

BEEF CLOSES POINT OFF

UNEVEN TRADE IN STEERS THIS WEEK—PART OF EARLY LOSSES REGAINED.

QUALITY POOREST OF SEASON

Cows and Heifers Show Some Decline For Week—Calves Drop 25¢ to 50¢—Break in Stock Cattle.

The usual meager week-end supply of cattle put in appearance at the local yards today, less than 100 head being reported. The few sales communitated did not indicate any quotable change in general market conditions.

Beef cattle trade during the current week has had an uneven trend. During the first two days receipts were rather burdensome all around the circuit and buyers took occasion to hammer prices to a lower level.

Quality of steers marketed here this week has been the poorest of the season. Most of the native offerings have been on the short fed and warmed up order and they have been quite a showing of medium and cheap grades.

Not a load of strictly good or choice corn-fed steers was received during the week and the bulk of the native live sold at \$7.00 to \$7.25.

Pair to good short-fed Kansas steers in a spread of \$6.50 to \$7.10, but bulk of the steers under the range of \$5.50 to \$6.25, with common to medium grades dropping in at \$4.50 to \$4.90.

Local receipts of cattle this week totaled approximately 11,000 head, as compared with 12,088 the previous week and 6,490 the corresponding week a year ago, which included the Thanksgiving holiday.

Practically nothing was offered on sale in the butcher line today and all trading was nominal. Bulls and calves were steady.

This week's trading in butcher grades has been a rather uneven affair. Liberal receipts the first two days brought a weak undertone to the trading and a sharp decline followed on the 15th and 16th, with a recovery on some of the medium grades of heifers it was even more.

On following days the receipts slackened up and a better tone was installed, and about a dime of the decline was regained on all kinds except the heifers, which leaves the general market about 10 to 15 cents lower on cows and 15 to 25 cents lower on calves.

Choice corn-fed heifers and cows have been extremely scarce and are about steady. Mixed yearling heifers and steers are in strong demand but very few of them have been marketed the week and at this point the showing of western cows and heifers has been fairly liberal and the bulk of them are quoted 10 to 15 cents lower than the close of last week.

The bulk of the cows of the class have sold from \$3.75 to \$4.35, and heifers from \$4.50 to \$4.75. Bulls have been rather uneven, being slightly lower the first two days and regaining the loss the latter part of the week. Quotations show them fully in line with the close of last week's session.

A few of the top corn-fed kinds have sold normal with the bulk of the week at \$3.50 to \$4.50. Calves have taken a decided slump during the week and are quoted 25 to 50 cents lower on all grades. Top vealers are selling at \$7.00 to \$7.50, and common and heifers from \$3.00 to \$4.50.

Nothing in the way of stock and finishing cuts was included in today's meat cattle market and in this department was confined to yard dealers and country buyers with the deal quoted nominally steady.

Conditions for feeding steers throughout the period closing today in this department have been anything but rosy from sellers' point of view. Buyers in a bearish mood on the opening day of the week but a goodly assortment of holders from the previous six day session, were out with the intention of lower cost or leaving their stock in the hands of the dealer who had to accept lower prices in order to move their holdings.

Country demand did not develop to much extent during the forepart of the week and net decline of July 25 cents on common qualified offerings registered by Wednesday and it is on that basis that steers lacking quality and flesh are selling at the close today. Good stuff regardless of weight has found ready outlet at all times at prices that were steady throughout the week and at the close today prices for offerings coming under this classification are about in the same notches as at last week's close.

Stock heifers and cows experienced a sharp downturn during the earlier part of the week, but salesmen recuperated the losses during the closing day and prices are closing up about steady with last Friday.

Good to choice feeding steers are quotable at \$5.25 to \$5.50; medium to good grades, \$4.50 to \$5.00; good fancy steers, \$4.50 to \$4.75; stock steers, fair to good, \$3.75 to \$4.00; stock cows, \$3.85 to \$4.00; stock calves, \$3.75 to \$3.95.

HOG PRICES REDUCED

BEARISH TONE FEATURES TRADE FOR CLOSING DAY OF THE WEEK.

LOSS AVERAGED A DIME

Close On Lights Slow and 10¢ to 15¢ Lower—Top \$6.50, With Bulk of Sales at \$6.00 to \$6.40.

Bearish tone featured the week's closing trade in hogs. Receipts were fairly liberal for Saturday and buyers could not overlook the opportunity to cheapen cost of their droves.

7,500 hogs on sale here the market opened with all bids on a lower basis. Initial selling of good hogs was at prices quoted 5¢ to 10¢ lower than yesterday. The trade soon became a dime lower on even the better classes and bulk of the day's crop changed hands this way.

Light weight stuff in the neighborhood of 19c lower, while the close in these classes ruled 10¢ to 15¢ off, with spots even worse. Best strong weight hogs reached a top of \$6.50, while a spread of \$6.00 to \$6.40 bought a good share of the offerings.

The close was featured by a slow movement, especially on hogs lacking in weight. For the week local receipts of hogs aggregate 59,900 as compared with 51,482 a week ago, 36,234 a month ago, 24,223 a year ago, 30,255 two years ago, 45,257 three years ago and 15,515 the corresponding period four years ago.

At the five markets 6,300 hogs' supply totals approximately 449,800, as against 401,900 last week, 341,200 a month ago, 348,600 a year ago, 283,100 two years ago, 426,600 three years ago and 191,200 four years ago.

Prices ranged from \$5.00 to \$6.50, with the bulk selling at \$6.00 to \$6.45. The bulk yesterday sold at \$6.10 to \$6.50, a week ago at \$6.10 to \$6.50, a month ago at \$6.00 to \$6.30, a year ago at \$6.00 to \$6.30, two years ago at \$5.80 to \$6.10, three years ago at \$5.25 to \$5.60, and four years ago at \$4.50 to \$4.90.

Chicago Union Stock Yards, Ill., Nov. 25.—The Live Stock World reports: Cattle—Receipts, 300. Market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000. Market 10¢ lower than Friday's average. Top \$6.40, bulk \$6.10 to \$6.40.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 25.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers' Telegram reports: Cattle—Receipts, 300. Market nominal. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000. Market average 10¢ lower. Top \$6.47 1/2, bulk \$5.75 to \$6.45.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 25.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers' Telegram reports: Cattle—Receipts, 100. Market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 6,500. Market 10¢ lower. Top \$6.30, bulk \$6.10 to \$6.35.

EAST ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yards, Ill., Nov. 25.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports: Cattle—Receipts, 600. Market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 8,500. Market 10¢ lower. Top \$6.10 to \$6.40.

PORT WORTH, Tex., Nov. 25.—Special to The Journal: The Daily Live Stock Reporter reports: Cattle—Receipts, 1,000. Mexican cows \$3.25, bulls \$3. Market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000. Market steady. Top \$6.55, bulk \$6.10 to \$6.35.

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET. Today's cash prices: Wheat, 1 1/2 @ 1.12; corn, 1 1/2 @ 1.12; wheat, 2 cars, corn, 22 cars; oats, 0 car.

Wheat. No. 2 red 97; No. 3 red 96; No. 2 hard 95 1/2 @ 96; No. 3 hard 94 1/2 @ 95 1/2.

MILLIONS FOR GOOD ROADS

Sixteen Southern States Spending Monster Sum on Highways.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Sixteen southern states, including Missouri and Oklahoma, will spend this year upon their roads \$45,990,354, or something more than 32 per cent of the total \$142,875,000 spent in the whole country according to figures compiled by Acting Director Paul D. Sargent of the office of public roads.

Compared with 1910, the year 1911 is marked by relatively greater expenditures for roads in the south than in the rest of the country. In 1910 the south spent \$23,000,000, or 16 per cent of the total, while this year the south has nearly doubled, while in the rest of the country they have increased less than 70 per cent.

Thirty-eight of the forty-eight states are spending this year more than \$1,000,000 each upon their roads, and of the thirty-eight states sixteen are southern. According to the approximate figures, which it is believed are correct, the total for the south leads the southern states with its expenditures of \$7,500,000, and ranks third in the United States in that particular.

Alabama leads the southern states with \$1,500,000, North Carolina is second in the south, with \$4,500,000; Virginia third, \$4,000,000; Tennessee fourth, \$3,000,000; Mississippi fifth, \$3,150,000; Missouri seventh, \$2,800,000; Georgia eighth, \$2,500,000; Kentucky ninth, \$2,500,000; and Arkansas tenth, \$2,400,000.

But to a great extent, this advantage for the south is but a phase of the widespread efforts to give the south a system of highways comparable with those of states in the north and east. Texas, for instance, is full of the spirit recognizing the value of the preventive. The state of Texas is maintaining the reputation it had as a pioneer road-builder in the south. But the 1911 expenditures in Texas represent only about 12 1/2 per cent of the total for the south.

Those of each square mile of its territory, and the expenditures in North Carolina are \$1,000,000 for each square mile of territory, as are \$92 and \$256, respectively. Here are hints of the task before the south as a whole. As much as it is doing already, it is still far from the mark.

Manhattan, Kan., Nov. 25.—The Kansas Agricultural College now is able to supply the market with anti-hog cholera serum. Its plant now is turning out the serum at the rate of about 7,500 doses a week or a little more than 1000 a day. This does not mean that the case is fewer or less insistent. The situation is about the same as it has been for weeks.

Dr. P. S. Schoenleber, state veterinarian at the agricultural college, still is urging live immunity, for breeding hogs, especially. This is done by the double or simultaneous method of vaccinating. The hog is vaccinated first with serum only. Ten days to two weeks later it is again vaccinated, this time a small quantity of virulent virus being injected with the serum.

In several of the largest counties of Kansas the farmers have formed serum clubs to buy \$1,000 worth of the preventive. The quantity will be kept in the storage cellars of the college for immediate use.

Strange Animal Appears Near Old Cemetery in Pennsylvania. Pottstown, Pa., Nov. 25.—People in the vicinity of Shenkle, Chester county, were startled, when a white deer suddenly made his appearance near the old burial grounds there. It was about the time children were coming from school, and the presence of such a strange animal caused them to make a dash for home.

Bankers Set New Record. Clearings Past Week Show Increase of 27.83 Per Cent Over Year Ago. St. Joseph broke all its records for increased bank clearings last Thursday. The gain of 27.83 per cent was noted over the corresponding week of last year, or a gain of \$1,321,776.40.

White Deer Scares Pupils. Pottstown, Pa., Nov. 25.—People in the vicinity of Shenkle, Chester county, were startled, when a white deer suddenly made his appearance near the old burial grounds there. It was about the time children were coming from school, and the presence of such a strange animal caused them to make a dash for home.

Range of Hog Prices. This Week Last Week. Monday... \$5.50 @ \$6.45 \$5.75 @ \$6.50; Tuesday... \$5.50 @ \$6.45 \$5.75 @ \$6.50; Wednesday... \$5.50 @ \$6.45 \$5.75 @ \$6.50; Thursday... \$5.50 @ \$6.45 \$5.75 @ \$6.50; Friday... \$5.50 @ \$6.45 \$5.75 @ \$6.50; Saturday... \$5.50 @ \$6.45 \$5.75 @ \$6.50.

BAD WEEK FOR SHEEP

PACKERS ENFORCE DEEP CUT IN MUTTON PRICES, LAMBS SUFFERING THE MOST.

SOME FIRMNESS AT CLOSE

But Current Values For Lambs 40¢ to 50¢ Below Last Week's Final Scale—Sheep Off 25¢ to 35¢.

The sheep pens were barren of fresh supplies today, with the result that trade was at a standstill. Offerings of sheep and lambs at this point for the period closing today totals up to around 12,700, which is almost twice as many as received for the previous six days and is three times as many as received for the corresponding period a year ago.

Cherry is a feed for all kinds of stock. J. F. Jenkins, of Bolckow, Mo., had one car of hogs on the local market today. C. E. Noland, a well-known farmer and stockman, has had one car of swine on sale today from Forest City, Mo.

Excelsio Feed has proven a great success. Plant not quite a year old—running day and night. A. S. Mahwinney, a frequent patron of the local market, had two cars of swine on sale today from Northboro, Ia.

Hill & Co., regular shippers to this market, were represented today with a two-car shipment of hogs from Shambaugh, Ia. Try four full quarts Old Hayward, \$3.50, express prepaid. Self & Binswanger, 5th and Edmond Sts.

J. Q. Weller, an ardent admirer of this market, had one car of live porkers on sale today from Maitland, Mo. Wm. Doran, of Mound City, Mo., contributed one car of hogs to the receipts at the local market today.

"Clover Lawn" aged in wood, 4 quarts \$2.60. Self & Binswanger. D. C. Danielson, of Mt. Airy, Ia., a farmer of that place, had two cars of swine on sale here today.

W. W. White, of Grant City, Mo., was on the local market today with a two-car consignment of hogs. Feed Champion for quick results. The First National Bank, of King City, Mo., was represented on the local market today with a two-car shipment of live porkers.

Johnston Bros., of New Hampton, Mo., regular patrons of this market, had two cars of hogs on this market today. Best beef in the city, 50 cents per lb. Dick Hays, a well-known shipper to this market, was on hand today with two cars of hogs from Glenville, Neb.

Peter Meyer, an old patron of the local market, had two cars of swine on this market from Broken, Kan. FREE—25 lbs. U.S.-No. 1 Hog Powder, \$2. Johnson Co., Omaha, Neb. J. E. Prichard, of Lorimer, Ia., was here today with a car of hogs.

Penimore & Co., extensive feeders and shippers of Peru, Ia., sent in a car of hogs for today's market. Champion fed cattle are topping the market daily. This is the reason for such a big demand.

J. E. Kirk, of Lorimer, Ia., contributed a car of hogs to today's receipts. T. C. Tibbles, of Sheridan, Mo., was here today with a one-car consignment of hogs. The Champion Feed Company of Topeka, Mo., are doing a very heavy business. Their feed has proven to be a superior feed, and especially so with ensilage.

C. T. Rusco & Son, of Atholton, Mo., sent in a car of hogs for today's market. E. L. Sherlock, of Wilcox, Mo., accompanied a car of hogs to the local market today. Try our Sunday dinners. Best ever, 35 cents. Transit House.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

Geo. Russell, a well-known stockman, was on market today with a one-car shipment of swine from Hempfle, Mo.

R. I. FACES A STRIKE

CONFERENCE BETWEEN RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND LABOR UNION HEADS FRUITLESS.

MEN MAY GO OUT ANY TIME

Company Refuses to Grant Demand of Shipmen For Increase in Wages and 8,000 Employees May Go Out.

Chicago, Nov. 24.—Negotiations between a committee of international union officials and President H. U. Mudge and Second Vice-President F. O. Muecher, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, were concluded today without a settlement of the differences which may result in the calling of a strike among the 8,000 shipmen employed by the railroad.

A committee composed of J. W. Kline, president of the International Blacksmiths and Helpers union; William Paquin, vice-president of the International Bootmakers and Helpers union; and J. D. Buckalew, vice-president of the International Machinists and Helpers union, presented their grievances to Second Vice-President Muecher and later appealed to President H. U. Mudge of the Rock Island road, but these officials refused to accede to the demands.

Both officials approved the decision of their subordinates, who had previously decided that the demand for an increase in wages of 2 cents an hour and changed conditions of employment could not be granted. It is said no further conferences will be held between the labor representatives and the railroad officials and that a strike may be called at any time.

President Kline, of the International Blacksmiths and Helpers union, said: "We have nothing to give out at present in regard to the dispute between the shipmen and the Rock Island road. We know the position of the railroad and we will confer with the officers of the local unions before action is taken."

Second Vice-President Muecher said: "Every demand made by the shipmen involves an increase in our expense, and we cannot agree to any of them in view of general business conditions."

EVERYBODY WEARING TAGS

Women Raising Money for Charity Busy Tying Tags All Day.

Practically everybody in St. Joseph today is wearing a little red tag. This is "tag-day," a day set apart by the city for the purpose of raising money for charitable purposes. Several hundred women began a systematic canvass of the city for funds early this morning, and the campaign will not close until late tonight.

Every woman taking part in the campaign is equipped with a little contribution box and a bunch of tags. Whenever one of the women sees a man or woman without a tag he or she is approached and asked to slip a coin in the slot of the box, while the tagger pins a red tag to the target's coat or dress, and few people approached during the day refused to "come across" with some kind of a contribution. This is the third annual "tag day" for St. Joseph. The associated charities association hopes to raise at least \$10,000 during the day to carry on organized charitable work for the coming year.

EXCHANGE DIRECTORY.

Following is a list of the commission firms and stock cattle dealers engaged in business at the St. Joseph stock yards: Commission Firms. Butler, James H., rooms 237-38. Byers Bros. & Co., rooms 202-204. Clay, Robinson & Co., rooms 223-224. Crider Bros. & Co., rooms 303-307. Daily, C. M. & Co., secretary E. F. Davis & Son, rooms 294-17. Drinkard, Enmott & Co., rooms 209-15. Emmert, J. P. & Co., rooms 302-4. Good Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 225-32. Knollin Sheep Commission Co., rooms 219-23. Lee Live Stock Commission Co., rooms 106-112. Missouri Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 201-202. National Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 232-40. Nichols, Blanchard & Gilchrist, rooms 326-28. Prey Bros. & Cooper, rooms 218-22. Stewart & Co., rooms 225-28. True Day Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 212-14. Shay, R. O., Commission Co., rooms 205-207. Good Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 212-14. Officers of Exchange. The officers of the St. Joseph Live Stock Exchange are as follows: President, A. E. Daily, vice-president, W. True Day, secretary, E. F. Erwin. The board of directors is composed of A. H. Baker, M. W. Wyatt, J. Q. Adams and L. E. Cooper.

Stock Cattle Brokers. Aldick, J. V. & Co., room 301. Alcock, George, room 302. Baker, Joseph, & Son, room 310. Baker, James, room 316. Dawson & Reynolds, room 201. Gilchrist, M. H., room 318. Maxwell, Spayde & Co., rooms 304-6. Morlock, W. H., rooms 234-25. Milby, John, room 319. Roundtree, W. R., room 316. Rockwood, Geo., room 313. Timmerman, W. O. Stock, James. Wright, Perry.

Sheep Dealers. Lyon, J. E., room 219. Order Buyers. Morlock, W. H., rooms 236-24. Maxwell, Spayde & Co., rooms 306-8. AMUSEMENTS. At the Tootle—Friday night, Saturday matinee and night, Gertrude Holmgren and her Imperial Russian Dancers.

WHOLESALE BEEF PRICES.

Following are today's wholesale prices for beef, cuts as given out by Swift & Company:

Dressed Beef. No. 1 No. 2 No. 3. Ribs 18 1/2 c 12 c 9 1/2 c. Loins 12 c 11 1/2 c 11 c. Chucks 8 c 7 1/2 c 6 c. Plates 6 c 5 c 4 1/2 c.

PREHISTORIC IMAGE FOUND

Relic Apparently Had Lain Undisturbed Through Many Ages.

Preston, Kan., Nov. 25.—What is believed to be the image of the god of prehistoric times was unearthed here by Frank Kelly, a contractor. The image was found seventeen feet below the surface in soil that apparently has lain there for ages. It is a formation of very hard yellow clay. It shows the head and bust of a man.

BANKS SET NEW RECORD.

Clearings Past Week Show Increase of 27.83 Per Cent Over Year Ago.

St. Joseph broke all its records for increased bank clearings last Thursday. The gain of 27.83 per cent was noted over the corresponding week of last year, or a gain of \$1,321,776.40. The total clearings for the week, ending Thursday, were \$5,218,235.55 as compared with \$3,937,125.15 in the same week last year. Business has been good in all lines for the past few weeks and this, with increased shipments of live stock, are given credit for the big advance in clearings.

TOTAL LIVE STOCK MOVEMENT.

The following table indicates the round total of receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at five leading markets for the week ended today, together with aggregate totals and comparisons: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep. Chicago... 68,000 187,000 134,000; Kansas City... 48,300 81,500 35,300; South Omaha... 21,400 39,800 53,100; St. Joseph... 11,000 50,900 12,700; St. Louis... 21,400 92,000 10,700.

Total this wk. 169,100 451,200 245,800. Total last wk. 191,400 401,900 284,800. Total mo. ago. 297,700 341,200 481,700. Year ago... 181,000 283,600 215,300. Two yrs ago... 185,000 245,100 162,200.

At the Tootle—Friday night, Saturday matinee and night, Gertrude Holmgren and her Imperial Russian Dancers.

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

City Office—Rooms 2 and 3, 800 Island Building, corner Sixth and Edmond streets.

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HEAVY PIG RUN SUBSIDING. Hog growers evidently have come to the conclusion that there is no profit to be had in carrying matured stock on high-priced corn while awaiting a possible upturn in prices, says the Chicago Drovers' Journal.

Over 50,000 hogs arrived at Chicago on Monday, and there were nearly 35,000 here for the Tuesday market. This increased marketing indicates a disposition to cash in now and save high costing feed.

It is a healthy sign, however, that the pig supply is diminishing. Only a few thousand pigs arrived last week and a small percentage of them were little fellows. Were cholera striking as many hog-growing sections as was the case a few weeks ago this condition of marketings would not now be noted.

Sixty-five to seventy cent corn, with hogs at current prices, suggests to many feeders that it is a good time to ship, since the gains hogs will make will hardly pay their cost of feeding, and size of the crop hardly indicates rapid price rise as probable in the next few weeks.

Some months off, however, the effect of fall liquidation of the pig crop will be decidedly in evidence in supply figures. Then the country will expect the return of the \$7.00 hog, and even a higher price.

FRENZY TO SELL LAMBS. Chicago Live Stock World: Owners of native sheep and lambs and no considerable number of those who made purchases of western ovine feeding stock during the past summer and fall are showing a feverish desire to unload. Little or no regard is being paid by them to the market conditions, or to the condition of the stock they are seeing fit to send to the shambles.

Where sheep and lambs are fat and ready the pursuance of this policy on the part of its holders is hardly open to adverse criticism. There are also those doubtless, who are excusable by being unprepared, either by reason of the lack of shed facilities or feed to profitably carry the stuff through the stormy winter weather, but there is undoubtedly a raft of half-fat and thin stuff being sent in for no other reason than that the owners have become disgusted or panicky because of the action of the market. It is to such that sellers in close touch with trade conditions are sending strong appeals to keep a "stiff upper lip" and their thrifty ovine stock at home.

Top lambs sold at \$5.25 on the Buffalo market on Monday, Chicago was a good market in comparison, with a top of \$5.50, but both were "rotten" in comparison with the cost of production of such lambs and in comparison with normal market values.

Choice lambs have not been quotable as low on the Chicago market on a single day within more than seven years as they are now selling at Buffalo. A search of the records for the past seven years also reveals the fact that not a week has elapsed within that period that top lambs have sold at Chicago below \$5.75. The records also show that there have been only a half dozen days within this seven-year period on which any lambs closely approaching top quality have been available that have shown as low a top as that of today. Six days out of the last 2,555! The comparison might show current prices even in a worse light would time permit a further search of dusty files of market lore. The measly half dozen days out of these were in September and October, 1908—a panic period. The top quotation then sagged to \$5.50 and on the lowest day bulk of the killing lambs sold at \$4.75 to \$5.30.

The extreme low level of the market at present is not thus strikingly shown up for the purpose of discouraging owners—on the contrary, as an argu-



Daddy's Bedtime Story—A Little Boy Who Could Play The Piano

The Empress Held the Boy Pianist in Her Lap

THERE had been talk in the household of Master Jack taking music lessons. "What's the good of a boy learning to play?" Jack argued. "Piano playing's for girls."

Evelyn replied coldly: "I s'pose boys are too dull to learn. Girls are cleverer than boys anyway." "Some little boys are first rate piano players," said daddy. "One of the very best that ever lived was a boy. He could play the piano finely and could make up beautiful music of his own. This his father taught him to write out on paper in notes on bars so that it looked just like the pieces that Evelyn's teacher brings for her, only I suppose the little fellow's notes were not nice and even like the printed ones, but fat and wabbling like a little fellow who had not yet learned to write might be expected to make. Before he was six he had composed many simple little pieces."

"This little boy loved to play the piano, and when his little sister Nannerl began to take music lessons the little boy would listen to her teacher and, after the lesson was over, play the piece quite as well as the little girl did, although she was older. Their father, who was himself a fine player on the violin and a music teacher, helped the gifted little boy, who, at the age of six, could play better than most grown persons. Nannerl was also very clever, and the parents of these two wonderful children took them to various cities where they played in concerts of their own. Every one went wild about the children, who were as beautiful as they were clever. When they played before the Empress Maria Theresa, the lady who then ruled Austria, she was so charmed with the lovely little boy that she held him in her lap while he played for her one of his own pretty pieces. She patted and made much of the children.

"When only five years old the little boy composed little minuets, music for the stately dances then fashionable. The story is told of how his parents were awakened one night by distant music and, rising, found their little boy seated in his nightgown before the musical instrument. When asked why he had got up he said that he had thought of some beautiful music, and he wished to get up and play it over so he would not forget it.

"The name of this wonderful boy was Mozart, and, although he died when a young man, he has left some of the most beautiful music ever written. His 'Requiem Mass,' which is still played in churches, was his last work. "Although he lived over a hundred years ago and was always poor and had to work hard, he is still loved and admired, while the rich lazy bones who hung about the kings and queens for whom he played and who sneered at the poor musician are all forgotten."

ment for the conservation of supplies. It is about time for the pendulum to start swinging back again toward high prices. Less than 60 per cent of the number of breeding and feeding sheep and lambs, much less in the case of sheep, left the big central markets during the season now closing as was sent to the country during the corresponding period last year. The middle west and east has been a seller rather than a buyer of breeding ewes, and the great range sheep country is credited with having made the closest clean-up in its history.

RAISE FORAGE CROPS NOW Colorado Dry Belt Farmers Quitting Wheat for Dairy and Poultry.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 24.—"Our efforts to show the people of the dry belt of Eastern Colorado that they should give up the raising of wheat and small grains and take to growing forage crops and engage in the dairy and poultry business with success have been rewarded," declared General Passenger Agent George W. Martin of the Rock Island line, upon his return from a trip over the St. Louis and Colorado Springs as far east as Burlington, Kan.

Mr. Martin personally conducted the special train across over the lines of the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce and Prof. H. M. Cottrell, agricultural commissioner of the railroad, Prof. Yaglin, poultry expert of the State Agricultural College; Prof. Louke, irrigation expert of the government Agricultural Department, and Prof. Martin, dairy expert of the government service.

Mr. Martin stated that conditions along the line of the Rock Island are better than they were a year ago, because the farmers heeded the advice of the experts who made the trip on a special train last spring and warned them against endeavoring to raise crops of wheat and other small grain. At that time the farmers were advised to grow milo maize, kafir corn, Spanish peanuts and other forage crops of drought resisting nature, with a view of entering the dairy, poultry and hog raising business.

Those farmers who heeded the advice have prospered, in spite of the fact that the season was the driest in many years, there having been a rainfall of only six inches, as against the customary 12 to 15 inches, according to Mr. Martin.

Perceiving that the farmers had grown the forage crops, as suggested, Prof. Cottrell announced in each of the towns visited that those reliable farmers who so desired would be cared for in the matter of raising money enough to enable them to go into the stock or poultry raising business. The towns along the line of the railroad were visited primarily to give impetus to the organization of branches of the Eastern Colorado Commercial and Agricultural Association, formed during the recent Dry Farming Congress in Colorado Springs. The purpose of the main organization and of the branches is to further the campaign of education being carried on; that the raising of forage crops and the attention to the dairy, poultry and hog industries would pay each year, when the raising of grains under the dry farming system might not.

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The implements on the farms of this country represent a valuation of \$1,362,922,999, according to the last census, an increase of more than 48 per cent in ten years. Cherrymoo is a feed for all kinds of stock.

GAMBLERS' GRIM DUEL

DYING MAN WON WAGER THAT HE WOULD OUTLIVE OTHER.

"I Could Always Beat Sam at Any Game," He Whispered, and Passed Away Peacefully as Any Saint.

"The ruling passions of men assert their power even in the face of death," said a physician connected with a leading New York hospital to a Herald reporter. "They will possess the dying at the final moment as intensely as they did throughout life, and they prove beyond question that the thought of dissolution is subordinate to the dominant passions that control the mind."

"How do you mean?" asked the reporter. "I mean that men who have followed certain paths of life cannot depart from them even at the final moment," was the reply. "It is as simple a proposition as a common rule of mathematics. When a financier is dying his last thought is upon the securities and funds he is to leave behind him, and until he falls into the state of coma which generally precedes death he discusses his financial affairs with members of his family. If a man's life has been devoted to thoughts of revenge upon his enemies and death overtakes him before his mission has been accomplished, his only regret in passing is that his object in life has not been attained."

Then the doctor told of two gamblers who died in a hospital some years ago. They had been chums and both contracted consumption about the same time. One was thirty-eight years old, the other ten years his junior, and each was willing to bet his last coin upon the right or wrong of any question as he viewed it.

"I was in the ward one day when I heard these dying gamblers discussing their situation," said the doctor. "They occupied cots only a few feet apart, and faced each other cheerfully. They were so exhausted they could hardly speak above whispers, but they felt confident they would recover. I knew differently and I realized, if they did not, that both would be dead within ten or fifteen hours."

"Say, Jim," said the elder man, "we're getting down to cases. 'Pears to me like you're goin' to cash in ahead of me."

"Bet you \$3, all I've got, Sam, you cash in ahead of me," replied Jim, his face flushing with excitement. "You're on, Jim," returned Sam smilingly. "I've got the dough in my wallet."

"This remarkable duel of two dying men," went on the physician, "was a stakeholder, and the money of both was taken by a nurse and placed upon a chair between them within the reach of either. They chaffed each other for a time, and Jim asked if Sam would donate the stake to the hospital if he won. Sam answered that he purposed to have a good time with it at Coney Island or elsewhere. Their joking really was ghastly, and it was quite evident that all thoughts of death had been forgotten in the excitement of the outcome of the wager."

"The end came swiftly; Sam was eyeing the little roll of bills upon the chair longingly, but his eyes began to droop and his respiration became stertorous. Jim watched Sam longingly, and his quickened respiration and glazing eyes indicated that he was in the final throes. Three hours after the bet was made Sam lay silent, a smile of expectancy upon his wan cheeks.

"The poor chap had lost the bet," said the doctor, "and I lost no time in telling Jim he had won. If ever I saw a rapture in the eyes of any man I saw it in Jim's. He asked me to give him the money, and as I placed it in his nerveless hand he whispered, 'I always could beat Sam at any game,' and died as peacefully as any saint."

"Jim had a sister, and the money went to her, with some jewelry of slight value."

Weight in Long-Submerged Logs. Probably the most peculiar lumbering operations in the world are being carried on in the Bay of Quinte, on the northern shore of Lake Ontario, forty miles from Oswego, N. Y., where powerful engines are hoisting valuable oak and walnut logs from the bottom of the bay. Some of them are fifty feet long and sound as the day they were felled, though many of these logs have been submerged for twenty-five years. Long ago the lake was surrounded by magnificent forests of oak, pine and black walnut, and when the logs were felled and run into the lake for shipment, great numbers of the heaviest sank through their own weight or because they were covered with snow. Divers recently ascertained that the bottom of the bay was full of logs, and barges equipped with engines and grappling hooks are now hoisting them for commercial purposes. Hundreds of dollars' worth are raised daily.

Her Only Way. "Can you tell me how to be beautiful?" "Certainly." "Then tell me." "The same way a man succeeds in entering the kingdom of heaven."

"I don't quite remember." "Except a man be born again he cannot—Ouch!—Llego my hair!"—Houston Post.

HOLD ENGLISH HIRING FAIR

Decorations Are Used by Farm Hands to Distinguish Their Different Callings

One of the oldest Michaelmas hiring fairs in England was held in the ancient market place of High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, recently. From a wide radius, including parts of the three counties of Bucks, Berks and Oxon, farmers and agricultural employes in all departments flocked into the town early in the morning.

Harvesting having been finished, the attendance was much larger than usual, and there was a general disposition to "change hands," though the average terms of remuneration showed very little alteration. Several old time customs still prevail, both at the hiring and in regard to the conditions upon which farm hands are engaged for the 12 months. For instance, plowmen decorate their buttonholes with strings of whippoorwill shepherds display tufts of wool in their caps and their forelocks, and other farm hands utilize horsehair and fancy ribbons and rosettes for their personal adornment.

A good deal of time was occupied in "making the best terms," and in accordance with precedent of many years standing the engagements were conditional on the supplying of "beer," or "harvesting allowance," as it is called. The old fashioned custom of hiring servants in this way enlisted a good deal of public interest. The pleasure fair, relegated from the streets to a spacious enclosure in the town, attracted thousands, and it will be continued as usual for three days.

POOR CARE TAKEN OF SHOES If Workmen Were Careful of Them the Business Wouldn't Be What It Is Now.

"Did you ever notice," said the shoe salesman, "that the people who take the poorest care of their shoes are the ones who can least afford to get new ones? It's a fact, though. Next time you ride in the Subway when the car isn't so crowded you can see people's feet take a look at the row of shoes. You'll find the laborers and working men of all sorts wear shoes that show no signs of care since they came from the factory. The heavy brogans that once were black have become the color of natural leather; you can see where shoes that have been wet have warped, lost all shape and are ready to crack; and those that haven't been wet are just drying up as the life of the leather oozes out. I tell you, if the workmen cared for their shoes properly the shoe business wouldn't be what it is now. I am not talking about 'shine,' and I haven't any special brand of blacking to sell. It's all the leather needs, and it isn't all that makes shoes shine. When the farmers used to wear cowhide boots—before they plowed and milked by machinery—they used to take care of them by keeping them greased with tallow, and the country store didn't sell more than one pair of shoes a year to a man. But the men who do the heavy work now are not so wise, and the shoe trade takes toll of their ignorance."

Golden Matrimonial Age. An interesting and unusual estimate of the proper age for matrimony is that advanced by Mrs. Vivian, head and founder of the National Society of the Daughters of California. The happiest and most successful marriages, she says, are those between the man of 50 and the woman of 35.

"At that age of discretion, she claims, the male has become more mellow and tolerant as well as more solvent. On the other hand she intimates that a girl of 29 is much richer to get along with than to get along without, and that there ought to be laws prohibiting people marrying before they are 30 years old.

"When Mrs. Vivian's theory gets into working order the bachelor entering the bald, corpulent age of 50 may as well leave home behind. If Dr. Oeler doesn't get him the Daughters of California will.—Success.

Irresistible Impulse. "I keep myself to myself," confided an old resident. "You modern young men are too much on the 'half-fellow-well-meet' order. I boast of the fact that I did not speak to my next-door neighbor for ten years."

"How did you come to speak to him even then, sir?" we asked. "It must have been an extraordinary occasion." "It was. The young jackanapes bought a new automobile."

"And you wanted a ride?" "Sir! I am no grafter. Nor would I ride in one of the things for my consideration. No, sir. But the machine was new to him, and I couldn't resist the temptation to go over and give him some advice about running it."—Boston Traveler.

Queen Alexandra's "Home." Queen Alexandra's favorite room is her boudoir at Sandringham. There she follows her own tastes without court dictation, and she affectionately talks of her boudoir as "home." The walls are in apple green and white, and the furniture is of the Marie Antoinette style. There is bric-a-brac collected by the queen herself from all corners of Europe. Everything in the room is of her personal selection. She passes most of her leisure time there, usually alone or with a confidante. Tea is always served at five o'clock in the boudoir, the queen herself pouring out the tea for her women guests.

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Confessions of a King. It is told of King George—and there can be no harm in giving the story—that he said to one of the plain men who are his friends as well as his servants on the hills of Balmoral: "If they would only let me live six months here every year, they might do what they like with me for the other six."—Fortnightly Review.

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# MEN who have some inventive ability

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# SEATS FOR TWO

By Jean Dickerson

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.) It was a popular play and Alice Ludington had hastened her shopping and luncheon in order to secure a seat before the curtain arose on the matinee performance.

"We have seats for two," said the man in the box office as he ran over the tiny pigeonholes and then placed his pencil point on the chart. "Seven and eight M."

"I want only one," said Alice, feeling rather forlorn and wishing she had asked Maud Fenwick to accompany her.

She went down the aisle of the theater with a little thrill of anticipation. The seat was on the right hand side near the aisle, and as she settled herself in it with a flutter of soft brown draperies she noticed that the seat beside her, number seven, was unoccupied.

"That is the other seat," she thought, as she removed her hat and laid it on the vacant chair. "I do hope nobody takes it." On her left was a stout woman whose features possessed a vagueness of outline that denoted a tendency to weep at emotional moments in the play.

Alice fluffed her soft hair into order and read her program. Just as the lights were lowered some one entered the row of seats at the other end. Without looking up Alice removed her hat to her lap and was conscious that a man was sitting beside her. With eyes fixed on the opening scene of the play, she was oblivious to everything else, for as the first act proceeded toward its close she saw its resemblance to her own heart tragedy.

There was a young western girl and the handsome ranchman who loved her. There was a stern, narrow-minded parent who had forbidden marriage because of the traditional wildness, though unproven as yet, of the ranchman. The girl, obedient to her New England upbringing, gave



"I Want Only One."

up her lover and he went away in anger, believing her love to be a mere milk and water sentiment. There ended the resemblance between the two stories. Alice's life had resumed its dull, even monotony after her father's death. She had never heard of Dale Loomis after his return to Wyoming, and she lived alone with her mother in a gloomy uptown residence on a side street. All that was five years ago, and the brief visit she had paid to the western ranch where she had met Dale had been like some dim, beautiful dream until this play re-enacted some of the scenes before her wistful eyes.

The girl and her lover galloped freely over the plains, even as she had galloped alongside Dale's big chestnut, her wily little pony responding to every touch of her firm hands. She felt the cool, sweet air of the prairies and saw the shadows of fleeting clouds against the distant range. She saw moving masses of horned cattle and heard the thunder of their hoofs as they pounded past. Some of these things she saw in the play—the rest of it was magic woven out of her memory.

After the death of the father the play moved along different lines from that of Alice's experience. There was much adventure woven with pathos and a note of tragedy. When the curtain rang down on her first act, Alice found her eyes near to tears and her heart aching with its old sorrow, for she had been very near to the brief, happy days of the past.

As the lights flashed up she composed herself and looked around at her companions. The stout woman on her left was openly crying, even as she ate chocolates from a box. She smiled through her tears at Alice.

"I know I'm a fool," she said, apologetically, "but I'm so sorry for that young man—don't you think that girl was a weak-minded thing not to throw up everything and marry him, even if she had to live on a cattle ranch?"

"I don't believe she objected to the cattle ranch," said Alice gently, "but I am sure if she had to live I over again she would be true to her own convictions and her love for the man."

She turned her head and instantly sat rigid with surprise and suppressed emotion. Sitting beside her on the right was Dale Loomis, his stern profile turned away from her and a certain tenseness in his attitude betraying that he was conscious of her presence.

It seemed hours before the curtain rose on the second act. Not once did she stir from her position, so fearful was she that any movement on her part would compel his attention, and she dreaded to meet his eyes and perhaps—perhaps find all the tenderness gone out of them. If he looked at her indifferently, coldly, she believed she would die.

While the second act went swiftly to its end a new terror assailed her. What if he should leave after this act? He would thus drop out of her life forever—nothing but the merest chance had brought them together in the main room of the big city, and such a current does not serve twice in a lifetime.

Once more the lights sprang up and the stout woman at her left hand turned a radiant face to Alice.

"I guess it's coming out all right in the end," she said. "That girl loved him right along, didn't she—just as you said?"

A warm color flooded Alice's fair face and she nodded speechlessly. It came upon her then like a shock that Dale Loomis must have overheard her former conversation with the woman.

"I suppose she thought she was doing right," went on the woman. "You know, the Bible says, 'Children obey your parents.' I wonder if he thought that maybe she was doing the best she could? There, the curtain's going up—now, we'll watch it come out all right in the end!"

She creaked herself to a bolt upright position the better to enjoy the performance. Alice, sitting in the shadow of the woman's broad shoulders, merely caught glimpses of the play as the love story drew to a close. Once she stole a glance at Dale and surprised his eyes bent on her face, instead of the stage. Then, as the mimic ranchman of the stage once more declared his love for the girl, she felt a broad, warm hand covering her own cold little fingers in a familiar grasp.

They sat thus as the play ended amid a burst of applause, and as the curtain rang down Dale leaned over and whispered close to her ear:

"Is it all right for me, too, Alice?" "Yes," her lips trembled in reply. And the emotional stout woman never knew how much she had done to bring about a happy ending to a romance that found its climax in the two seats beside her.

# PRICES UP ON THE BOWERY

Food and Coffee in Famous Section of Manhattan Cost More Than Ever Before.

Sugar costs more today than it did six weeks ago. Therefore coffee on the Bowery has been increased from one and two cents per cup to three and four—and in some exceptional cases even to five cents. And it isn't apt to return to the old price. There was a day when one could get a "golden stew" on the Bowery—always provided that one wanted a golden stew and had the price—for five cents. It rose to eight cents, and to ten, and now the real gilt article commands 15 cents in every Bowery soup emporium. It is also true that a dish of golden stew is apt to satisfy hunger for a considerable period. There are men who keep quite fat upon it, from one year's end to another.

The pinch of the penny is being felt throughout the East Side. During the summer just past the five-cent piece of ice was smaller than ever before known. On the authority of the buyers, the ten-cent hot of coal has shrunk to a pocketful. Not long ago a nickel's worth of bacon was a sizable bit in any shop east of Madison avenue and south of Thirtieth. Now it is barely enough to slip in the old man's dinner bucket. Even garlic has been boosted in price. A year ago Antonio, who fills the interior of a loaf of hard baked bread with garlic by way of lunch and on that diet sticks a pick in Manhattan's bosom ten long hours a day, could get enough for a dime to scent up a subway express train. Now he can hardly scent subway loaf for the same price. Rent and milk and flour and all the other necessities of life have been increased in price here in the city.—New York Letter to the Cincinnati Times-Star.

# Slept in Two Beds a Night.

An Englishman who arrived at the Gotham not long ago, insisted upon having a room with a southern and eastern exposure. When, however, he insisted that the room be furnished with two single beds they told him that there would be an extra charge for two persons. He said he wanted the room for himself alone. Then he left a call for midnight each night, but it was noticed he never left the hotel after that hour. His regular bedtime was nine o'clock.

The puzzlement of the management was cleared away when it was discovered that the visitor was in the habit of sleeping the first three hours in one bed. At midnight he would change to the other. Assistant Manager McCordrick said he had forgotten to question the visitor how he acquired the habit of sleeping in two beds the same night.

# IRON WILL MAY FAIL

GREAT LEADER GETS HIS WAY BY OTHER METHODS.

Followers Must Be Shown That They All Gain Most by Yielding Implicit Obedience to the Conductor's Orders.

They tell us an iron will is a very fine thing. A great general rules his forces by his will. A parliamentary leader drives recalcitrant members into the right lobby by his will, if he has it. Napoleon, they say, controlled all France by his will. I have long had doubts.

Napoleon never had to get an obstinate donkey out of the way of an express train, for there were no express trains, but had the task confronted him I doubt whether the iron will that conquered France would have moved the donkey, Nay, I do not doubt; I am certain it would not. And since men are a great deal more stupid and more obstinate than donkeys I am sure it was not by an iron will alone that Napoleon ruled the French.

The iron will only served to rule himself to keep him hard and incessantly at the working out of his great idea, the idea of convincing men that he was the ablest among them, that by following him they did best for themselves. A political boss does the same; there is no iron will involved; merely he shows his followers that they all gain by going with him.

And the same rule holds true in the case of band conductors. A military conductor can get his way because the men under him are punished unless they obey him; an opera or concert conductor may get his way because he can throw out of employment the men who do not obey him.

But the true born conductor, either military or civil, gets his way and fine results when his bandmen know that by paying close attention to him and putting their backs into their work they help to secure performances of which they may all justly feel proud.

When Nikisch first came here many years ago we were told how on the continent he was wont to magnetize his men and make them insensibly yield to his will. It is likely enough they did yield; they would have been dismissed if they had not; but the magnetism did not in the least work in England. The men simply paid no attention to it; there might as well have been no magnetism at all; 'twas in vain Nikisch essayed to fix them with the glittering eye of which we had read so much; too much; the inhuman rascals refused to be fixed; the performances were poor and some one must have lost a fair sum of money over the concert.

See what happened when Nikisch returned not as master but as servant of the orchestra. The Symphony orchestra engaged him; the glittering eye nonsense and the iron will nonsense were dropped, and at once artistic results were got. One might disapprove of many things he did, and especially of his affected readings, but he gained the effects he wanted, and gained them in a legitimate manner, through the faith the men had in him.—John F. Runciman, in the London Saturday Review.

# Who Owns Shetland Islands?

It is not perhaps generally known that an opinion expressed half humorously, by Lord Salvesen at the opening of the Norse Gallery in the Scottish exhibition in Glasgow with regard to the ownership of the Orkney and Shetland Islands is fortified by very high authority. His lordship, "speaking as a lawyer" is not sure whether the islands do not belong to Norway still, and thinks that legally the crown of Norway, if prepared to pay the money for "for three hundred years," would be entitled to redeem them. As a matter of fact, plenipotentiaries assembled at Breda in 1665 (a couple of centuries after the islands had come into the possession of the Scottish crown) decided not only that the right of redemption had not then been barred by the lapse of time, but that it was inalienable. The islands were pledged in 1468, so that interest is due for nearly four and a half centuries.

# Dog That Guarded a Cat.

When my dog was a puppy I got a little kitten to keep him company. They got to be good friends, but as they got older the cat seemed to think she could take care of herself.

When the cat climbed a tree it seemed to puzzle the dog, and he would stand below the tree and look up at the cat and then at me, as if trying to understand how the cat could get up into the tree while he had to stay on the ground.

When evening came the dog would hunt up the cat and carry her to the kennel where they slept at night. The dog kept one of his forelegs over the cat, and there she had to stay until morning. At last the cat was killed, but I have the dog yet.—Fur News.

# Letter for 250 Years Undelivered.

A letter written in December, 1680, to a prominent member of the Body of Friends in Durham, England, has just been found in the Public Record office, having been undelivered. A copy of the letter has been forwarded to the descendants in the eighth generation of those for whom it was intended. The letter is addressed: "For my Loving friend Richard Hickson, a butcher in Durham, to be delivered to William Bywaters, Durham, paid for."

# HIS PALATE WAS FIRE PROOF

Unusually Strong Drink Had But One Drawback, Is Testimony of Confirmed Teper.

Assemblyman Brennan, author of the "Brennan cold storage law," said the other day in Albany to the Journal man:

"A recent examination of the cold storage plants in New York city showed that in twelve storage houses alone there were stored 7,300,000 pounds of poultry and meat, 4,500,000 pounds of fish, 2,000,000 pounds of cheese, 6,000,000 pounds of butter and 500,000 cases of eggs.

"This food should be labeled as what it is. It shouldn't be sold to the public as fresh food at the price of fresh food. For it isn't fresh food, and, though it looks all right, its taste is all wrong—except to such people as are blessed with the palate of Jim Jimison."

"Jim Jimison," Mr. Brennan explained, "was a hard drinker up Ithaca way. One evening Jim stopped at the tavern for a dram, tossed it off, and departed calmly; but after he was gone the tavern-keeper discovered that in place of applejack, he had given Jim a drink out of the sulphuric acid bottle that was kept to clean the verdigris off the brass taps.

"The tavern-keeper couldn't sleep that night, but the next morning, to his unspeakable relief, Jim dropped in for another dram before breakfast, apparently none the worse for his dose of poison.

"Jim," said the tavern-keeper, "what did you think of that applejack I sold you last night?" "Oh, it was fien stuff," said Jim; "good, warm'n' stuff. It had only one fault. Every time I coughed it set my whiskers afire."

# MAY BEAT PACER'S RECORD

Performance of Uhan on Half Mile Track Leads Horsemen to Believe New Mark is Likely.

Uhan's feat in trotting a mile in 2:04 1/2 over a half mile track is in some respects the most wonderful performance that has ever characterized the American trotting turf. One-quarter of this great mile was trotted in 30 seconds by the son of Bingen, two others in 31 seconds each and the final one in 30 3/4 seconds. Possibly some other trotter will appear that will be able to lower this half mile track record set by Uhan, but it will not be soon.

The performance at Goshen will open the eyes of horsemen generally as to the kind of a record Uhan will set some day this year when he makes an attempt to lower the world's record for trotters over a mile track. How fast the black gelding will go under perfect conditions is a mere matter of conjecture, but it is safe to say that opinion on the subject is vastly different now than it was before the horse turned the Goshen track twice in 2:02 1/2.

Before that it was generally thought he might beat the 1:58 1/2 of Lou Dillon. Now it is a question of how much he will beat the mark set by the daughter of Sidney Dillon when she had the assistance of a preceding pacer-maker drawing a sulky equipment with a dust or dirt shield. One of the men who did not need Uhan's Goshen performance to convince him of Uhan's superiority over any other trotter is the veteran trainer Ed F. Geers.

# The Irony of Street Cars.

"There are queer people in this New York city of yours," said a visitor. "The other evening I was on a Broadway car and near the front door sat a young man. It was chilly and wet, and the young man was not comfortable, it was plain. He became more uncomfortable every minute some one went out the front door, for it was always left open. Each time he got up and slammed the door and became more peevish.

"He had done this a dozen times or more when he found a seat in the middle of the car. Then to his astonishment every person who went out that front door carefully closed it after him. There was no reason to believe that there was a general conspiracy against the young man, yet I am sure that he could not understand it."

# Aviation in France.

Manufacture of aeroplanes has become an industry of large proportions in France. A year ago one maker had sold over 250 machines and others had booked large orders. Since then new manufacturers have entered the field and the enterprise has grown tremendously. All the manufacturers issue handsomely illustrated catalogues of standard sizes and types of stock machines. Each manufacturer has from one to three factories, and each his school for the instruction of intending buyers and of professional aeronauts. For about 1,000 francs one can learn to fly and obtain a pilot's license. A year ago those schools of flight had graduated over 400 pupils. Today their monthly output numbers scores.

# Field Yields 70,000 Gallons of Syrup.

Seventy thousand gallons of syrup is the estimated yield of a cane field in Grady county, Georgia. The crop is now made and grinding will begin as soon as the weather turns cold. The average height of the stalks is seven feet, and the estimated yield is 700 gallons per acre.—Columbus correspondence Atlanta-Constitution.

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### PRODUCING WINTER EGGS

NATURE OF THE STOCK KEPT IS IMPORTANT FACTOR.

By Prof. H. L. Kempster, Poultry Husbandry, University of Missouri.

As winter approaches and the price of eggs becomes attractive, the farmer turns his attention to the farm hen with the idea of so handling her as to produce winter eggs. Usually the farm flock is neglected during the summer and now especial care is exercised to make up this neglect. The illustration is given to point out the causes for failure to secure best results. Too many fail to appreciate the importance of foresight in the handling of the flock, for "winter care" is only one of the factors influencing "winter egg production."

Egg production depends upon the nature of the stock kept, whether it is a laying breed and strain, upon the quality and vigor of the breeding stock from which it came and also upon the care which it is given. Winter egg production depends not only upon these factors, but the time of hatching, manner of handling the stock during the summer and winter care play important parts in the securing of satisfactory results.

Bearing this in mind one can readily see that now is the time to prepare not only for this year's winter egg production, but also for the following winter.

The nature of the stock kept is largely important in the production of eggs. There is no question but that the smaller active breeds such as Leghorns will produce a greater number of eggs. They have been selected with that one purpose in view and their disposition is favorable to abundant egg production, the tendency of the bird to become fat being absent and less effort required to induce them to exercise. If egg production is the object to be attained, one would make a mistake not to keep breeds of this nature, but where meat production is also a consideration the breeds such as Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds and Orpingtons are especially desirable. The question of "what breed" depends upon individual requirements, but one must not stop with breed alone, for there is as great a difference between individuals of the same breed as between breeds, and the careful selection of breeding stock can not be overemphasized. In the selection of breeding stock one should get some idea of what they desire a chicken to be and what they expect it to do, and then select their stock with this purpose in view, using not only individual performance as a factor but constitutional vigor as well. For fat, lazy hens make poor breeders and birds with strong, active characteristics give the best results.

Winter egg production can not be expected from old hens. It is difficult to control the seasonable production of eggs, for the old stock does not complete its molting before winter sets in and rarely begin to lay before February and March. Commercial poultry farms, where a continuous egg supply is especially desirable, generally depend upon pullets for their winter eggs. This is also an uncertain and difficult task. A bird if properly raised will begin laying when five or six months old, depending upon the breed and the care given during the growing period. If the bird lays in August or September there is a tendency for her to lay a few eggs and when climatic changes occur, go into the molt, thus checking egg production and rendering her useless as an egg producer until the molt is completed.

Usually, however, if a bird does not come into laying before winter sets in, it is difficult to secure eggs until February or March. To raise the birds to maturity and avoid the fall molt is a task involving not only time of hatching, but subsequent care, for a pullet must arrive at the proper stage for her development at the exact time.

In addition to these factors, winter egg production depends upon the housing, feed and care given. The poultry house should be dry, well ventilated, free from drafts and abundantly lighted. Dryness is secured by having the floor higher than the surrounding ground, drains where necessary and efficient ventilation. The popular style of ventilation is the use of muslin frames in part or as the entire window, a combination of the two preferable, and when used in the proportion of one square foot of glass and an equal amount of muslin to every sixteen square feet of floor space, it will afford well lighted and ventilated quarters. One can usually regulate ventilation by observing the interior of the pen. If moisture is present on the windows or walls, there is too little ventilation and more fresh air should be admitted. By placing all openings on the south side of the house, the house is comparatively free from draft, even when the windows are open to air out the house.

Care is the remaining factor to be considered. The birds should be fed regularly; should not be subjected to any unnecessary excitement, and the feed should be wholesome in its nature and possess the elements of a satisfactory ration. The feed will vary with different localities, depending largely upon the supply on hand. For scratch feed a combination of corn and wheat is excellent, and oats can be added to this to good advantage. It should be fed in such a manner

that the hen is induced to take a liberal amount of exercise, and this can best be accomplished by the use of a heavy straw covering on the feeding floor in which the grain can be buried deep. Occasionally clover hay is used as a litter, and when this is done the hens eat a large amount of the leaves, thus furnishing a substitute for succulent feed which is generally lacking in the ration unless supplied in the form of mangel wurtzels, cabbage, sprouted oats, etc. One can make use of the litter from the alleys in the feeding barns and material that is usually wasted can be converted into a valuable poultry food by carrying it to the poultry house. No grain food, or combination of grains, is sufficient, nor is it satisfactory or economical ration. A common practice is to have one feed each day composed of ground feed, and often ground food is kept before the hens all the time in hoppers, thus reducing the labor. A mash consisting of bran, middlings and corn meal, each one part by weight, and beef scraps one-half part, is a very satisfactory addition to the scratch food, and the combination of the mash and scratch food makes a suitable ration. Farmers can substitute the commercial meat foods with table scraps, skim milk, etc., but all rations unless they contain some animal food seem to lack some of the essentials of a proper ration, and a small amount of animal food can be used to an advantage. All rations are lacking in lime, for the laying hen needs large quantities for the production of the shell, and lime in some form, such as oyster shells or crushed limestone, if kept where the birds have access to it, will materially increase the egg yield and in cases where the range is restricted the birds should also have access to sharp grit in some form.

The birds should be kept active during the day, busy working in the pens and yet should go to the roost at night with a good full crop and, if they are from a good laying strain, brought to maturity at the right time, are well housed and properly cared for, better results can be expected than where these precautions have not been observed.

### WATERING THE MILK COWS

A. C. Page, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

The cow should not be compelled to drink ice-cold water during the winter. There are several good reasons why this is bad practice.

In the first place, the cow that is producing a large amount of milk must drink a large amount of water or decrease in milk flow. If there is nothing but ice water available, the cow will take only a few sips and will not drink deeply, as she should. In this way her milk flow will be decreased.

If a cow does happen to drink a large amount of ice water from the trough, she will be completely chilled through for an hour or more, and sometimes for half a day. The cold water stops the digestive processes and may cause trouble in that way. At any rate, it stops the milk producing processes for some time, and puts the nervous system of the cow in poor condition.

Water that is used in the body must be heated to the body temperature in some way. If the cow drinks it cold, the food that she has eaten must supply the fuel to heat it up. If it is heated before she drinks it to a mild temperature which will not give her a chill, a few blocks of wood or a shovelful of coal will do the work. Actual experiments have shown that it is much cheaper to heat the water outside than to make the cow heat it with the food she eats. A small water heater for the tank is not expensive, and it is scarcely any trouble to operate. It will pay big returns.

### KEEP MANURE HAULED OUT

Do Not Let Great Pile Accumulate to Lose Its Value.

Outside of the feeding of the stock, no one thing is of greater importance in improving the farm than the hauling out of the manure from the barns. Tests have shown that it pays in dollars to haul the manure from the barn to the field regularly instead of letting a great pile accumulate to lose its value under the sun and rain.

In Germany and other European countries they have learned much more about soil management than we have in this country. Prof. M. F. Miller of the University of Missouri, who has been in Germany for a year, says that they haul out the manure and plow it under shallow, and then later come along and plow it under deeply. They have cheaper labor there and can afford to do this. We could scarcely afford to practice that method in Missouri. However, many average farmers do not even try to get the manure hauled out at all.

One of the great values of the manure spreader, according to Professor Miller, is that it reminds the farmer that the manure should be hauled out, and keeps him interested in it. Besides that, however, the manure spreader soon pays for itself in greater results from the manuring than would be gotten from spreading with a fork.

"Now that diseases and insects are thoroughly introduced into this part of the country, if a man is not willing to spray, it will generally pay him to dispense with his orchard."—W. H. Chandler, Instructor in Horticulture, University of Missouri.

### MONKEY IN HIS BED

Hotel Guest Startled at Sight of Little Animal.

White-Faced, Ring-Tailed Simian Owned by Two Young Women, Causes Much Excitement at Waldorf-Astoria.

New York.—Dinghi, a white-faced, ring-tailed monkey, who was taken to the Waldorf-Astoria the other day by two young women, said to be the daughters of a prominent naval officer, caused much excitement in the hotel. When the women arrived they asked H. L. Stewart, assistant manager, to have the animal placed in the basement, insisting the monkey was so well trained it would be little trouble. A porter took charge of Dinghi, ran a rope through the animal's collar and tied the monkey to a trunk handle. His owners sent down two embroidered cushions to make Dinghi comfortable.

The monkey did not seem to mind his retreat much in the day, but was heard scuttling around the basement after dark. An employe went to assure the management the monkey was tied safely, and afterward Dinghi was forgotten.

D. L. Guthrie, of Cleveland, O., after listening to the music on the roof of the hotel, went to his room on the ninth floor. Guthrie says he turned on the light and began to undress. Now and then he thought he heard deep breathing. He looked about and decided the sound came from the adjoining room. Then he sat down and wrote several letters. Often his train of thought was interrupted by the sound of the deep breathing. It seemed too near to be in the other room, and he even went into the hall to see if his neighbor had left his door open. It was shut. When he returned to the room there was silence, and he fancied the breathing must have been caused by a draft.

Guthrie took a bath, then approached the bed and looked for his pajamas. When he reached for them they wriggled. He turned on the light at the head of the bed and saw the pajamas heaved and fell. Guthrie thought a cat had stolen into the room. When he pulled at the coat of the pajamas the monkey fell to the floor and scuttled off to the bathroom.

"Send a boy up to my room," telephoned Guthrie to the office. "There's a monkey who got to the bed before I had a chance."

Two clerks hastened upstairs and the guest said: "I guess you will have to give me another room. That monk can have this one."

Guthrie's belongings were removed. Guthrie explained he did not mind much, since he had discovered the monkey before he went to sleep.

"There are things more pleasant," he said, "than awakening and finding a white-faced monkey staring at you." It was found Dinghi had bitten through his tether and scampered to the first room he could find with a transom open. Dinghi was carried downstairs and shut in a closet the porter took care to fasten securely.

One of his owners was told of the escape of the monkey.

"Oh, the poor dear only left the basement because it was damp and perhaps nobody had been down to speak to him," she said.

### MARRIED TWICE IN ONE DAY

Tennessee Girl Gets Herself into Trouble by Contracting Two Marriages Without Divorce.

Memphis, Tenn.—A divorce bill which has been filed probably begins the final chapter in a strange marriage tangle here. A girl who married two men in one day is alleged by Joseph Rolfe, the second husband, to have deserted him, and Rolfe has sued for divorce from Elizabeth Shipp Rolfe.

On the afternoon of February 12, 1908, Elizabeth Shipp was married to Harris Butler. Several hours later the 18-year-old bride was married to Joseph Rolfe. Butler alleged that the girl after their marriage had changed her mind. The girl said she did not know what she was doing when she was married to Butler, as she really loved Rolfe. That evening she escaped from her home and was married to Rolfe.

Rolfe and his wife later filed a suit to annul the marriage to Butler and this was decreed on the claim that it had not been consummated.

An injunction restraining Butler from visiting the girl was issued.

### Metal Hat Is Latest.

New York.—The newest wonder in the windows of the Fifth avenue milliners is the metal hat, which the public is assured will be the proper thing for the modish young woman this fall. Some of the hats are reminiscent of the helmet, some are flat and broad, but all are different from hats of other years. They are not simple and they are not cheap. Flowers and feathers, lace and fur, gold and silver are employed lavishly.

### Green Flames Over Paris.

Paris.—Imposing and inexplicable phenomena, say the astronomers at the Paris observatory, were to be seen over this city the other night. There were seen two brilliant circles of fire, with green tongues of flames shooting from the circles into a background of the whitest of clouds. The phenomena lasted about two minutes.

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### POOR OLD HUMAN NATURE

Old-Fashioned Man Declares When Motorists Are Masked No One Can Recognize Them.

"Human nature, at least as she is depicted in humans, is being sadly relegated to the background," remarked an old-fashioned man who has kept his eyes opened for the last twenty years.

"How so?" asked his young friend. "Look at yourself and ask that question—if you can. You're a sight with that cap, those goggles, that coat! You and all other motorists, and all these up-to-date persons who have taken to the flying machines, are no more like human beings when you get on your sporting raiment than if you belonged to some queer species of animal. In the good old days of the horse you drove out in your hats and coats and your friends could recognize you. Now you are masked worse than burglars and no one knows one of you from another. Why—look at the women on the streets even! They don't look like the women God made. They are painted and puffed and distorted by dress and those weird looking scroll-like veils until the human face and form are as unlike what nature intended them to be as if she had had no hand in the matter at all. I am not peevish, but I can't help standing up for the good old nature that I love." Whereupon the younger man adjusted his goggles, drew down the visor of his cap, cranked up his machine and prepared to leave.

### How Carnegie Got Library Idea.

Dr. Andrew Carnegie told an audience at Liverpool the other day that he had "taken to library forming because his father did it before him." William Carnegie's efforts at library founding were, an Edinburgh contemporary points out, extremely modest as compared with the work of his distinguished son. In 1808, Mr. Carnegie's father was a journeyman weaver in Dunfermline. He and two other drivers of the shuttle met, and agreed to ransy the books they had in their respective homes to one house. The combined libraries only figured out 20 volumes. The pioneers were joined by other weavers, and they agreed to tax themselves to the extent of a few pence per month, and from this fund purchase new books. The little institution ultimately blossomed into the Dunfermline Tradesmen's Library.

### Tennyson's Bird Sounds.

Perhaps the best word for the cry of the cricket is that of Tennyson. "Not a cricket chirr'd," he writes in "In Memoriam." But Tennyson was always curiously exact in his vocal rendering of the songs of birds. What could be truer to sound than "the moan of doves in immemorial elms"? Then, too, the linnet, the robin and the thrush "pipe," the woodpecker "laughs" and "micks," the lark and the plover "whistle," the jay screeches, "the parrot screams," the peacock "squalls," the blackbird "warbles," while the ocean fowl "shriek" and the eagle "yelps."

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