worth \$10,300,082. Omitting wheat, corn and hay, no crop of the state would reach more than about half that figure.

"As indicating the increased and increasing importance of the industry in Kansas the following table is suggestive, showing the value of the poultry and eggs sold in the state for each of the five years ending with 1907:

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1903	\$1,458,856	1906	\$9,085,506
1904	7,551,071	1907	10,300,082
1905	8,541,153		

"Twenty years ago their value was \$1,757,508, or about 17 per cent of that of

1907; and ten years ago \$3,850,977, or 37 per cent of last year's return.

When It Ranked Fifth.

"According to the latest federal census it took the aggregated value of the poultry of Oregon, Vermont, North Dakota, New Hampshire, Florida, Colorado, Delaware, Rhode Island and nine additional states and territories to approximate the worth of the Kansas fowls. California and Wisconsin together failed to equal Kansas in this respect; and while, owing to lack of comparative statistics for recent years, it cannot be said definitely that Kansas leads, yet if the value of any state's fowls surpasses that of Kansas today the fact remains that Providence endowed none with superior advantages for poultry culture.

"In 1889 the Washington authorities ranked Kansas fifth in the yield of eggs, with more than 73 million dozens, worth \$5,237,111; and the value of poultry raised that year was placed at \$6,491,183. This does not include the stock held over from the preceding year, but the two items alone make a total of \$11,728,294."

Disturbed Musical Circles.  
Musical circles in Germany are partly amused, partly shocked at the conduct of two orchestra leaders who have sinned against tradition and good taste. In Salzburg when the director of the opera-house orchestra appeared at his desk to lead "Eln Walzertraum" it was noticed that his baton was not the orthodox bit of silver-tipped ebony, but a rough stick more than half a yard long. But he was grave and did not until the audience began to mutter did he pick up his proper staff. He had made a bet with a friend that he would lead the opera with a broken broom handle. The other case is that of the director of the opera at Hameln. He was very forgetful and in his absent-mindedness forgot his baton. When he took his position in the orchestra it occurred to him that he must have something with which to beat time. He retired for a moment and presently returned with a cooking spoon he had found in the theater kitchen, and with that he conducted Wagner's "Tannhauser" with perfect success.

Deaths Among New York Firemen.  
There are more firemen killed and injured in the performance of their duties in New York city than in any other city in the world.

### HOW TO REAR TURKEYS.

Feed Sparingly Is Given as One of Various Hints to Farmers.

In rearing young turkeys one should select large, healthy breeding stock, about twelve hens to the tom. A turkey lays about eighteen to twenty-four eggs at a clutch, and the first clutch should be hatched under hens, so that the turkey hen may be allowed to lay another clutch.

Keep From Getting Wet.

After the eggs are hatched the poult should be kept from getting wet, and it is best to yard them for a week or ten days. It is impossible to follow any set rules in raising young turkeys, yet one must feed sparingly, as more poult are lost from over feeding and lice than from any other cause. One of the best feeds, and, in fact, a very essential feed, for young turkeys is onion tops. As soon as the turkey eggs are set, a bed of onions, preferably the multiplied or potato variety, should be planted and each two weeks thereafter another bed should be planted, so as to have available at any time to supply of young onion tops. During the first ten days feed the young poult a mess composed of one part of hard boiled egg, one part of boiled rice and one part of bread crumbs or rolled oats, to which have been added finely chopped onion tops in an amount equal to one-fourth in bulk of the whole mess. This should be sprinkled freely with pepper. Dandelion tops are also good for turkeys.

Lime in the Water.

One breeder suggests that all water given young poult should contain a small amount of lime and should be given in a shallow pan with a board floating on top to keep the poult from getting into the water. If a poult gets sick it should be given hot milk thickened with pepper in teaspoonful doses.

In using a hen to incubate turkey eggs care should be taken to keep the hen free from lice, as lice soon kill young turkeys. Neither will they stand it to be greased on the head and under the wings, as young chicks will. Insect powder is the only thing that can be used on poult for lice, and that in very small quantities.

Subject to Disease.

Young turkeys are subject to roup and cholera the same as chickens and they should be treated in the same manner. They also sometimes contract a disease not contracted by chickens, commonly called "black head," as the head turns black and the fowl has a very forbidding appearance. No successful remedy has yet been discovered for this disease. The United States government now has ex-

periments at work on it. One remedy is cod oil in one-fourth teaspoonful doses once in day for ten days. This has been known to cure black head.—Farm Poultry, Farmers' Institute Bulletin Kansas State Agricultural College.

### Ready to Leave Oyster Bay.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The last Sunday of President Roosevelt's annual summer vacation was passed by the president in his usual manner. The president's executive staff and others connected with the workings of the summer capital are completing their preparations for departure for Washington on Tuesday morning. The president's special will leave Oyster Bay shortly before eleven o'clock and arrive in Washington Tuesday evening.

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### A NOTABLE EVENT

INTERNATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS TO HOLD THREE WEEKS' SESSION

### PROMINENT MEN TO ATTEND

A World-Wide Crusade Against the "White Plague" to be Inaugurated—Opens Monday Night.

Washington, Sept. 21.—For the next three weeks the national capital will be the scene of such a crusade as never before has been witnessed against humanity's worst common foe—white plague. It will be an educational campaign, world-wide in its scope, the ultimate object of which is to eradicate, if possible, from the end of the earth a disease which, statistical experts declare, cuts short the lives of from one-tenth to one-eighth of the civilized people. Such distinguished foreigners as Drs. Robert Koch of Berlin, Bang of Copenhagen, A. Calmette of Lille, France; N. Theodore Tadeloo of Leydon, R. W. Philip of Edinburgh, C. Von Pirquet of Vienna, G. Sinuswoodhead of Cambridge, Lydia Rabinowitch of Berlin, Camilo Calleja of Valladolid, Spain; T. Ishigami of Osaka, Japan, and noted American physicians and scientists and others who have devoted their lives in an effort to solve this problem will actively participate.

The campaign will be carried on by the coming international congress on tuberculosis on its sixth annual session which will meet in the United States for the first time at the new national museum in this city.

The initial step will be Monday night when there will be a jubilee opening of the new National Museum, in connection with the congress, a tuberculosis exposition. It will be one of the largest, the most important and in every way the most comprehensive ever assembled and it will be illustrative of what is being done throughout the world in the fight against tuberculosis. While the display is connected with the congress, it is not so closely related as to be taken as the official opening of the congress. The important event will occur one week later, September 28. Officially, Monday night's opening of the exposition will be known as "municipal and government day."

Twenty-four foreign nations and all the states and dependencies of the United States, in addition to the federal government, are represented with elaborate displays.

The most advanced methods of fighting consumption are exemplified by model dwellings, sanatoria, railway and street cars, model laws and ordinances, ideal factories and numerous sanitary appliances.

Among the lay speakers who will participate in the opening exercises Monday night are Gen. Luke Wright, secretary of war; Secretary Straus of the department of commerce and labor; and Govs. Stuart of Pennsylvania and Swanson of Virginia. That meeting will be the first of a series of seven, the others being as follows:

September 25, women's clubs and allied organizations; Sunday, September 27, fraternal organizations; Sunday, October 4, labor unions; Tuesday, October 6, social and charity workers; Thursday, October 8, religious organizations, and Saturday, October 10, school children and teachers.

The war on tuberculosis, however, will not be directed altogether from Washington. A series of public lectures by some of the most eminent authorities in attendance upon the congress will be given in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

While many social functions have been planned for the delegates, the principal event will be the reception tendered by President Roosevelt at the White House on Friday, October 2.

It is estimated that upwards of 10,000 persons will be present when the international congress on tuberculosis is officially opened one week from Monday. Delegates will be in attendance from practically all of the civilized nations in the world, and the United States will figure largely in the representation.

Secretary Cortelyou will call the congress together in the absence of President Roosevelt, who accepted the presidency of that body, but who, because of official duties, will be unable to be present. Mr. Cortelyou will officially welcome the delegates on behalf of the United States government.

The congress will be divided in seven sections at which essays will be read and discussed by men of international fame. These sections are: Pathology and bacteriology; clinical study and therapy of tuberculosis; surgery and orthopedics; tuberculosis in children; hygienic, social, industrial and economic aspects of tuberculosis; state and municipal control of tuberculosis; and tuberculosis in animals and its relation to man.

### The New York Forest Fires.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Although New York state has one of the best equipped forest fire fighting organizations in the country, fresh fires are being reported daily from the Adirondacks and Catskill regions. Unless there is a heavy rain soon, the damage may approximate that of the destructive fires of 1902, when over 450,000 acres were burned over, entailing a loss of \$500,000 in standing timber, logs and pulp wood.

### DR. FRANK H. SNOW DEAD

WAS A FORMER CHANCELLOR OF KANSAS UNIVERSITY.

End Comes to the Great Entomologist in Belfield, Wis., Sunday Morning.

Lawrence, Kan., Sept. 21.—Dr. Frank Huntington Snow, former chancellor of the state university of Kansas, and one of the foremost entomologists of the world, died at Belfield, Wis., Sunday morning after an illness of several months, aged 68 years. Dr. Snow had been in poor health for a year, and had been granted an indefinite leave of absence from the high school of his native town and from Williams college. He was principal of the Pitsburg High school for two years. In 1864 he entered Andover Theological seminary from which he was graduated in 1866, and was licensed to preach in the Congregational church. Immediately afterward he accepted a chair in the University of Kansas and held a position there until the time of his death. He was for ten years chancellor of the university, but his greatest work was in the field of entomology. He discovered a remedy for the chinch bug, and made 25 trips into various parts of the world hunting specimens for the state university museum.

Fifteen months ago Dr. Snow's nervous system gave away after his many years of hard work, and he asked for a leave of absence. Friends had tried to persuade him to leave much sooner, but he refused to give up his work. He was taken to Bonner Springs and remained at the sanitarium several months. His condition did not improve and he was removed to a hospital in Wisconsin. It is not known what members of his family were with him when he died. The family has been with him constantly since his illness. The body will be brought here for burial, but nothing in the way of funeral arrangements can be made until fuller advice is received from the family.

### A NEW ENGLAND DROUGHT.

Conditions Becoming Serious Along Atlantic Coast.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 21.—Anxiety is filling the heart of the New England farmer for a drought which is pronounced to be one of the severest in many years has spread itself over the New England states, causing suffering to people, cattle and crops throughout the country.

It was on August 26 that the last general rainfall came to New England. In many places the wells are running dry. Water in the lakes has been receding at the rate of one inch a day. Numerous forest fires have started. Many mills have been crippled by the lack of water supply and others have been compelled to shut down. Cattle have been suffering and the milk supply is becoming limited.

In Vermont mills have been seriously crippled or shut down, throwing hundreds out of employment. Quarries about Montpelier were closed during the past week.

For several days past the water has been the lowest since 1881 in Lake Champlain and steamers have discontinued touching at St. Albans Bay. Smoke from the burning forests of Maine, Canada and northern New York has hung over New England for the past week, obscuring the rays of the sun, and threatening to rival the famous "yellow days of 1851." Shipping all along the New England coast has been seriously hampered.

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Repudiated Her Testimony. Bioggett, Mo., Sept. 21.—William Miller, a cousin of Morris Stagner, whose bullet-riddled body was found near here last Wednesday, has been arrested and charged with complicity in the crime. Mrs. Stagner is also in custody on the same charges. Miller's arrest followed the repudiation by Bioggett Stagner of her testimony at the coroner's inquest. The girl said that she had been coached to falsify by her mother and Miller and had done so in order to protect her mother.

Held Sunday Conferences. Albany, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Important conferences bearing on the political situation, both national and state, were held Sunday by William J. Bryan, with Judge Alton B. Parker at Esopus and with former United States Senator David B. Hill at Wolfert's Roost, near this city. These were preceded by a long consultation in the early morning between Mr. Bryan and National Chairman Mack, in New York City.

Orville Wright Improving. Washington, D. C., Sept. 21.—Orville Wright, who was seriously injured Thursday in the aeroplane accident which caused the death of Lieut. Thomas F. Selfridge, continues to improve.

A Wisconsin Town Threatened. Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 21.—The city of Rhinelander, nearly 200 miles north of here, is threatened with destruction by forest fires, and Milwaukee has sent a steam fire engine, half a mile of hose and a truck on a special train.

Trust Suit to Kansas City. Topeka, Kan., Sept. 21.—Evidence will be taken in Kansas City Monday in the anti-trust suit brought by Fred S. Jackson, attorney general, against the International Harvester company.

### IN CHOLERA'S GRIP

DREAD DISEASE INCREASING AT ALARMING RATE IN ST. PETERSBURG.

### 400 NEW CASES ON SUNDAY

Sale of Liquor Prohibited and Public Schools Closed—The Situation in Manila—Guarding Water Supply.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 21.—St. Petersburg is in the grasp of the Asiatic cholera, which already has exceeded in severity and numbers the visitation of 1893. The disease is increasing daily at an alarming rate and unless the authorities show in the future a much greater degree of ability to cope with the situation than they have in the past there is every reason to fear that it will get out of hand.

The government's threat to apply the provisions of martial law has driven the municipality officials to bend all their energies to clearing the city of the scourge. The aldermanic council Sunday voted \$250,000 to enlarge the hospital space to purchase and distribute disinfectants, the supply of which in St. Petersburg is well nigh exhausted, and to expedite the interment of bodies which has been notoriously slow. The dead houses are overcrowded and many corpses lie unburied.

Under his authority as prefect of St. Petersburg, Gen. Dracheffsky on Saturday prohibited the sale of liquor throughout the city, including the government vodka shops, until September 22, and he has further ordered that after that the sale of liquor shall be suspended at 2 p. m. on Saturday until 10 a. m. Monday. This action has been taken in order to diminish alcoholic excesses which very materially increases the liability to cholera infection and the general spread of the disease.

A beginning was made Sunday when public schools were transformed into hospital wards. A number of the grammar schools were closed and 4,000 students sent to their homes. The department of war has opened stores to supply immediate needs, and army field kitchens have been dispatched to the poorer quarters to dispense free food.

The situation assumes a graver aspect from the appearance Sunday of a very virulent type of the disease in two cases of which death followed within 15 minutes of the first symptoms.

As announced by the official bulletins, the cases numbered 349 and the deaths 128 during the 24 hours between Friday noon and Saturday noon. This was a considerable decrease from the preceding day, but there is doubt of the accuracy of the official statement. The record for the same 24 hours ascertained from unofficial but reliable sources shows the actual number to have been far in excess of that.

Whether or not, however, there was an actual decrease, the disease resumed its march on Saturday, the statistics posted showing that from Saturday noon until Sunday noon there were 398 cases and 141 deaths, this being the largest number so far.

Manila, Sept. 21.—Fifty-eight new cases of cholera and 19 deaths are reported for the 24 hours ending at eight o'clock Monday morning. The infected areas in the city and suburbs are spreading somewhat, but the health authorities are still confident that they will be able to speedily gain control of the situation.

Gov. Gen. Smith has summoned a special meeting of the members of the Philippine commission to discuss the plague situation and to lay plans for an extension of the campaign now being waged against the disease.

Federal troops are at present guarding the sources of the city's water supply to prevent the throwing of any infected matter into the water and it is probable that the force thus engaged will be largely reinforced.

The army transport Sheridan which has been detained at the harbor quarantine station at Mariveles for several days, owing to the discovery of two cases of cholera aboard, has been completely fumigated and given a clean bill of health. The Sheridan sailed Sunday for Nagasaki, Japan, on its way to San Francisco.

Fighting Maine Forest Fires. Augusta, Me., Sept. 21.—Although forest fires continue in many sections of Maine, the situation was much improved Sunday night. By taking advantage of the light wind which prevailed and concentrating their forces, the firefighters were able to hold the flames in check and prevent the settlements. Thousands of dollars' worth of valuable woodland are still being destroyed, however.

Pacific Coast Lumberman Dead. Portland, Ore., Sept. 21.—Geo. W. Weidler, a lumber manufacturer and in former days one of the most prominent men on the Pacific coast in the lumber business, died at the family home in this city late Saturday night. Mr. Weidler was 71 years old.

Married an American Widow. Paris, Sept. 21.—The report is published here that Prince Miguel of Braganza, the eldest son of Dom Miguel, the pretender to the throne of Portugal, was recently secretly married to Mrs. Samuel Sloan Chaucey, a rich American widow.

Army Aid Association President Dead. New York, Sept. 21.—Gen. Charles A. Miller, president of the United States Army Aid association, died Sunday at his home in Brooklyn of heart disease. Gen. Miller was born in Pittsburg in 1814.

### TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Chicago recently had the first rain since August 12.

Mrs. Rebecca Wheaton, wife of Maj. Wheaton, U. S. A., retired, is dead in Detroit, Mich.

The Turner hotel, the largest in Muskogee, Ok., has been sold to the city for \$1,507 in unpaid taxes.

The fifty-third annual convention of the National German Roman Catholic society convened in Cleveland, O., Sunday.

William Valentine, an American, who had lived in Peru for 40 years, died at Lima Saturday night. He was 85 years old.

Sanchez Bustillo, former Spanish minister of finance, who resigned that office recently on account of ill health, died Sunday.

Captain William Wyndham, British consul to Boston since March 1, 1904, has tendered his resignation to take effect October 15.

Eight policemen of Melitopol, Russia, were Sunday sentenced to six years penal servitude for beating a prisoner to death.

The annual convention of the United Irish League of America will open its regular sessions in Faneull hall, Boston, on Tuesday.

Second Assistant Postmaster General James T. McCleary of Minnesota has resigned to accept the nomination of representative in congress from his old district.

Miss Annie Peck, the American mountain climber who recently succeeded in reaching the summit of Mount Huascarán, has arrived in Lima in good health.

Caution's store at Armour, S. D., was robbed by cracksmen who got a total of \$35,309 for their pains. A reward of \$1,000 is offered for the capture of the thieves.

Preparations are being perfected at Cincinnati for the convention there Tuesday of the National League of Republican Clubs, which precedes the general rally to be held that evening.

The Mercantile Securities company, a Chicago concern, which has had 20 months of life and has sold \$1,250,000 worth of preferred stock to persons in all parts of the country, has gone into a receiver's hands. There was only \$319.92 in cash on hand when the receiver took charge.

### SUNDAY'S BASE BALL.

American League.

At St. Louis—Washington, 1; St. Louis, 2.

At Chicago—Philadelphia, 0; Chicago, 1.

At Detroit—New York, 1; Detroit, 2.

Western Association.

At Joplin—Oklahoma City, 4; Joplin, 5.

At Wichita—Webb City, 7; Wichita, 6.

Fifteen innings.

At Hutchinson—Topeka, 2; Hutchinson, 0.

Second game—Topeka, 1; Hutchinson, 3.

At Springfield—Enid, 7; Springfield, 15.

### A Boston Sporting Editor Dead.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 21.—Lemuel G. Trott, widely known as an authority on trotting, who was fatally injured by falling from a train Saturday evening, died Sunday night. He was 64 years old. From 1887 to 1897 he published the "Turf Weekly" and "The Spirit of the Hub."

### Motor Car Collided With Train.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Mrs. Stephen R. Lee, wife of Assistant Secretary Lee of the Erie County bank, was killed and Mr. Lee was fatally injured Sunday night in a collision between their automobile and a Lackawanna freight train. Mr. Lee's skull is fractured.

### A Schooner's Crew Rescued.

Grand Turk, Turks Island, Sept. 21.—The Clyde line steamer Seminole, from New York, which arrived here on Saturday evening, rescued the crew of the abandoned schooner John A. Matheson from Baltimore, 174 miles north of Turks Island.

### Hannibal, Mo., Quarrymen Strike.

Hannibal, Mo., Sept. 21.—Because of a strike of quarrymen which started recently all manufacturing departments of the Atlas Portland Cement company ceased operations Saturday night. The shut-down is caused by lack of material and affects 2,500 men.

### A Canadian Bishop Stricken.

Montreal, Sept. 21.—Bishop Carmichael, of the church of England, diocese of Montreal, is lying at the point of death. He preached Sunday morning in the Cathedral. In the vestry after the service he was stricken with an attack of heart failure.

### American Sailors Visit Pope.

Rome, Sept. 21.—The pope Sunday received in audience 70 sailors from the American battleships Maine and Alabama, which are at Naples. The pontiff, who is always interested in sea-going men, expressed pleasure at their smart appearance. Each of the men kissed the pope's ring and received from him a medal.

### Denver Promoter Convicted.

Denver, Col., Sept. 21.—Clint O. Heath, formerly a real estate dealer and promoter of this city, was found guilty of embezzlement of \$8,500 from Mrs. Mary Husted of New York by a jury in the criminal court late Saturday. This verdict causes a sentence of one to ten years in the penitentiary.

### Arrested the Wrong Man.

Olathe, Kan., Sept. 21.—It was found that Oliver Lynch, the man arrested at Eudora, suspected of the attack on Mrs. Johnson here last week, was in no way connected with the case. He is a Topeka man and had been traveling with the Ringling circus.



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To Begin Atlanta Hearing. Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 21.—Interstate Commerce Commissioners Cockrell, Lane and Judge Clements arrived in Atlanta Sunday night, and Monday morning will take up the complaint of the producers of Georgia and Alabama, that unjustifiable increase in freight rates on food products, have been made by railroads east of the Missouri river into the southeastern territory.

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