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Pretty near time for a mess of dandelion greens, ain't it?

Packers continue to find it hard to make a decline in hog stock. Buyers don't have much success in suppressing that buoyant tendency.

Packers may trim lamb prices a little but it will take quite a drop in the market to put values below a profit-making basis for the feeder.

A Washington state senator calls the crew "the black pirate." But there has been no heavy mortality among the crew family as a result of the indictment.

Governor Sulzer declares that he will run down every grafter in New York state. But has he stopped to consider the great expense of additional state prison room?

President Wilson is an extremely reserved man, much given to the use of the monosyllables "yes" and "no." After a while the office seekers may be complaining that he uses the word "no" much too frequently.

What has become of the old-fashioned wife who lighted a fire in the parlor stove and burned by the money her husband had hidden there, asks an exchange. Oh, his' found another method of hiding up his money now.

A Tennessee newspaper man declares it is easier to live on \$15 a week than on \$15,000 a year. Nevertheless few Americans would shirk the more difficult task of the two. By the way, what does a newspaper man know about living on \$15,000 a year, anyway?

TO BUY OR NOT TO BUY.

To buy or not to buy, that is the question. Whether it is better to let the green grass grow and wave in the gentle spring breeze with nothing to consume it, or to invest in stocker cattle at current high prices. The latter course is being taken by a good many stockmen. Leastwise the young cattle arriving at market are going somewhere—and it isn't into packers' coolers, either, still some are hesitating and debating the question, "Will they pay out?" Admittedly stocker stuff is high, but if there's anything suggesting lower rates in the very near future it isn't visible to the majority of traders and well posted stockmen.

LESS MARCH SETTLEMENTS

Bankers Note Pleasing Change in Central Kansas.

Abilene, Kan., March 12.—The annual March settlements between the beginning of farming in central Kansas have been an important factor in financial affairs during the first week of the month. This year has been no disturbing feature to the banks. The land sales which are closed at this date were this year very few, and the farmers have ceased to depend on this date for their transfers. A large number of mortgages were filed but they were mostly the renewals of loans that had been made in past years and came due on this date. The banks are pleased to have this congestion of business eliminated from the spring transactions as it called for extra funds with which to handle the rush of customers.

TRAINING RURAL TEACHERS.

Omaha Bee: In the country life survey it was clearly perceived that one important need was larger efficiency in rural school teachers, as well as rural preachers. It was agreed that before ever achieving the ideal of "better farming, better business and better living," the social factor must be strengthened, and that the school, as a center of social activity as well as education, must come in for a good deal of attention.

ASTOR TO IMPROVE CROPS

Offers Valuable Seed Oats to Farmers Unproductive New York County.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 12.—The recent decision of Vincent Astor to devote some of his wealth, youth and energy to the agricultural regeneration of New York state took the form of action in the offer to provide farmers of Dutchess county, the seat of his ancestral estate, with white tartar seed oats at \$1.25 a bushel. Although young Astor himself is on the way to Panama in his yacht, the announcement is made from Poughkeepsie at Rhinebeck, which he has decided to turn into an agricultural experiment station.

Old farmers say that young Astor has shown good judgment in the selection of the first neighborhood crop to be improved. Oats in Dutchess county rarely grow over three feet in height and the heads are scanty and the kernels thin. The Astor farm guarantees that its seed oats will improve the crop in the county, producing five feet of straw with long heads and thick, plump, heavy kernels.

Sudden fright and excitement at once took on the egg crop. Never allow strange dog about where the hens are.



Daddy's Bedtime Story — How Johnny Tied It Round the Horse's Throat.

THERE was a little quiet in the room. Jack and Evelyn had been romping about playing horse. When daddy said he was ready to tell them a story they settled down. "I'm going to tell you about Johnny Juniper and his horse. It was a wooden rocking horse that swung on a steel spring. "One day Johnny Juniper caught a cold. They put him to bed and gave him medicine to swallow. They put plasters on his chest and tied cloths wet in liniment around his little throat. When he complained of a headache his mother put medicine on his little head. "Yes, Johnny Juniper was very sick, and it was several days before he got well. When he was able to be about the house and play the first toy that he looked at was his horse. " "Poor of horse!" he said. "Was he lonesome when Johnny was sick?" "Of course the horse couldn't answer him, but when Johnny climbed on his back and started to ride the spring began to squeak. " "Guess horse got sore throat," murmured Johnny. He went upstairs and got a rag. Then he remembered a brown bottle he had seen standing in the cellar. "Nice medicine for horse's throat," he muttered. He trotted down to the cellar and poured some of the stuff in the bottle on the rag. "Medicine pretty smelly," Johnny sniffed, looking at the rag. It was turpentine. Turpentine always does smell strong. "Well, Johnny tied a rag wet with the turpentine around the horse's throat. Then he got on his back again. The spring squeaked, and Johnny got down. " "Put more medicine on poor of horse!" Johnny exclaimed. Then he went and got more rags—plenty of them—and when he had wet these in turpentine tied them around the horse's legs. "Put poor of Dobbin to bed," Johnny added. He threw a blanket over the horse. "The next day Johnny's mother wondered why the rocking horse was covered. She threw off the blanket, and then she saw the cloths on Dobbin's neck and legs. "Mercy, turpentine!" she cried, and she pulled them off. "Just then Johnny came up. "Why," he cried, "horse's skin all come off!" "Wherever he had put the rags the paint was off. "Whatever made you do it?" asked Johnny's mother. " "Poor horse's sick. Give him medicine make him well," the little boy explained. Johnny rocked the horse to show her how Dobbin groaned. "Dear, dear!" Johnny's mother said. "A little oil on the spring was all the horse needed, but your medicine has spoiled his looks."

FREE SEEDS FOR TESTS.

Iowa Farmers to Co-operate With College in Experiments.

Ames, Ia.—Tests of different varieties of grain and of different methods of growing alfalfa and red clover will be carried on by hundreds of progressive farmers in all parts of the state this season in co-operation with the Iowa agricultural experiment station. To every farmer who makes the tests, the station distributes free seeds and other materials. It merely requests him to do the work carefully and report on it so that every community in the state may benefit by his results. This distribution will be made through the recently organized Iowa agricultural experiment station, which links Iowa farmers with their college and experiment station. Some of the varieties of grain sent out will be improved pedigreed varieties developed at the station farm. Through the tests, their adaptability and productivity in the various localities will be determined. The plan of the tests is fully explained in a circular just issued by Prof. John Buchanan, who is in charge of this co-operative work for the college at Ames, and secretary of the association. It will be forwarded on application.

STATUE STILL IS IN RIVER

Aviator Vedrine's Friends Threw "Human Tenderness" There When He Was Defeated for Chamber.

Paris.—When Aviator Vedrine was defeated as a candidate for the chamber of deputies his supporters expressed their disappointment by overturning a statue in Limoux which stood by the river bank and represented "Human Tenderness." Not content with hurling the group from its pedestal, they dragged it to the river Aude and threw it in. That was eight months or more ago, and there at the bottom of the river Aude still lies "Human Tenderness." It has become a merry jest in Limoux that human tenderness is not to be found in that vicinity.

The joke will lose its point, however, if John Durand has his way. In the chamber he recited the whole story and wanted to know when the statue is to be replaced. The people of Limoux refuse to go to the expense and all the public bodies are equally unwilling. Mr. Durand has been looking up dusty records and finds that an ordinance dated 1777 directs the minister of public works to remove at public expense all rubbish dangerous to navigation in navigable rivers. The Aude is navigable (if one is very careful) and so "Human Tenderness" may once more hold sway in Limoux.

FARMER FINDS OLD COINS

Archaeological Discovery Near Iosi, Italy, Worth Fortune.

Rome, Italy.—An Italian farmer has made a valuable archaeological find in a field near Iosi. He discovered an earthenware vase containing 3309 silver coins of the Roman republican period. The vase weighs about 50 pounds. Most of the coins are rare specimens and are in an admirable state of preservation. The field is owned by Count Honnorati, who has renounced his right to a claim of one-half of the value of the discovery, and has allowed Prof. Dall'Osso to remove the coins to the museum at Ancona for identification. Only one-half of them have been examined as yet, but their value is estimated at more than \$1,000,000. The government gave the farmer \$25,000. Prof. Spinnazzola, in recently exploring the ruins of Curia, the habit of the earliest Etruscan, and the road leading from the gate of the town to the acropolis, entirely unearthed a temple of Apollo adorned with Ionic columns and surmounted by a frieze with Apollo's lyres. The professor explored the discovery and partially reconstructed it. An inscription was found which proved that it was a temple dedicated to Apollo.

FUGITIVE GAVE UP FREEDOM

Broke His Parole Five Years Ago—Had Perjured Himself to Save a Brother.

Kansas City, Mo.—Unwilling, he said, to return to Indianapolis to visit his aged mother while a fugitive from justice, William B. Adams of that city confessed to Chief of Police Griffin here that five years ago he had broken parole in East St. Louis after perjurying himself to save a younger brother from the penitentiary.

"I lied to establish an alibi for my brother, who was tried on a greeny charge," he said. "The lawyers tripped me up and not only my brother went to prison, but the judge gave me fourteen years for perjury. He paroled me, but when it became known around the railroad office where I worked as a clerk that I lied to report to the court every week I could not stand it and fled."

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Dr. A. Reed—all ailments of the feet treated skillfully. 24 years in St. Joseph, 4th and Edmond street.

PIG THAT TRACKS RABBITS

New York Hands the Palm Over to Maryland "Crittter"—Runs With the Hounds.

New York.—Massachusetts raised the blue hog of Peabody, boasted by the hand of George C. Griffith and warranted to be "sprightly and vivacious." Arkansas is proud of the red hog of Onachita that chews cut plug tobacco and smokes a corn cob. Kentucky has the piebald hog of Estill that drinks whisky highballs from a milk pail.

All these are hogs. The Bay state product has been trained from infancy in sprightliness and vivacity. The Arkansas porker, we are told, always had liked tobacco in any form he could get it; he may use snuff, for all we know. The Kentucky porker likes the highballs because he was "raised" on them; sometimes when corn was low he was glad to get corn juice. It does not seem wonderful, therefore, that these hogs have developed.

But what do you think of a pig that runs with the hounds and hunts rabbits? Isn't he entitled to more praise for animal sense and perspicacity than "critters" twice his age that have attained the ripe maturity of hogship and that do stunts because they have been trained to do them?

Here is a Maryland pig, a plain Chester white, that never knew a harsher note than the dinner horn, and yet he goes out and hunts rabbits with the dogs. Where can you find anything more "sprightly and vivacious" than the picture of him leaping out of the sty, matching his grunts with the baying of the hounds, and pursuing the cotton-tail from thicket to thicket? The New York Herald asks. He was never "trained" to do this. At two months of age, the Maryland report says, "he showed signs" of being a hunter. "When the season opened on the 15th last, he could not be kept in his pen," declares the correspondent.

Maryland, my Maryland, can Massachusetts, Arkansas and Kentucky match this? No; the pig that just naturally hunts rabbits at the tender age of two months must receive the blue ribbon, even though he takes it from a blue hog or a red hog or a piebald hog.

STRUCK A "GOLD MINE."

Four Acre Patch of Alfalfa Netted Kansas Seed Worth \$250.

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.—When John Dupkin, a South Fork farmer, started to trash a little stack of alfalfa the other day, he found that he had struck a veritable gold mine, and as a result he is now considerably richer than he was. Last summer while cutting his alfalfa, he decided to save a four-acre field which was very short and almost too poor for hay, for a seed crop. At harvest time the crop from the little 4-acre field was cut and stacked and last week while a thrashing machine crew was in the neighborhood, he decided to have it thrashed. The crew nearly gasped for breath when Dupkin pointed out to them the dirty looking little stack of alfalfa, barely higher than the thrashing machine eginne, which he told them to go to work on, and they opened their eyes still wider when he laid out nearly a dozen big grain sacks in which to put the seed. In a few minutes, half of the sacks were filled—then they were all filled, and still the golden stream of seed kept pouring steadily from the machine. All the water buckets and

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Co. 65c HOSE, 50c 100 Dozen Pairs Women's Spring Hosiery, in tan, white and black, pure thread silk boot and fine lisle thread upper, double spliced lisle sole, heel and toe, lisle garter top; all sizes; a regular 65c quality, special, per pair, . . . 50c

SPRING MILLINERY. First complete showing this week. The latest and most exclusive styles in Paris and New York millinery for women, misses and children for Easter and Spring wear. We shall not attempt to describe the many novelties at present, but invite you specially to come and see them. By choosing your Easter Hat this week you will avoid the inevitable rush incident to the last week before Easter, and the chances of being disappointed. Welcome to the Millinery Dept. Second Floor, Annex.

Spring Dress Goods Styles

Fashion's trend for the spring and summer of 1913 emphasizes more and more the importance of the fabric as the true basis for style. Long, sweeping lines and graceful folds demand a cloth with correct draping qualities—one that will take and retain the lines and folds of the latest creations.

It is a saying among Parisian modistes that when the right cloth is selected, half the task of creating a garment is accomplished.

We have many fabrics of this character, approved by style creators for spring and summer costumes, which we would like especially to show you.

It is the plain-tailored dress or suit, with little adornment, that depends most upon the quality of its fabric to give richness and smart effect. In selecting the cloth for such a garment it is necessary to be certain that it is made of fine selected wools, honestly woven, and finished to give a surface of lasting beauty.

The fabrics for suits and tailored dresses shown at our dress goods counters are selected for just these qualities. Our buyers know cloth thoroughly, and have selected cloths that we can recommend as sure to give every satisfaction.

We can take a few more orders on our \$38.50 Man-Tailored Suit proposition, which allows you to choose your material from any piece of suiting in the house except white or cream fabrics; best Skinner Satin lining, findings, material and making, complete for \$38.50.

Better come tomorrow at the latest to be sure of getting in on this splendid offer.

Attractive Sale Silk Gingham

Regular 25c Quality for 15c Yard

One hundred pieces new 1913 Silk Gingham, in a fine sheer quality and a wide range of entirely new patterns and colorings. They come in small and medium-sized plaids and a great variety of dainty color combinations—blues, pinks, greens, tans, lavenders, grays, browns, etc., in light and medium effects, very silk in appearance; regular 25c quality, purchased at a concession, which enables us to pass them along to you at only, per yard, . . . 15c

This would be a low price for an ordinary cotton zephyr gingham, and we anticipate that the opportunity to secure these genuine Silk Zephyr Gingham at 15c will be widely appreciated. See window display. Come early and get full choice. Wash Goods Section, Main Floor, Annex.

Spring Coat Styles

Large and complete showing of latest models. The popular 35 to 48-inch lengths, in novelty mixtures, stripes, shepherd checks, fancy striped eponge, in black, Dorothy blue, tans and grays; also mannish serges and the stylish new coverts.

The Draped Cutaway Coat

Is a Strong Favorite for Women. Shown in plain and fancy eponge and all the popular spring shades; also in stripes and checks. Popularly priced at \$13.95 to \$32.50

Styles for Young Girls

The popular coat for young girls is the new box model, in red and navy only, with patent leather belt and four large pockets—THE coat for the smart young girl. Price \$10.95

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measuring cans belonging to the machine crew were hastily pressed into service to take care of the flood of grain while Dunkin ran to the house for his wife's wash tub and boilers. These, too, were filled before the machine stopped, and when Dunkin had at last measured up the run he found just thirty-two bushels of seed, which he has since sold at from \$7 to \$3 per bushel. The little 4-acre field of poor alfalfa had yielded nearly \$250 worth of the choicest seed.

There is hardly any question that there is as much in the care of the trees after planting as in the selection before.

SOFIA WAR SCENES

Streets of Bulgarian Capital Ring With Songs of Recruits.

People Remain Silent as Battalions of French Reservists Pass Through Town on Their Way to the Front.

Sofia, Bulgaria.—Above the regular tramp, tramp, tramp of soldier feet rises the hoarse chorus of soldier voices—like a sullen sea rolling on a short rock. The armistice has been proclaimed. But the streets of Sofia are filled with reserves who, battalions after battalions, are being dispatched to the front, to fill the sickening gaps at the front, and to mix new strength with the tired valor of the veterans.

At the beginning of the war Bulgaria had expected to raise barely 200,000 men. On the establishment of truce there were already over 500,000 in the field. Now 100,000 new conscripts are gathering toward Adrianople and Thessalonica. And still this calm, fierce little nation is not exhausted. Many men remain. If Turkey shows the least sign of arrogance or of trickery the war will go on.

Tramp, tramp, tramp sound the feet. Four by four the recruits filed by— young men between 20 and 39. They are singing. Is it a song? It is more like the battle cry of some slow moving monster roused to fury, says a correspondent for the Chicago News. The throats are deep and hoarse. The music breaks and pauses in odd, stern rhythms. "Slavna Bulgaria!" Tramp, tramp, tramp. "Slavna Bulgaria!" Tramp, tramp, tramp. The uniforms are old and muddy and torn. They are the color of earth. The faces are those of a stolid peasantry—not too stolid, however, to feel the fires of unquenchable patriotism burning within those broad brows. "Slavna Bulgaria!" growl the sullen lips. From the head of the column the chorus echoes back: "Slavna Bulgaria!" Tramp, tramp, tramp. "Slavna Bulgaria!" Yes. "Glorious Bulgaria!"

Come look at Sofia in war time. It is gay, they say, in peace. The swarming crowd in the square before the old white mosque, whose narrow minaret rises like an admonition into the blue sky, chattered louder, they say, and barked longer, in the days before the war. But even now the city is calmly animated. One is farther east than at Belgrade. The general effect is more Asiatic, more picturesque.

Belgrade is an overgrown village, a city in the formative state. Sofia is already a city, compact and individual. Remove the people and the street stalls and it will somewhat resemble any bright new town of Europe or America. The streets are paved with brick, the central part is clean and stone or plaster. There are some worthy examples of architecture—the theater, with its iron drawn chariots surrounding the facade; the palace, its white stone, harmonizing quietly with the green of the gardens which surround and half conceal it; the market, with a touch of orientalism in the mosaic about the doors, in the design of the bricks, laid in broad red and tan stripes; and, above all, the churches.

An unshorn convalescent soldier saunters up, the clank of his coat still torn where the Turkish bullet went through. And over all the busy swarm of flocks of loudly clattering rooks; a family of them lives in every chimney pot; their scolding and gossip never ceases.

Hark! The measured tramp of feet again! Another battalion of recruits is marching to the railroad station. Far down the street you can hear the growling voices: "Slavna Bulgaria!" Tramp, tramp, tramp. "Slavna Bulgaria!" The crowd swerves slowly in the direction of the singing. Every one watches anxiously. Good! say approving eyes. The quality is not declining! Bulgaria still has sons of the sturdiest to hurl against the Turk! The soldiers reach the corner, turn and disappear. Nobody cheers. But on every face glows a look of stern pride.

SAYS BRICK WILL LAST AGES

Lost Art of Roman Brickmaking of Twenty Centuries Ago Said to Be Discovered.

Rome.—Giuseppe Giovannetti, a young Roman, who had already discovered a pigment for frescoes whose resisting power surpasses that of the ancients, has now discovered the lost art of brickmaking as practiced by the Romans 2,000 years ago. This is the opinion of experts who have tested bricks made by the Giovannetti system, which resists fireproof, excessive cold and every other destructive element, and apparently would last unimpaired for endless ages.

The secret has been given to the Italian government, experiments being made with the new bricks tend rather to confirm than shake the most exaggerated reports of their durability. Building experts declare that a new era has dawned in the construction of large buildings. Contracts being made for all the new dwellings in Tripoli contain a clause stipulating that these bricks must be used.

Dog's Ride Cost \$995. Chicago.—It cost \$995 to transport a pomeranian dog from New York to this city by Pullman. The dog weighs three pounds and is valued at \$5,000.

LIST OF CHOLERA SCOURGES

Terrible Plague Was Known as Early as the Year 767 B. C., Declares London Writer.

London.—The terrible ravages cholera is making at the present time in Turkey remind one of many previous occasions when epidemics have carried off thousands at a time, says Tit-Bits. As early as 767 B. C. we read of a plague, and again in 453 B. C. Rome suffered terribly. Athens was attacked by a pestilence in 430 B. C., which was believed to have been caused by their enemies poisoning the water supplies.

As many as 10,000 people a day fell victims to the plague at Rome in A. D. 80. So many people were killed during the epidemic which occurred in Britain during the fifth century that there were hardly sufficient persons left to bury the dead. In 772 Chichester lost 31,000 people, and in 954 Scotland lost 40,000. London was visited in the 10th and 11th centuries, and Ireland suffered severely in 1204.

The Oriental plague occurred between 1348 and 1352. It was known as the "Black Plague," on account of the black spots which appeared on the skin at death. It started in China in 1333, and the deaths numbered 13,000,000, and 24,000,000 succumbed in the rest of Asia. It appeared in Norway and Sweden in 1349 and 1382. About 2,000,000 fell victims to the black plague in England, of which 52,000 occurred in London alone.

The sweating sickness appeared in England four times during the 15th and 16th centuries, the first time in 1485, and lasted one month, in which 20,000 people died in London alone. It also visited Holland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Poland and Russia between 1525 and 1530.

In the 17th century a pestilence broke out in London and carried off 30,000 people. In Lyons 60,000 died during 1632 through a scourge which swept over France. Italy lost 400,000 in six months in 1658.

In the 17th century Holland was visited by a plague; in Leyden 13,000 died of it, and the following year 13,287 died in Amsterdam. It was brought to London in bales of cotton by some Dutch merchants. This was the plague of London, and, as everyone knows, about 100,000 persons died in one year.

Persia lost 80,000 from a pestilence in 1773, and Egypt 800,000 during 1790. Epidemics of cholera appeared in France several times during the 19th century, in which 18,000 people died in Paris between March and August, 1832. It appeared in England in 1848 and 1849, carrying off 13,151 persons, and 5,000 persons were carried off in London in 1865 in fifteen weeks.

During recent years India has been heavily visited by plague—in Bombay, Northwest presidency, and Punjab, and a less degree in Burma, and other parts of India. In January, 1905, there was a weekly mortality of 20,000, reaching by steady increase a total of 57,762. By April 1 it had dropped to 4,000 weekly, but again reached 5,000 by the end of June. Two years after the number of victims amounted to as many as 1,316,000.

NO MORE CONVICT STRIPES

Oregon's Governor Has All of the Prisoners Dressed in a Gray Uniform.

Salem, Ore.—This year not a prisoner in the state penitentiary is wearing stripes. As a Christmas present to the men, all parole violators, all those who have usurped the prison discipline, and, in short, all the men in the prison who have been compelled to wear stripes, were placed in the convict gray as a start of a new year for these men.

The stripes were abolished some time ago as a regular prison costume, and have been worn only by those who have become recalcitrant.

Paroles from Governor West were the Christmas presents received by James L. Riley and Frank Nash, and as long as their behavior is good they will enjoy their liberty.

Riley was serving from one to 15 years for killing Louis Long, the former prize fighter of California, near Redmond, Crook county. Long was eloping with Riley's wife in an automobile, and after a whirlwind race was overtaken and killed by Riley. It is said that Riley and his wife have become reconciled and will live together.

Several other prisoners were given their liberty on probation.

GOATS AS MOSQUITO NEMESIS

Army to Protect the Animals, as They Eat Pests' Breeding Ground at Fort Washington.

Washington, D. C.—While a small army of goats is deployed from Fort Washington, one of the citadels guarding the Potomac river approach to the national capital, to wage war on the shrubbery that is a breeding ground of mosquitoes, a flying squad of artillerymen probably will be ordered out to protect the goats.

The goats will work for the benefit of the fort's garrison by eating up the rank underbrush, while the soldiers will return the compliment by shooting their horned allies away from the mountain laurel buds, which play havoc with their digestions.

Fort Washington has the reputation of being the most malarial fort in the country and war department officials conceived the idea of enlisting the services of the goats to destroy the breeding places of the mosquitoes.

CITY IS KIND TO CATS

Berlin Judge Fines Soldiers Who Shot Night Prowlers.

Lieutenant Believed Felines Intended to Slay His Tame Raven—Residents Not Allowed to Molest Animals.

Berlin.—Germany is the paradise of cats, a Berlin correspondent writes. In no other country, except, perhaps, ancient Egypt, where the cat used to be regarded as sacred, has pussy's well-being ever been studied more carefully than it is in the fatherland today. Good Americans, so 'tis said, go to Paris when they die, but American cats desire no more blissful future state than to be transported to Germany after nine well spent lives under the stars and stripes.

Jerome K. Jerome, you may remember, discovered how carefully cats are looked after in the fatherland. In "Three Men on a Bummel" he tells how he hurled the usual bootjack and other missiles at some Berlin cats whose yowls were disturbing his slumbers, and how he was promptly waited on by a German policeman, who had carefully collected all his ammunition, and demanded to know why the articles had been thrown. When told that they had been flung at cats he demanded "What cats?" evidently expecting Jerome to be able to furnish the name and address of each particular feline. Then he informed the novelist that in Germany people are not permitted to throw things at cats, even when the animals are preventing them from sleeping. He said the proper course to pursue was to pursue the cat, in other words, follow it home and, thus having ascertained who the serenader belonged to, to make a complaint, which, if unheeded, could be followed by legal proceedings.

Now, German law has solemnly laid down the circumstances—and the only ones—under which a cat may be shot. A lieutenant in the army who lives in Berlin shot two and dire is the penalty that has befallen him for thus destroying eighteen lives. He has been fined, as the legal phrase has it, in damages amounting to \$30, or \$15 per cat, besides having to pay all costs.

This lieutenant, whose name was Klotz, has a tame raven which spends most of its time in strutting about his garden. The lieutenant believed that two cats who kept prowling in the vicinity had designs on the raven, and after scattering them a few times he shot first one and then the other, the latter when it was sneaking along the garden path in the direction which the raven had taken on its morning promenade. Now, it seems that he acted precipitately. A Teuton judge has decreed that the owner of birds or any bird-lover in Germany who suspects a cat of having marked a certain bird for its own must wait until he catches the feline in the very act of pouncing on its prey. Then he may shoot it, but not otherwise, even though the yard may be strewn with the plumage of precious feathered victims of the assassin.

A cat may not be molested even if it is seen sinking away with your canary in its mouth. That is not conclusive evidence, according to the recent judicial decision. The thing to be done is to arm yourself with a gun, lay in a good stock of patience, and lie in wait for the cat. If you actually see it about to spring on a bird then shoot, and a good aim to you, but if all these conditions are not fulfilled the cat may walk past you with peace in its heart and a mocking smile on its face, secure in its legal rights.

In deciding the Berlin case the judge severely condemned Lieutenant Klotz' action in assassinating the cats without positive proof that they mediated the destruction of his raven. The learned magistrate held that the cats having been "scattered" once, could have been scatted again without recourse of bloodshed, and he incidentally laid down the law for cat killing as set forth above. Whether the cats of Berlin laughed or not when they heard the verdict is not known, but it certainly was enough to make them.

MAN WRECKED FURNITURE

Stranded Husband Breaks Into Home and Smashes "His Half"—Jury Upholds Him.

Minneapolis.—A man is entitled to break up half of the furniture in his own home. At least this is the decision of a jury in the district court here when Charles F. Dougherty was accused of breaking into the home occupied by his wife, and which once had been the home of both, and smashing things in general.

Mr. Dougherty held forth to the jury the argument that at least half the household goods belonged to him and that it was his business if he smashed them.

The jury agreed with him.

Cat Puts Town in Darkness.

Winsted, Conn.—A cat which fell into an arc lamp and short circuited the wires put this city in darkness for three hours. Yes the cat lost all its nine lives.

Architect Weds an Actress.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Archie Babcock, Jr., a Paterson, N. J., architect, and son of a millionaire, was married here in a grill room to Trixie Clarendon, an actress.

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, \$12.50@13; No. 1, \$11@12.50; No. 2, \$8.50@11; No. 3, \$7.50@9.50. Clover mixed—Choice, \$12@12.50; No. 1, \$11@12; No. 2, \$9@10.50; No. 3, \$8@9.50. Clover—Choice, \$11@12; No. 1, \$10@11; No. 2, \$9@10. Prairie—Choice, \$10.50@11; No. 1, \$9@10; No. 2, \$7.50@9; No. 3, \$5.50@7. Alfalfa—Choice, \$15@16; No. 1, \$14@15; No. 2, \$11@12.50; No. 3, \$8@11. Straw—\$4@5. Packing—\$4.50@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 1011-15 Garby-France Bldg. Phone 1325 Main. St. Joseph, Mo. Warehouse, 7th and Olive Sts. We make shipments of straight and mixed hay and feeds of all kinds, cotton-seed meal and alfalfa dairy products and cattle fattening. Don't fail to get our prices before buying.

FOGARTY, KNEIB & CO.

GRAIN, HAY, MILL FEED. Buyers and Sellers. Write today. 1402-94 So. 12th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

St. Joseph Hay & Feed Co.

1901 Garby-France Building Wholesale Commission Merchants HAY, GRAIN, MILL FEED in straight or mixed cars. Consignments Solicited—Prompt Service

IN THE HAY BUSINESS

25 years in St. Joseph. Kansas Upland a Specialty. We sell in carlots only. FRENZEL & GILPIN COMMISSION CO. 1011-15 Garby-France Bldg. St. Joseph, Mo.

KANSAS CITY HAY AND GRAIN

The following quotations are furnished daily by the Kansas City Hay 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, \$12.50@13; No. 1, \$11@12; No. 2, \$8.50@10.50; No. 3, \$7.50@9.50. Clover mixed—Choice, \$12@12.50; No. 1, \$10.50@11.50; No. 2, \$8.50@9.50; No. 3, \$7.50@9.50. Clover—Choice, \$11@12; No. 1, \$9.50@10.50; No. 2, \$7.50@9. Prairie—Choice, \$10.50@11; No. 1, \$9.50@10; No. 2, \$7.50@9; No. 3, \$5.50@7. Alfalfa—Fancy, \$17@18; choice, \$15.50@16.50; No. 1, \$14@15; No. 2, \$11@12.50; No. 3, \$7@10.50. Straw—\$4@5. Packing—\$4.50@5.50.

KANSAS CITY HAY AND FEED

WE DON'T EAT ALFALFA HAY BUT PRODUCERS' HAY CO. KANSAS CITY, MO. GETS RID OF LOTS OF IT JUST THE SAME. HAY Clark Wyrick & Co. Live Stock Exchange Bldg. Kansas City, Mo. When shipping to Kansas City give us a trial. Liberal advance and prompt service. We solicit correspondents. Established 1888.

LET NORTH BROS. HANDLE YOUR HAY

27 Years in the Hay Business. Our long experience to obtain the best quality of alfalfa, timothy and clover hay is shown by results obtained by no firm anywhere. Daily market report, if you desire, write us. 723-727 Live Stock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.

SHARPEY WHISKY DISTILLED FOR MEDICAL USE

M. J. SHERIDAN, PROPRIETOR. ST. JOSEPH, MO. Importers and Dealers in WINES and LIQUORS. Established 1878.

SHARPEY WHISKY DISTILLED FOR MEDICAL USE

Par Gallon: Shamrock Whisky, Jugs or bottles, \$4.00; Tennessee Rye, Jugs or bottles, \$4.00; Old Blend, Jugs or bottles, \$3.50; Maryland Rye, Jugs or bottles, \$3.00; Tennessee White Corn Whisky, \$3.00; Old Anderson Whisky, \$2.50; Kentucky Bourbon Whisky, \$2.50; Holland Gin, Jugs or bottles, \$3.00 to \$4.00; Brandy, grape, apple, peach, \$3.00 to \$4.00; Port Wine, \$1.50 to \$2.00; Sherry Wine, \$1.50 to \$2.00; 3.00 and 4.00; THIS IS AN OLD RESPONSIBLE HOUSE. Mail orders shipped promptly. Retail with order. We carry everything in the Wine and Liquor orders. Price list mailed on application. Address: M. J. SHERIDAN, 823 South Sixth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

THE KELSEY NURSERIES

Offer the following stock for spring delivery: Delicious, Stayman, McIntosh, Jonathan, Grimes Golden, and all the best varieties of apple trees; also Pear, Cherry and Peach trees, Currants, Gooseberry and Grape vines, Shrubs, Roses and Shade Trees of all sizes, including Norway Spruce, Carolina Poplar, Elm, Maple, Sycamore, etc. Trees are home grown and acclimated. C. G. Ferguson, Mgr., 1303 Atchison street.

Blair Horse & Mule Co. Stock Yards, St. Joseph, Mo. At Our Special Auction—Friday, March 14 We Will Sell Without Reservation 500 Head of Horses 500 500 Head of Mules 500 Consisting of Heavy Draft Horses and Mares, Farm Chunks, Wagon Horses and Nice Southern Mares. Consisting of Heavy Mules and Good Bone Farm Mules. Farmers—if you need any good brood mares or good farm mules why not buy your requirements at our market, where you can select just what you want and at satisfactory prices? We guarantee all animals to be as represented. You can buy cheaper and better than at any country sale. We want your business. Attend our next sale or write us your wants. We will hold regular weekly auction sales every Friday, at which will be a choice assortment of both horses and mules.

WANTED TO BUY Horses, Mares and Mules from 4 to 8 years old. Stock must be fat and broken to work. Highest cash price paid. We carry a nice line of young mules for farmers. JOHN HANN Barn 102 South 24th St., Northwest Corner Park Park, St. Joseph, Mo. Imported Stallions—Percheron, Shire, Belgian Each year we show our new importations the same month they land. Each year they are more than all other stallions combined. At the American Royal this year we won 2nd on 4-year-old Percheron, 1st, 2nd and 4th on 3-year-old, 1st and 3rd on 2-year-old, and 1st and 3rd 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.

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 railroad connections, you will find them in our favor.

Texas Land Bargain. We have 4 good stock farms for sale—254 acres at \$35 per acre, \$49 acres at \$41.50 per acre, 329 acres at \$50, and 249 acres at \$52.50 per acre. These will go higher. Also 241 acre farm 4 miles from town, about 100 acres of bottom, some alfalfa, has made 5 crops in 1912, good improvement, good water, price, \$100 per acre; terms on half. Pralle Bros. Realty Co., Bremen, Kan., TEXAS. Classified Real Estate Advertising. 1 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.

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

CORN SAVER BEETS. Double Hog Profits. Save one-half of your corn by feeding beets to your hogs and pigs. These beets grow 40 to 80 tons per acre. Illustration shows one beet, weight 28 lbs. Plant 10 lbs. to acre. Healthily fed for mulch cows, extra rich in sugar. Write for Free Booklet also containing our complete instructions how to grow Alfalfa to increase Corn and Calf corn. All seeds at remarkably low prices this season. But they go up—order NOW. GRESHOLD SEED CO., 243 1/2 10th St., Lincoln, Neb.

GROW ALFALFA For Most Profit. Every seed we sell is subject to strictest test as to purity and germination. Our Alfalfa is 98-99% pure. We are in the heart of the Alfalfa district and the largest handlers of Alfalfa seed in the United States. Last year we sold almost \$200,000 worth. Alfalfa is the king of all forage crops and also the best fertilizer of soil and work out land. Successful everywhere—from Maine to Mexico, from California to Florida. Alfalfa makes the best roughing for all kinds of farm stock. Send for free Alfalfa Booklet. Give us complete instructions how to grow Alfalfa to increase enormous profit. Get prices on all Grass Seed, Timothy, Blue Grass and Meadow Tussock much lower than last year. GRESHOLD SEED CO., 243 1/2 10th St., Lincoln, Neb.

BLACKLEGONDS. JUST A LITTLE PILL THIS SIZE. placed under the skin by a single thrust of the instrument. No Dose to Measure, No Liquid to Spill, No String to Rot. SIMPLEST, SAFEST, SUREST, QUICKEST WAY TO VACCINATE CATTLE AGAINST BLACKLEG. Purchasers of 100 doses get an Injector FREE. May be procured from your druggist or veterinarian. WRITE FOR CIRCULARS. PARKE, DAVIS & CO. DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY DETROIT, MICHIGAN. Swift & Company Chicago. Kansas City Omaha St. Joseph St. Louis St. Paul Fort Worth Harrison Station, Newark, N. J.

TALK ON ORCHARDING

Continued from Page One.

on our principal resource, agriculture. Their trained experts have been fore-runners of this congress, President Brown of the New York Central Railroad, one of the great men of the United States, will be here Saturday and address us, and as farmers and business men, we gladly exchange the old political era for a fellowship really worth while.

"The participation of this congress of such men as President Hill, Henry J. Waters, President Brown and the leading business men of St. Joseph, demonstrate that such gatherings as this are not matters of idle sentiment but affairs of real moment and importance. This beautiful country of the Missouri Valley is a good place to live, but lets quit dreaming about that and live up to our full opportunities.

"Today what this country needs is not only gathering like this, which secure information and arouse interest, but the practice at home of the lessons learned here. Let us send back from this congress a few live men to each community who will produce the teachings of this congress in those communities. Let us not only talk orcharding, better live stock, better seed, better farming and kindred subjects here, but let us practice real conservation and improvement at home.

"And it is meet and proper that this representative body of men, this Industrial Congress, should meet in St. Joseph; St. Joseph, the inspiration and life of the early history of the Middle West, where the first pony express started blazing the trail westward across the continent; St. Joseph, the stay and support of the Missouri Valley country when reverses and setbacks came; St. Joseph, the leader of this new movement to fully conserve the resources of the great country tributary to her; St. Joseph, full of romance and history, full of wealth and conservation, yet full of real men and progress, combining enough of the New England spirit, the old life of the South, the newer life of the Free West, and the real spirit of the age to make it the magnificent center of this wonderful Missouri Valley country. I was born in Southeastern Nebraska and for forty years St. Joseph has been our capital, our banking center, our live stock market, our wholesale center for dry goods, groceries and other merchandise. Most of us know the business men here personally and appreciate their efforts to secure this congress and the hospitality extended to us.

"I practiced law for ten years. It is said that an open confession is good for the soul, in justice to the committee who asked me to appear on this program, I would state that they knew little of my past. However, I have reformed and happened this way: I had a loud interest in becoming a farmer, and I expect to be one the rest of my life.

"I used to think I had important business on hand and was a real factor in the community. Now I know that the man who works all day in a small room, delves into dusty precedents and deals with time-worn precedents is an object of consideration compared with the man whose workshop is the great outdoors, who digs in the fresh and sweet ground, who lives in the magnificent center of this wonderful Missouri Valley country, who plants the trees and the seed and gathers the fruit and the grain. This man is doing something. He is performing a service to the race by keeping himself and his property healthy and strong. He is a producer and he is feeding men, women and children by employing labor and producing meat and grain and fruit. He is an occupation and to the men who are engaged in it!

"The world moves and the progressive man and woman moves with it. We used to think that anybody could be a farmer; we know better now. We used to think that we had to sow and reap like our fathers; we know better now. We used to think that orchards were planted to grow small imperfect, scabby apples; we know better now. We used to think we had to have the same politics as our fathers; the bosses and the party know better now. A new age is here and the live men of all occupations are in sympathy with it. No matter what our occupation, we are all farmers in this Missouri Valley country. In the sense that it is our own great community business and asset. Farming is the basis of all wealth and especially in the Middle West. Today we doff our hats to the modern up-to-date farmer and accord to him the dignity and worth he merits as our most useful citizen.

"I have been requested to make a brief talk, this morning, on 'Orcharding.' I have been allotted fifteen minutes for this purpose and I have consumed half my time already. I am like the boy who was sent to look for the cows, and said that he went down one lane and up another and then scattered. But ladies and gentlemen, I am so intensely interested in the great resources of this country, general farming and actively engaged in it, that I would rather talk about hogs and alfalfa, cattle feeding and silos, clover and rotation of crops and general conservation of the soil, than to discuss a minor branch of our activities. However, orcharding is an important subject and worthy of a place on this program. The main address on this subject will be made by Mr. Irvine, of St. Joseph.

"Weaver Brothers own at Falls City, Nebraska, one hundred acres of apple orchards. We are interested in forty acres more, and have under lease for a 10-year period sixty acres more—in all two hundred acres. One forty-acre tract we have recently bought. The 60 acres, which was a neglected and unproductive orchard, we leased a year ago. Last year we produced from the 100 acres 14,000 barrels of apples, or more than 50 carloads. The gross value of this crop on board the cars at Falls City, Nebraska, was \$26,000. The net value of this crop after deducting the spraying, pruning, cultivating, picking, packing, barreling and other expense chargeable to the 1912 crop was the sum of \$12,000. One 40-acre tract of our original orchards produced 6,000 barrels of good apples. This orchard will net \$5,000.00. Nine-tenths of our apples are Ben Davis. My estimate, as based on my own experience, is that the average net income of an ordinary commercial orchard, planted on upland in the country adjacent to the Missouri River, between Kansas City and Omaha, where ideal conditions for orcharding exist, should be at least sixty per acre per year. This takes into consideration the frost damage in occasional years and unfavorable seasons, both as to production and markets.

"These results will not come from accident or chance, but only after proper cultivation, fertilizing, pruning, spraying, proper grading and reasonable ability to market the crop. Any intelligent farmer who is now farming his land well, who takes good care of his hoes, hogs, cattle, alfalfa and

other crops can learn these things and make an orchard pay handsomely and find pleasure in his new business. "When our orchards first came into bearing our apples were small, scabby, wormy and in every way inferior. We saw them away, hauled them to the cider mill and shipped them out in box cars to sections of the country where no fruit, anything to get rid of them. Today our apples go to Chicago and Minneapolis and sell in competition with the best apples from the great Northwest at the owner's price. "We spray our orchards thoroughly. We spray three and sometimes four times during the season. The first is the dormant spray, before any foliage has appeared, with either bordeaux mixture or lime and sulphur. We prefer the lime and sulphur.

"The next important spraying is what is known as the blossom spray, which is a combination of lime and sulphur and arsenate of lead. The arsenate of lead being the recognized insecticide for all leaf-eating insects and the one great apple pest, the codling moth. This spray is made by using lime and sulphur diluted, one to thirty-five into which is added three pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water. This spray should be applied with a pressure of from two hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds so that the poison spray will penetrate into the saucy cup of every blossom. The spray nozzle should be attached to the spray rod with a forty-five degree elbow, so that every blossom can be reached from any angle.

"The man handling the spray rod is the man behind the gun. Carelessness and indifference here may cost an orchardist hundreds of dollars. Every inside and top blossom should be reached. To do this continuous driving with the sprayer is impossible. The machine should be stopped at each tree so that thorough work can be done. If the blossom spraying is not thorough, the apples will be wormy, no matter how many sprays you give later.

"To spray successfully and economically, the orchardist should provide himself with a first-class high power spraying outfit. We use in our orchards six Cashman Power Machines, manufactured in St. Joseph, Mo. "Next in importance in the care of an orchard is systematic and heavy pruning. Do not do it all in one year but do part of it every year. Keep the top cut back, the center cleaned out and the lower branches cut away, so that the air and sunshine will be admitted. After doing this have your pruners take step-ladders and go around the tree, thinning the sides of the tree which are liable to become too bushy. This side thinning is very important, a lesson which we have learned within the past few years. In this connection, however, I would caution the orchardist against cutting away too many side branches on the south and west. These parts of the tree get enough sun in any event to properly color the fruit and let much pruning on the south and west may subject the limbs and trunk of the tree to injury from the hot summer sun. We keep all water sprouts out of the trees by sending a foreman with eight or ten boys through the orchard, the last of June each year, and with their hands all sprouts are rubbed off with no injury to the tree, and at small expense.

"We prune only in May and June, and in any event not later than the middle of July. These are ideal months, both for healing and painting. In the winter time wounds cannot always be promptly painted and are subject to the killing process of zero weather.

"After a tree is put in shape and properly trimmed, a little work each year will keep it in good condition. I would advise every orchardist the necessity of making pruning secondary only to spraying. We have learned that we cannot grow both wood and fruit on the same tree. We have also learned that fancy apples do not grow in dense foliage.

"As spraying and pruning are the Siamese Twins of orcharding, so are cultivation and fertilization, likewise twins in the same family. You can grow good apples which are well colored, fair size and free from worms by pruning and spraying properly, but you will have to care for them and come nearer raising a crop every year by adding proper cultivation and fertilization.

"Every bearing orchard should be systematically fertilized. We use the ordinary barn-yard manure every year. We have secured excellent results however, from the ordinary manure. A few years ago we manured heavily ten acres in one orchard. Since then we have noticed the increased yield and superior quality to the very great row. This was the best small investment we ever made in the orchard business.

"We contend that by conserving the moisture by cultivation and feeding the trees by fertilization we can raise apples every year, barring loss by frost.

"By spraying and pruning the tree is kept healthy and vigorous, by cultivation and fertilization there is enough moisture and strength of soil to set healthy and strong fruit buds every year.

"The planting of an orchard should be with great care as to distance between the trees and the selection of varieties. Apple trees should be planted 40 feet apart and upon good rich ground. This will enable the trees to develop to good size and give room for work in the orchard. There is also sufficient room to grow crops between the rows during the unproductive period, and thus raise the orchard at small expense.

business, but I will not discuss them owing to lack of time. One thing, however, I would emphasize, and that is that profitable fruit crops are not the gift of providence any more than the other crops we grow.

"In conclusion I desire to say that orcharding in the Missouri Valley country is but a young industry, and the time will come when the famous orchards tributary to the Missouri river will be famed the world over and their fruit will not only add wealth to the owners and the nation, but will bring health and happiness to people who are not so fortunately situated as we are."

MISSING 30 YEARS, FOUND

Kansas, Under Delusion, Had Under An Assumed Name in Pine Woods.

Peabody, Kan., March 12.—The first information of the whereabouts of Joe Bower, who disappeared from his home in this county thirty years ago, has just been received by A. E. Case of Marion. Bowers has been in the pine forests near Onaway, Mich., all the time. Following his disappearance, his brothers, Frank and William Bowers, of Marion, spent considerable money making trips to different parts of the country to investigate clues concerning his whereabouts, to no avail.

The word which came from Michigan is that Bowers is seriously ill. He is 67 years old and has gone under an assumed name during the thirty years he has been in the pine woods, because he has been under the delusion that he had committed a crime before leaving here, according to the information received. His brother, Frank, has gone to Michigan to bring him home.

PIEHUNTERS ANGER HIM.

Persistence of Officers Provokes Senator Tillman to Typical Attack.

Washington, March 12.—Senator Tillman of South Carolina evinced his displeasure at the persistence of hundreds of officers who have flocked to the capital since the inauguration. With characteristic vigor of language the senator condemned the scramble for jobs. He said the situation reminded him of a Bible text. "I have forgotten just where in the holy writ I read it, but it fits the case exactly and runs something as follows: "The wild asses of the desert are athirst and hunger. They have broken into the green corn."

LOOKED FOR HORSE BY MAIL

Arkansas Negro's Faith in Parcel Post Was Shaken.

Hermitage, Ark.—While Postmaster Creed was having one of his busiest hours at the office, a long, lanky, "keen-headed" negro appeared before the delivery window. An anxious expression mantled his face. "Boss," he queried, "ah sent 20 dollars for uh hawse. Has yo got 'em?" "No, this is no livery stable," replied the postmaster.

FIRE IN OZARK WOODS.

Large Tracts of Timber Being Destroyed—Fear Loss Will Be Heavy.

Springfield, Mo., March 12.—Forest fires are destroying large tracts of timber in Oregon, Ozark and Douglas counties. The unusually dry season, with little snow, has made it difficult to prevent accidental fires from spreading and the burning over of cornstalks the past week has started conflagrations which now threaten damage to native forests. Unless heavy rains come soon it is feared the loss will be the greatest known in years.

WHEAT FOR EXPORT.

Six Trainloads Leave Omaha for Shipment Abroad.

Omaha, Neb., March 12.—Anticipation of the near approach of the opening of the wheat season in the west from Omaha has again begun to move east. Since last Thursday six trains of from forty to sixty cars of wheat have gone to Chicago, all consigned for export. At Chicago it will go into elevators and go out on the first boats leaving port.

STATE'S MINERAL OUTPUT

Total of Lead and Zinc Estimated by Secretary Missouri Bureau.

Jefferson City, March 12.—George Bartholomew, secretary of the state bureau of mines and mining, has completed the compilation of figures showing the total production of lead and zinc in Missouri for the year 1912. The total tonnage of zinc was 221,310, of which the eastern district produced ninety tons and the Joplin district 221,220 tons.

NEVER READS NEWSPAPERS

So Farmer Qualifies for Jury to Try Alleged Matricide.

Columbia, Mo., March 12.—The trial of Henry Lee Moore, charged with murdering his mother and grandmother with an ax, began Monday. A farmer who never reads a newspaper was one of the first to be accepted for the jury panel of forty. "What newspapers do you take?" was asked John I. Garrett of Harrisonburg. "I don't read any," he answered. He qualified easily.

Some Saddle—Right Price Weight, 35 Pounds 17-Inch Bulge \$32.50. Features of This Saddle: The Weight, 35 Pounds; 17-Inch Swell Bulge; the Price, \$32.50. ORDER NOW—THE PRICE IS RIGHT—DON'T DELAY. H. & M. Harness Shop, STOCK YARDS, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

AMUSEMENTS.

SAXE'S ORPHEUM. All Our Pictures Are New. We Never Repeat Our Program. Seats Reserved in This Theater Are For One in no Other Place. Our Light and Musical Effects Are Original. No Imitations. Theatrical Seats Comfortable. Perfect Ventilation; Sanitary.

LYRIC THEATER. 6th and Edmund Sts. Vaudeville Acts and 4 Reels of Best Pictures. Continuous from 12 to 11 p. m. 10c—Any Seat 10c.

FIRE IN OZARK WOODS.

Large Tracts of Timber Being Destroyed—Fear Loss Will Be Heavy.

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

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At Your Service at the Junction

Fred Gibson's Restaurant. now at 210 S. 10th St. House made pies and bread. Special care from stock yards and depots pass the door.

"St. Joseph's Largest and Best Clothiers for Men and Boys" The Plymouth CLOTHING CO. 501-503-505 FELIX ST. ST. JOSEPH, MO. Always One Price Railroad Fares Rebated

Kenilworth Suits and Overcoats at \$15. The Suits and Overcoats specialized here at \$15 are the equals in every way of those sold by other stores at \$20. Our assortments triple those found elsewhere---affording you unlimited choice. Made in the very best and most approved styles; beautiful patterns and weaves; plain and fancy blue serges, fancy worsteds, chevots; plaids, checks ---plain and fancy overcoatings. Many of them silk lined. Every wanted size. \$15 Special at Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Washburn Shoes

VARICOCELE CURED IN 5 DAYS. Without Knife, Pain or Danger. DR. WHITIER, Pay When Cured.

Built for Permanence First Cost Is the Last Cost. DES MOINES SILO. The Des Moines Silo is built for permanence. It is never necessary to paint the Des Moines Silo.

Stronger Made Trunk Suit Case, Grip or Hand Bag. E. R. BIRD, Trunk Factory. 817 So. Sixth St., St. Joseph, Mo.

Spring Styles for Men. We announce the arrival of a very complete line of Spring weights and weaves and invite your patronage. Patt Brothers, Tailors, 511 Francis St.

FEEDERS TAKE NOTICE. Mill prices on Oil Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Bran, Shorts and Tankage. Carloads and less. J. H. Conrad, Omaha, Neb.

When writing to advertisers please mention THE STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL