

ST. JOSEPH, MO., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1912. LAST EDITION. TERMS: SINGLE COPY, 5 CENTS PER YEAR, \$4.00

ST. JOSEPH, MO., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1912. LAST EDITION. TERMS: SINGLE COPY, 5 CENTS PER YEAR, \$4.00

FEW STEERS OFFERED

MEAGER SUPPLY OF DRESSED BEEF CATTLE FINDS CLEARANCE AT STEADY RATES.

NOTHING CHOICE AT HAND

Cows and Heifers Sold to 10c Lower—Bulls Steady—Calves Weak—Stocker and Feeder Trade Shows Firmness.

Beef steer prices were well maintained at yesterday's somewhat lower range. Receipts from trade markets decidedly so as compared with previous days of the week. About 2,500 cattle arrived here today but this included a train of stuff direct to packers from another market and of the supply actually on sale the greater portion was in cows, heifers and feeding stock. The few choice markets today as against 25,000 a week ago and 19,000 a year ago. Advices from outside markets indicated comparatively little change in the general situation. When the market opened less than a dozen loads of fat steers were on display and late trains did not bring in many additions to the beef stock quota. Medium short-fed classes predominated in the small supply offered for buyers' inspection. There was a marked shortage of the better grades of Kansas short-fed western steers as compared to former days this week, only two or three small shipments reaching the market. The few choice steers available were sold at very lively and some of the early bids were regarded lower. But buyers found they had a place for the few loads available. The market was able to negotiate generally steady prices for their holdings as compared with yesterday's schedule. The best steers at hand were sold at \$3.40, with \$3.00-8.30 taking bulk of the useful corn-fed offerings. Some light Kansas-westerns sold at \$3.40-6.50.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include various grades of beef steers and shipping steers.

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED

Regularly was a feature of this division of the trade today. The general feeling was rather weak and activity was a minus virtue of the deal. There was a fair Texasian market of cows and heifers. Choice offerings were scarce, medium to fairly good grades predominating, with a moderate quota of the better grades. Choice heifers and strictly good dressed beef cows held yesterday's level as a rule and there was a fair inquiry for canners and feeders at usual prices. Choice of the medium to fair cows and heifers the undertone to the trade was slow and weak and many sales especially on late orders, were made at weak to under yesterday's. The movement was not very lively at any stage of the session and the final clearance was not made until some time after the usual hour. Nothing especially attractive quality was included in the day's offerings.

Bulls

Bulls were cleaned up in fair season at prices for the part unchained as compared with yesterday. Veals were barely steady at recent reductions.

Heifers

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include various grades of heifers.

Cows

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include various grades of cows.

Packers' Cattle Purchases

Table with columns: Name, Amount. Rows include Swift & Co., Morris & Co., etc.

SHORT-FEDS SOLD HIGH.

Iowa Disposed of Two Cars at \$8.60 on the Local Market Yesterday.

The high prices being realized for short-fed steers on the local market of late has brought about a visible increase in the supply of such offerings during the current week at this point, a condition that is bringing out favorable comment from packer buyers who are particularly anxious for grain fed steers, after the long seizure of grassers. On yesterday's market F. J. Miller, one of the big farmers and live stock feeders of Fremont county, Iowa, was here with a two-car shipment of short-feds that sold above his expectations. The shipment included 42 head of steers, averaging 1,265 lbs., that sold at \$8.50, topping the market for beef steers.

THE RIGHT KIND OF FAMILY

"Hov very anny anditors, Mrs. Kelley" asked Mrs. O'Brien, "And what's the matter?" "People are springing from."

Advertise in The Journal.

MARKET CLOSED THANKSGIVING.

Following the usual custom, the St. Joseph market will be closed Thanksgiving day. No member 28. No stock will be sold, weighed or shipped out on that date, but incoming shipments will be watered and fed the same as on Sunday.

MARKET CLOSED THANKSGIVING.

Following the usual custom, the St. Joseph market will be closed Thanksgiving day. No member 28. No stock will be sold, weighed or shipped out on that date, but incoming shipments will be watered and fed the same as on Sunday.

MARKET CLOSED THANKSGIVING.

Following the usual custom, the St. Joseph market will be closed Thanksgiving day. No member 28. No stock will be sold, weighed or shipped out on that date, but incoming shipments will be watered and fed the same as on Sunday.

MARKET CLOSED THANKSGIVING.

Following the usual custom, the St. Joseph market will be closed Thanksgiving day. No member 28. No stock will be sold, weighed or shipped out on that date, but incoming shipments will be watered and fed the same as on Sunday.

MARKET CLOSED THANKSGIVING.

Following the usual custom, the St. Joseph market will be closed Thanksgiving day. No member 28. No stock will be sold, weighed or shipped out on that date, but incoming shipments will be watered and fed the same as on Sunday.

MARKET CLOSED THANKSGIVING.

Following the usual custom, the St. Joseph market will be closed Thanksgiving day. No member 28. No stock will be sold, weighed or shipped out on that date, but incoming shipments will be watered and fed the same as on Sunday.

MARKET CLOSED THANKSGIVING.

Following the usual custom, the St. Joseph market will be closed Thanksgiving day. No member 28. No stock will be sold, weighed or shipped out on that date, but incoming shipments will be watered and fed the same as on Sunday.

MARKET CLOSED THANKSGIVING.

Following the usual custom, the St. Joseph market will be closed Thanksgiving day. No member 28. No stock will be sold, weighed or shipped out on that date, but incoming shipments will be watered and fed the same as on Sunday.

MARKET CLOSED THANKSGIVING.

Following the usual custom, the St. Joseph market will be closed Thanksgiving day. No member 28. No stock will be sold, weighed or shipped out on that date, but incoming shipments will be watered and fed the same as on Sunday.

MARKET CLOSED THANKSGIVING.

Following the usual custom, the St. Joseph market will be closed Thanksgiving day. No member 28. No stock will be sold, weighed or shipped out on that date, but incoming shipments will be watered and fed the same as on Sunday.

MARKET CLOSED THANKSGIVING.

Following the usual custom, the St. Joseph market will be closed Thanksgiving day. No member 28. No stock will be sold, weighed or shipped out on that date, but incoming shipments will be watered and fed the same as on Sunday.

MARKET CLOSED THANKSGIVING.

Following the usual custom, the St. Joseph market will be closed Thanksgiving day. No member 28. No stock will be sold, weighed or shipped out on that date, but incoming shipments will be watered and fed the same as on Sunday.

MARKET CLOSED THANKSGIVING.

Following the usual custom, the St. Joseph market will be closed Thanksgiving day. No member 28. No stock will be sold, weighed or shipped out on that date, but incoming shipments will be watered and fed the same as on Sunday.

MARKET CLOSED THANKSGIVING.

Following the usual custom, the St. Joseph market will be closed Thanksgiving day. No member 28. No stock will be sold, weighed or shipped out on that date, but incoming shipments will be watered and fed the same as on Sunday.

MARKET CLOSED THANKSGIVING.

Following the usual custom, the St. Joseph market will be closed Thanksgiving day. No member 28. No stock will be sold, weighed or shipped out on that date, but incoming shipments will be watered and fed the same as on Sunday.

MARKET CLOSED THANKSGIVING.

Following the usual custom, the St. Joseph market will be closed Thanksgiving day. No member 28. No stock will be sold, weighed or shipped out on that date, but incoming shipments will be watered and fed the same as on Sunday.

MARKET CLOSED THANKSGIVING.

Following the usual custom, the St. Joseph market will be closed Thanksgiving day. No member 28. No stock will be sold, weighed or shipped out on that date, but incoming shipments will be watered and fed the same as on Sunday.

MARKET CLOSED THANKSGIVING.

Following the usual custom, the St. Joseph market will be closed Thanksgiving day. No member 28. No stock will be sold, weighed or shipped out on that date, but incoming shipments will be watered and fed the same as on Sunday.

MARKET CLOSED THANKSGIVING.

Following the usual custom, the St. Joseph market will be closed Thanksgiving day. No member 28. No stock will be sold, weighed or shipped out on that date, but incoming shipments will be watered and fed the same as on Sunday.

MARKET CLOSED THANKSGIVING.

Following the usual custom, the St. Joseph market will be closed Thanksgiving day. No member 28. No stock will be sold, weighed or shipped out on that date, but incoming shipments will be watered and fed the same as on Sunday.

MARKET CLOSED THANKSGIVING.

Following the usual custom, the St. Joseph market will be closed Thanksgiving day. No member 28. No stock will be sold, weighed or shipped out on that date, but incoming shipments will be watered and fed the same as on Sunday.

HOGS OPEN NICKEL UP

EARLY ADVANCE IS NOT SUSTAINED, TRADE CLOSING BARELY STEADY.

QUALITY GOOD; TOP \$7.90

Bulk of Receipts, Estimated at Over 10,000 Head, Sells at \$7.65 @ 7.85—Pigs in Good Demand and Higher.

The hog market opened up generally 5c higher and closed with the advance practically at a standstill. Receipts were rather liberal here and the five markets showed an increase of 13,000 head over last Thursday. Early estimates called for 8,700 hogs for this point but this was later lifted to 10,000, and at noon it looked as if the official count might show 10,500. This latter estimate was 1,500 in excess of the supply offered here a week ago. Total receipts at the five markets was 69,000, as against 56,000 a week ago and 65,000 a year ago. Trade started out full of promise, earlier transactions indicating a strong to 5c higher level. Before much action was had on this basis, however, buyers lowered their bids to a point generally steady with yesterday. Trade immediately took on slower tone and on middle and closing rounds of the deal the movement was rather sluggish. Buyers held out and succeeded in putting up the major portion of their droves at prices about even with yesterday's average. A few late sales were quoted a shade lower. The top was a nickel over yesterday, best hogs selling at \$7.90. Quality was of good general average, good strong weight hogs being fairly plentiful. Demand for pigs continues broad and the general run of such classes sold 10 @ 15c higher than yesterday.

On the extreme close the market ruled dull and weak to 5c lower than yesterday.

Prices ranged from \$7.40 @ 7.90, with the bulk selling at \$7.60 @ 7.80. The bulk yesterday sold at \$7.60 @ 7.80, a week ago \$7.60 @ 7.80, a month ago at \$8.25 @ 8.45, and a year ago at \$6.15 @ 6.55.

RECEIPTS AND FEEDERS

Supplies of young stockers and western feeders were cut to the minimum today, the fresh contingent embracing a few scattered odds and ends of light and medium weight stockers and a few feeders, a factor that contributed much to the success of an active and somewhat stronger market all along the line. Buyers from the outside displayed their presence today, the desire for good bred stockers, with the result that little time was wasted in placing bids on the few good yearlings and strong weight feeders available. On the other hand, the fresh contingent of young stockers, being about steady with the best time yesterday, with closing phases of the market showing strength on the better grades of yearlings and choice feeders.

The same broad demand for stock cows and heifers that existed yesterday was again in evidence today, ready clearance being in order for the light sprinkling of these kinds. Prices held firm, with the stronger turn of late yesterday.

Stocks and Feeders

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include various grades of stockers and feeders.

Yearlings and Calves

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include various grades of yearlings and calves.

Feeding Cows and Stock Heifers

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include various grades of feeding cows and stock heifers.

Packers' Cattle Purchases

Table with columns: Name, Amount. Rows include Swift & Co., Morris & Co., etc.

SHORT-FEDS SOLD HIGH.

Iowa Disposed of Two Cars at \$8.60 on the Local Market Yesterday.

The high prices being realized for short-fed steers on the local market of late has brought about a visible increase in the supply of such offerings during the current week at this point, a condition that is bringing out favorable comment from packer buyers who are particularly anxious for grain fed steers, after the long seizure of grassers. On yesterday's market F. J. Miller, one of the big farmers and live stock feeders of Fremont county, Iowa, was here with a two-car shipment of short-feds that sold above his expectations. The shipment included 42 head of steers, averaging 1,265 lbs., that sold at \$8.50, topping the market for beef steers.

THE RIGHT KIND OF FAMILY

"Hov very anny anditors, Mrs. Kelley" asked Mrs. O'Brien, "And what's the matter?" "People are springing from."

Advertise in The Journal.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

Today's Receipts, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep.

Receipts from Jan. 1 to Date. The following table shows the local receipts from January 1, 1912, and receipts for the corresponding time in 1911:

Table with columns: 1912, 1911, Inc. Rows include Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses.

Live Stock in Sight

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

Table with columns: Market, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep. Rows include Chicago, Kansas City, etc.

RECEIPTS BY CARS

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

Table with columns: Railroad, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep. Rows include B. & O. West, etc.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Nov. 21—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 5000. Steers steady to strong; butcher grades active; heavy with yesterday's average, calves steady; stockers unchanged.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 21—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 4000. Market generally steady; feeders lower, 80c; Hogs—Receipts, 10,400. Market 5c higher, closing 50c lower. Top \$7.85, bulk \$7.50-7.60.

EAST ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yards, Nov. 21—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 5000. Market steady to strong, closed 50c lower. Top \$8.05, bulk \$7.70-7.90. Sheep—Receipts, 400. Market steady.

PORT WORTH, TEX., Nov. 21—Special to The Journal: The Daily Telegram reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 5000. Market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 1500. Market steady to strong, closed 50c lower. Top \$8.05, bulk \$7.70-7.90. Sheep—Receipts, 400. Market steady.

SIoux CITY, Ia., Nov. 21—Special to The Journal: The Live Stock Reporter reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 1200. Fat steers steady; stockers 10c lower. Hogs—Receipts, 4500. Market 10 @ 15c higher; feeders about steady. Sheep—Receipts, 1000. Market steady.

CUMBERLAND TRAIN IN.

Forty-Seven Loads of Stock Arrives on Branch Line Extra.

The special train run over the Cumberland branch of the Burlington railroad brought in today forty-seven cars of cattle, hogs and sheep from Iowa points. Towns represented were Afton, Kent, Lehigh, Clearfield, Conway, Bedford, Craton, Cumberland, Massena, Greenfield, Bridge-water, Fontanelle and Shandling. The following firms and individuals had consignments on the train: M. J. Jordan & Son, Wray Bros., J. E. Chaney, C. W. Scott, W. F. Devore, Geo. Cruise, Dennis Wambold, J. A. Roberts, John Ewing, L. A. Gipple, C. C. McVay, G. A. Jones, Siskels & Parrish, Dunlap & Co., Welscher & Dunlap, Murray & Rice, Chas. Ramsdell, Gault Bros. & L. Kelly Bros., Briggs Bros. & Co., W. Miller, J. Madden, M. C. Saunders & Co., F. C. Wilson, Cooper & Phelps, Ralph Dunham, W. H. Schoe, C. W. Gilliland and J. Webb & Co.

AWARD GRADING CONTRACT

Work on New Rio Grande Line to Start at Once.

LAMB TRADE WEAKENS

PACKERS IN BEARISH MOOD CHIEF OFF DIME ON LAMB PURCHASES.

SHEEP HELD ABOUT STEADY

Bulk of Offerings Billed From Corn Belt Territory Including Little Choice Stuff—Lamb's Chosen Firmer.

Sellers' confidence in the stability of the market and their ability to hold values up to recent advances was given a set-back today, when with a run of 4,900 sheep and lambs on sale, which under ordinary circumstances would be considered a light Thursday supply, packers became incoordinated with the price-cutting germ, and despite a most stubborn resistance proceeded to chip off about 10c on their lamb purchases, while sheep owing to their relative cheapness and scarcity sold without radical change in prices compared with yesterday. As usual, bulk of the day's crop was recruited from corn-belt territory, presenting a mixed assortment of warm-blooded and bulk of the supply was out of first hands noon. Best lambs sold at \$7.35, with bulk of the fair to good grades selling around \$7.25-7.35. Ewes, what few were here, changed hands at \$3.50 @ 4.15.

Closing phases of the market brought about a recuperation in lamb prices, the market closing about steady with yesterday.

Feeder end of the trade was active and steady, a few light lambs and a deck of heavy ewes selling readily without change in values.

Good to choice western lambs are quotable at \$7.25 @ 7.50; fair to good western lambs, \$7.00 @ 7.25; western ewes, \$4.00 @ 4.25; western wethers, \$4.25 @ 4.50; western yearlings, light weight, \$5.50 @ 6.75; western yearlings, heavy weight, \$4.75 @ 5.25.

503 Western lambs, 7 3/4 7 3/4 354 Western lambs, 7 1/2 7 1/2 173 Western lambs, 7 1/2 7 1/2 74 Western lambs, 7 1/2 7 1/2 105 Western lambs, 7 1/2 7 1/2 40 Western lambs, 7 1/2 7 1/2 57 Native lambs, 7 1/2 7 1/2 3 Native lambs, 7 1/2 7 1/2 105 Native lambs, 7 1/2 7 1/2 26 Native lambs, 7 1/2 7 1/2 2 Native lambs, 100 7 00 24 Native lambs, 7 1/2 7 1/2 12 Native lambs, 7 1/2 7 1/2 10 Native ewes, 120 4 00 41 Native ewes, 124 4 00 33 Native ewes, 121 4 00 16 Native ewes, 118 4 00 2 Native ewes, 145 4 00 16 Native ewes, 128 4 00 16 Native ewes, 112 3 00 12 Native ewes, 110 3 00 4 Native ewes, 98 2 75 6 Native ewes, 98 2 75

Packers' Sheep Purchases

Table with columns: Name, Amount. Rows include Swift & Co., Morris & Co., etc.

SEND YOUR CANNERS HERE

Local Packers Paying Highest Values For Low Grade Hovines.

CONCENTRATED STOCK FOODS.

Quotations on Cottonseed, Linseed and Alfalfa Products. Ko-Pres-Ko-Cake—Ton lots, \$24.50; car lots, \$22.40. Cottonseed meal—Carlots, per ton, \$27.40; ton lots, \$25.50. Alfalfa meal—Per ton, chstns, \$16.00; No. 1, \$17.50 @ 18.50; No. 2, \$16.00 @ 17; standard, \$14.50 @ 15.50. Lunsed meal—Carlots, per ton, \$34.00; ton lots, \$32.50 @ 33.50. \$17.50; less quantities, \$1.80 per 100 lbs.

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, 22 1/2 c 18 1/2 c 15 1/2 c Lams, 22 1/2 c 17 1/2 c 12 1/2 c Rounds, 14 1/2 c 12 c 10 1/2 c Chucks, 11 1/2 c 8 1/2 c 8 1/2 c Plaques, 8 1/2 c 8 c 7 1/2 c

NEGRO USES OX TEAM.

Wathena, Kan., Ex-slave Cultivates Tobacco With Beasts.

Wathena, Kan., Nov. 21.—"Boss" Young, a former slave, created considerable interest in Wathena by driving to town with a team of 2-year-old oxen, the wagon which they drew being loaded with hay. "Boss" Young's ox team has been put to practical use this season, the first season that he has attempted to utilize their tremendous but ponderous energy. The old negro has cultivated a crop of tobacco with his two oxen this season and has kept them fat and sleek at the same time. The old man could sell the two oxen for enough to buy an automobile with.

SWIFT OFFICIALS HERE.

Edward Tilden, Henry Veeder and H. A. Cetham Visit the Yards.

Edward Tilden, who is closely identified with the Swift interests; Henry Veeder, general counsel for Swift & Company, and H. A. Cetham, private secretary to L. F. Swift, president of Swift & Company, all of Chicago, were visitors at the local stock yards and Swift offices today. The party came here from Kansas City, where they were today. It was stated on good authority, has no special significance as far as known.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

NEBRASKA FARM WORTH

FARMERS OF STATE ARE WORTH \$8,600 PER CAPITA, FAR EXCEEDING AVERAGE.

FARM HELP WELL PAID

Progress of Recent Years Amazing—Only 20 Years Ago Thousands of Nebraska Farmers Were Accepting Charity.

WEALTH OF NEBRASKA

Average Nebraska farm family worth \$8,600. Nebraska farm wealth per capita \$8,600. Average family wealth in U.S. \$2,369. Nebraska farm per capita wealth \$8,600. Average wage of Nebraska farm laborers per month \$46.40. Average wage of Nebraska school teachers per month \$57.25. Average wage of Nebraska farmers per month \$102.

OMAHA, NEB., Nov. 21—Less than 20 years ago subscriptions of money and old clothes were being taken up all over the country for the poor farmers out in Nebraska—to keep them from starving and freezing. The report of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, just issued, shows that every farmer in Nebraska is worth \$8,600; that that sum is the average of the wealth of the farmers in this state. Every one of the 628,400 persons on Nebraska farms, whether man, woman or child, averages in wealth \$8,600. This is \$11,410 per family more than the average wealth of the United States.

These figures are not directly comparable to those of the 1910 Federal census, because in the state report only actual farm residents are counted. In the Federal census 25 per cent living in towns of fewer than 2500 inhabitants are credited to farms and the wealth divided accordingly. On this basis the per capita farm wealth in Nebraska becomes \$2,369, which is comparable to those of the 1910 Federal census, because in the state report only actual farm residents are counted. In the Federal census 25 per cent living in towns of fewer than 2500 inhabitants are credited to farms and the wealth divided accordingly. On this basis the per capita farm wealth in Nebraska becomes \$2,369, which is comparable to those of the 1910 Federal census, because in the state report only actual farm residents are counted. In the Federal census 25 per cent living in towns of fewer than 2500 inhabitants are credited to farms and the wealth divided accordingly. On this basis the per capita farm wealth in Nebraska becomes \$2,369, which is comparable to those of the 1910 Federal census, because in the state report only actual farm residents are counted. In the Federal census 25 per cent living in towns of fewer than 2500 inhabitants are credited to farms and the wealth divided accordingly. On this basis the per capita farm wealth in Nebraska becomes \$2,369, which is comparable to those of the 1910 Federal census, because in the state report only actual farm residents are counted. In the Federal census 25 per cent living in towns of fewer than 2500 inhabitants are credited to farms and the wealth divided accordingly. On this basis the per capita farm wealth in Nebraska becomes \$2,369, which is comparable to those of the 1910 Federal census, because in the state report only actual farm residents are counted. In the Federal census 25 per cent living in towns of fewer than 2500 inhabitants are credited to farms and the wealth divided accordingly. On this basis the per capita farm wealth in Nebraska becomes \$2,369, which is comparable to those of the 1910 Federal census, because in the state report only actual farm residents are counted. In the Federal census 25 per cent living in towns of fewer than 2500 inhabitants are credited to farms and the wealth divided accordingly. On this basis the per capita farm wealth in Nebraska becomes \$2,369, which is comparable to those of the 1910 Federal census, because in the state report only actual farm residents are counted. In the Federal census 25 per cent living in towns of fewer than 2500 inhabitants are credited to farms and the wealth divided accordingly. On this basis the per capita farm wealth in Nebraska becomes \$2,369, which is comparable to those of the 1910 Federal census, because in the state report only actual farm residents are counted. In the Federal census 25 per cent living in towns of fewer than 2500 inhabitants are credited to farms and the wealth divided accordingly. On this basis the per capita farm wealth in Nebraska becomes \$2,369, which is comparable to those of the 1910 Federal census, because in the state report only actual farm residents are counted. In the Federal census 25 per cent living in towns of fewer than 2500 inhabitants are credited to farms and the wealth divided accordingly. On this basis the per capita farm wealth in Nebraska becomes \$2,369, which is comparable to those of the 1910 Federal census, because in the state report only actual farm residents are counted. In the Federal census 25 per cent living in towns of fewer than 2500 inhabitants are credited to farms and the wealth divided accordingly. On this basis the per capita farm wealth in Nebraska becomes \$2,369, which is comparable to those of the 1910 Federal census, because in the state report only actual farm residents are counted. In the Federal census 25 per cent living in towns of fewer than 2500 inhabitants are credited to farms and the wealth divided accordingly. On this basis the per capita farm wealth in Nebraska becomes \$2,369, which is comparable to those of the 1910 Federal census, because in the state report only actual farm residents are counted. In the Federal census 25 per cent living in towns of fewer than 2500 inhabitants are credited to farms and the wealth divided accordingly. On this basis the per capita farm wealth in Nebraska becomes \$2,369, which is comparable to those of the 1910 Federal census, because in the state report only actual farm residents are counted. In the Federal census 25 per cent living in towns of fewer than 2500 inhabitants are credited to farms and the wealth divided accordingly. On this basis the per capita farm wealth in Nebraska becomes \$2,369, which is comparable to those of the 1910 Federal census, because in the state report only actual farm residents are counted. In the Federal census 25 per cent living in towns of fewer than 2500 inhabitants are credited to farms and the wealth divided accordingly. On this basis the per capita farm wealth in Nebraska becomes \$2,369, which is comparable to those of the 1910 Federal census, because in the state report only actual farm residents are counted. In the Federal census 25 per cent living in towns of fewer than 2500 inhabitants are credited to farms and the wealth divided accordingly. On this basis the per capita farm wealth in Nebraska becomes \$2,369, which is comparable to those of the 1910 Federal census, because in the state report only actual farm residents are counted. In the Federal census 25 per cent living in towns of fewer than 2500 inhabitants are credited to farms

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

The St. Joseph Journal Publishing Co., Publishers.

W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager.

Largest Outside Circulation of Any Paper Published in Buchanan County, Mo.

Entered at the Postoffice in St. Joseph, Mo., as Second Class Matter, September 3, 1897.

Subscription Rates: Daily, per year, \$4.00; Daily, six months, \$2.50; Daily, three months, \$1.50; Daily, one month, \$0.50; Tri-Weekly, per year, \$1.00; Semi-Weekly, per year, \$1.50; Weekly, per year, \$2.00.

In making change of address, please state your former postoffice. State whether your paper is Daily, Tri-Weekly, Semi-Weekly or Weekly.

Do not send checks on country banks. Remit with postal order or draft, payable to St. Joseph Journal Publishing Company.

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

Send 25 cent commission allowed postmasters, who are authorized to take subscriptions.

A PLACE TO PUT IT.

Killers may blip as much as they please but the fact sticks out like a sore thumb that they need more raw material than they are getting.

Always their shelves are bare; unable to meet the insistent demand even of a distributive trade that has been materially curtailed by high prices.

Dealers assert that for two weeks past they have explored picketing coolers in search of stocks they need without success. Killers are naturally disposed to resort to all the expedients of the trade to hold prices down but the tide is turning against them.—Live Stock World.

THE FARMER'S CREDIT.

Abstract of address by Dean H. C. Price, College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, before the Kansas Agricultural and Industrial Conference, Hutchinson, Kansas, yesterday.

The farmers of America have never organized to sell their credit for what it is worth. Notwithstanding the fact that farm land and farm products are unrepresented as securities for loans, yet the farmer pays from one to three per cent more interest for his borrowed capital than is paid in other industries.

The farmer requires a loan for a longer period than is required in other industries; the merchant or manufacturer may turn over his capital several times during a year, but the farmer only once. Sixty and ninety day loans do not suffice for carrying on the farm business.

We recognize agriculture as the foundation of all our other industries and gauge the prosperity of the nation by the prosperity of the farmer.

But our farmers are handicapped in their competition with other industries in this country and with the farmers of European countries from the lack of any organized credit system.

The last census shows that the total investment of American farmers in land, buildings, live stock and equipment is over forty billion dollars.

The best statistics and estimates combined show that their indebtedness on this investment is over six billion dollars or about one-seventh of their total worth. While American railroads, manufacturers and merchants pay 4 1/2 to 6 per cent for their borrowed capital and German and French farmers 4 to 5 per cent, American farmers pay 8 to 9 per cent interest on their borrowed capital.

On the average the rate of interest paid is at least 2 per cent more than it would be under a well-organized credit system. This would mean the annual saving of \$120,000,000 of interest or the equivalent of an annual saving of \$20 per farm for each of the 6,000,000 farms in the United States.

The lack of capital is responsible for much of the poor farming, poor live stock and poor equipment found on American farms at the present time. Modern methods of improved agriculture mean more capital.

The high price of farm lands calls for more intensive methods but this means the investment of more capital. The drainage, improved live stock, new buildings, silos and improved farm machinery mean more capital. The investment in the land is only the beginning of the outlay of capital necessary for the equipment and operation of a modern farm.

Private investors are not lacking to furnish all the working capital farmers can use if farm securities are made negotiable and put on the market secured by a farmers' organization of unquestioned financial standing.

There is no need for state or government loans to farmers. The funds to make such loans would have to be raised directly or indirectly from the farmers themselves. All that is necessary is to market the farmer's credit

for what it is worth. Farmers have the property to secure their loans. They have the reputation of paying their obligations and the one weak place in the whole system of farm finances is the lack of organized effort on the part of farmers to put their securities on the money market.

This must be brought about by the farmers themselves organizing on a co-operative basis. It cannot be done by the bankers or the government. In the European countries the success of the agricultural credit institutions has been due to the fact that they have been organized by, for and of the farmers. They are managed by farmers and are under direct government control.

While no European system is likely to exactly fit American conditions and it is a mistake to think that we can bodily transplant any system into this country from the old world, yet there are many things that we can learn from their experience. Our national congress should provide for the appointment of a commission to study not only European institutions but our own conditions and to make a recommendation of the best method of providing the credit that is so sorely needed if we are to develop our agriculture as it should be.

FARMS FOR FOREIGNERS.

Catholic Society Looking Over Ground—Colony Will Locate Near Natchez.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 21.—Three of the leading members of the Catholic Colonization Society of the United States of America, which has its headquarters in Chicago, arrived recently and were interested spectators at the convention of the Farmers' National Congress. They are Rev. Andrew Spetz, C. R., treasurer of the society, who has spent years among the Polish colonies of the congested cities of the nation; Rev. J. D. Lepiane, who has done much colonization work among the American, Italian and Hungarians; and Rev. J. S. Paister, C. S. V., a civil engineer, architect and chemist, who is the soil expert for the society.

The reverend gentlemen arrived from Natchez, where they have been investigating the possibilities of a large tract at Stanton Station, on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad, which is said to be capable of furnishing homes for about 100 families. The families will come from the Eastern cities for the most part, or from mining camps, where the supply of land is not enough to keep them busy. Father Spetz said the work is a philanthropic one, mainly designed to keep the colonists from being preyed upon by land sharks and other unscrupulous dealers. It is understood a deal was practically closed to locate a colony in Adams county, Miss., near Natchez. The people there are to put up \$4000 or \$5000 to aid the colony.

"We provide for the spiritual and educational welfare of our people, but our organization has no means for the purpose of protecting our settlers, but we do not sell the land. All we do is to recommend the properties we have investigated to the colonists or other buyers, and we perform this service free of charge. We want to relieve the cities of the slum districts and other quarters where poor foreigners are huddled together and can not enjoy the benefits of life. We will send them back to the soil and teach them how to make their own living.

The people are poor, but they have enough to purchase lands at a reasonable figure, and it is our duty to see that they get the lands which will provide them the homes for which they seek.

"We have been active in Mississippi and have placed several colonies there. We have done nothing as yet in Louisiana, but we make it a point to investigate lands whenever we happen to be in a vicinity where fair prices prevail.

"The railroads have been a great aid to our organization in helping us to make our investigation. The Illinois Central has assisted our men in many ways, and the other lines have been as kind. We are going from New Orleans to Florida, where we have some investigations to make. We never report on a place unless our soil expert, Father Spetz, has made a test of the lands, and we know that they are good."

The fathers were much impressed with the fertility of the Louisiana lands they saw coming down on the Illinois Central. They wondered at the prodigious waste of manure and other fertilizing substances used to enrich the soils. Comparisons were drawn with European countries, particularly with Poland, Russia and Austria, where the peasants conserve every grain of fertilizing material for the enrichment of the ground at the longest period of need. They build cement pits for the manure and excrement, and utilize every possible means of protecting their soils from exhaustion.

The visitors were interested in the discussions at the Farmers' Congress, and declared that the ideas advanced were broad and worthy of dissemination.

HAIL NEARLY SINKS BOAT

Mississippi River Captain and Crew Have Adventure.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 20.—The Mississippi river "come back" to the scene of an adventure worthy of the high seas. Capt. Robert J. Conroy of the Steamer Gem, plying between this city and Donaldsonville, La., told the story and the two mates and several roustabouts stood by and displayed cranial bumps and bruises as proof.

The Gem was nearing Donaldsonville when a light shower suddenly turned into a hailstorm and a perfect deluge of ice fell upon her deck. The hailstones are described as being "larger than a hen's egg" (the same old egg, but new hat). Everybody sought refuge under shelter, but soon the alarm spread that the weight of the ice was crushing her, but deck Capt. Comeaux ordered the mates to take the roustabouts to the top, remove the hailstones and avert the danger. Then the sun came out and in a few minutes the Gem was beyond the hail-ridden territory.

IN WOMAN'S REALM

SUGGESTIONS FOR AN INVALID'S MEALS.

Serve the meals in the daintiest possible dishes on a clean doily; if the appetite is poor, give small amounts at a time; more will be eaten this way than if a large, hearty helping is served at once. Have hot food really hot and the cold palatably cold.

For those on liquid diet there are broths, teas, gruels and milk. Beef Testone pound of fresh, juicy beef minced fine; remove fat and tissues. Stir it in a jar of cold water and let it stand for an hour. Heat it by putting the jar in a pot of warm water (not boiling) for ten minutes. Season and strain (through the jar), then let it simmer on the stove for an hour. Strain, season and keep on the ice; heat it as needed. Usually this is given in a wine glass, from a half to an ounce at a time. It can also be used as extra nutriment for debilitated persons and as a tonic during convalescence.

Quick Beef Tea.—One pound of lean beef, scraped into fibers; place it in an enameled or aluminum saucepan. Pour over it a half pint of boiling water. Cover and set on the back of the stove to keep it warm for ten minutes. Season and strain. Boiled Beef or Mutton Broth.—Pound the meat and place it with the bones to simmer over a slow fire three or four hours. Season, strain and serve.

Beef Juice.—Broil a pound of beef in ten minutes. Cut the meat into small pieces and squeeze out the juice. This amount of meat should make about two-thirds of an ounce of juice. Season and strain. To warm it, set the cup containing it in a dish of hot water to prevent coagulation.

Veal Broth.—Cut fine one-half pound of lean veal; cover with cold water; let it stand three or four hours, then heat slowly to boiling. Boil five minutes. Season and strain.

Chicken Broth.—This is made by taking half of a large fowl. After removing the skin and fat, break the bones and flesh into small pieces. Salt and cover with a quart of water (boiling). Simmer slowly for two hours. Strain this, cool and remove the fat; heat again to serve.

Cereals added to the broth for a soup add nutriment, which is desirable in the case of infants.

Gruels are valuable (when strained for infants) first food, for nursing mothers, for extra nutriment for the thin, and to furnish a change for a sick person. They are made by adding two or three tablespoonfuls of the chosen cereal to a pint of salted water. They should be long cooked, and this is best done in a double boiler or fireless cooker. Milk can be added to these when served, if desired. Oat or wheat meal, rice, barley (pearled) or hot porridge.

Hot lemonade is made the same way as cold, by rolling the lemon first to loosen the juice. Cut in two and save the juice. Cover with a glass of hot water. Boil over a low fire. This is excellent to break up a cold or for anything where it is desirable to have the patient perspire. Care must be taken that the patient covered until the skin is dry again to prevent fresh colds.

Orange Juice can be used instead for a cold drink; or canned or fresh fruit juices can be diluted with water to make a pleasant beverage. Two kinds can be combined.

Toast Water.—Toast graham or white bread quite brown and dry. This can be nicely done in a hot oven. Pour either hot or cold water over this, let it stand an hour, and serve it either hot or cold, as a tea.

Cereal Coffee.—Brown evenly any grain in a pot, such as wheat, rice or corn. Pour over it a little hot water. Boil a few minutes. Strain and make like the usual morning beverage.

Egg Water (Albumen Water).—Beat well the white of a fresh egg. Add one pint of water which has been previously boiled. Stir well and keep cold. This is much used as a temporary food for sick infants; for older persons the yolk may be used instead.

White Nog.—Beat separately the white and yolk of a fresh egg until very light. Put the yolk in a glass, add two-thirds of a glass of cold, fresh milk, a pinch of sugar, and flavor as vanilla or lemon extract and sugar; stir all. Pile the white on the milk, stirring it gently in, but allow it to rise some above the edge of the glass and serve at once.

Hot Milk.—It should not be boiled, but be heated quickly and served hot, not lukewarm.

Cold milk for a weak stomach is often served in proportions of half milk and half lime-water.

Coffee and tea should be served hot and be quite weak.

Cocoa is rich that it is better to make it with hot water; let it cook a few minutes, and then add an equal amount of milk.

Semi-solid diet consists of such foods as cereal mushes, with milk or fruit juices, apple sauces, oranges, junket, gelatin, milk or water toast.

Light diet would include any foods in previous lists and most fruits, custard, oyster stew (the oysters lightly cooked), creamed fish-roses potatoes, a little of such vegetables as young peas, asparagus, spinach, plain desserts, such as rice, tapioca, bread pudding, ice cream.

After typhoid fever, avoid all solids until the physician permits their use; then give the patient only such kinds and quantities of food as are allowed. Many convalescents are killed in mistake kindness by giving foods they crave, instead of the lighter diet they should have.

To prevent or help constipation, avoid smoked foods, pickles, pastry, tea, gin, brandy, cheese and fruits that are usually hard to digest. Use fruits.

Never give any patient any stimulants at all unless particularly ordered to do so by the physician in charge. Sick persons should have no fried foods and little or no meat.

In rheumatism all fried foods, meats, sweets and alcoholic beverages should be avoided.

In tuberculosis, avoid cereals, turnips, carrots, pastries, fried dishes, sweets, puddings, sweet wines, but sip on fresh eggs, milk, salads with oil, fruits, scraped beef pulp and beef tea. Live out of doors, night and day.

HAWAII SUPPORTS SELF

ISLANDS HAVE NOT BEEN BURDEN TO UNCLE SAM AT ANY STAGE.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS ARE BIG

Government Has Always Paid Its Debts and It Has Never Had Bank Failure.

Honolulu, Nov. 21.—Hawaii has proven a decidedly profitable investment to the United States, and instead of being an incumber, as many uninformed people have been found of asserting, it has from the beginning turned into the national treasury much more than it receives in federal expenditures.

Hawaii pays into the federal treasury through the custom house, post-office and internal revenue office more revenue annually than does either of the following states: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Delaware, District of Columbia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Iowa, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Utah, West Virginia, Arkansas, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Alaska, Porto Rico and Michigan. Her payments amount to nearly three times the totals of the last three in the list just given.

From the time the federal government took over the revenues of the islands in 1900 a total of \$14,913,461.06 has been collected through the Hawaiian customs district alone. Hawaii rates the amount in amount of customs duties collected, being exceeded only by New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Florida, Louisiana, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, California and Washington.

Counting the income from the post-office and from the internal revenue office, the total revenue from the territory since annexation will amount to not far from \$20,000,000. Not counting military expenditures being made, which are of vital importance in guarding the Pacific coast rather than for the protection of Hawaii, Hawaii gets back the money necessary to keep up the various federal offices, the federal court and the salaries of the governor, secretary and Supreme and Circuit court justices, in all well under \$150,000 per annum, which is less than the military expenditures, the islands have considerably more than paid the cost of all of them.

Hawaii's financial record is an enviable one. Never since organized government was established in the islands has there been a default by the government in payment of a public debt or of the interest thereon. It never has there been a bank failure.

The significance of these statements is the more striking when it is remembered that Hawaii's government is not new—that in fact it was regularly constituted long before the discovery of gold in California or before the United States had established dominion over the Pacific coast. During the days of the monarchy, of the provisional government and the republic which succeeded it, and finally under the American flag as a territory of the United States, the financial history of the island remains unblemished. There have been periods of severe stress, which have been met by the state has been near the rocks of financial destruction, but ever strong hands have taken the tiller and clear heads have directed until the crises were passed.

There have been times when 18 to 24 per cent was not considered an exorbitant rate of interest for the Hawaiian government to borrow, and never was the kingdom or the public able to borrow at less than 5 per cent. At the present time the territory, which is bonded debt, is paying, but a fraction over 4 per cent. The total public debt of the territory amounts at present to \$5,454,000, or a very little more than 3 per cent of the present value of the real and personal property, which is \$177,792,911, according to the returns just made by the territorial treasurer's office for the present year. The appraisements. These property values are an increase from \$131,175,928 in 1901. There is no county or municipal bonded debt.

As before stated, there has never been a bank failure in the islands. Not only this, but the local banks have withstood, with scarcely a tremor, the financial storms which have swept the United States from time to time. During the money stringency of 1908, when practically all of the banks on the Pacific coast were refusing payments of cash and issuing instead of clearing house certificates, not a bank in Hawaii turned down a single legitimate demand. This is but an instance in which the stability of the Hawaiian banks has been demonstrated under exceedingly trying conditions.

It is not merely the general wealth and prosperity of the islands that has brought about this stability, but rather the personal element represented in the banks. The men into whose hands Hawaii's banking has always been confided have as a whole been responsible, conservative, of sound business judgment and working harmoniously together in all matters of large importance. They have, in fact, no small way shaped the destiny of business in the islands, since any large project that does not have their indorsement has but a small chance to succeed. Local business men not only recognize the power of the banks, but respect in every way the judgment of the men directing these institutions.

RATS TESTING SMOKED MEAT

Rodents Being Used in Experiment on Nutritive Value.

Lawrence, Kan., Nov. 20.—In order to determine the nutritive values of meat, twenty-four white rats were eating smoked ham and bacon this week at the department of physiological chemistry of the University of Kansas.

"The twenty-four rats are divided among twelve cages," said Prof. H. W. Emerson, who is conducting the experiment. "To some liquid smoked meat is fed, to others old fashioned smoked meat and to others just plain cooked meat. The rats will eat only

IT PAYS TO READ THE ADS. By SETH BROWN. Every person who forms a habit of reading advertisements is sure to be benefitted thereby. You will overlook the best offerings in the stores unless you keep posted—read the store news. Remember that no one can afford to advertise in these days unless they can back up in their offerings with the kind of goods which satisfy. Business men have learned that it does not pay to misrepresent in their advertisements. The merchants who advertise are the ones who give the best values. They can afford to because advertising is a search-light on their business, and if it was not right the advertising would not only result in a loss of money, but it would actually harm their business. It pays to read advertising carefully. It is an absolute reflection on what exists. To say, "Oh, this is only advertising," is to discredit the force which has done more to civilize and develop this country than any other one influence. Copyright 1910

CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY. Reliable Professional Men and Business Institutions Who Want the Trade of Readers of The Stock Yards Daily Journal. ARCHITECTS: ECKEL & ALDRICH Architects. RESTAURANTS: Freeman's Cafe Fifth and Edmond. PRINTING: Combe Printing Company. Rudolph Meier ARCHITECT

The Hot Springs Express. Leaves St. Joseph 2:50 P.M. Arrives Fort Smith 6:30 A.M. Missouri Pacific Iron Mountain Route. Quickest Time—23 Hours. Electric Lighted Sleepers and Chair Cars.

Money Awaiting Investment need not remain idle. We pay interest on deposits and will be pleased to correspond with any person interested. ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS BANK SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO. Seaman & Schuske Metal Works Company SHEET METAL CORNICES AND SKY LIGHTS FIRE DOORS AND SHUTTERS

REALTY DEALERS PROFITING SAM KAHN THE STETSON HAT STORE 513 FELIX STREET ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI. Purchase of 4,000 Acres for Subdivision Gives Owner Gain of 100 Per Cent. Silver City, N. M., Nov. 21.—This is a record-breaking era in the sale and breaking up of some of the largest cattle ranches of the Southwest. More than 200,000 acres of ranch land have changed hands in New Mexico, Arizona and Texas within the last two weeks and reports indicate deals are pending that will dispose of that much more within a short time. In some cases these lands are being subdivided into quarter-sections and are to be sold to farmers and small stock raisers. Others are to be occupied by large cattle firms. An interesting phase among these big deals is that of Tucson, has been sold to L. Lindsey, L. C. Judd and other Los Angeles capitalists. The land brought \$60,000 a profit of 100 per cent made on an investment in the tract two years ago. The tract will be subdivided. The realty speculator who made the deal has disposed of 14,000 acres for \$75,000. The tract will be subdivided. The realty speculator who made the deal has disposed of 14,000 acres for \$75,000. The tract will be subdivided. The realty speculator who made the deal has disposed of 14,000 acres for \$75,000.

DR. KULLMANN Rectal and Chronic Diseases, Piles, Fistula and Fisture. I have the only office in the city fully equipped for chronic diseases, with X-ray, Electrolysis, Static and Faradic Electricity, Galvanic and Caustery Electricity, Compressed Air, and Vibration and Massage, and make this sweeping guarantee on curable chronic cases. Take Frederick Ave. car at Union Depot direct to our office.

Classified

Real Estate Advertising

I cent per word first insertion; 1/2 cent per word each subsequent insertion. Cash, money order or check must accompany the order. Write for sample copies of THE STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

KANSAS

CATTLE RANCH.

18,000 acres in Panhandle of Texas. Fronts five miles on Canadian river. Has about 2,000 acres of fine creek and river bottom land, all of which will grow alfalfa. 700 acres now in cultivation. About 100 acres seeded to alfalfa, cut a good crop last season. Has best of water from river and large creek, which runs through the center of ranch. Has fine springs and timber. Five good wells with windmills and tanks. Fenced into three pastures, three barbed wires and cedar posts. Large 9-room residence, two good barns. Corral, branding chutes, etc. One of the most complete ranches in northern Texas. Price \$7.50 per acre. Would accept as part of purchase price any small farms or other good real estate. For further particulars see W. O. Craig, 1219 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Telephone Main 1259.

950 acres in Marshall Co., Kan., good bottom, second bottom and fine upland, can be divided in three tracts, 5 miles from town, two A No. 1 set of improvements. Price \$17.50 per acre if taken before Dec. 1, 1912. Present owner wants to retire; good terms can be had. Fraile Bros. Realty Co., Bremen, Kansas.



WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS MISTLETOE - SOLD BY - The Hammond Packing Co. St. Joseph, Mo.

Cheap Corn and High Hogs

now offer an unusual chance for Big Profits in the hog business. Full rations of corn with one-half pound per day of

Swift's Digester Tankage

(60 per cent Protein) will produce maximum gains and the grade of hogs that will top the market. Makes Big Gains, Strong Bone, Firm Flesh and the Best Finish. For prices and a free sample, write Swift & Company, Chicago

VARICOCELE CURED IN 5 DAYS

Without Knife, Pain or Danger During 21 years in Kansas City, I have cured thousands of cases of Varicocele, Hydrocele and all other methods follow is impossible. The knotted veins, pain, nervousness, weakness and other symptoms quickly disappear. Write for 111-page book "WITH THE LITTLE KNIFE" and full particulars free, sealed. Call or address Dr. WHITTIER, 1022 East 11th, Kansas City, Mo. Pay When Cured

An Advertisement in The Journal is a Business Getter

MISS VERE'S VACATION

And the Sort of Husband She Selected.

By BELLE MANIATES.

"Girls, Vere says she is going to the country for a rest!" Helen poked her paint brush reflectively in mid-air, while Margaret stopped in the act of squeezing a depleted tube of vermilion. "I am of the opinion," resumed Constance, "that she is not feeling the confines of art, but from Cary Warborough."

"Poor Cary!" sighed Helen. "Not!" protested Constance. "Poor Vere! She lacks the courage to come out resolutely and tell him she'll have none of him." "I think," said Margaret thoughtfully, "that secretly Vere cares for him."

"It's not," quoted Helen, "that she loves Cary less, but art more. She—" Further discussion was postponed by the entrance of the subject of their remarks, a charming young girl with golden hair and a dream-centered face. "I am going away to the country," she announced.

"Where?" asked Helen succinctly. "To a farm near Chester, a little town up state, but," she hurriedly added, "don't tell any one. You see I don't want to receive letters even. I want a complete rest." The girls maintained a gravity of countenance in spite of the ludicrous idea of Vere's needing a rest.

"Nora Lynn told me about the place, the Locke farm, with a big, comfortable farmhouse. She stayed there last summer. She said there was nothing to do there but rest." "You will soon tire of it," prophesied Helen. "Maybe," suggested Margaret, "you will meet your fate—in a cornfield—and settle down to a life of rural domesticity."

"If I were going to marry," maintained Vere, "I should choose a poor man—a farmer, maybe. Then I could still pursue my art. A rich man would expect me to enter upon a life of social duties." "You ought to give Gary a hint of the way you feel. I think he would be willing to forego his millions for the sake of winning you."

Vere looked annoyed, and bade them an abrupt adieu. The three artists missed their

young companion during the next few weeks. Unlike them she made frequent incursions into a gay life, and brought an occasional flash of color into the drab of their life. So when she returned suddenly and unannounced one day, she received a heartfelt welcome.

"You are certainly rested," commented Margaret, looking searchingly into the glowing young face. "Oh, girls! I have had such a lovely time. The scenery was beautiful—oh, the woods in autumn!" "Did you paint anything?" asked Helen.

"No," she hesitated. "Margaret," she resumed, turning to the most sympathetic of the three, "I did just what you prophesied. I lost my heart—or found it—and in a cornfield! And I am going to be married. He says I may have a studio in our house and paint all I like." Brushes and palettes were excitedly laid aside. "Tell us all about it! Is he a farmer? Was it love at first sight?" "For two weeks I reveled, idling out of doors, and the farm was an immense one—not a neighbor within four miles. In all these weeks of doing nothing I saw no one but Farmer Locke, his wife and their son, a lad of ten, and the help."

"Then," exclaimed Constance, "unless your swain is the 'hired help' you have known him only a week!" "One beautiful day," continued Vere, ignoring the comment, "I went out with Tommy Locke to have luncheon in the woods. Mrs. Locke put us up a basket of good things, but Tommy proposed building a fire and roasting corn. I went forth to forage in the fields and left Tommy collecting brushwood. "I went through fertile acres until I came to a field of waving corn. The symmetrical rows of sturdy stalks made shaded little avenues, and in the fun of walking down them

CUTS LIVING COST; JAILED

Owner of Perambulating Restaurant Gets into Trouble in New York.

New York.—Even the police are conspiring to keep up the high cost of living. Samuel Magufsky, who came from Russia two months ago with the idea in view of reducing the cost of existence for those in this country, was arrested.

When Magufsky landed here he investigated things for himself and saw that one of the contributory items of the high cost of living was the rent food purveyors pay. So he decided that what was wanted was a perambulating restaurant. He bought a large-sized push cart, decked it over fore and aft until it resembled a houseboat on wheels, put in a cooking stove with a pipe extended through the roof, and in one corner a small icebox, containing steaks and chops. Outside he had a bill of fare. His specialties were baked sweet potatoes, 1 cent, and fried eels, 5 cents.

Armed with a bell to attract attention, Magufsky was pushing the cart through East 117th street. Children from school were buying the potatoes and housewives were getting a double portion of eels for dinner when Patrolman Mahoney steered Magufsky and his restaurant to the police station.

"What charge do you make, Mahoney?" asked the lieutenant. "Conspiracy against the high cost of living or maintaining a nuisance with a smoking coal stove? Has he got a license?" Magufsky said he had not, and so he was held for peddling without a license. Magufsky said he had been peddling through the east side for two weeks, but it was his first day in Harlem.

LIVE FROG FOUND IN ROCK

It Was Imbedded Probably for Hundreds of Years in Santa Monica Canyon. Los Angeles, Cal.—Workmen engaged in clearing and blasting rock on the L. D. Loomis property in Santa Monica canyon found a frog imbedded in solid limestone, fully three feet beneath the surface. It had been found in rock for probably several hundred years.

Apparently petrified, the amphibian was taken by the astonished workmen and laid in the sun. In a few seconds it suddenly showed signs of life. After several minutes it blinked confusedly, drew a long breath, and, in long leaps, traveled 100 feet before the workmen could recapture it.

The lump of limestone from which it was taken was carefully packed and taken to Santa Monica. It shows clearly the exact shape of its occupant, even to the minutest details. Prof. G. W. Allard of the University of California, to whom the rock was shown, and the circumstances of its finding related, stated that undoubtedly the frog is hundreds of years old.

AHEAD IN ONE PARTICULAR

United States Makes the Best School Showing of Any Country in the World. The United States leads in the percentage of population enrolled in schools. Switzerland follows, the figures being 19.7 and 18.6 respectively. But we, along with Germany and the rest, are left far behind in other particulars. The little republic in the Alps boasts 178 university students per 10,000 population to 81 in France, 77 in Italy and 20 in this country. It should be pointed out, however, that in a little country like Switzerland, with several important universities, the presence of foreign students counts for much more than elsewhere.

We are accustomed to think that, while we haven't yet produced many classics, we print—and read—more newspapers than any other nation, and it seems to be true that in absolute totals of issues of periodicals we surpass them all, our 21,320 a year being more than twice the 9,877 of France, our nearest rival. But in number of newspapers per million of population, our 260 is outdone by the 275 of Switzerland and almost equaled by the 251 of France. Our showing in books published per 100,000 population is pitiful or fortunate according to one's way of looking at the modern flood of literature. Denmark, with 135, and Switzerland, with 116, are at the top of the list, while the United States, with ten, and Russia, with six, are at the bottom. The surprising thing is that Germany is at the head in none of these categories.—Open Court.

Better Idea. Orville Wright was recently prevailed upon to try a new revolving motor of the Gnome type, the invention of a San Franciscan. Mr. Wright put the new motor on an old biplane and gave it a fair trial. It continually stalled, however, and so he told the inventor that he was afraid it wouldn't do. But the inventor read him a long lecture on the various methods of preventing stalling, concluding with the admonition: "You want to put a little cleverness in your work, sir." "Humph," the aviator retorted. "Why didn't you put the cleverness in your engine?"

His Mistake. "Did the story he made up to tell his wife pan out all right?" "Nope, it was a complete failure." "It sounded good to me." "Yes, but he invented it when he was sober, and when he got home and started to try it out he found there were so many big words in it that no man in his condition could pronounce that he had to give it up. His next effort will be in words of one syllable."

FAILED TO CARRY OFF DOG

But Eagle Likely Would Have Conquered if Farmer Had Not Taken Part of Pet.

From Shidzuoka comes a graphic account of a bloody combat between an eagle and a dog. A few days ago, at about 8 a. m., while one Ano was engaged in farming at the foot of a hill called Awagatabe in a suburb of Shidzuoka, he saw his favorite dog scamper away in unusual excitement. The farmer, struck with curiosity, followed in the direction in which the dog ran and was amazed to see the animal jumping about and barking furiously in a thicket near the bottom of a large pine tree.

On closer scrutiny he found the dog was waging a savage battle with a large eagle nearly five feet in height. The bird would descend upon the dog and attack it with its powerful talons, while the dog would spring away alertly, trying to bite its enemy. The exciting combat continued for some time, but at last threatened to end in the defeat of the dog.

The farmer fetched a hatchet and rushed to the succor of his pet, railing upon the eagle repeated blows. The dog, encouraged by this help, attacked its antagonist with redoubled vigor and after a while the eagle fell to the ground quite exhausted and covered with blood. Ano took the captive home in triumph and has since been keeping it in his house.

The eagle proved to be of enormous size and is said to be attracting great curiosity among the villagers.—Japan Advertiser.

VERMONTNER'S FAILURE

"The inefficient are necessarily the disobliging," said A. Munsey, apropos of a political leader who had failed. "A middle-aged failure got a summer job in a Vermont general store last month. A boy came in one morning and asked him for half a pound of melted maple sugar, the famous Vermont dainty, at the same time laying a pot on the counter.

"The inefficient failure, without weighing the pot first, ladled a lot of the sticky syrup into it, then, of course, when he set the pot on the scales, it went down with a bang. Finally he ladled out all he could— but, again, bang went the scales. "Then the man returned the boy the pot and said: "Go back home and tell your ma, sonny, we can't make a half-pound of maple sugar."

Gift of Danes to Native Land. Americans of Danish descent have purchased a tract of 300 acres of typical and virgin Danish heather landscape in the province of Jutland and have presented it to the Danish nation as a memorial of their love and good will. The park is to be known as "the Danish-American Park," and the only proviso in the deed is that on each Fourth of July the stars and stripes are to be hoisted over the park and the park turned over to Americans. The late King Frederick VIII had signified his intention of personally accepting the park on behalf of his people, but that duty will now devolve upon some representative of the royal government.

Robbed of His Whiskers. Old Bridge, N. J.—When Benjamin Tice was plodding along a lonely stretch of road a band of men suddenly surrounded him and ordered "Hands up!" Tice did as ordered. He begged them not to shoot and said he would turn over all of his possessions. "All we want is your whiskers," solemnly declared the ringleader. Shears were produced and the deed was performed.

The Crocodile Wrench. An Ideal Farm Wrench. Drop forged from the finest tool steel, scientifically tempered. Every wrench guaranteed against breakage. Six Handy Farm Tools in One. A pipe wrench, a nut wrench, a screw driver, and three dies for cleaning up and re-threading rusted and buttered threads. Dies fit all standard bolts used on standard farm machinery. Requires no adjustments; never slips; simple and always ready for use. Will work in closer quarters than any other wrench. Has handsome, blued finish. Every farmer should carry one of these handy little wrenches on a binder, reaper, mower, etc. They are light, strong, compact and easily carried in the hip pocket. The Crocodile is also a handy household tool. Enclose \$2.00 for six months' subscription to Stock Yards Daily Journal and wrench will be sent you free of charge.

MOOSE STOPS PHONE SERVICE

Carries Away a 250-Foot Sample of the Wire on His Antlers—State Threatened With a Suit. Dead River, Me.—Because a charging bull moose got away with about 250 feet of the wire of a private telephone line, completely shutting off all communication from West Cary Pond Camps with the outside world, Rufus B. Taylor, owner and manager of the camps, threatens to sue the state of Maine. He declares that the state should be responsible for their damage to private property. Shortly after two guides had found "trouble" on the line a giant bull moose with at least a hundred feet of the missing wire entangled about his antlers, was seen to cross a tote road. Moose are protected by the state law until October 15.

Carries Away a 250-Foot Sample of the Wire on His Antlers—State Threatened With a Suit. Dead River, Me.—Because a charging bull moose got away with about 250 feet of the wire of a private telephone line, completely shutting off all communication from West Cary Pond Camps with the outside world, Rufus B. Taylor, owner and manager of the camps, threatens to sue the state of Maine. He declares that the state should be responsible for their damage to private property. Shortly after two guides had found "trouble" on the line a giant bull moose with at least a hundred feet of the missing wire entangled about his antlers, was seen to cross a tote road. Moose are protected by the state law until October 15.

Carries Away a 250-Foot Sample of the Wire on His Antlers—State Threatened With a Suit. Dead River, Me.—Because a charging bull moose got away with about 250 feet of the wire of a private telephone line, completely shutting off all communication from West Cary Pond Camps with the outside world, Rufus B. Taylor, owner and manager of the camps, threatens to sue the state of Maine. He declares that the state should be responsible for their damage to private property. Shortly after two guides had found "trouble" on the line a giant bull moose with at least a hundred feet of the missing wire entangled about his antlers, was seen to cross a tote road. Moose are protected by the state law until October 15.

Carries Away a 250-Foot Sample of the Wire on His Antlers—State Threatened With a Suit. Dead River, Me.—Because a charging bull moose got away with about 250 feet of the wire of a private telephone line, completely shutting off all communication from West Cary Pond Camps with the outside world, Rufus B. Taylor, owner and manager of the camps, threatens to sue the state of Maine. He declares that the state should be responsible for their damage to private property. Shortly after two guides had found "trouble" on the line a giant bull moose with at least a hundred feet of the missing wire entangled about his antlers, was seen to cross a tote road. Moose are protected by the state law until October 15.

Carries Away a 250-Foot Sample of the Wire on His Antlers—State Threatened With a Suit. Dead River, Me.—Because a charging bull moose got away with about 250 feet of the wire of a private telephone line, completely shutting off all communication from West Cary Pond Camps with the outside world, Rufus B. Taylor, owner and manager of the camps, threatens to sue the state of Maine. He declares that the state should be responsible for their damage to private property. Shortly after two guides had found "trouble" on the line a giant bull moose with at least a hundred feet of the missing wire entangled about his antlers, was seen to cross a tote road. Moose are protected by the state law until October 15.

Carries Away a 250-Foot Sample of the Wire on His Antlers—State Threatened With a Suit. Dead River, Me.—Because a charging bull moose got away with about 250 feet of the wire of a private telephone line, completely shutting off all communication from West Cary Pond Camps with the outside world, Rufus B. Taylor, owner and manager of the camps, threatens to sue the state of Maine. He declares that the state should be responsible for their damage to private property. Shortly after two guides had found "trouble" on the line a giant bull moose with at least a hundred feet of the missing wire entangled about his antlers, was seen to cross a tote road. Moose are protected by the state law until October 15.

Stock Yards Daily Journal Bureau of Information Where the Best to Buy. You want to buy goods, as far as possible, from firms who deal directly with farmers or who have their agents in your locality. You want to deal with reliable firms. You want to save unnecessary writing to firms who do not handle what you are hunting for. These wants are reasonable, and to fill them The Stock Yards Daily Journal will help you—free. Look over the coupon in this advertisement and if it lists anything you are thinking of buying, check it, and mail the coupon, with your name and address, plainly written and we will do the rest. Hundreds of readers should avail themselves of The Stock Yards Daily Journal's offer to give genuine help in buying. Mail this request before you forget it. This advertisement is designed to save you money, and its privileges are available only to our subscribers.

COUPON. I am interested in and intend to purchase within a reasonable time, the machines or articles checked below and will be glad to receive information concerning the same. CHECK HERE: Acetylene Lighting Plants, Automobiles, Builders Hardware, Building Material, Bags, Cattle Foods, Churn, Cook Stove, Corn Shredder, Corn Cutter, Cream Separator, Cultivator, Drain Tile, Ensilage Cutter, Fanning Mill, Glass, Gasoline Stove, Gasoline Engine, Grain Bins—Steel, Gate (farm), Groceries—Send us your list, stating how many pounds or quantities of each item, or we cannot quote you prices. CHECK HERE: Land Cultivator or Packer, Lighting Systems and Gas for Cooking, Lightning Rods, Lumber, Manure Spreader, Mowers, Nails, keg lots, Paint, Pea Huller, Piano, Power Sprayer, Pumps, Plows, Potato Digger, Potato Planter, Saws, Red or white cedar posts, Roofing (metal or comp.), Sash, doors and mouldings, Seeds, Silo (wood or brick), Stock Tanks, Sprayers, Stallions or Jacks, Stock Tonic, Stock Foods, Tanks (wood), Tanks—compressed air, Threshing Machine, Traction Engine, Violin, Wagon, Washing Machine, Water Works Systems and Supplies for Country Homes, Windmill, Wire Fencing.

The Stock Yards Daily Journal South St. Joseph, Mo.

A FEW SPECIALTIES... Supreme Hams, Supreme Bacon, Supreme Lard, Supreme Sausage, Supreme Dried Beef and Supreme Canned Meats. MORRIS & COMPANY. CHICAGO 52. JOSEPH 21. KANSAS CITY 98. LOUIS 98.

ST. JOSEPH HAY MARKET

Local Quotations Corrected to Date by Local Dealers. The following quotations are furnished daily by the St. Joseph Hay Receivers and Shippers association for the benefit of Stock Yards Daily Journal readers: Timothy—Choice, \$13.50@14; No. 1, \$12@13; No. 2, \$8.50@11; No. 3, \$5.50.

ST. JOSEPH HAY AND FEED.

When you want to buy or sell Hay write or wire J. L. Frederick Grain & Hay Co. Office, 1011-13 Corby-Forsace Bldg. Phones 1825 Main, St. Joseph, Mo. Warehouse, 7th and Olive Sts.

KANSAS CITY HAY AND GRAIN.



The following quotations are furnished daily by the Kansas City Receivers and Shippers association for the benefit of Stock Yards Daily Journal readers and advertisements following are reliable Kansas City hay and grain merchants who solicit your consignments or orders:

Timothy—Choice, \$13.50@14; No. 1, \$12@13; No. 2, \$8.50@11; No. 3, \$5.50@8. Clover mixed—Choice, \$12.50@13; No. 1, \$11@12; No. 2, \$9@10.50; No. 3, \$6@8.50.

KANSAS CITY HAY AND FEED.

WE BUY—BROWN ALFALFA If you want to turn your hay in to good money tell us about it.

PRODUCERS HAY CO., Kansas City, Mo.

HAY Clark Wyrick & Co. Live Stock Exchange Bldg. Room 156 KANSAS CITY, MO.

SHIP YOUR HAY TO KANSAS CITY HAY CO. FOR BEST RESULTS

Hay Wanted! Will purchase on your track or handle on commission. Write us what you have.

NORTH BROTHERS 148-57 Live Stock Ex. Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED TO BUY



Horses, Mares and Mules from 4 to 5 years old. Stock must be fat and brooding to work. Highest cash price paid. We carry a nice line of young mules for farmers.

JOHN HANN 1024 South 10th St., North West Corner Park Park, St. Joseph, Mo.

The First Trust Co. First National Bank Bldg. 4 Per Paid on savings accounts

NELS A. ANDERSON, FARRAGUT, IOWA Breeder of Percheron, Shire and German Coach Stallions and Jacks.

Has for sale one Percheron stallion, 6 years old, weighing 2,100 lbs. bred for sale by I. raised him and had him in service four years. For price and information write or call. Nels A. Anderson, graduate of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, Kansas City, Mo.

CANCER TUBERCLE, EMBOLI, FACIAL BLEMISHES and SKIN DISEASES can be CURED without surgical operation or burning plaster. We have successfully treated these diseases for twenty years. Free responsible.

Write for FREE BOOK, address DR. G. W. ALLAMAN, Atchison, Kansas. You see this adv. So will others see yours.

SETS SHOE FASHION

Footwear of United States Standard for Universe.

Backward Evolution in Foot-Covering Puts the Wearer Behind the Ancients in Walking Ability—Has Many Defects.

New York—Everybody wears shoes at least one size too small, it is asserted, and with toes too narrow. This gives room for only the great toe to grow and perform its functions, but compresses the other toes until the smallest one is a mere scrap.

Walter C. Taylor, editor-in-chief of the Boot and Shoe Recorder, says: "The greatest waste in shoe buying is one for which the consumer himself is largely responsible. It comes through the buying of shoes which are poorly fitted."

We not only wear our shoes too small and our heels too high, but we allow fashion to influence us, and there is a constant demand for change in style and material; a demand which the manufacturers supply abundantly.

It seems that the development of the shoemaker's art is in inverse ratio to the development of the foot, for here in America our feet are notoriously undeveloped, and yet America leads the world in the making of shoes.

American supremacy in shoemaking is due largely to specialization. Abroad an operative does half a dozen different things; here he performs one simple process, and here also one factory makes one kind of shoes.

What a sight the modern shoe factory would be to the primitive shoemaker of colonial days, who was an itinerant workman, carried his tools with him and stayed with each family long enough to make up the farmer's supply of home tanned leather into shoes enough to last until his next annual visit.

With all of our wonderful machinery we produce shoes which are not so good for our feet, as the most primitive and simplest of foot coverings, the sandal, which is considered ideal by those who appreciate the beauty of the human foot and wish to preserve it.

The Indian moccasin, which extends over the top of the foot, but has the sole and main part in one piece, is one of the best of foot coverings, soft, flexible and durable. Out of a combination of these two the sole without an upper and the upper without a sole the modern shoe has been evolved.

DIGS UP \$75,000 TREASURE Mexican Banker Recovers Loot Buried by Noted Outlaw Fifty Years Ago.

San Jose, Cal.—Seventy-five thousand dollars' worth of buried treasure was unearthed by a Mexican banker of Ensenada, state of Sonora, from a mountain ridge in Benito county, according to a story told by William Rogers, who says he acted as the Mexican's guide.

Rogers says his employer carried a map true in every detail to the topography of the section. Two Mexican laborers accompanied the banker and dug out the treasure chest—an iron-bound oak affair partly rotted with age. It was discovered eight feet under ground, at the foot of a huge oak tree. The treasure consisted of \$10,000 in silver bullion and \$65,000 in gold ingots.

It is believed the money was buried by a Mexican outlaw named Vasquez, whose band operated in that region half a century ago.

Swallows Teeth to Die. Philadelphia.—Jacob Hatnes, seventy years old, tried to commit suicide by swallowing his false teeth. He was heard choking and the door of his room was broken down and Hatnes hurried to the hospital. Surgeons, after considerable difficulty, removed the teeth.

Kittanning, Pa.—Thomas Schaeffer, a hnmnan, had 22,600 volts of electricity pass through his body while repairing wires at the top of a high pole and still lives.

Kubelik Changes Name. Budapest.—Jan Kubelik, the violinist, has changed his name to Janos Poldi. The latter means citizen.

THROWS \$1,100 AT A DOG

Baby Picks Up Satchel Containing That Amount Which Had Fallen From Buggy.

New York—Four-year-old May Barrett of Scarsdale played with \$1,100 she picked up on the street and, not realizing its value, scattered part of it over the lawn.

The money belonged to Mrs. John A. Pryor of Greenville. She had placed the amount, mostly in five and ten-dollar bills, in a small grip and driven to Scarsdale to buy a farm.

While passing the Barrett home the satchel fell from the buggy seat and was not missed until several minutes later.

The Barrett child, playing near by, picked up the grip and opened it. The rolls of greenbacks meant nothing to her. Finally she threw the bag at the family watchdog and some of the money fell out.

Mrs. Howard Barrett, the girl's mother, espied the greenbacks on the ground and gathered them up. A short distance away she found the satchel. In it were papers bearing Mrs. Pryor's name and address. Mrs. Barrett later found the owner searching for her money, and returned it to her.

"I want to shut out the missionary as well as the trader," said Doctor Stefansson, who is himself a graduate of the Harvard divinity school. "The blond Eskimos do not need the trader which they have a religion of their own which answers their purpose very well. The most deadly disease that ever struck the Eskimo anywhere was the measles. The missionaries and their supply ships are as likely to carry measles as are the fur traders. The only intelligently governed Eskimo country in the world is Greenland, where Denmark maintains a strict quarantine, no one being permitted to land without investigation."

FINDS ARMY MEN TOO FAT General Garlington Recommends United States Staff Sergeants Take More Exercise.

Washington.—Uncle Sam's staff sergeants in the Philippines have waxed fat and the army subscribes to the dictum: "Nobody loves a fat man." So General Garlington in his annual report to the secretary of war recommends that the fat be eliminated.

Lapped in the lazy luxury of military life in oriental headquarters the sergeants have developed what is politely termed embonpoint, otherwise paunch. To this the inspector general objects strenuously. He recommends that the offending sergeants be forced to desert the headquarters hammocks and exercise and demands that a suitable walking test be prescribed for the island division.

General Garlington criticizes the general standard of instruction in the army and recommends that instruction regulations in fencing, bayonet exercises, flag signaling and general field service be tightened up.

TOWN FARMS FOR PROFIT Washington City Expects to Pay All Expenses by Agricultural Ventures.

Tacoma, Wash.—Wilbur, the only town in Washington and probably the only one in the United States doing a regular farming business for profit, has cut a hay crop valued at \$1,800.

The town next year expects to pay all the administrative expenses with the farm profits and, if plans now made mature as expected, not only will cease levying taxes for city government but will actually have dividends to pay the taxpayers.

The town bought 120 acres of land for a city park. Not having the money to improve it the land was allowed to stand idle. First a few acres were sown in hay, and then more, until at present the returns are remunerative.

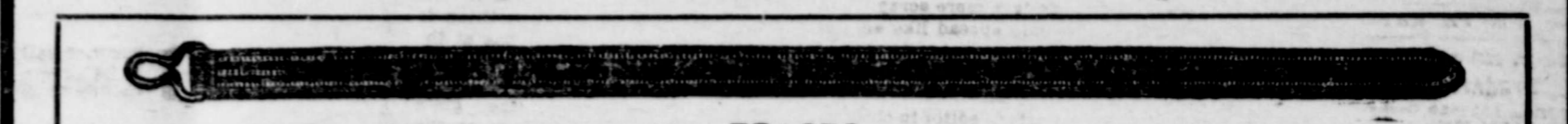
LONE PIGEON FOLLOWS TRAIN For Three Years It Has Been Making Regular Trips in Iowa.

Marysville, Ia.—Every time a north-bound passenger train leaves Marysville over the Great Northern coast line a solitary pigeon leaves the station and accompanies the train for three miles. Railroad men say the bird has not missed a trip in three years, and is as prompt as train orders. It never fails to end its flight when a certain point is reached.

Withstood Mighty Shock. Kittanning, Pa.—Thomas Schaeffer, a hnmnan, had 22,600 volts of electricity pass through his body while repairing wires at the top of a high pole and still lives.

You Need a Few Harness Parts Look at These Prices

1 1-8x18 ft., 1880 Buckles and Snap, set, \$3.25 1 1-8x20 ft., 1880 Buckles and Snap, set, \$3.50 1 1-8x18 ft., Buckle and Billets, set, \$3.50 1 1-8x20 ft., Buckle and Billets, set, \$3.75 1 1-4x20 ft., Buckle and Billets, set, \$3.95



TRACES 1 1-2x5 foot, with Triangular Cockeye, per set, \$5.95 1 3-4x6 foot, with Triangular Cockeye, per set, \$6.95

Breast Straps: 1 1-2 inches, with roller buckles, each 50c; 1 3-4 inches, with roller buckles, each 75c. Pole Straps: 1 1-2 inch Pole Strap, with safe under ring, each 50c; 1 3-4 inch Pole Strap, with safe under ring, each 75c. Halters: 1 inch, 5 or 6 ring, each 75c; 1 1-4 inch, 5 or 6 ring, each 85c; 1 1-2 inch, 5 or 6 ring, each \$1.00.

Make Up An Order of \$10.00 or More and We Pay the Freight. H. & M. Harness Shop Stock Yards St. Joseph, Mo. ORDER NOW BEFORE PRICES ADVANCE.

JAIL IS A LIQUOR CURE.

Judge Says San Quentin Is Place to Break Chicken Thief's Habit. San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 20.—Judge Ellsworth announced in Oakland that he was inclined to regard the penitentiary fully as effective in curing the liquor habit as any advertised cure.

APPLE PUTS OUT HER EYE

Mrs. E. A. Michener of Eldorado, Kan., Struck by Falling Fruit. Eldorado, Kan., Nov. 20.—Mrs. E. A. Michener of Eldorado probably will lose the sight of one eye, the result of an injury she received when she was struck by a falling apple recently.

EXCHANGE DIRECTORY.

Following is a list of the commission firms and stock and dealers engaged in business at the St. Joseph stock yards: Commission Firms. Butler, James H., rooms 237-33. Byers Bros. & Co., rooms 205-204. Clay, Robinson & Co., rooms 239-33. Cridler Bros. & Co., rooms 305-307. Daily, C. M. & Co., rooms 317-19. Davis & Son, rooms 249-17. Drinkard, Emmert & Co., rooms 209-15. Emmert Com. Co., rooms 302-4. Great Western Com. Co., rooms 225-28. Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 229-32. Knott, Sheep Commission Co., rooms 219-27. Lee Live Stock Commission Co., rooms 210-18. Missouri Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 201-202. National Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 322-40. Nichols, Blanchard & Gilchrist, rooms 225-28. Prey Bros. & Cooper, rooms 318-22. St. Joseph Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 212-14. Shaw, R. O., Commission Co., rooms 205-207. Wood Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 312-14.

OFFICERS OF EXCHANGE.

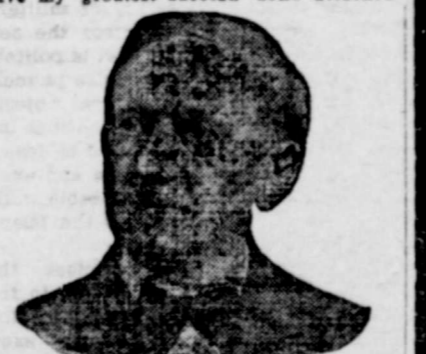
The officers of the St. Joseph Live Stock Exchange are as follows: President, A. H. Baker, vice-president, R. G. Denham, secretary-treasurer, E. P. Erwin. The board of directors is composed of Jesse G. Adams, L. E. Cooper, Walter L. Casteel, D. B. Cogswell, T. N. Hutton, R. O. Shay and M. W. Wyatt.

STOCK CATTLE BROKERS.

Atkins, J. V. & Co., room 301. Adcock, George, room 292. Baker, Joseph, & Son, room 319. Baker, James, room 316. Dawson & Reynolds, room 201. Gillette, M. H., room 318. Maxwell, Snyder & Co., rooms 306-8. Morlock, W. H., rooms 224-36. Milby, John, room 319. Roundtree, W. H., room 316. Rockwood, Geo., room 319. Timmerman, W. O. Stock, James. Wright, Perry. Sheep Dealers. Lyon, J. E., room 219. Order Buyers. Morlock, W. H., rooms 236-14. Maxwell, Snyder & Co., rooms 306-8.

Don't Wear A Truss!

After Thirty Years Experience I Have Produced An Appliance for Men, Women or Children That Cures Rupture. I SEND IT ON TRIAL. If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon today and I will send you free my illustrated book on Rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It gives instant relief when all others fail. Remember I use no knives, no harness, no belt.



The above is C. E. Brooks, inventor of the Appliance, who cured himself and who has been curing others for over 30 years. If ruptured, write him today. I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you can also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try my Appliance or not.

FREE INFORMATION COUPON C. E. Brooks, 98 A State St., Marshall, Mich. Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your illustrated book and full information about your appliance for the cure of rupture. Name..... Address..... City..... State.....

GUINNESS WHISKY DISTILLED FOR MEDICAL PURPOSE 10 YEARS OLD ASSOLUTELY PURE M. J. SHERIDAN, PROPRIETOR, ST. JOSEPH, MO. Importers and Dealers in WINES and LIQUORS Established 1870.

Per Gallon Shamrock Whiskey, Jugs or bottles, \$4.00. Tennessee Wh. Jugs or bottles, \$4.00. McHenry, J.P. or bottles, \$4.00. Maryland Eye, Jugs or bottles, \$4.00. Tennessee Wh. Cuts Whiskey, \$4.00. Old Anderson Whiskey, \$4.00. Kentucky Bourbon Whiskey, \$4.00. Italian Old, Jugs or bottles, \$4.00 to \$4.00. Brandy, grape, apple, peach, \$3.00 to \$4.00. Fast Wine, \$1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 and 4.00. Sherry Wine, \$1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 and 4.00. Anglica Wine, \$1.25, 1.50 and \$1.00. THIS IS AN OLD RESPONSIBLE HOUSE. Mail orders shipped promptly. Remit with order. We carry everything in the Wine and Liquor order. Price list mailed on application. Address M. J. SHERIDAN, 600 South Sixth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

St. Joseph Stock Yards Co. 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 packers furnish a daily market for all kinds of cattle, ranging from Canners to Export Cattle. Look up your R. R. connections, you will find them in our favor.

PROTECT YOUR CATTLE FROM BLACKLEG

Take No Chances. Blacklegoids are Simplest, Safest and Surest Preventive. No Dose to Man or No Liquid to Spill. No String to Rot. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. WRITE FOR FREE CIRCULARS. PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.

Imported Stallions—Percheron, Shire, Belgian

Each year we show our new importation the same month they land. Each year they win more than all other exhibitors combined. At the American Royal this year we won 2nd on 4-year-old Percheron, 1st, 2nd and 4th on 5-year-olds, 1st and 2nd on 3-year-olds, and 1st and Champ on group of five stallions. All are for sale. Our guarantee and insurance are the best. Our horses are the best. PERCHERON IMPORTING CO. CHAS. R. KIRK SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Advertise in "The Journal."