

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

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

Vol. XII, No. 49.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1908

LAST EDITION.

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

DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 79 Cars, 2,309 Cattle; 70 Cars, 5,966 Hogs; 16 Cars, 3,931 Sheep.

STEER TRADE RULES STEADY

Only Moderate Supply of Cattle on Offer—Proportion of Ranges Smaller.

GOOD, THICK STEERS AT \$6.50

Cow and Heifer Market Generally Active at Steady to Strong Prices—Bulls Firm—Calf Market Strong in Spots, Top \$6.75—A Slow Trade in Stock Cattle at Weak Prices—Hog Market Opened Nickel Higher, Weakened Later—Live Mutton Steady to Easy.

RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1908.

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

| | 1908 | 1907 | Dec. Inc. |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Cattle | 444,275 | 519,530 | 75,255 |
| Hogs | 1,028,671 | 1,618,968 | 590,297 |
| Sheep | 508,927 | 686,133 | 177,206 |
| Horses | 19,278 | 22,729 | 3,451 |

LIVE STOCK IN SIGHT.

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

| | Cattle | Hogs | Sheep |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Chicago | 5,000 | 18,000 | 14,000 |
| Kansas City | 4,000 | 15,000 | 12,000 |
| St. Joseph | 4,800 | 6,300 | 23,000 |
| South St. Joseph | 12,300 | 6,000 | 8,900 |
| East St. Louis | 15,000 | 7,500 | 8,000 |
| Totals | 28,100 | 52,800 | 50,900 |
| Yesterday | 51,900 | 68,800 | 68,000 |
| Week ago | 26,000 | 51,400 | 44,700 |
| Month ago | 26,700 | 45,600 | 58,400 |
| Year ago | 31,000 | 30,900 | 49,000 |

RECEIPTS BY CARS.

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

| | Cattle | Hogs | Sheep |
|---------------------------|--------|------|-------|
| C. B. & Q. west | 62 | 40 | 10 |
| C. B. & Q. east | 40 | 10 | 10 |
| C. R. I. & P. | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Great Western | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Missouri Pacific | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| St. Joseph & Grand Island | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| A. T. & S. F. | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 170 | 170 | 170 |

CATTLE.

A Few Good Native Steers on Offer—Market About Steady.

Today brought out only a moderate supply of cattle at this point, receipts of 2,100 being 1,000 under number marketed a week ago. In the total of five leading markets a small gain was noted.

Proportion of ranges in receipts was not as large as recently and there were a few loads of native, corn-fed heaves, including one lot of thick, heavy Missouri steers bordering on choice order.

Buyers were all out in the yards in good season and showed interest in all decent fat steers and such kinds moved with comparative freedom at steady prices. The lot of good steers, referred to above, sold at \$6.50, the highest point reached during the past two weeks.

While carrying plenty of weight and fat they lacked the smoothness to put them in the strictly choice or prime class. Choice to prime heavy steers would sell on this market at \$6.75 to \$7.00 and up.

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 4.....1112.3 50 | 7.....1118.2 75 |
| 3.....1133.3 50 | 1.....1020.2 75 |
| 1.....1180.3 50 | 2.....900.2 75 |
| 7.....1092.3 40 | 11.....980.2 75 |
| 1.....1140.3 35 | 11.....995.2 65 |
| 7.....1076.3 35 | 1.....780.2 60 |
| 3.....990.3 25 | 4.....952.2 60 |
| 1.....1160.3 25 | 9.....952.2 60 |
| 3.....1023.3 20 | 17.....843.2 50 |
| 3.....1050.3 15 | 6.....970.2 50 |
| 3.....1116.3 10 | 2.....940.2 50 |
| 7.....894.3 10 | 13.....943.2 50 |
| 3.....1066.3 10 | 2.....900.2 50 |
| 5.....1066.3 10 | 4.....832.2 50 |
| 3.....843.3 05 | 4.....847.2 50 |
| 3.....1063.3 05 | 1.....890.2 50 |
| 1.....1040.3 00 | 5.....912.2 40 |
| 1.....1110.3 00 | 1.....850.2 40 |
| 4.....840.3 00 | 3.....900.2 40 |
| 2.....985.3 00 | 2.....645.2 15 |
| 10.....1012.3 00 | 4.....900.2 15 |
| 6.....983.2 90 | 17.....794.2 10 |
| 2.....820.2 90 | 1.....880.2 10 |
| 8.....1356.2 85 | 1.....1209.2 75 |
| 1.....1570.2 80 | 1.....1280.2 65 |
| 4.....965.2 80 | 1.....1230.2 60 |

HOGS.

Reduction in General Marketing Had Effect of Checking Decline.

A small reduction in general marketing went a long way toward checking the sharp declines which have been continuous since the first of the month. The five points received about 18,000 less than yesterday and this, together with the rallying tendency of the provision trade, helped sellers to not only check the decline, but to put a little strength into the market. Opening prices were around \$6 higher, with spots showing a higher, but when the trade settled down to business it was practically on a 50 higher level, with some of the undesirable kinds toward the finish showing little, if any, strength. As on previous days, the quality of the offerings, as a whole, was inferior, supplies running largely to light and second packing grades. The best hogs here do not grade better than fairly good, and would have been considered ordinary had anything really good to choice been on sale. There was no particular activity to the trade as buyers conceded advances very unwillingly and endeavored to hold the price of their droves on a level with yesterday. Pigs were in nominal supply and steady.

Commenting on the situation, Chas. Goepfer, head hog buyer for the National Packing Co., says in the Chicago Live Stock World: "The country is too friendly to corn to feed it to hogs. We are at the threshold of cleaning-up time when the surplus of the hog crop is usually marketed in shote shape, but growers show a pronounced disposition to cut down the volume of winter feeding to abnormally small proportions. The fat hogs we get during the next nine months will be cattle followers and if beef making is contracted in volume big hogs will be correspondingly scarce. Every hog that is not required to economize cattle waste will be rushed to market before winter at pig weight. We hear a lot of seasonal talk about hog cholera, but no disease evidence is being added in market circles. During September we killed thousands of pigs daily and the sick ones could be counted without using more than three figures."

Receipts today at the five markets totaled 51,500, as compared with 68,800 yesterday, 51,400 a week ago, 46,600 a month ago, 39,800 a year ago, 45,400 two years ago and 34,100 for the corresponding day four years ago.

Prices ranged from \$4.90 to \$5.90, with the bulk selling at \$5.40 to \$5.80. The bulk yesterday sold at \$5.40 to \$5.75, a week ago at \$5.55 to \$6.25, a month ago at \$5.75 to \$6.90, a year ago at \$5.10 to \$6.25, two years ago at \$5.15 to \$6.35, three years ago at \$5.10 to \$5.20 and four years ago at \$5.10 to \$5.25.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

Alternate periods of activity and dullness seems to be the order in this branch of the trade. There appears to be little consistency to the demand for stock cattle and an erratic market is the result. Today trade was drab on practically the whole list of stock cattle offerings and yesterday's prices had to be shaded in order to interest buyers. Receipts were of moderate proportion, but demand was narrow and a slow, weak to lower trade resulted. Dealers were well stocked up with young cattle and claimed country buying was at a very low ebb, hence their attitude toward fresh supplies. Most of the fresh receipts consisted of light and medium weight thin steers, but there was a sprinkling of fleshy feeders in the run. Speculators' offerings embrace a good assortment of young cattle of all weights with quality generally pretty attractive. There is room for belief that the coming presidential election accounts in some extent for the apathy of the country in the market for feeding cattle.

Stockers and Feeders.

| No. | Av. Shtk. Price | No. | Av. Shtk. Price |
|------------------|-----------------|-----|-----------------|
| 17.....1074.3 75 | 9.....793.3 40 | | |
| 68Kan 854.3 55 | 2.....810.3 40 | | |
| 14.....940.3 50 | 14.....813.3 40 | | |
| 6.....921.3 50 | 26.....790.3 35 | | |
| 7.....716.3 45 | 4.....705.3 00 | | |
| 2.....760.3 45 | | | |

Yearlings and Calves.

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1.....420.3 85 | 2.....535.3 35 |
| 1.....400.3 75 | 5.....672.3 25 |
| 15.....634.3 75 | 40.....624.3 10 |
| 4.....685.3 50 | 2.....810.2 90 |
| 6.....362.3 50 | 4.....240.2 75 |
| 1.....330.3 50 | 1.....590.2 75 |
| 5.....464.3 40 | 2.....530.2 50 |

Feeding Cows and Stock Heifers.

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 5.....754.3 00 | 2.....600.2 70 |
| 8.....564.2 80 | 2.....715.2 65 |
| 6.....535.2 80 | 7.....818.2 65 |
| 9.....521.2 75 | 2.....515.2 60 |
| 2.....595.2 75 | 5.....715.2 40 |
| 1.....760.2 75 | |

Yearlings and Calves.

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 2.....750.2 75 | 1.....1060.2 65 |
|----------------|-----------------|

RANGERS—NATIVE DIVISION.

The run of range cattle was comparatively light at this point today. Only a few loads were offered on the early market, but late trains swelled the run to around 1,200 head.

The market for steers of desirable quality was generally steady with yesterday or around 10c higher than Monday. Best grades of Kansas grassers sold at \$3.75 to \$4.55. Some light New Mexico steers sold at \$3.25.

The early market for cows and heifers was fairly active at steady to firm prices, but on late rounds some offerings sold weak to 10c off. Calves sold steady to firm.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| George Rockwood | 5 |
| B. Maxwell | 5 |
| J. H. Milby | 5 |
| Country and order buyers | 459 |
| Total | 964 |

OTHER LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Union Stock Yards, Ill., Oct. 15.—The Live-Stock World reports: Cattle—Receipts, 6,000. Market slow, steady all around; quality poor. Hogs—Receipts, 18,000. Market opened strong to 10c higher, closed weak; top, \$6.15; bulk, \$5.60 to \$6.00. Sheep—Receipts, 14,000; sheep 10@15c lower; lambs steady.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 15.—Special to The Journal: The Drivers Telegram reports: Cattle—Receipts, 10,000. Market slow to 10c lower; cows and heifers 10c to 15c lower; stockers, best steady, others drab; calves weak to 25c lower. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000. Market steady to 10c higher; top, \$6.00; bulk, \$5.30 to \$5.90. Sheep—Receipts, 7,000. Market slow, steady to weak; lambs \$5.50.

SOUTH OMAHA.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 15.—Special to The Journal: The Drivers Telegram reports: Cattle—Receipts, 4,800. Market steady; cows lower. Hogs—Receipts, 6,500. Market steady; top, \$5.70; bulk, \$5.55 to \$5.65. Sheep—Receipts, 25,000. Market strong.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yards, Ill., Oct. 15.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Reports reports: Cattle—Receipts, 5,000, including 2,500 Texas. Market steady; top, natives \$6.40. Hogs—Receipts, 7,500. Market 10c higher; quality poor; top, \$5.80; bulk, \$5.30 to \$5.60. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000. Market steady.

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET.

Today's cash values: Receipts, wheat, 17 cars; corn, 3 cars; oats, 0 car.

Wheat.

| | | |
|---------------|----|--------|
| No. 2 red | 92 | @ 1.44 |
| No. 3 red | 99 | @ 1.01 |
| No. 4 red | 95 | @ .98 |
| No. 2 hard | 93 | @ .97 |
| No. 3 hard | 95 | @ .97 |
| No. 4 hard | 90 | @ .96 |
| Rejected soft | 90 | @ .96 |
| No grade | 80 | @ .90 |
| No grade hard | 70 | @ .84 |
| No grade | 75 | @ .85 |

Corn.

| | | |
|-------------|--------|----------|
| No. 2 white | 71 1/2 | @ 71 1/2 |
| No. 3 white | 71 | @ 71 1/2 |
| No. 4 white | 70 | @ 71 |
| No. 2 corn | 73 | @ 71 1/2 |
| No. 3 corn | 70 1/2 | @ 71 |
| No. 4 corn | 69 1/2 | @ 70 1/2 |

Oats.

| | | |
|-------------|--------|----------|
| No. 2 white | 45 1/2 | @ 51 |
| No. 3 white | 47 1/2 | @ 48 1/2 |
| No. 4 white | 46 1/2 | @ 47 |
| No. 2 oats | 47 1/2 | @ 48 1/2 |
| No. 3 oats | 47 | @ 47 1/2 |
| No. 4 oats | 46 | @ 46 1/2 |
| Drain | 40 | @ 41 |
| Shorts | 1.05 | @ 1.13 |

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

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

| Options | Open | High | Low | Close | Close |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| WHEAT | | | | | |
| Dec. | 100 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 101 |
| May | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 |
| CORN | | | | | |
| Dec. | 63 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 63 | 63 1/2 | 63 1/2 |
| May | 63 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 63 | 63 1/2 |
| OATS | | | | | |
| Dec. | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 |
| May | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 |
| PORK | | | | | |
| Oct. | 15.35 | 15.45 | 15.25 | 15.27 | 15.30 |
| Jan. | 15.35 | 15.45 | 15.25 | 15.27 | 15.30 |
| LARD | | | | | |
| Oct. | 9.45 | 9.45 | 9.37 | 9.45 | 9.35 |
| Jan. | 9.22 | 9.25 | 9.17 | 9.20 | 9.15 |
| RIES | | | | | |
| Oct. | 9.00 | 9.00 | 8.55 | 8.55 | 8.82 |
| Jan. | 8.25 | 8.25 | 8.15 | 8.17 | 8.17 |

PUBLIC LAND IN MISSOURI.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Missouri still contains 27,489 acres of public lands, subject to sale or entry under the federal land laws. The area of public lands in the state was decreased somewhat during the fiscal year ending June 30, and there remains but one public land office in the state, that at Springfield. The total area of public lands remaining is about that of a single township.

During the year 179,157 acres of public lands in the state were sold to entrants for \$17,534. The number of entries was 123,537. Missouri is the only state in the Union in which public land is sold outright for cash, as it was in all the states prior to 1889. Congress on March 2, 1889, passed an act which provided that no land in the United States, except that situated within the state of Missouri should be subject to private entry.

RECLAIM BIG AREA

A Remarkable Record of Achievement of the Government Reclamation Bureau.

with the wholesomeness of the country, in a climate where eternal sunshine reigns—high, dry, sunny paradises. The best part of the area of our nation will one day be admitted to be the reclaimed lands which this splendid service is redeeming. Some of it is now worth \$1,000 an acre. Some of it may be got cheaply. And everywhere the reclamation service labors to make it the homes of actual workers, and to keep from it the blight of land speculation.

At the present price of lands, the service sees the reclamation of some 30,000 square miles. This means more arable land than Indiana possesses. It means more good land than Connecticut has, added to the areas of each of the states and territories of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. And each of these states and territories will be vastly more productive than the old Connecticut, capable of sustaining more people, destined to as great a history. These are the beginnings of great things.

ADD A STATE TO THE UNION

And a Large One, Too—Area Reclaimed or in Process of Reclamation 30,000 Square Miles, Capable of Sustaining More People Than State of Connecticut—Sum Spent in Irrigating Arid Lands Reverts Back to Government—Drainage of Swamps Next to Be Considered.

The one-hundredth meridian of longitude cuts in two each of the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, writes Herbert Quick. Dwellers west of that line will object to the term, but science, keeping long records, judging the futures by the past, and knowing that climates do not change, will put down the regions west of this meridian and east of the coast range in the Pacific states as arid or semi-arid.

This means that half the United States is deficient in rainfall—a fact the importance of which long ago drew together men interested in the development of the west in irrigation congresses. Among those attending these were two men of the United States geological survey, Frederick H. Newell and Arthur P. Davis. They were engineers, interested in the work of damming streams and promoting irrigation projects. Irrigation had long been practiced in the southwest. Many irrigation companies had been formed and most of them had failed. It seemed to be a work like forestry, in which it took the financial power and patience of the whole people to carry the schemes through. I think it was Arthur P. Davis who, in a speech at the irrigation congress at Los Angeles, first advocated the reclamation of arid lands by the general government. It was in a measure revolutionary. It was "the government going into business," and the bureaucratic cry was that "the government can't do such things as well as individuals can."

But there were the rich soils and the steady sunshine, and the land-hungry people, and the only thing lacking—water—wasting off through the rivers. The constitution might not allow it—but the needs of the world overrode the power of that venerable document, and the geological survey, under Mr. Newell, was set to work at the reclamation business.

Newell has a genius for organization and accomplishment; Davis an equal gift in practical engineering management. The two men went to work with a fine patriotism that was admirable. Newell, then chief hydrographer of the geological survey, by some beneficent provision, formed the nucleus of the reclamation service long before the reclamation act was passed in 1902. When it was passed, the new service at once became a more active and aggressive one than the geological survey of which it is a child. Newell took Davis with him as chief engineer to the new service, and left Marshall O. Leighton as chief hydrographer to continue the great task of gauging the rivers and preparing the way for the control of floods by the deepening of navigable streams by headwaters control. The work of utilizing the water resources of the nation had so grown that there was room for all these big men in it. And the reclamation act was the first of those great measures for the conservation of national resources in which Senator Newlands of Nevada, the democrat, worked with Theodore Roosevelt, the republican, ushering in the day when in the same great Congress Roosevelt, Bryan, Deneen, Folk, Sheldon, Comer, Hoke Smith, La Follette, Hoch and John A. Johnson might sit about the same counsel board conferring together upon issues so high and enduring that diverse partisanship was lost in their contemplation, as petty bickerings should be in the presence of the infinities. If Roosevelt is the executive force behind these great correlated movements, Newlands must be accorded the title of their chief lawgiver.

If any statesman desired immortality, he might attain it in no way so surely as to add a state to this union. The greatest claim of Seward on a niche in the Hall of Fame is the acquisition of Alaska. But Newell, with his service, has done better than to conquer or purchase territory; he has created it. Every square mile redeemed by irrigation or drainage is added to the useful surface of the earth. Moreover, irrigated lands are cultivated intensely. They are used in tracts of ten, twenty and forty acres only. They are occupied by dense communities of prosperous people, whose lives combine the social features of town

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

H. Harms, Sterling, Neb., sold cattle here today.

Miller Bros., Wilsonville, Neb., sold hogs here today.

W. S. Bouton, Tecumseh, Neb., was here today with hogs.

Chas. Crain, Heppburn, Iowa, had in a car of sheep today.

W. H. Davis, Shickley, Neb., sold a car of hogs here today.

J. Snyder, Alma, Neb., sold two cars of hogs here today.

I. F. Dysart, Bolckow, Mo., sold hogs here this morning.

J. W. Cox, Arapahoe, Neb., was here today with a car of hogs.

W. F. Blackman, Delphos, Ia., had a car of hogs on sale here today.

E. Chapman, Naponee, Neb., was a patron of the hog market today.

Wm. Roseman, Preston, Neb., had a car of cattle on sale here today.

T. H. Roach, Pickering, Mo., was seen at the yards today with hogs.

A. F. Albers, Bendena, Kan., had a car of cattle on sale here this morning.

C. Leland, Jr., Troy, Kan., contributed two cars of hogs to today's market.

L. P. Whiting, Beatrice, Neb., furnished a car of hogs for today's market.

F. C. Foley, Watena, Kan., was on the market today with a car of hogs.

W. D. Woolery, Amity, Mo., patronized the market today with a car of hogs.

A. S. Reinhold, St. Francis, Kan., was here today with three cars of cattle.

M. W. Willett, Horton, Kan., disposed of a mixed load of stock here today.

C. M. Bobbet, Stamford, Neb., contributed a car of cattle to the supply today.

Hugh McLarney, of Hempie, Mo., brought in a car of hogs for today's market.

Fuller & B. Cowles, Neb., were credited with a car of hogs at the yards today.

Robert & Adams, Maple Hill, Kan., had three cars of cattle on sale here this morning.

P. Anderson, Lakeville, Wyoming, was credited with six cars of sheep at the yards today.

A. S. Jacobs, Richmond, Mo., brought in two cars of hogs for this morning's market.

W. W. Withers, St. Francis, Kan., was a patron of the cattle market today with one load.

J. Hill, the old time shipper from Bern, Kan., contributed a car of hogs for today's market.

F. B. Stoboda, a substantial farmer of Lewistown, Neb., placed a car of hogs on sale here today.

L. E. Furry & Son and G. A. Watson, Franklin, Neb., were here today with a car of hogs each.

The Farmers' Business Association of Arapahoe, Neb., marketed two cars of cattle here this morning.

THE STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

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The Saint Joseph Journal Publishing Company, PUBLISHER.

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Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

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

MADE THE MONEY BY FARMING.

A Kansas minister has contributed \$5,000 to the American Missionary society. The money was made by farming, not preaching.

WAITING ON RETURNS.

There may not be much excuse for it, but it is a fact that business is waiting on the outcome of the presidential election. It is a habit that business has.

SHOULD BE GETTING BUSY.

Sheep and lamb feeders who have been dilatory in buying supplies for the feed lot should be getting busy. Already demand is beginning to show activity and prices are liable to be forced to a higher level when the fall demand becomes more general.

MAy GET THEM SOME TIME.

Out in Colorado the two leading cities of the state are talking big packing houses. At least one of them will probably get a big packing house or two in time, but it will not be until the state produces more hogs than at present. The fact cannot be got around that the state is not producing pork according to her capabilities and neither Denver nor Pueblo is going to look good to big packers until more alfalfa, sugar beets, peas and barley are turned into pork.

NEW CATTLE REGULATIONS FOR OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma has put up the bars against tuberculosis cattle from the north and east. The new regulation, which will soon be effective, will require all cattle entering the state to be accompanied by a certificate from a live stock inspector of the state from which they come, reciting that the tuberculin test has been applied and the cattle found to be free from tuberculosis. Regulations have also been changed to allow southern cattle to be taken into the Cherokee and Osage nations and Creek country on one dipping.

NO DOUBT OF SHORTAGE.

If one has a doubt about a shortage of cattle in the coming winter and early spring months, a visit to any of the markets and a glance at the kind of stuff being cashed in would at once dispel that doubt, says the Omaha Journal-Stockman. Farmers and ranchmen usually clean up and sell off in the fall the stock that they do not care to carry through the winter, but this year they are selling off everything possible and only holding back what they are compelled to. The paramount idea seems to be to save the grain. Prospects look mighty good for the man who has cattle of any kind to market six months hence.

FLOUR FROM KAFFIR CORN.

How many people who are eating what they suppose to be buckwheat cakes, know that the chances are ten to one they are eating cakes made with flour that in turn is made from kaffir corn? And, to set it off, how many people know that a big percentage of the supposed maple syrup they eat on these cakes is made from corn cobs, properly boiled and seasoned with brown sugar? Such practices, notwithstanding the ignorance that is prevailing on this subject, are general. And though none the wiser as to the deception, the people are just as healthy, just as satisfied, just as contented to continue to eat kaffir corn flour batter cakes, set off with corn cob maple syrup, as though they were living in the light.

AGRICULTURAL ADVERTISING.

If advertising is remunerative to a merchant why shouldn't it pay the farmer? The idea has appealed to Otto Miller, a progressive farmer of Kansas, and he has contracted for space in his local paper for a year and will advertise for anything he wishes to buy or sell. "I don't see why a farmer can not get just as much benefit from advertising as anybody else," Mr. Miller says. "He always has something to sell and often wants to buy something, for which he does not know where to look. Oftentimes I have found after making a long trip to town to buy something that one of my neighbors had what I wanted and that it was for sale. Undoubtedly my neighbors have had the same experience. Now, I am going to try advertising and firmly believe it will prove a help and be a good investment. I am hoping that other farmers, and especially my neighbors, will take up with the idea and when they do I believe we will all save time, trouble and money." Prof. Humphrey, of the Wisconsin Agricultural college, also takes the same view when he says that advertising, combined with intelligence and enterprise, will do more to elevate the farmer and give deserved prominence to his occupation than any other factor. In fact, many advantages are enjoyed at the present time by our most progressive farmers who may be recognized by the advertising which they do in one way or another. The great majority of farmers have not awakened to the necessity of applying anything more to their occupation than hard manual labor, which, to be sure, is necessary and indispensable, but which alone classes the farmer with the man who works ten hours daily with shovel and pick and earns one or two dollars a day. Successful agricultural advertising practiced by intelligent and enterprising farmers will overcome prejudice and elevate the occupation of farming to a plane where men can enjoy their labor and the same luxuries enjoyed by business men of other occupations and professions. The first step in agricultural advertising is to make the farm a respectable place of business and one which will incite patronage. The farm should be christened with a suitable name, and its stock and produce marketed under the name of the farm as well as the name of the proprietor. The stock and the produce should have a specific trade mark, to distinguish it in name as well as in quality, and to induce buyers to become permanent customers.

NOT TO BLAME

Frequent Occurrence of Tuberculosis in Cattle Not the Fault of the Raiser.

DR. ROGERS IS DEFENDER

Professor of the Kansas State Agricultural College Explains His Views.

Manhattan, Kan., Oct. 15.—As a general rule the American stock raiser is not to blame for the frequent occurrence of tuberculosis in cattle, even though leading scientists often attribute bovine consumption to unclean stables, unclean food, etc., casting the reflection on the farmer. Dr. Burton Rogers, professor in the Kansas State Agricultural college in this place, says that the diseased cattle come from about 6 per cent of the cattle farms, that the remainder rarely if ever send out objectionable animals and that the solution of the trouble lies in finding out where these farms are rather than in ruthlessly killing any cattle infected with tuberculous germs.

DR. ROGERS WAS A DELEGATE.

Dr. Rogers was a delegate to the recent tuberculosis congress in Washington, where the majority of the experts on human and animal tuberculosis overruled Dr. Robert Koch of Berlin and established the rule of procedure that animal tuberculosis is communicable to the human being through milk or eating the flesh. "If this be the case," says Dr. Rogers, "the matter of disease in beef cattle will be given more attention than ever before, when many leading scientists held without equivocation that the disease was not communicable to the human system. Many ways of combating the disease will be suggested and there will be injustice done, as there always is in the development of such matters." Government Inspector for Six Years. For six years Dr. Rogers was a government inspector and in that time he laid up a lot of practical information on this very subject. In Cedar Rapids, Iowa, a few years ago the doctor tried the experiment of putting tags on the animals from 626 different farms in the district. All of the diseased cattle he ever found came from thirty-nine of the farms, where they occurred with greater or less frequency, according to conditions.

DR. ROGERS BELIEVES THAT HIS IDEA, IF UNIVERSALLY FOLLOWED, MIGHT BE CARRIED ON AT TRIFLING EXPENSE FOR THE FULLER PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC AND THE PACKERS FOR THAT MATTER, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME PROTECTING THE SUSPICIOUS FARMERS WHOSE STOCK IS HEALTHY.

"I believe," he says, "that all the diseased animals of the country come from about 6 per cent of the farms. The tag cure at least would give us the satisfaction of statistics. For my part I believe it would almost eliminate animal tuberculosis."

WHERE TUBERCULOSIS IS UNKNOWN.

Another idea on this subject which has been given some attention is the choosing of districts where tuberculosis is unknown for the production of breeding cattle. The French government has been carrying on extensive investigations in this direction, even in this country. According to one of the official reports made by the French physicians, a district of which Woodward, Okla., is the practical center is free of the disease, the only cases occurring being brought from the outside. The district is described as being between the Arkansas and Red rivers and extends probably half the width of Oklahoma. The area is about 30,000 square miles, or about half as large as the state of Missouri. According to the reports the climate is such that the tubercular bacilli will not thrive nor live there. Attention is called in the report to the fact that the place was once a particular haunt of the great western herds of bison, in which animal tuberculosis is unknown.

CATTLE IN ARGENTINE.

Ranchmen Spending Much Money in Improving Breeds. Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 15.—"More money is being spent in the Republic of Argentina, South America, than is spent for the same purpose in Texas," said Jeff Woodward to the Stockman Journal.

Mr. Woodward has been a ranchero in Argentine ten years, and is back in Texas on a visit to relatives. He was at the courthouse Saturday afternoon, and talked of the cattle business in Argentine. He said: "Argentine cattle raisers, or rancheros, as they are called there, are rapidly improving the breeds of their live stock, cattle particularly, and they are not stopped in this work of improvement by the matter of expense. They buy the finest bulls that can be had, and the same can be said as to sheep and horses; no ram or stallion is too good for them. "The cattle business in Argentine is in a flourishing condition, for there is a ready and good market there for all the food animals that are raised. We have a number of freezing plants which correspond with your packing houses, and they buy all the fat beef cattle offered. The range there is exceptionally good, and range cattle are put on the market in almost as good condition as fed cattle are in Texas. Swift has a large freezing plant in Argentine and exports frozen meats by the shipload. "A medium-weight beef steer, good fat, will sell on the Argentine market for \$125 paper money, which means about \$50 gold, which is about as good as can be done in the states. There are quite a good number of United States people in Argentine, and they

are all doing well. I have been in that country ten years, going there from Tom Green county, Texas; and I have never regretted my move. "As a country, Argentine is all right. In it are as fine lands as there is in the world. The grass on the pampas is good the year round, and all kinds of herbivorous animals thrive. I am engaged in both cattle and sheep raising, and my flocks and herds almost take care of themselves, except the herding. Lands are cheap, American wants to own land, but it isn't really necessary for him to own it in order to have a range for cattle. There are wire fences there, it is true, but not like they are in Texas; the range to a large extent is 'free grass,' like it was in Texas many years ago. "While the Argentine country is all right, the people have not been graded up to as high a standard as the cattle have been. In fact, a good fat steer in that country is regarded as of more worth than a large element of the population. The people in intelligence and enterprise rank about like they do in all other Spanish-American countries; no better and probably no worse. "Years ago shiploads of beef cattle and mutton sheep on foot were shipped from Argentine to England and other European countries, but there is none of that now; all the beef shipped from that country is first killed and frozen, and then packed in refrigerating ships for export, except what is needed for home consumption. There is more money to be made in cattle raising in Argentine than in the United States, money invested being taken into consideration; but a man who engages in it has to forego a great many conveniences he can get in this country. But things there are growing better all the time, and the American blood, progress and grit will make it a great country before many years. It has that which is susceptible of being made into a grand country in time, and it will be done. "I will remain in Texas some weeks yet, as I wish to visit some of my people in Runnels county."

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

Division of Information Begins Work and Instructions Are Forwarded.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The fullest measure of assistance to the bureau of information of the department of commerce and labor in promoting a beneficial distribution of aliens who come to the United States will be expected and required of the entire immigration service, according to a communication being sent out by direction of Secretary Straus to commissioners of immigration. The division of information was created by congress for the purpose of promoting the distribution of admitted aliens and other persons seeking employment. It is declared that the same measure of attention be given to the work of the division of information as is accorded other immigration work. In carrying out this scheme, Secretary Straus directs that one employe be detailed to take charge of information concerning the work at each immigration station, who will receive and distribute documents and send to the division of information a comprehensive record of all applicants for information and those who are directed to employment.

The bureau of information has also started the enormous task of getting in touch with farmers, manufacturers and all other persons throughout the south to learn at first hand if they are in need of help, particularly farm laborers, common laborers, mechanics, etc. This work will require the sending out of 800,000 rural delivery carriers in the states of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and other southern states. On the cards that are returned will be indicated the kind of labor needed and the bureau of information will assist in securing the desired help.

FARMER AND THE WEATHER.

Sunshine the Only Weather Condition He is Wholly Dependent Upon.

The only weather condition on which the farmer is or need be wholly and directly dependent is that of sunshine, says an exchange. He may store up the rainfall in a way to bridge over all ordinary periods of drought without any serious loss to his crops. It is perhaps true, however, that not one farmer in ten makes any serious effort at doing this, but this fact does affect the principle involved. The future will have more to do with scientific farming. The great problem before the farmer today is to know how in his farming operations best to conserve the waters that nature brings to his door. The man among them who most nearly approximates the saving of all these waters as they come is the one who will be known as the most straight-forward grower of all crops one year after another. What are known as dry farming methods are applicable to the farmer's work any and every year in the humid sections as well as in the arid and semi-arid sections. It so happens that the Nebraska farmer is so geographically located as to be in the land of sunshine, and at the same time within the rain belt. It is a combination in which nature does more for him than is true of the average farmer of the world. It is his business to live up to his opportunity.

MORE THAN QUADRUPLED.

Rio Grande Will Haul 4,000 Cars of Potatoes Out of Western Slope.

Glenwood Springs, Col., Oct. 15.—Editorial Correspondence: As an illustration of the rapid development of farming operations on the "western slope" in Colorado Mr. F. A. Wadleigh, assistant general passenger agent of the Denver & Rio Grande road, before the other day: "In the matter of potatoes alone, last year our road instituted a potato train special service. We hauled out of our territory 1,600 cars of potatoes during the 1907 season. This year we will haul out of the same territory over 4,000 cars of spuds. And development of the valleys over there has only begun."

EXPERTS ON TOUR

Party of Scottish Agriculturalists Investigating Conditions in Canada.

FARM METHODS INTEREST

Foreign Scientists Think that Prospects of Wheat Trade are Excellent.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 15.—The party of Scottish agricultural experts, who have been investigating conditions in Canada respecting farming and stock raising left for Great Britain a few days ago. This commission, composed of Scotland's most distinguished scientists on matters relating to the soil, to the number of twenty, most of whom have received honors and decorations for their knowledge, have toured Canada from ocean to ocean inquiring into the farming methods pursued by the farmers of this country. From the information they have received they will be able to give the intending Scotch emigrants to Canada an adequate idea of Canadian agricultural resources and methods and what to expect when conducting a farm in Canada. Wheat Prices to Soar. One of the grain experts, William Henderson of Coupar-Angus, Scotland, in an interview here gave it as his opinion that the price of Canadian wheat would never decrease. He mentioned that this was due to conditions of life now prevalent in the dominion. The people of the west in general were living now as they would never live in the future. People in farming districts would soon demand higher living if they would stay, and this would result in grain soaring upward. Farms were now flocking in to the Canadian northwest from all quarters of the globe and they lived rough lives for the present in the hope that the future would be brightened by better conditions.

Feeding Problems Again.

The feeder in Ontario is face to face again with his feeding problems for the coming winter. As a rule only cattle have figured prominently in the average barn of the farmer and live stock raiser. Hog feeding is still popular, despite the low prices of last year. The supplies of hogs have lessened in the province and while the feed problems have been bad ones each farmer has managed to keep in the game to some extent, ready for expansion in case of big prices. Barley is much cheaper than last year and the probability is that more hogs will be fed on the farms of Ontario. Cattle Trade Deteriorating. It is further pointed out that the quality of cattle turned off the Ontario farms is decidedly inferior to those of a few years ago. Just why this should be the case is something of an enigma to the people who have watched the wonderful advance in the raising of pedigreed Shorthorn cattle. It is claimed that too much mixing of breeds is being carried on. From all indications cattle will be in demand next spring at fairly remunerative prices. Sheep and lamb feeding will be somewhat checked by the operation of the quarantine regulations. This winter will show better returns than last year. Feed is cheaper and so is labor and the cattle stocks have been cleaned out from the farms by last year's hard times.

Sheep Sell Poorly.

Sheep are proving poor sellers this year on the Ontario farms. Especially true of the breeders of pure-breds, who look to Americans to buy in considerable numbers. This state of things is primarily due to the imposition of an embargo upon sheep importations by the United States government, whereby a thirty days' quarantine is required on all sheep entering the United States. Probably in no other country can flocks be found free from disease than in Canada. The fairs throughout the dominion this fall have been well represented with good sheep and it is likely that Chicago will have a big show in this line at the International. In order to induce Canadian breeders to go there the American authorities have issued instructions raising the embargo on sheep that are being entered for show purposes.

FENCING AGAINST WOLVES.

Texas Ranchman to Put Wolf-Tight Fence Around 15,000 Acres.

Fort Stockton, Tex., Oct. 15.—One of the most stupendous undertakings in fencing against wolves is near completion on the Arthur G. Anderson ranch in Pecos county. Mr. Anderson is a stockman of many years' experience, handling all kinds of stock, and especially sheep, and being a good business man and a good calculator and having examined other wolf-proof fences, has decided to put about 150,000 acres under fence against wolves and other animals making depredations upon his flocks. The building of this fence will cost something like \$250 per mile, but Mr. Anderson's men say that the saving in the loss of sheep and labor will easily pay for his expense within three years. When the fence is fully completed a large force of hunters and trappers will be put to work with dogs and traps and nothing left undone until the pasture is clear of anything of the sheep killing kind, and when this is done the sheep will be turned loose in the pasture the same as cattle and worked on the same principle. There is never a part of the year when Pike's peak is entirely without snow, in the hottest July and August weather snow is to be found even at a considerable distance from the top of the mountains.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK ST. JOSEPH MO. UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY STORAGE This bank receives on storage in its vaults, under special guarantee, silverware, furs, paintings, and other valuable articles, at moderate rates—thus furnishing absolute security from loss by fire or burglary. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$800,000.00

Accounts of Banks and Bankers Received on Most Favorable Terms Correspondence Invited ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS BANK SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO. OFFICERS: I. A. VANT, President; G. G. EVERHARD, Vice-President; J. L. FREELAND, Cashier; E. A. GREGORY, Asst. Cashier. PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS: L. E. SWIFT, President of Swift & Company; EDWARD SWIFT, Vice-President of Swift & Company; EDWARD TILDEN, President of Libby, McNeil & Libby; G. W. WALLER, Manager Swift & Company; St. Joseph; EDWARD MORRIS, of Nelson Morris & Company; JOHN DONOVAN, Manager St. Joseph Stock Yards Co.; W. L. SKELEY, Treasurer St. Joseph Stock Yards Co.; I. A. VANT, President; G. G. EVERHARD, Vice-President.

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DROP INTO OCEAN

TWO MORE CREWS IN BERLIN BALLOON RACE RESCUED AT SEA.

ONE CONTESTANT MISSING

German Balloon "Busley" Has Not Been Heard From—Swiss Probable Winners of Race.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—Only one of the 23 balloons which started in the race for the international trophy on Sunday from Schmalzendorf is unaccounted for. This is the German balloon "Busley," under the command of Dr. Niemeyer, with Hans Hiedemann as assistant. Dispatches received here Wednesday from Cuxhaven announced that the Spanish contestant Castilla dropped into the ocean six miles north of Heligoland and that the navigators, Montojo and Robero were rescued by fishermen. This evening a dispatch was received from Molde, Norway, telling of the descent of the Swiss balloon "Helveta" in the ocean and the rescue of Col. Schaeck and E. Messner. The dispatch reads as follows: "Fishing boat Wednesday afternoon rescued occupants balloon Helveta at the last moment as they were sinking, the gas being totally exhausted. The balloon was saved. Schaeck and Messner will remain here over night and proceed to Christiansand Thursday."

Molde is only 22 miles southwest of Christiansand, and to reach this point the Helveta must have traveled about 1,250 kilometers, or 773 miles in a direct line, and must have traveled over the skagerrack or the still greater body of the North sea. This is by far the greatest distance yet reported to the credit of any of the contestants, the majority of whom either took a somewhat circular course, or were compelled to descend on account of their proximity to water.

The Helveta is the fifth balloon among the international contestants to come to grief; the Conqueror and the Montanes burst at a high altitude and the Saint Louis and Castilla were wrecked in the North sea. Although no casualties followed these disasters the escape of the ten men who were in the unfortunate balloons was almost miraculous.

A second report came from Molde late Wednesday night stating that another balloon was reported to have landed in Norway about the same place as the Helveta. The aero club officials here, however, are doubtful of this and believe that the report is simply another version of the Helveta's landing.

Hamburg, Oct. 15.—Montojo and Robero, who were rescued from the wrecked balloon Castilla, arrived here Wednesday night. Speaking of their experiences, Montojo said: "The balloon for more than an hour was sometimes in and sometimes out of the water near Heligoland. Finally we saw a fishing boat and we sprang into the water where we remained for some 20 minutes before being rescued. Two other balloons passed over Hamburg in our company."

A Banker's Munificent Gift. New York, Oct. 15.—It was announced Wednesday that James S. Kennedy, the New York banker, has given \$1,000,000 to the Presbyterian hospital of this city of which he is president. The money is to be used in construction of buildings. Other gifts made by Mr. Kennedy and previously announced are \$500,000 to Columbia university; \$500,000 building for the United charities; and \$250,000 to the School of Philanthropy.

Iowa Liquor Law Supreme. Davenport, Ia., Oct. 15.—Judge Smith McPherson in the United States court Wednesday gave a final decision in the case of the United Breweries against the Civic Federation of Davenport. He denied a restraining order, asked by the Breweries. He declared the Iowa liquor statute a quasi criminal law and said that the federal court had no power to interfere with its enforcement by state courts.

Trade Press Association Elects. Chicago, Oct. 15.—At the annual convention of the Federation of Trade Press associations held here Wednesday the following officers were elected: President, David Williams, of the "Iron Age," New York; vice president, C. V. Anderson of the "Dry Goods Reporter," Chicago; and secretary-treasurer, John C. Oswald of the "American Printer," New York.

Ambassador Creel Resigns. Mexico City, Oct. 15.—The Mexican foreign office has confirmed the resignation of Enrique C. Creel as ambassador to the United States. Senator Creel for some time past has held a double position of governor of the state of Chihuahua and ambassador at Washington, and he now desires to devote all his attention to the former office.

Balloon Keeper Charged With Murder. Springfield, Ill., Oct. 15.—An indictment for murder was returned Wednesday afternoon against Joseph Brinkman, a balloon keeper, in connection with the recent death of Mrs. Florence Moore Fanchert, 17 years old, whose body was horribly bruised and down whose throat acid had been poured.

THE MORSE TRIAL BEGINS

JURY TO TRY NEW YORK BANKER SECURED.

The Trial of F. Augustus Heinze Will Follow Conclusion of Morse Case.

New York, Oct. 15.—The first day of the trial of Charles W. Morse, former vice president and director of the National Bank of North America, and A. H. Curtis, former president of the institution, both of whom are under federal indictment for violation of the banking laws in the bank's management, closed Wednesday with the work of selecting a jury practically completed. Although but 12 men will be sworn in, counsel for each side accepted 18 tentative jurors at Wednesday's session of the United States circuit court, in which the trial was begun before Judge Hough.

Selection of 12 of these men will occupy most of Thursday's session after which taking of testimony will be begun. On the conclusion of the Morse-Curtis trial the trial of F. Augustus Heinze, the former "copper king," who is under indictment in the federal court of this district for the over-certification of checks of his brother, Otto, to the amount of about \$450,000 drawn on the Mercantile National bank, is scheduled to begin in the same court. Heinze, with his counsel, was present Wednesday when the circuit court session opened. At the time of the alleged over-certification of the checks F. Augustus Heinze was president of the Mercantile bank.

Behner Case to Jury.

Independence, Kan., Oct. 15.—The case of Henry Behner, charged with the murder of Tobias Sawyer, whom he suspected of the ruin of his daughter, went to the jury Wednesday night at five o'clock. The state presented in evidence a letter addressed to "Sandy T. Eveland," a former hired man of the Sawyer's, in which he was warned of the girl's condition and urged to leave. Four bankers identified the handwriting as that of Pearl Behner. On the reverse side was another letter asking him to send money to help the girl. The handwriting was identified as being similar to that of Mrs. Dan Hill, with whom the girl was staying following her departure from the Sawyers.

Two Killed by Exploding Boiler.

Clarksburg, W. Va., Oct. 15.—Harvey Barnes, aged 24, an employe of the South Penn Oil company, was blown to pieces and Huber Rankin, farm boss, was fatally injured, when a boiler at an oil well, near Bristol, exploded Wednesday. Rankin died just as he reached the Clarksburg hospital.

Western Union Shows Deficit.

New York, Oct. 15.—The annual report of the Western Union for the year ended June 30 shows revenues of \$28,582,212, a decrease from the previous year of \$4,274,194; total expenses \$25,179,215, a decrease of \$1,352,981, leaving a deficit for the year of \$43,825 after the payment of dividends and interest on bonds.

Arkansas Fight to Continue.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 15.—After a conference between the state railroad commission and representatives of the different railroads operating in this state, held here Wednesday, announcement was made that all efforts to reach a compromise in the passenger fare controversy had failed and the contest in the courts would continue.

Double Iowa Tragedy.

Shenandoah, Ia., Oct. 15.—Harley Bright, aged 24, son of a prominent business man of this place, is dead, and Miss Esther Cook, aged 15, his sweetheart, is fatally wounded as the result of what is believed to have been a murder and suicide by Bright.

Alton, Ill., Celebrates.

Alton, Ill., Oct. 15.—A three days' celebration of the Lincoln-Douglas debate held here October 15, 1858, began Wednesday. This was home-coming day. The celebration proper will occur Thursday.

NEW ORDER FILED

MANY GOVERNMENT OFFICES ARE BROUGHT UNDER CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

IN CONFORMITY WITH LAW

The Order Was Signed by the President Last Friday But Was Not Announced Until Wednesday.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Many government offices are brought into the classified executive service and future appointments to them must accordingly be filled under the civil service rules, under an executive order which the president signed last Friday and announced Wednesday. They include employees in the five civilized tribes commission, including clerks, stenographers, law clerks, interpreters, watchmen and messengers, 112 in all; persons connected with logging operations of the general land office, rangers, supervisors, foresters and other employes of the national parks and reservations, clerks in the bureau of education, paid from the general appropriation for educations in Alaska, "additional farmers," in the Indian service, employes connected with the allotting and irrigation projects in the Indian service, a law clerk and assistant in the state department, an inspector and overseer in the Fort Leavenworth penitentiary, and scattered employes in other departments, whose positions are similar to those which heretofore were classified and subject to examinations. The order according to the civil service commission, brings the service more completely into conformity with requirements of the civil service law, and it exempts from examination all positions and employments which cannot be so filled, such positions to be hereafter enumerated in a formal schedule of exceptions. The order is based on an opinion of the attorney general, under which the departments were required to report places whose duties are similar to those of competitive positions. Incumbents of the newly classified places cannot be transferred to other places, except upon approval by the commission after examination and when in the interest of the service.

Cattle Rate Arguments Completed.

St. Louis, Oct. 15.—Arguments were completed in the United States circuit court here Wednesday in the case of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway and 55 other roads to restrain the Interstate Commerce commission from putting into effect an order reducing terminal transfer charges on livestock at Chicago. Attorneys for both sides were instructed to file within four days condensed briefs, and announcement was made that the Interstate Commerce commission would delay the enforcement of the rate reduction order until October 30. It was to have become effective Thursday. By October 30, it is believed, the court will be ready to announce its decision.

Wedded at Church Meeting.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 15.—Notwithstanding the pallid, biggest year's business in its history in dollars and cents was done up to October 1, this year, by the board of church extensions of the Churches of Christ. This statement summarizes the annual report by the board delivered Wednesday before the international missionary convention. An attractive event of Wednesday's session was the wedding in the convention building of H. D. Hughes of Columbia, Mo., university and Miss Lula Lego of Champaign, Ill.

A Little Frost for Haskell.

Ottawa, O., Oct. 15.—Gov. Haskell of Oklahoma spoke to his former townsmen of Ottawa Wednesday night before a big crowd. In his address he criticized President Roosevelt very severely and defended his past record, denying many of the accusations against him. The reception tendered him was none too cordial and frequent outbursts of questions interrupted his address. Congressman Champ Clark was another speaker.

Refused to Reduce Banker's Bail.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 15.—In United States district court Wednesday Judge James S. Young refused to reduce the bail of William Montgomery, former cashier of the Wrecked Allegheny National bank, who is now in jail. The bond demanded is \$150,000. It was declared the bank was looted of \$1,250,000 and that Montgomery had admitted being responsible for a shortage of \$469,000.

\$500,000 Fire at Bisbee, Ariz.

Bisbee, Ariz., Oct. 15.—Fire destroyed property in this city Wednesday night estimated in value at \$500,000. Dynamite was resorted to to check the flames. A number of business houses on Main street, as well as residences on Castle and Clamson hills were wiped out. Several persons were injured by the explosion of dynamite but none fatally.

Army Chaplains to Meet.

Washington, Oct. 15.—A board of army chaplains, consisting of Chaplains Leslie R. Groves, Alfred A. Pruden, Second infantry, and Andrew C. Murphy, Seventh cavalry, has been appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., about April 4 next to investigate and report upon the subject of increased efficiency of chaplains.

A Stranger in Cudahy Home.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 15.—A stranger was found in the home of Edward A. Cudahy, the millionaire packer, Tuesday night who made his escape out of an open window on the second floor when a servant girl who found him screamed. He was well dressed and wore a silk hat. He was in the room of Edward, Jr., who was kidnapped seven years ago when discovered. The police were called but the stranger made his escape.

An Indian Charged With Bigamy.

New York, Oct. 15.—Henry Standing Bear, a fullblood Sioux Indian, who is a graduate of the Carlisle Indian school and formerly was a fullback on the Carlisle football eleven, was arraigned in court here Wednesday, charged with bigamy. The complainant is Hazel M. Moran of St. Louis, who said she was a graduate of Smith college at Northampton, Mass.

To Paint the President.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The president Wednesday received Jose de Camp, an artist, and arranged for a number of sittings for a picture which Mr. De Camp will paint of the president for the class of 1880 in which Mr. Roosevelt graduated from Harvard.

Wireless Station at Willemstad.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, Oct. 15.—A wireless telegraph station has been established here and will be officially opened October 19. The call letter is "CRC" and the wave lengths are estimated at 600 to 700 meters.

TUCKER TO HOT SPRINGS

ACCUSED ARMY OFFICER IS CRITICALLY ILL.

Was Ordered to Government Hospital at the Request of Mrs. John A. Logan.

St. Louis, Oct. 15.—Col. William F. Tucker, assistant paymaster of the United States army, on whom a warrant was served at Decatur, Ill., early Tuesday, charging wife desertion, left Iron Mountain train at nine o'clock Wednesday night.

Col. Tucker is a very sick man, and whether he will survive the journey is problematical. He was accompanied to the Union station by Dr. Louis H. Behrens, the house physician who was called into the case Tuesday night.

Accompanying Col. Tucker to Hot Springs are G. E. Frey of Chicago and his sister, Mrs. Myrtle Platt, a former teacher in the Philippines, who has been nursing Col. Tucker in his present illness; Mrs. Jennie T. Johnson of Oak Park, Ill., who is a sister of Col. Tucker, and a Filipino servant. Col. Tucker will be taken to the government hospital at Hot Springs whether he was ordered by Secretary of War Wright.

The action of Secretary Wright, it appears, was taken at the instigation of Mrs. John A. Logan, the mother-in-law of the colonel, who desired that he be no longer nursed by Mrs. Platt. Under the rules of the hospital at Hot Springs, outside nurses are not permitted to care for patients there.

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Lunched at the White House.

Washington, Oct. 15.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at luncheon Wednesday a party of English people including Lord Northcliffe, Lady Northcliffe, Mrs. Harmsworth, Lord Northcliffe's mother and Mrs. Douglas Pennant. Other guests were Secretary Root, Secretary Straus and Mrs. Straus; Former Census Director Dr. Robert Porter, William B. Cutting of New York, H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago, and Charles De Key of New York.

A Notable Passenger List.

Southampton, Oct. 15.—The steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie left here at four o'clock Wednesday for New York. Among her passengers are Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island; Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt; and Henry P. Davidson, vice president of the First National bank of New York, and Prof. A. P. Andrews, who have been abroad as members of the National Monetary commission and Princess and Marie Ysebourg Und Buedingen.

A Stranger in Cudahy Home.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 15.—A stranger was found in the home of Edward A. Cudahy, the millionaire packer, Tuesday night who made his escape out of an open window on the second floor when a servant girl who found him screamed. He was well dressed and wore a silk hat. He was in the room of Edward, Jr., who was kidnapped seven years ago when discovered. The police were called but the stranger made his escape.

An Indian Charged With Bigamy.

New York, Oct. 15.—Henry Standing Bear, a fullblood Sioux Indian, who is a graduate of the Carlisle Indian school and formerly was a fullback on the Carlisle football eleven, was arraigned in court here Wednesday, charged with bigamy. The complainant is Hazel M. Moran of St. Louis, who said she was a graduate of Smith college at Northampton, Mass.

To Paint the President.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The president Wednesday received Jose de Camp, an artist, and arranged for a number of sittings for a picture which Mr. De Camp will paint of the president for the class of 1880 in which Mr. Roosevelt graduated from Harvard.

Wireless Station at Willemstad.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, Oct. 15.—A wireless telegraph station has been established here and will be officially opened October 19. The call letter is "CRC" and the wave lengths are estimated at 600 to 700 meters.

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St. Joseph, Missouri

FLAG TO CHICAGO

DETROIT DEFEATED IN FINAL GAME OF WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES.

TOTAL RECEIPTS \$94,976

Of This Sum the Players Get \$46,000 and the Owners and National Commission \$48,000.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—By defeating Detroit Wednesday afternoon 2 to 0 the Chicago team of the National league retained its title as the champion baseball team of the world.

The present series differed but little from that of last year. In the previous series Detroit managed to get one tie game and went down in four straight defeats. In the present series Detroit snatched one victory out of the five games played.

The Chicago team, according to the critics, showed superiority in every department of the game in the series as a whole, although this superiority was not so apparent on the day that Detroit batted a victory off Pfeister's curves. Detroit was handicapped by Schmidt's inability to cut down runners at second and by the failure of her heavy hitting outfield to bat at critical moments when hits meant runs. None of Detroit pitchers seemed able to consistently puzzle the Chicago batsmen, for even Mullin, who pitched Detroit's only victory, was found for seven hits. Throughout the series Chicago's hitting was opportune. The occasions were rare when with men on bases and runs needed, a Chicago batsman was not there with the needed hit.

The games were singularly free from squabbling and on only two or three occasions were the decisions of the umpires questioned. At no time was it necessary for a player to be sent to the bench to enforce discipline and good order. The series, however, created less interest in the two cities most affected than that of last year, if the attendance may be taken as a guide. The paid admissions were only 62,232 for the five games and the receipts totaled but \$94,976 as compared with \$101,000 last year. The attendance at the final game Wednesday afternoon was but 6,210, with gross receipts of \$9,577.50.

Of the money taken in the players of Chicago, the winning team, gets \$27,569, and the Detroit players \$18,446. The club owners get \$19,681 apiece and the national commission \$9,447.

When the last man on the Detroit side went out Wednesday the pendulum of victory passed its center line.

Killed by Apple Pie.

Stanford, Ill., Oct. 15.—Carl and Clarence James, aged six and eight years respectively, died here suddenly by Wednesday night from ptomaine poisoning, after eating mouldy apple pie.

tween the two leagues. In 1903 the world's championship emblem went to Boston of the American league; in the succeeding series New York brought it back to the National league. In the following year the Chicago "White Stockings" recaptured it for the younger organization. Last year the Chicago "Cubs" brought it back to the National league by defeating Detroit. But this year the pendulum did not swing back and the flag remains as the proudest exhibits which President Murphy has to display at the West Side ball park in Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—The Chicago team expects to add a material sum to its earnings by two exhibition games to be played on the Chicago grounds next Saturday and Sunday with the Detroit. President Murphy has announced that all the receipts will be distributed among the players. Covaldeski, the left-handed pitcher of the Philadelphia club, who shattered the hopes of the New York team by winning three games of the last New York-Philadelphia series, will be one of the pitchers in the exhibition games and probably will be given the first \$1,500 of the receipts.

President Murphy declares the season one of the most successful financially in the history of the Chicago National league team.

To Stamp Out False Billing.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.—Interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane Wednesday said that it is the intention of the commission to stamp out the practice of false billing by shippers and that the indictments by the grand jury in New York City of the American News company, and others in New York were the result of the commission's investigation.

Two Churches Merge.

Denton, Tex., Oct. 15.—The international Holiness churches and the Pentecostal church of the Nazarene effected a consolidation at Pilot Point last night under the name of the Church of the Nazarene, which will now include 250 churches and 10,000 members, representing every state in the Union.

A Massachusetts Strike Ended.

Lynn, Mass., Oct. 15.—The strike of lathers which has bought operations in the majority of the Lynn shoe factories practically to a standstill for the past two weeks, was officially declared off Wednesday, and the men will return to work in all the factories shortly.

Killed by Apple Pie.

Stanford, Ill., Oct. 15.—Carl and Clarence James, aged six and eight years respectively, died here suddenly by Wednesday night from ptomaine poisoning, after eating mouldy apple pie.

Bevo advertisement with logo and text: "Have You Heard of 'Bevo'?"

AMUSEMENTS section including BIJOU DREAM and MOVING PICTURES.

POPULAR ADVERTISING section including J. C. HEDENBERG.

BELTING! advertisement for LEWIS SUPPLY CO.

VOTE FOR KENDALL B. RANDOLPH advertisement.

STOCKMEN, TAKE NOTICE! advertisement for KEYWOOD'S CAFE.

KODAKS advertisement for KODAK FINISHING.

Missouri Hunter Shot Himself advertisement.



TO THE RESCUE!