

# STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

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

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## DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 28 Cars, 878 Cattle; 66 Cars, 5,139 Hogs; 11 Cars, 2,274 Sheep.

## FEW STEERS ON OFFER

Market a Nominal Affair—Better Class of Steers Steady for the Week.

## COWS AND HEIFERS STEADY

Good to Choice Butcher Stuff Selling Well; Common Grades Are Off for the Week—Calves and Bulls Unchanged—Good Feeders in Demand; Slack Inquiry for Stockers—Hogs Opened Slow at Lower Prices—Sheep Steady.

## RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1908.

	1908	1907	Dec. Inc.
Cattle	567,328	597,261	29,933
Hogs	2,243,953	1,811,625	432,328
Sheep	569,543	742,410	172,867
Horses	22,911	28,522	5,611

## LIVE STOCK IN SIGHT.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	3,000	30,000	15,000
Kansas City	2,000	10,000	5,000
South Omaha	1,000	5,000	2,500
St. Joseph	900	5,100	2,300
East St. Louis	1,500	10,500	1,800
Totals	9,000	60,000	29,800
Yesterday	20,250	65,700	29,600
Week ago	10,200	82,900	21,900
Month ago	13,100	53,500	15,000
Year ago	10,000	59,500	15,900

## RECEIPTS BY CARS.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. & G. west	22	33	11
C. & G. east	33	11	11
G. I. & P.	11	11	11
Great Western	11	11	11
Missouri Pacific	11	11	11
St. Joseph & Grand Island	7	11	11
A. T. & S. F.	4	11	11
Total	109	109	109

## CATTLE.

Prices Hold Steady—Conditions For the Week Fair.

Less than 1,000 cattle arrived today and of these a considerable proportion was direct to the killers. There were but few steers on sale, but these were picked up readily at full steady to firm prices and the week finishes with the market for fat cattle in fair condition.

This has been a week of liberal marketing at all leading primary points. Locally the total of 14,400 is 4,300 ahead of last week and at five points the aggregate of 176,000 is 23,000 larger than for last week. This large volume of cattle has included a very big proportion of common and trashy stock and comparatively few fully fat corn-fed steers. The condition of large percentage of common stock is not an unusual one at this season of the year, as it is a time of unloading stock that owners do not want to carry into winter.

The market for fat cattle has been holding up well as could be expected under the rush of the country to unload. For steers selling from about \$5.50 up there is little change in prices for the week and a ready outlet has been found every day. For steers selling below \$5.50 the trade has shown the effect of liberal supplies and prices are weak and a shade lower.

The best steers here this week have sold at \$7.25 and were very well ripened weighty heaves on Christmas order in quality, although not fancy; other choice steers have sold at \$6.75 to \$7.10, but there have been few selling above \$6.50 with the bulk of fair to good dressed beef steers of all weight going between \$5.50 and \$6.25 with common to fair light and medium weighty going at \$4.25 to \$5.25.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers.

No.	Wt.	Price	No.	Wt.	Price
20	1,068.5	15	1	1,110.4	35
1	840.4	65			

## COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

There were few features to the cow and heifer trade today. Receipts were of the usual moderate Friday character and while there was no snap to the trade, prices were practically unchanged. Bulls and calves moved at steady prices.

A spreading out in the range of cow and heifer values has been noted this week. Salesmen have experienced no difficulty in cashing good to choice butcher and dressed beef grades and prices on these kinds have held up well, current prices being fully steady with a week ago. On the other hand common and medium stuff has met a poor reception at the hands of buyers and prices indicate a decline of 15¢ to 25¢ for the week. Canners have bore the brunt of the decline and have been difficult sellers. Medium cows, selling at \$2.00 to \$3.50, are around 15¢ lower than a week ago. Light fleshy heifers show a similar break. Cows selling upward of \$3.50 have sold at steady prices and useful butcher heifers, appraised at \$3.65 and up, have been

taken readily at steady prices. A few choice cows landed at \$3.00 to \$5.50, but a range of \$3.75 to \$4.40 took a large share of the good dressed beef grades. A fair class of butcher cows sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Few choice heifers have been noted and most of the decent offerings found outlet at \$3.75 to \$4.50, a few of the better grades making \$4.75 to \$5.25.

There has been no material change in the bull market this week.

Calves are strong to 25¢ higher for the week. Prices range from \$3.00 to \$7.00 for common to choice offerings.

Heifers.

	1908	1907	Dec. Inc.
1	830.4	50	4
2	672.3	50	1
3	790.4	25	1
4	750.3	50	29
5	773.3	75	1
6	780.3	50	1
7	1,010.3	75	6
8	691.3	25	1
9	470.3	75	2
10	625.3	50	1
11	610.3	75	1

Cows.

	1908	1907	Dec. Inc.
1	1,046.4	25	2
2	965.2	75	8
3	1,043.3	75	9
4	925.2	60	2
5	1,026.3	60	2
6	1,060.2	60	2
7	943.2	55	8
8	943.2	55	8
9	1,046.3	40	24
10	951.2	55	5
11	1,030.3	40	3
12	993.2	50	5
13	950.3	40	21
14	823.2	35	3
15	1,135.3	25	5
16	820.2	25	3
17	950.3	25	29
18	835.2	25	1
19	940.3	25	1
20	770.2	25	2
21	990.3	15	11
22	736.2	25	2
23	1,140.3	15	1
24	740.2	25	2
25	950.3	00	2
26	630.2	25	2
27	880.3	00	6
28	713.2	20	2
29	920.2	90	28
30	828.3	20	2
31	770.2	75	3
32	776.2	00	0

Bulls and Steers.

	1908	1907	Dec. Inc.
1	1,170.4	00	1
2	1,130.3	00	0
3	1,460.3	75	2
4	1,378.2	85	8
5	1,430.3	75	1
6	1,060.2	75	6
7	930.2	50	18
8	1,232.2	75	1
9	1,400.3	25	1

Veal Calves.

	1908	1907	Dec. Inc.
1	180.7	00	7
2	160.6	00	0
3	180.7	00	1
4	99.5	75	0
5	170.7	00	1
6	100.5	50	0
7	155.7	00	1
8	120.5	50	0
9	160.7	00	4
10	110.5	00	0
11	120.7	00	2
12	250.4	50	0
13	100.6	75	1
14	200.4	50	0
15	140.6	75	1
16	210.4	00	0
17	160.6	75	2
18	230.4	00	0
19	120.6	50	2
20	370.4	00	0
21	125.6	50	1
22	130.3	50	0
23	120.6	50	2
24	260.3	50	0
25	120.6	50	2
26	363.3	50	0
27	120.6	50	2
28	180.6	25	1
29	210.3	50	0
30	400.2	50	0
31	256.2	00	0

Stockers and Feeders.

Not much business in this line was transacted on the open market, as receipts were limited. There was good inquiry for feeders with flesh and weight but light and medium weight stockers met a peddling outlet at steady to weak prices.

Demand in this branch of trade has centered this week in good fleshy feeders, buyers having the desired weight and quality met quick sale and prices are closing steady to strong compared with a week ago. A large proportion of the useful feeders sold in a range of \$4.40 to \$4.85. An Iowa feeder took out a bunch of warmed-up 1,100 lb steers Thursday at a cost of \$4.40, having to compete with killers for the kind he wanted. Yard traders accumulated quite a showing of weighty feeders early in the week, but the movement to the country has been brisk and nothing in the feeder line will be carried over to next week. While good, fleshy feeders have sold freely the outlet for thin, light and medium weight stockers has been very narrow. This end of the market has had dull, unsatisfactory tone and prices now current are 15¢ to 25¢ lower than a week ago. Speculative dealers have a large showing of this class of material on hand which they are anxious to dispose of at the reduced range. Anyone wanting thin steers to rough through the winter can find some bargains at this time.

Stock cows and heifers are off 10¢ to 15¢ for the week.

Stockers and Feeders.

Yearlings and Calves.

	1908	1907	Dec. Inc.
1	660.3	55	1
2	640.3	25	1
3	620.3	35	1

Feeding Cows and Stock Heifers.

	1908	1907	Dec. Inc.
1	701.3	00	1
2	430.2	50	0
3	590.2	85	3
4	810.2	25	0
5	700.2	60	1
6	860.2	25	0
7	470.2	60	1

Feeding Bulls and Steers.

	1908	1907	Dec. Inc.
1	1,100.3	25	1

Packer's Cattle Purchases.

	1908	1907	Dec. Inc.
Swift and Company	400		
Morris Packing Co.	300		
Hammond Packing Co.	300		
Total	900		

Packer's Purchases Yesterday.

	1908	1907	Dec. Inc.
Swift & Co.	685	2,843	993
Hammond	315	1,838	481
Morris	663	1,832	200
Total	1,663	6,613	1,879

Stock Cattle Purchases Yesterday.

	1908	1907	Dec. Inc.
J. V. Atkins	193		
Maxwell, Spayde & Co.	131		
Joseph Baker	95		
George Spencer & Co.	67		
W. R. Roundtree	47		
H. C. Peters	44		
Charles Tramp	14		
W. E. Kennedy	11		
B. Maxwell	6		
George Rockwood	4		
Country and order buyers	381		
Total	968		

HOGS.

Lower Prices Demanded by Packers—Forenoon Trade Slow.

A record of 422,000 hogs at five primary markets for five expired market days of the week was sufficient to cause a weaker turn in prices to-day. All outside points were reported as opening lower than the local market and local buyers at once set their pins for a full 10 cent decline here. Sellers opposed this and there was practically no business done until well along to-ward noon. The buyers hung for the decline until they were able to start

trade on a basis of 5 to 10 cents under bulk prices of the previous day. Pigs continue to hold about steady.

Quality of hogs does not change much and range in price continues wide due to the presence of a large proportion of light weights. Ordinarily at this market at this season of year the range in prices is not more than 25 cents while at present it is from 75 cents to \$1.00.

Prices ranged from \$5.10 to \$5.65, with the best selling at \$5.10 to \$5.45. The bulk yesterday sold at \$5.20 to \$5.60, a week ago at \$5.30 to \$5.70, a month ago at \$5.65 to \$5.90, a year ago at \$4.40 to \$4.65, two years ago at \$4.15 to \$4.20, three years ago at \$4.75 to \$4.85, four years ago at \$4.35 to \$4.55.

Pigs and Lights—190 lbs. and Under.

No.	Av. Sbk. Price	No.	Av. Sbk. Price
97	191.40	93	168.40
98	189.40	94	161.40
99	187.40	95	155.40
100	185.40	96	149.40
101	183.40	97	143.40
102	181.40	98	137.40
103	179.40	99	131.40
104	177.40	100	125.40
105	175.40	101	119.40
106	173.40	102	113.40
107	171.40	103	107.40
108	169.40	104	101.40
109	167.40	105	95.40
110	165.40	106	89.40
111	163.40	107	83.40
112	161.40	108	77.40
113	159.40	109	71.40
114	157.40	110	65.40
115	155.40	111	59.40
116	153.40	112	53.40
117	151.40	113	47.40
118	149.40	114	41.40
119	147.40	115	35.40
120	145.40	116	29.40
121	143.40	117	23.40
122	141.40	118	17.40
123	139.40	119	11.40
124	137.40	120	5.40

Heavy and Mixed—300 lbs. and Upward.

No.	Av. Sbk. Price	No.	Av. Sbk. Price
60	288.40	56	221.40
61	286.40	57	215.40
62	284.40	58	209.40
63	282.40	59	203.40
64	280.40	60	197.40
65	278.40	61	191.40
66	276.40	62	185.40
67	274.40	63	179.40
68	272.40	64	173.40
69	270.40	65	167.40
70	268.40	66	161.40
71	266.40	67	155.40
72	264.40	68	149.40
73	262.40	69	143.40
74	260.40	70	137.40
75	258.40	71	131.40
76	256.40	72	125.40
77	254.40	73	119.40
78	252.40	74	113.40
79	250.40	75	107.40
80	248.40	76	101.40
81	246.40	77	95.40
82	244.40	78	89.40
83	242.40	79	83.40
84	240.40	80	77.40
85	238.40	81	71.40
86	236.40	82	65.40
87	234.40	83	59.40
88	232.40	84	53.40
89	230.40	85	47.40
90	228.40	86	41.40
91	226.40	87	35.40
92	224.40	88	29.40
93	222.40	89	23.40
94	220.40	90	17.40
95	218.40	91	11.40
96	216.40	92	5.40

Odds, Ends and Wagon Hogs.

No.	Av. Sbk. Price	No.	Av. Sbk. Price
5	328.40	50	200.40
6	326.40	51	194.40
7	324.40	52	188.40
8	322.40	53	182.40
9	320.40	54	176.40

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WILL SOLVE THE PROBLEM.

Note the prediction: It is the interurban electric railroad that will finally solve the question of making the Ozark country of Missouri boom until it can be heard across the oceans.

CLOSE TO SHORTEST DAY.

We are getting right close to the shortest day of the year. Also it is worth noting that the closer we get to the shortest day of the year, the shorter gets the deficiency in cattle receipts at the St. Joseph market for the year.

DOES LOOK THAT WAY.

Journal Stockman: It looks as if the packers' bearish talk on hogs was frightening the country into marketing the porkers before the bottom drops out of the market. A few long heads, here and there, refuse to be stampeded. Great will be their reward.

CHRISTMAS AND ORATORY.

My first appearance as a public speaker was at a Sunday school Christmas doings. I think I must have been all of six years old at the time, and I have often envied the people on that occasion the rare intellectual and eloquent treat they must have had when they heard my beautiful organ with its wealth of tonal power and wonderful interpretative temperament voicing the sonorous periods that Brother Jeremiah Kelly had written out for me on four pages of note-paper, blue-lined and stamped with an Indian's head up in the corner, writes Eugene Wood in New England Magazine. One phrase of it and one alone has clung to me through all the changing scenes of life since then, like a cockle-burr in a cow's tail. It is this: "Dear lambs of the flock." I remember it because my mother had such a time explaining to me that though the children were not really little sheeps, like the lambs out at Uncle Doe's and grandpa's, Brother Kelly was not telling stories, which is naughty and which you get smacked for telling. Nor was he making fun of them and calling names, which is also naughty.

LIQUIDATION OF HOGS.

Live Stock World: For the past three months hogs have been pouring into market in numbers far in excess of expectations. Because of drought conditions in the late summer many predicted that the runs in the fall would be slim because the hogs would not be in condition to ship. This did not seem to make any difference with the farmer who shipped them anyway. The result was that all through September and October the market here was greatly oversupplied with light hogs and young pigs taken off pasture. Such a sacrifice seemed unfortunate and will probably result in a shortage later on. The big run Monday was a great surprise to the trade, though a liberal supply was due. Like the record supply of cattle a few weeks ago the contribution of hogs was more an accident than a result of design. Prices for hogs lately have been pretty good and there is no concealing the fact that there is a feverish desire on the part of the country to get rid of hogs as fast as possible on account of high priced feed. As long as corn is selling at the present figure farmers will be eager to sell their hogs unless prices should advance enough to give them more encouragement.

WHY IS IT A JOKE?

Why longer treat the Ozark country in Missouri as a joke? Why treat that section of the state ever allowed to become a joke? The latter question can only be answered at the risk of incurring the everlasting wrath of a lot of people who came to Missouri before the war and haven't done much since. They simply exist; they don't live, and their mode of existing on corn pone, razor back pork and what they can trap and shoot has become a disease with them.

The first question is the one that should now, and will, attract attention. Solve it and the condition suggested by the latter will disappear.

Colorado has, within a few years, achieved a national reputation for her fruit products. Colorado fruit growing is confined almost exclusively to her valleys. Here and there in the mountainous regions of the state are found little valleys that are wonderfully rich in soil qualities favorable to fruit culture. At a cost of from \$30 per acre upward, these valleys are supplied with irrigation water, the ground is leveled off and planted to fruits. No flower garden is attended with more zealous and studious care than are these Colorado fruit farms. Once in bearing these orchards pay big dividends on valuations of \$250 to \$750 per acre and upward.

In Colorado, fruit culture is necessarily confined to valleys and basins because irrigation is an absolute necessity. In Missouri the Ozark country is in the rain belt. Table lands as well as valleys can be successfully cultivated. In Colorado comparatively little of the country is available for fruit farming; in the Ozarks comparatively little of the land is not available for cultivation.

It is already demonstrated that the Ozark region in Missouri is specially adapted both in soil and climatic conditions to the growing of fruits. The land is cheap. It does not cost any more to clear the land of timber and get it ready for planting orchards than it does to get irrigation water on the Colorado valleys. In bearing the Ozark orchard yields dividends as large as do the Colorado orchards. This has been demonstrated within the past two seasons by people who went into Ozark fruit culture.

Then, why longer treat the Ozark country as a joke?

Michigan mutton finishers are badly bottled up by the quarantine, otherwise the lamb market would not be so healthy.

IN WOMAN'S REALM

Wax Hat Pins. A fad of the hour is the making of hatpins. Many a woman has fashioned a supply for her own use, and it is safe to say that a considerable number already have been made for Christmas gifts.

How are they made? It is all so simple that to read of the process will bring a smile. To be sure, the pins of home manufacture may not wear a lifetime, but then who wants a hatpin to do service long in these days of ever changing fashions?

The new hatpins are made of sealing wax. Absurd isn't it? One must confess it sounds so, and yet they are really remarkably artistic.

First, get some plain, cheap hatpins. It is well to see that the points are good.

Sticks of sealing wax of several different colors will be needed. The finest sealing wax usually comes scented, but the ordinary wax will answer every purpose and be less expensive.

For heating the wax, either a wax taper or an alcohol lamp is best. The lamp will require less attention, for it will burn a long time without replenishing, whereas the tapers are soon gone.

Hold the end of the wax over the flame until soft and then dot the head of the hatpin with it, taking care that the wax does not become blackened or take fire.

While the wax is still warm, mold it by rolling it between the fingers and the palm of the hand into any desired shape. The pear shape is the one most in vogue today.

As soon as the wax is cool, plunge the top into a tumbler of cold water. This hardens the wax. Then dry it carefully.

Now comes the so-called finishing process. Dot the hatpin head with its foundation coat of wax with melted wax of one or more contrasting colors, revolving the pin continually, so that the colors will blend as they flow around the constantly moving hatpin head.

One may make any color predominate according to the amount of wax of that color put on.

Plunge the pin again into cold water and let it remain some minutes. Dry it thoroughly and then pass it over the flame quickly, to obtain the fascinating luster which gives the pin its beauty. Now the work is done.

The possibilities of sealing wax hatpins are many and varied.

If one wishes, she may have a set of pins to harmonize with any hat or costume.

By studying color values one may simulate almost any of the semi-precious stones. Turquoise blue is most attractive, and malachite and lapis lazuli are not difficult to copy.

Time may be saved in making these hatpins if several are fashioned at one sitting.

Maple Pudding Sauce. Whites of two eggs, one and one-half cups of granulated sugar, one cup of milk and one teaspoonful of Mapleine. Cook the sugar and milk until it thickens a little, then add the egg whites beaten stiff and the Mapleine.

Clothes Have Personality. Are you a "type," Madam or Mademoiselle?

If not, it really behooves you to evolve into one.

For the note of "personality" in clothes has never been more emphasized than this present season.

Take the matter of coiffure, for instance. The smart women have all

will be the first time that any engraving work has been done with official equipment by the Peking government.

All of the foreign governments that have adopted a system for engraving securities have inaugurated the work by means of American artisans, except Japan, which sent students to familiarize themselves with American methods.

In charge of the Japanese system is Mr. Oyama of Yokohama, a nephew of the old Japanese general, Oyama, who worked here for six or seven years, closely observing every phase of the work of the bureau, where he became well acquainted with its present head, Director Ralph.

DON'T HUG, NEW ARMY RULE.

Soldier Meets Pretty Girl—Six Months for a Minute's Joy.

Washington.—Six months' hard labor and forfeiture of \$50 pay for the privilege of hugging a pretty girl for one minute—that is the price which Private Albert Anderson, Company F, Seventh Infantry, is now paying at Fort Wayne, Ind.

The hug happened on a street car while Private Anderson was returning from Detroit to the fort.

Although the prosaic military records make no mention of the fact, it is presumed that the young woman was a bewitching vision with a fluffy ruffe attachments and a peck-a-boo shirt-waist. Anyhow an overpowering desire came over Soldier Anderson to embrace the vision. His sergeant, who was riding with him, gave him a "lawful order to refrain from putting his arm around" her.

Not even the fear of punishment, much less the publicity, could restrain the yearning of the soldier, however, and he proceeded with the hug. The result was that Anderson was charged with "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," convicted and sentenced.

Do the Work First. Pondering on the unknowable is wasted time when you have other work to do. Do your day's work first, look on the bright side, and if you must think of these problems, join a class in psychology or philosophy.

HIS BEARD TEN FEET LONG.

Scotchman Seeks American Wife Who Dotes on Whiskered Men.

New York.—Alastair Wilkie of Perth, Scotland, who has arrived in this city, boasts the possession of the longest beard in the world. The beard is ten feet long, and is tucked down under his coat and wrapped about his waist.

Mr. Wilkie, who is a rich cattle raiser and has broad lands in his native country, said that it was not for the distinction of having the longest known beard that he had grown the hirsute adornment.

He frankly admitted that he had come here to see if he couldn't make some lovable American girl his wife.

Instead of arriving with the mere distinction of a title of count, or duke, or prince—and no money—he says that he intends to make his search for an American wife on the strength of his belief that long whiskers appeal to the American girl.

The bank book, with several millions represented in it, will, of course be a factor; but Mr. Wilkie evidently doesn't think money is the all-in-all in life, and he is willing to share the money with a spouse whom he can really love.

"I shall remain here probably a month or so," said Mr. Wilkie, "and if I meet a good wife, I shall marry her and go back to Scotland. I think your girls regard a man with such a beard as I have a manly man, and I guess they like such a human being."

Splitting One at a Time. "Gracious, Nora!" called the housewife, impatiently. "Isn't dinner nearly ready?"

"No, mum," responded Nora, through the speaking tube, "awn it won't be ready for two hours yet."

"Two hours! Why, what in the world is the cause of the delay?"

"Why, mum, you said you wanted split pea soup, awn, faith, it has taken me two hours awn twenty minutes to split three hundred peas, awn thor are four hundred awn sixty-nine to be split yet. Oi counted thim meself."

Formation of Character. Experience has proved that man has always been the creature of the circumstances in which he has been placed; and that it is the character of those circumstances which inevitably makes him ignorant or intelligent, vicious or virtuous, wretched or happy.

Pepper Hash. Take two dozen and a half green peppers and remove the seeds from half of them. Chop fine and mix with two large heads of cabbage and two dozen onions, also chopped fine. Put into a large earthen or wooden vessel and scatter between the layers one cup of salt. Let it stand twenty-four hours, then drain and press-out as much of the juice as possible. Stir through the peppers one cup grated horse-radish, then turn over them a scalding pickle consisting of one gallon cider vinegar, one cup brown sugar, one cup white mustard seed and one tablespoonful celery seed. Keep in a cool place. It will be ready for use in a week.

When it boils, add a half table-spoonful of corn starch dissolved in cold water. Stir till the sauce is clear and thick.

Add brandy to taste.

Pepper Hash. Take two dozen and a half green peppers and remove the seeds from half of them. Chop fine and mix with two large heads of cabbage and two dozen onions, also chopped fine. Put into a large earthen or wooden vessel and scatter between the layers one cup of salt. Let it stand twenty-four hours, then drain and press-out as much of the juice as possible. Stir through the peppers one cup grated horse-radish, then turn over them a scalding pickle consisting of one gallon cider vinegar, one cup brown sugar, one cup white mustard seed and one tablespoonful celery seed. Keep in a cool place. It will be ready for use in a week.

When it boils, add a half table-spoonful of corn starch dissolved in cold water. Stir till the sauce is clear and thick.

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Kansas Farm & Ranch Lands

Valley Alfalfa Land

WOULD you buy a farm that is all bottom land, improved, with running stream, (Never known to overflow). Fenced and cross fenced, everything in fairly good condition. Nearly every acre of this land will produce three and four crops of alfalfa every year and I can prove it to you by the crops taken from pieces now seeded.

I have several farms of this kind for sale at from \$15 to \$25 per acre. These farms are real money makers and I know you will agree with me when you see them. Write size of tract wanted and I will immediately send guaranteed description of the best bargain I have.

Yours Truly, W. K. McINLEY, NESS CITY, KANSAS.

Colorado Farm & Ranch Lands

James J. Hill, Said:

"There is but one crop of Land," there will never be another. Buy IRRIGATED LAND while you can.

Agents wanted. Write Colorado & Interstate Realty Company

Rocky Ford, Colorado

THE RANCH YOU WANT!

1,600 ACRES

Thirty-five miles from Montrose, 50 acres in cultivation, 300 more available for cultivation, wheat, barley, rye grow well without irrigation. Good log houses and barns, unlimited supply wood and water. For further particulars, address:

REDLAND REALTY COMPANY, MONTROSE, COLORADO.

COLORADO FRUIT LANDS.

WRITE TO F. D. ALLEE, Grand Junction, Colo.

Ask him about Grand Valley Fruit Lands.

CHASE'S Queen Quality CHOCOLATES

Plases Everybody Try Some for Xmas

I've in Town, Honey!

What is more conducive to a good breakfast than

Aunt Jemima's Pancakes?

Try a package of her pancake flour.

You'll wonder why you haven't used it before.

Your grocer has it in tightly sealed packages.

Made by the Millers of the celebrated GOLDEN SHEAF and ROYAL No. 10 Flours.

Ask your grocer for these brands, they are the best.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

ST. JOSEPH MO. UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

RESERVE

Very often active business men desire to lay aside a portion of their income to remain untouched for a possible emergency. The Certificates of Deposit issued by this bank are the safest and best form of employing funds, the use of which may be required in the near future. Interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum is paid.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$800,000.00

G. H. FURBECK T. C. HURT

FURBECK & HURT

Manufacturers of ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA PRODUCTS

Manufacturers' Agents of High and Low Pressure Steam and Water Packings, ASBESTOS AND RUBBER ROOFING

Daniel P. P. Rod and Ebonite Sheet Packings, Mineral Wool Hair Felt, Washes, Building Papers of all kinds; Keystone Hair Insulator for Sound, Heat and Cold; Hose, Belting, Sides, Cut and Wire Lacing; Fire proof and cold water paints; kearsage boiler gaskets.

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FARMERS!

Build your own telephone lines. We will sell you the Wire, Pins, Brackets, Cross-arms, Insulators, Knobs, Ground Rods, Lightning Arrestors, Batteries, Telephones and Tools at closest market prices and give you prompt delivery out of St. Joseph. Send for price list.

AMERICAN ELECTRIC CO.

(Reid & Platt.) 218-220 South Seventh St., St. Joseph, Mo.

Publicity Pays. Try The Stock Yards Journal

EXPORT GROWTH

Outgoing Trade in Manufactures for Year Three-Quarters of Billion Dollars.

DNE HALF WENT TO EUROPE

Contiguous American Territories Were Good Buyers. Stand Second.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—Manufactures exported from the United States in the fiscal year 1908 aggregated three-quarters of a billion dollars, a larger total than in any preceding year.

TO MAKE CHURCH ATTRACTIVE

Preacher Wants Theater and Bowling Alleys Attached.

Chicago.—A church with a theater, billiard room, bowling alley, gymnasium, swimming pool and other amusement features attached was proposed and advocated by Rev. Frank G. Smith of the Warren Avenue Congregational church in his sermon.

EFFECTS A LARGE SAVING.

New Two-Cent Postage Rate to Britain Means Much to People.

New York.—One result of the new two-cent postage rate to Britain, according to Postmaster Morgan, will be the saving of \$1,350 a day to the senders of letters.

GIVES BACK HIS PENSION.

Conscience-Stricken Veteran Says He Is Not Entitled to Money.

Washington.—After having drawn for years a pension to which he was not entitled, an unnamed veteran of the civil war has returned to the government \$1,172 to be added to the ever-growing "conscience fund."

EGGS ARE 3 CENTS APiece.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—Three cents apiece for eggs at wholesale was market price yesterday, an advance of 1 per cent, placing the value of fresh eggs at the top notch for the season and indicating another sharp upturn in the retail quotations.

Present stocks are closely held and there have been rumors of a "corner" in eggs, although dealers give general denials, saying the high prices are the result of the sharp demand and the extraordinarily light supplies of fresh stock.

WOMAN FINDS RARE BEASTS.

Standard Oil Magnate's Daughter Gets African Specimens for Museum.

New York.—Dr. Hermon C. Bumpus, director of the American Museum of Natural History, announces that the museum has received a gift of exceptional value from the daughter of John D. Archbold. This consists of mounted specimens of the rare bongo, of the antelope family, and of the forest or giant pig.

In a letter accompanying the specimens Mr. Archbold said that while on a hunting trip in Africa last winter Mrs. Anna D. Sanderson, with her mother, Miss Anne M. Archbold, obtained the specimens from natives in Eldamo Ravine, British East Africa. They were mounted in London.

This is the first specimen of the giant pig which has reached this country. It is about five and a half feet long and three and a half feet high, has long, black bristles, large tusks and a long tail. It lives on roots in the forests.

The bongo is an extremely rare animal, and no other specimen has ever been brought to this country. It is found only in the dense forest, and a white man, so far as known, never has shot one.

The bongo specimen given to the museum by Mrs. Sanderson is of a bright chestnut, with five white stripes running transversely, a white crescent on the breast and the face marked with white spots on either side. The curved horns are about two feet long.

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"Is the Christian Religion Increasing or Decreasing Its Power and Influence in This Neighborhood?" was the theme of Rev. Mr. Smith's address. In course of his remarks he deplored the present condition of the church as "divided and unorganized."

EFFECTS A LARGE SAVING.

New Two-Cent Postage Rate to Britain Means Much to People.

New York.—One result of the new two-cent postage rate to Britain, according to Postmaster Morgan, will be the saving of \$1,350 a day to the senders of letters.

On 40,000 pieces of mail the difference of three cents on each piece represents a saving to the senders of \$1,200 a day. The yearly saving amounts to \$438,000. It is estimated that about 5,000 pieces of mail for the United Kingdom are daily sent by the cities whose foreign letters do not pass through the foreign branch here.

Nobody has yet attempted to figure the exact cost of carrying a letter from San Francisco or from New York to London. It would be practically impossible to fix the cost with precision, as the proportionate amount of labor devoted to the one letter by the large number of men who handle it, together with its share of the mail wagon, railroad and steamship transportation cost, would have to be figured.

For this reason it is a question whether the two-cent rate will be a losing or profitable venture to the federal government.

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Conscience-Stricken Veteran Says He Is Not Entitled to Money.

Washington.—After having drawn for years a pension to which he was not entitled, an unnamed veteran of the civil war has returned to the government \$1,172 to be added to the ever-growing "conscience fund."

Commissioner of Pensions Vespasian Warner related this remarkable case of stricken conscience to President Roosevelt, but refused to divulge the name of the veteran, not even disclosing it to the United States treasurer, into whose hands the money was placed.

Upon receipt of the pensioner's certificate, accompanied by two \$500 coupon bonds of the United States, a draft for \$172 and a letter stating that the writer had been drawing a pension to which he had no just claim, and that he wished to make restitution, the commissioner examined the record in the case. It was found to be straight, and a special examiner was sent out on the theory that the soldier might be mentally irresponsible. The man was found to be in excellent health and of sound mind.

A Whole Store Full of Helpful Christmas Suggestions

The world's newest ideas in Fancy Goods of every description. Right now assortments are fullest, more varied than ever, certainly never so tempting before, and not one offering in all this gathering but deserves the big-value sign.

- STATIONERY. Fancy Box Stationery, 25c to \$1. Post Card Albums, 25c to \$1.50. FURNITURE NOVELTIES. In weathered oak; Smokers' stands, Cellarettes, Library Chairs, Rockers, Tables, Umbrella Stands, Screens; specially low prices. Third floor. BRASS NOVELTIES. Fern Dishes, Jardinieres, Candelabra, Candle Holders, Japanese Gongis, 25c to \$1.50. Third floor. MATTING BOXES. For Shirt Waists and Skirts, bamboo trimming, all sizes, \$3.25 to \$12.00. Third floor. FANCY PILLOW TOPS, 25c to \$5.00. LAUNDRY BAGS, From 25c to 98c. Third floor. BED SPREADS, ETC. White Bed Spreads, \$1 to \$5. Lace Bed Sets, \$3.98 to \$10. Fancy Towels, 10c to \$1.25. NECKWEAR. Lovely Crepe de Chine Scarfs, hemstitched, exquisite floral designs, varied colorings. Size, 72x24 inches. Directoire Ruffs and Stocks, Irish Crocheted Collars, Bows and Jabots, Chiffon and Lace Stocks, 50c to \$3.50. Ostrich Boas, \$8.50 to \$10.00. FANS. Ladies' Fancy Fans, 50c to \$6.00. SCARFS AND MUFFLERS. Ladies' Silk Scarfs and Mufflers, 98c to \$5.00. HOSE SUPPORTERS. Hose Supporters, in boxes, 50c to \$2.00. Fancy Garters, 25c and 50c. UMBRELLAS. Ladies' Umbrellas, \$1 to \$10. Gentlemen's Umbrellas, \$1 to \$5. BRUSHES. Fancy Clothes Brushes, 50c to \$2. Hair Brushes, 25c to \$2.25. FANCY GOODS. Manicure Sets, in a great variety of novelty designs, 25c to \$5.00. Infants' and Little Girls' Toilet Sets in great variety at 25c to \$3.00. Fancy Shaving Sets, 50c to \$3.40. Novelty Shaving Sets, with mirrors, \$2.00 to \$7.50. PERFUMES. Fine Fancy Perfumes, 25c to \$2.50. Fine Toilet Water, 25c to \$1.50. Sachet Powders 50c to \$1.00 per ounce. Fine Triple Extracts, all leading odors, per ounce, 50c. Imported Perfumes, all popular odors, per ounce, 75c and 50c. BELTS AND BELTINGS. Fancy Belts, 25c to \$2.00. Fancy Beltings, per yard, 50c to \$1.25. JEWELRY. Belt Pins, 25c to \$2.50. Necklaces, 25c to \$7.50. Hat Pins, 25c to \$2.00. FANCY COMBS, ETC. Fancy Hair Combs, 50c to \$2.50. Barettes, 50c to \$2.00. LEATHER GOODS. Oxford Bags, 8c to \$17.50. Club Bags, \$4.50 to \$6.00. Suitcases, 50c to \$17.00. Third floor. Shopping Bag, \$1.00 to \$16.50. Traveling Rolls and Traveling Cases, \$1.50 to \$10.75. Music Rolls and Portfolios, 75c to \$5.00. GLOVES. Ladies' Kid Gloves, \$1.25 to \$3.50. Ladies' Cashmere Gloves, 25c. Ladies' Golf Gloves, 25c and 50c. Mosha Gloves, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Children's Wool Mittens, 25c. Ladies' Wool Mittens, 25c to 50c. Ladies' Silk Mittens, 50c to \$1.50. Children's Kid Mittens, fleece-lined 50c and \$1.00. Ladies' Gauntlet Gloves, \$1.00. HOSIERY. Ladies' Silk Hosiery, 98c to \$5.00. Fancy Lisle Thread Hosiery, 50c to \$1.50. Men's Silk Hosiery, \$1.25 to \$2.00. Men's Fancy Hosiery, 25c to 50c. Christmas Ribbons. Fancy ribbons, 4 to 9 in. wide, in Persians, Dreads, cases, brocades, etc., for fancy work, bags, traveling cases, jewel cases, etc., 85c to 50c per yard. Satin Taffeta Ribbons, a superb quality, 5 to 9 i wide, all the newest shades, 30c to \$1.00 per yard. Our Special Quality in satin taffeta ribbon, newest colorings, 8 inches wide, per yard, 25c. Satin Taffeta Ribbons, in all widths and colorings at per yard, 10c to 50c.

THE BEST STORE Townsend & Wyatt DRY GOODS CO. Member Retail Merchants' Association. Railroad Fares Rebatad.

KANSAS REPORT

Continued from Page One.

the condition of the growing wheat at 85, compared with 100 as entirely satisfactory, and the quite general rains and snows since have made possible very material improvement.

Corn.—The total yield of corn this year was 159,440,518 bushels, from 7,957,533 acres, and appraised at its worth \$32,642,461. Although ranking home value by those who grew it, it was worth \$32,642,461. Although ranking fifteenth in aggregate yield, it is first in value. It exceeds by \$4,320,898, the worth of the corn of 1907, which has stood as the most valuable here-tofore. While only 248,523 acres greater in area than last year's, this year's corn was worth \$19,691,718 more—a difference in excess of the value of all the Kansas crops in 1907, barring wheat, corn, kafir corn and hay. The average yield per acre this year is approximately the same as a year ago, but the price per bushel in 1907 averages more than 11 cents or 26.6 per cent higher. In fact, in only one year in a third of a century has the farm price per bushel of corn averaged so high as in 1908, and it is a striking illustration of the changed conditions that a bushel of corn this year was worth more than three bushels in 1907. Kansas' wheat crops are always a prominent factor in the world of commerce, but the value of this year's wheat—although worth more than that of any preceding year, was \$18,757,316 less than the corn. Thus again has corn demonstrated its right to reign as the royal grain, the monarch of the cereals; it is the state's most important soil product. This year's yield was 5,352,190 bushels more than that of 1907, and approximates the average of the past twenty years. The record-breaking Kansas corn crop was in 1889, and totaled 273,888,321 bushels, but in value this year's crop exceeded it by nearly \$11,000,000.

Twenty-nine counties show aggregate yields of over two million bushels each. Jewell leading with 5,629,142 bushels. Marshall, first last year, is second with 4,825,340 bushels; Reno, last year fourth, is third, with 4,783,462 bushels, and Smith, adjoining Jewell on the west, is fourth with 4,658,700 bushels. Washington, Nemaha and Republic counties in the northern tier, as are Jewell, Marshall and Smith, produced over three million bushels each. Butler, Marion, Sedgwick and Sumner, south central counties, did the same. In value, Jewell, of course, comes first, with \$2,882,445. As a rule, the better average yields per acre were in the counties of north-eastern central portions of the state, Jewell and Wyandotte each reporting 34 bushels, the highest. The corn yield in many of the more western counties, where comparatively small areas are devoted to the crop, as well as in several in the southeastern part of the state, was quite below a normal, and in some these was practically if not an entire failure.

Other crops and live stock.—On an area of 831,159 acres, smaller by about 25 per cent, more oats was grown by 2,603,782 bushels than last year, aggregating 16,707,979 bushels, worth \$7,118,847, or \$1,607,734 in excess of the 1907 crop. Emmer ("speltz"), reported in the board's statistics, this year for the first time, is credited with 30,469 acres, yielding 934,941 bushels, valued at \$127,606. Although 94 counties report areas devoted to this grain, its principal areas are mostly in the counties of the eastern third of the state. While less in area than a year ago, a larger quantity of potatoes was harvested, and worth \$316,732 more than those of 1907. The non-saccharine and sweet sorghums for forage both show increases in areas and the combined value of their products is \$1,456,177 greater than in the year previous. Hay yielded abundantly, and pastures were excellent. The state's alfalfa field of 878,283 acres represents an increase of over 18 per cent in the year. On horses, mules and asses, and milch cows the average value per head is reported higher, other cattle the same as a year ago, while sheep and hogs are lower. Reports suggest fewer hogs on hand than last fall, the high price of corn, and dread of cholera, which has caused

A Great Offer 8 FULL QUARTS \$2.90 FOR ONE GALLON. 2 GALLONS \$2.75 FOR ONE GALLON. JOHN SIMPSON CO., Dept. 46, Kansas City, Mo.

Lightning Portable WAGON AND STOCK Scale. All above ground. Steel frame, only 14 inches high. Octagon levers. Tool steel bearings. Compound beam. Most accurate and durable. Write for catalog and price. KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS COMPANY, 808 Mill Street - Kansas City, Mo.

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

C. F. Rock Plumbing & Heating Co. Modern Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating 115 NORTH THIRD STREET Telephone 809

ed heavy losses in some neighborhoods, hastened the marketing of large numbers of hogs that otherwise probably would have been carried for a longer time.

BRIDEGROOM TOO RELIGIOUS. Wife Gets a Divorce After Five Weeks of Marriage.

Stoux Falls, S. D.—"I was the victim of two match-making families, but it took me only five weeks to get enough of my husband's preaching and prayers," said Mrs. Beattie Hancy, who obtained a divorce from her husband because he was extremely religious.

"He cared more about the Methodist church than for me. He gave a third of his income to religion, and I had to suffer deprivations because of it," she said. "Besides he prayed every night for the soul of his wicked wife, and I am just as good as he is."

Mrs. Hancy will leave for Sioux City, where she will meet Gus Westphal. They will be married in St. Paul. The young divorcee attracted much attention here by her swaggering walk, which she admitted came to her from her family.

Mrs. Hancy was Miss Beattie Dunstan of Troy, N. Y., and married John Edward Hancy at Newark, N. J., May 13, 1907. Her husband was cashier of a New York bank and is now in business with his father.

CALLS HORSE HAIR VEGETABLE. Firm Objects to Paying Duty on Braids Placed in Silk Class.

New York.—John A. Patterson & Co., dealer in braids, received some time ago a consignment of horsehair braids from abroad upon which a duty of 60 per cent ad valorem was assessed the merchandise as silk braids by similitude.

The firm appealed to the United States circuit court, which affirmed the decision. Then Patterson & Co. carried the matter to the circuit court of appeals, saying: "There is nothing meritorious in the suggestion that because horsehair comes from an animal it assimilates more to silk than chip, grass, etc. It is often said that hair is really a vegetable growth rather than an animal substance, which is indicated by its continued growth in many cases after death."

The court is asked to find that horsehair is a vegetable, like straw and rattan.

HORSES AND MULES JACKS AND JENNETS FOR SALE. Registered Shropshire sheep, yearlings and ram lambs for sale. Also limited number of ewes. Also high class Jacks and Jennets and young mules in carload lots or by pairs. South St. Joseph, Mo. Telephone 702 South 4 rings. Advertise in The Journal.

A. R. SWIFT, President. JOHN DONGVAN, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. L. D. W. VAN VLIET, Asst. Gen. Mgr. CHAR. PARCHIE, Secretary. M. B. IRWIN, Traffic Mgr. F. P. WELTY, Treasurer. L. B. SACK, Superintendant. LOUIS SIEMENA, 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:

Table with columns for Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Sheep, Hay and prices per head or bushel.

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.

MORRIS & COMPANY Supreme Hams, Supreme Bacon, Supreme Lard, Supreme Sausage, Supreme Dried Beef, Lion Brand Canned Meats. CHICAGO ST. JOSEPH KANSAS CITY ST. LOUIS

Blacklegoids Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination for the prevention of BLACKLEG IN CATTLE. NO DURE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT. PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.

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

When writing advertisers please mention The Stock Yards Journal.

LARGE REFINERY

Cleveland Promoter Tells of Plans for Beet Sugar Refinery.

TEXAS IS WELL ADAPTED

Soil There Better Than Michigan for Raising Crops.

Amarillo, Tex., Dec. 11.—W. G. Hochkies, of Cleveland, O., has arrived here to make arrangements for the establishment here of one of the largest beet-sugar factories in the United States.

The northern capitalists have been attracted here by tests made from samples of Panhandle sugar beets sent out by Colonel H. T. Groom, of Groom, Tex., one of the greatest sugar-beet exponents in the country.

The beets sent out from here have been tested and have demonstrated that the Panhandle of Texas grows a beet that is not only large, but contains more sugar than is grown in any other section of the country. It is a beet that can't be beat.

There will be approximately 4,990 acres of beets planted near here next spring.

The beet-sugar industry perhaps is the most profitable of all industries for the farmer. A net profit of \$50 an acre always is expected by the beet-sugar growers, and in many cases it exceeds this, depending, of course, on the efforts of the grower.

The establishment of the beet-sugar plant in Amarillo will give employment to a large force of men.

The people of the United States need vast quantities of sugar, which is now bought abroad. The Panhandle of Texas will help supply that demand.

The "Romance of Sugar" is a subject clustered about with stupendous facts.

Several years ago America was buying steel rails from England, and paying \$125 a ton. We are now selling England steel rails at about \$25 a ton.

Beet sugar has been manufactured commercially in Germany for more than ninety years. In the United States the beet-sugar industry was established on a profitable and substantial basis some time during the early 'eighties, but the last decade has seen its most rapid and substantial growth.

In the United States today there are at work about sixty beet-sugar factories. Michigan leads with fourteen, Colorado has twelve and California nine. The amount of money invested in these factories is in excess of \$50,000,000.

The United States consumes annually 3,000,000 tons of refined sugar, cane and beet.

Out of this amount only 600,000 tons are produced in the United States. The importation of the sugar costs considerable more than \$2,000,000 annually.

ATTRACTED BY OCEAN LIFE.

Son of Cincinnati Millionaire Enlists in Uncle Sam's Navy.

Cincinnati—Glenn Corne, aged 24, son of the late A. G. Corne, who was classed as a millionaire hotel proprietor, has enlisted as a sailor in the United States navy, and left for New York to begin his humble duties as a seaman.

Young Corne drove up to the railroad station in his own handsome automobile, the ride doubtless being the last in such a luxurious conveyance for the next three years, the term of his enlistment. Corne's decision to join the navy was kept to himself, and his relatives learned of it only shortly before his departure.

Young Corne owns an equal share with each of his three sisters in his father's big estate, which embraces the Grand hotel and the Gibson house, leading hosteries of this city. His brother-in-law, C. A. Burkhardt, is president of the A. G. Corne Hotel Company, which conducts both hotels, and it was at Mr. Burkhardt's mansion, on one of the suburban hilltops, that young Corne has been living.

Corne has been living the life common among idle young men of wealth who have no ambition. He is fine looking, well educated and his taste in the way of dress, which was always gratified, was considered by the very best informed in such matters, as faultless.

About a month ago in a fit of dependency caused by excessive drink, Corne attempted one night to commit suicide in the lobby of the Gibson house in the midst of a crowd by shooting himself in the breast. Although the bullet has never been extracted from his chest he recovered sufficiently, it seems, to pass successfully the physical examination called for in entering the navy. His pay will be \$17.50 a month.

Delicate Surgical Operation.

Philadelphia.—By a most unusual operation performed by Dr. J. Thornton Schell at the Northwestern General hospital, the eyesight of J. M. Carter, who was almost totally blind, has been restored, and he is expected to be working at his trade within a few days. Carter was brought to the hospital a fortnight ago suffering with total loss of vision in one eye and could barely detect beams of light in the other.

Diagnosing the case as one of undue pressure upon the optic nerve, Dr. Schell took a bold step which has but few parallels in surgical literature. He first exposed the brain by removing two large buttons of bone from the base of the skull, and then a quantity of cerebro-spinal fluid was withdrawn.

This relieved the pressure on the optic nerve, with the concurrent result that vision was restored to both eyes. There is said to be no similar case on record.

Precious by Death.

While an ant was wandering under the shade of the tree of Phasnon a drop of amber enveloped the tiny insect, thus she, who in life was disregarded, became precious by death.

SEARCH FOR RICH CASKET.

Queer Mission on Which Chicago Man Has Set Forth.

Chicago.—A weird mission has been assigned to John F. Goodrich, 168 Forty-fifth street. He is to search through all the graveyards in New Orleans for a casket thought to be buried there that is equipped with rich gold plates and solid gold handles. The wood of the casket is of a rare mahogany grain, inlaid with jewels and hand carved in costly workmanship. In fact, the coffin itself is a treasure.

Goodrich is a traveling salesman, and was given the task of finding this grim treasure by C. R. Carsten, a wealthy Chicago manufacturer, by whom he is employed. The casket, according to the family history of the Carstens, was brought to America from France over a half century ago by a grandfather of the Chicago Carsten.

When the Carsten family came to America the elder Carsten thought he was coming to a wild and desolate country, and as he did not expect to return to his native home again he bought and took with him a magnificent casket, in which he hoped that his remains would be buried.

In America, however, Carsten did not prosper as he had expected. He reversed course, and little by little he lost all he had. At last Carsten was obliged to trade the provision he had made for his death to provide for his living. He sold the rich coffin for a large sum to a New Orleans undertaker. And afterward, when he died, he was buried in a plain pine box.

Fortune favored his grandson, C. R. Carsten, who is a well-to-do Chicago manufacturer. The grandson is advancing in years, and has long cherished an ambition to hunt out and locate the rich coffin brought over by his grandfather. The task was given to Mr. Goodrich, who is now on his way to New Orleans.

SEEKS A WIRELESS TELEPHONE.

United States Signal Corps in the Market for Improvements.

Washington.—A small appropriation by congress will be recommended by Gen. Allen, chief of the signal corps, in order that he may be prepared to purchase any improved wireless telegraph device that may be offered during the next year.

The wireless telephone is now regarded as one of the most important developments for the advancement of the work of the signal corps, and the chief has great hope that he will be able to secure some practical device in the near future. His recommendation, it is expected, will tend to stimulate inventors.

The signal service is now operating a device of the De Forest system from Fort Monroe to boats in the adjacent harbor, a distance of five or six miles. Up to the present time this is about the limit of distance over which the wireless telephone has been operated successfully. The Telefunken system and the Pessenden system are both in a stage of development. These three systems are distinct in their methods of operation.

As soon as the wireless telephone can be operated over a distance of 50 or 60 miles, it is believed that it will play a most important part in the work of the signal office, and it is hoped that even better results may be secured in the near future.

GIRLS AS "ELEVATOR MEN."

Have Replaced Male Operators in Large New York Hotel.

New York.—Girl elevator operators have replaced the men in four of the 31 passenger elevators in the Waldorf-Astoria. At least 12 of the elevators will be run by girls. Members of the newly organized corps wear caps and aprons.

This is the first time that girls have been placed in charge of elevators in the Waldorf-Astoria. The change has been made because of the success which attended the operation of one elevator which leads from the foyer to the women's dressing rooms on the second floor. This was in charge of a man, but he was replaced by a girl who had served as one of the maids in the dressing room. She ran the elevator so well that George C. Boldt, proprietor of the hotel, decided to make the Waldorf-Astoria the first big hotel in the city to employ girls in the elevator cages.

The girl who ran the first elevator has been placed in charge of a class of young women recruited from the maids.

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IOWA PENURIOUS

So Says D. Ward King in Regard to Good Roads.

LACK OF FUNDS A HANDICAP

Highway Commission Cannot Do What It Would Like to Do.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 11.—The well-known good roads advocate from Missouri, D. Ward King, passed through St. Joseph en route to Grand Forks, N. D., where he will deliver an address under the auspices of the Commercial club of Grand Forks.

The good roads situation in Iowa is quite encouraging, he says. In Missouri the King drag movement has advanced to a point where a number of the road districts are entirely covered by the drag every time rain falls. The road overseer arranges with farmers to drag a certain section regularly. As the sections join up to each other this plan results in dragging the entire road system of the district and the highways are kept in fine shape.

This is possible in every road district in Iowa, Missouri, Illinois and a number of other states, where the law makes special provision for paying the farmers for the dragging, he says. It is chiefly a matter of public opinion and the right man, and when a community is roused to realize the utility and the comfort of the plan the needed man is usually found.

Mr. King says that Iowa is doing some especially fine work on gravel roads in various parts of the state. He thinks Missouri is leading Iowa slightly in organization since its law provides for a highway engineer in each county who is in a measure under the supervision of the state highway engineer. Of course, the law is still new and does not yet operate as smoothly and completely as it will later, but the one year it has been in force proves its value.

Mr. King is indignant because Iowa allows its highway commission to be handicapped by a lack of funds. Missouri's highway department, he says, was given for its year's work a sum which is far beyond the amount allotted to the Iowa highway commission in this, its fourth or fifth year, State Engineer Hill, of Missouri, on January 1 will turn back to the treasury about \$1,000,000—literally had more money than he could handle. Mr. King feels that Iowa is standing in her own light by tying the hands of her able commission.

Mr. King goes from North Dakota clear to Augusta, Me., to fill a series of dates.

GOVERNMENT COAL TESTS.

Coal and Briquets as Fuel For Household Heating Boilers.

The combustion of fuel in household heating boilers has been made the subject of a series of experiments by the United States Geological Survey, forming a part of its general plan for determining more efficient and more economical methods of utilizing the fuel resources of the country, in order to prevent unnecessary waste and thus conserve the available supply. In beginning these experiments it was realized that many of the steam boilers of ordinary types, used for heating private houses, are installed and operated under conditions unfavorable to fuel economy and smoke prevention, and the tests were made with briquets, raw coal, and washed coal, so as to determine what is to be expected of these fuels in a representative household heating plant, properly installed and operated.

A report on the results of the experiments, by D. T. Randall, has just been published by the survey as Bulletin 366, copies of which are available for free distribution.

The tests were begun in October, 1906, with the house-heating boiler installed to heat the buildings occupied by the structural-materials laboratory of the survey at St. Louis, both briquet and coal being used. After these tests were well under way, it was thought advisable to conduct some additional tests under more constant conditions than could be maintained at this plant, and a carload of briquets was therefore shipped to the engineering experiment station of the University of Illinois, at Urbana, Ill., where two house-heating boilers of a size commonly used in residences were available. Tests were made with this fuel at Urbana in June and July, 1907.

In Bulletin 366 both series of tests are described, and details of tests made at Urbana on three standard fuels, in the spring of 1908, are also presented.

The briquets and coal burned in the tests at St. Louis came from eleven states and territories. There were 58 tests—11 on raw coal, 34 on round briquets, and 13 on square briquets. The average efficiency in all the tests was 51.48 per cent; it ranged from 38.67 per cent on an Illinois coal to 65.34 per cent on a Virginia coal. With the cost of fuel assumed at \$1 per 2,000 pounds, the cost of evaporating 1,000 pounds of water from and at 212 degrees F. ranged from 5.56 cents for a briquetted Pennsylvania coal to 11.93 cents for a briquetted Illinois coal. Most of the briquets, whether made from eastern or western coal, smoked badly for several minutes after firing. Of the coals tested raw six were western and five eastern. The high-volatile western coals smoked badly, but the eastern coals made comparatively little smoke.

At Urbana, on 24 tests, the average efficiency, figured on a dry-coal basis, was 44.83 per cent.

In conclusion Mr. Randall says: "On comparing the results of tests on the coal and briquets there seems to be no advantage in the briquets

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THE hide market remains in fairly steady condition with an effort already being made by tanners to force it lower. Hides continue to be of good quality, however, grubs have commenced to make an appearance and with continued cold weather hides will soon become long haired, at which time we look for prices to be materially reduced. Prices of hides are high and we advise keeping your stock well cleaned out. The fur market is in good condition with almost all selections in demand. Ship us anything you have in our line and we will make it net you attractive prices.

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