

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

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W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager.

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Ever notice that it is usually the most wasteful and extravagant people who give the loudest yell about the high cost of living?

Kansas has experienced worse things than 100 degree weather and came out with flying colors. So why worry about Kansas?

Hot weather, an authority says, is particularly hard on blondes. He neglects to state, however, which kind, blondes by nature or blondes by manufacture.

The county court of Clinton county, Missouri, recently made the purchase of 130 road drags, and put them into the hands of farmers and others who would agree to use them.

The oats crop in the United States will be 20 per cent short of last year, according to the crop reporters, and high prices are forecasted. Still it is hardly probable that many farmers will sell off their horses and mules in order to buy autos on account of higher oats, inasmuch as gasoline keeps going up.

How's this for legislative wisdom? The South Dakota session passed a law requiring saloon signs to be fifteen feet in length. Must have figured that the thirsty denizens of the state needed a real guidepost. It is generally conceded that a man with a thirst can find a joy drink dispensary with his eyes blinded and both feet hobbled.

It is said that the undrained swamps lands of Louisiana, aggregating more than 7,000,000 acres, form an area of fertility exceeded by no other in the world except possibly that of the Amazon flood plain. It has been estimated that these lands, spurt from the cities which would exist, could support a population of over 3,500,000.

Missouri produces more wool annually than Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas or Nebraska. Missouri, in 1912, produced and marketed 7,425,000 pounds, washed and unwashed, which, in that shape, brought \$1,856,250 to the farmers of the state, based on an average price per pound of 25 cents.

CONSERVING THE CALVES. Calf receipts have been contracted at all markets this year and prices soared in consequence. Even the dairy districts contiguous to Chicago have shown a disposition to mature calves and bovine youngsters of the beef breeds have been rarities at the stock yards, feeders being eager to contract them in the country for delivery at weaning time at prices that warranted knowing them. Veal was recorded in the category of luxuries in consequence, \$11 being the top quotation for calves at intervals during May and June, a period when trade is usually demoralized and the market glutted.—Chicago Live Stock World.

KEEPING HIGHWAYS GOOD. The present year promises to be the greatest in the history of the movement for the improvement of the public roads of the United States. A joint committee of Congress is engaged in an investigation of the feasibility of federal aid in the construction, improvement and maintenance of public highways, and a number of the state legislatures are considering good road legislation.

Too much stress can not be laid upon the importance of maintenance in connection with the work of improving the roads. The people in nearly all the states are filled with enthusiasm for road improvement and are spending enormous sums of money in the construction of superb roads, and yet almost without exception they are making little provision to care for the



He Threw Net and Crab Overboard.

Daddy's Bedtime Story—The Clever Crabber and the Giant Crab.

THEY were going to the seashore some day with grandpa, and Jack and Evelyn could talk of nothing else for a week ahead. Grandpa and a friend were going crabbing. The friend lived at the seashore and owned a boat. "Be careful the crabs don't catch you," daddy warned. "Why, we are a heap bigger than they are," Jack said. "Crabs don't catch people," Evelyn added. "Well, some crabs are most large enough to catch folks. I once knew a man who was very fond of crabbing. He had crabbed every since he was a very small boy. "When he had spare time and wished to amuse himself he would go crabbing. So it was quite what might be expected that when he went to Japan on business one of the first things he should ask about was the crabbing. "The little brown fishermen shook of an opinion of the Japanese after this. "I'll hire a boat some day and go out and get some crabs," he said. "He took the boat and went out. He fished with a net known as a seine, and it was a good thing he did. "After the boat reached what he thought might be a good place over went the net. "It seemed as if this crab must have been prowling around under the water waiting to hop into that net so soon did he catch it. "When he felt the net grow heavy the man dragged it up. As it reached the top of the water he drew it over into the boat, but not without some trouble. When he saw what he had caught he almost fainted. "The crab was a huge fellow and was struggling to get out of the net. He looked so fiercely at his captor that my friend just took the net and dumped it overboard. Then he made for shore as fast as he could. "He had lost his net, and when the old Japanese fisherman from whom he had rented both boat and net asked for his seine he was ashamed to tell him. He had been so frightened that he had thrown it overboard with the crab he had gone to catch. "This gentleman lived in Japan to learn about the giant crab. It can deal hard blows with its big claws. The Japanese fishermen are very careful when they go out to catch it, for a crab can give them a painful wound if it gets a chance. "In the American Museum of Natural History in New York there is a crab which is twelve feet long, and crabs have been seen which are sixteen or eighteen feet across. These, I am sure, would not be nice for small boys and girls to meet on the seashore when the crab was in a bad humor."

roads after they are built. This is true not only in the various counties, but under many of our state highway departments.

To maintain the roads in good condition year after year requires a considerable annual outlay, but this outlay is infinitely less than the loss which must fall upon the people eventually if they allow their roads to go to utter ruin. The thing for all advocates of good roads to do is to urge continuous, systematic maintenance and the setting aside every year of an amount per mile estimated by the engineer in charge to be sufficient for the proper maintenance of the road—a course which must make for economy and efficiency.

IN WOMAN'S REALM

IF YOU KNEW. If you knew that the wood-way mended your feet. And the birds call through the rain, With a wistful note in the cadence sweet— Would they call you back again? If you knew that the pine-tree shelter still This same little pool and glen, That nothing is gone and nothing changed, Would you seek this pathway, then? If you know that my heart, like a tight closed bud, Had a secret folded there, Awaiting the warmth of a word, a touch— Would you care, dear heart, would you care? —Ethel Hallett Porter in July Lippincott's.

Juvenile Court Assistants—It seems strange that even in Alaska there should be need of the juvenile court, but it is principally for the dependent child. Under the provisions of the law Gov. Strong has named four women, who are to assist the judges of each of the four divisions. The women act for three years and without compensation.

Will Go Slowly—The women of Chicago have no intention of running away with the honor of the mayor this year. They expect to go very slowly, according to Mrs. Catherine Vaughn McCulloch, and will not line up with any party, as some of the politicians seem to fear that they will do.

How She Celebrated—Mrs. Wilson celebrated her twenty-eight wedding anniversary by continuing her visits to the slum districts of Washington in whose improvement she is so much interested. She wants the alleys, especially those on Capitol Hill, to be improved as soon as possible.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS. Remove grease stains by saturating the spots with alcohol rather than benzine, as the alcohol will not leave the ring around the spots that is left by the benzine. Wash with cold water. Nothing is more helpful in dusting polished floors than the absorbent broom which can be purchased for a few cents or may be made at home from a piece of cotton flannel.

If threads draw hard and break easily when preparing a piece of fancy work, a little white soap rubbed on the wrong side of the linen will be of advantage. It does not harm the linen. A delicious sandwich filling is made from one part chopped almonds and two parts of shredded or grated celery, with a dash of salt. Moisten the mixture with mayonnaise.

To clean white velvets, lay them in lukewarm soap suds made with white soap. Let them soak an hour or two, then squeeze them softly and put them through clean suds in the same way. Rinse in warm water, then in cold, and pass through water stiffened with a little gum arabic or rice water.

The Canadian Forestry Association holds a forestry convention in Winnipeg, July 7 to 9.

BASEBALL NEWS

DRUMMERS LOSE TO LINCOLN. Drop First of Games on Road Trip by a 11 to 2 Score.

The Hollanders dropped another notch in the percentage column yesterday by virtue of having lost to the Lincoln Antelopes, Score 11 to 2. "Buff" Ehman, the elongated Lincoln hurler, was in rare form and easily held Holland's crimples in check, and aided in his own victory by polling out four hits in as many times up. Chellette, Johnston and McConaughy worked in turn for the Drummers and all were hit hard. Holke, the new first baseman, is expected to join the locals today.

OTHER RESULTS YESTERDAY. WESTERN LEAGUE. Denver, 5; Omaha, 2. Des Moines, 14; Wichita, 11. Topeka, 4; Sioux City, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE. New York, 6; Chicago, 5. Boston, 4; St. Louis, 2. Cincinnati, 2; Brooklyn, 4. Pittsburgh, 6; Philadelphia, 4. AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. Kansas City, 7; St. Paul, 2. Louisville, 9; Columbus, 1. Toledo, 4; Indianapolis, 1.

STANDING OF TEAMS WESTERN LEAGUE. Clubs Won. Lost. Pct. Denver 23 24 49.1 Denver 14 44 31.3 Lincoln 42 25 62.7 St. Joseph 42 36 53.8 Omaha 41 39 51.3 Topeka 38 45 45.7 Sioux City 39 48 44.9 Wichita 29 32 35.8

Where They Play Today. St. Joseph at Lincoln. Omaha at Denver. Sioux City at Topeka. Des Moines at Wichita.

EXPECT GOOD WOOL PRICES. Montana Ranchman Is Optimistic as to This Year's Clip.

Dillon, Mont., July 9.—Lewis Penwell of Helena, one of the largest stockholders in the Beaverhead Ranch Company, located on Sweetwater street, was in the city on business matters pertaining to the sheep and wool situation. He is optimistic regarding the price of wool for this year's clip and said that if there would not be a stampede of the wool men to sell to eastern buyers the large amount of wool that will be on the market within a short time he felt sure that the price of the Beaverhead county clip would not be less than 18 or 18 1/2 cents a pound.

Mr. Penwell based his opinion on the price secured by wool growers in the eastern part of the state, and the loss by shrinkage being considerably less it should command at least 1 cent more a pound.

Mr. Penwell stated that a few small wool growers living in isolated portions of the county who had but limited opportunities to ascertain the real situation regarding the price of wool, and a little over-anxious to dispose of their clips had sold at a less price than could have been secured had they held the wool for a longer period. "Whether the wool growers of this section consign their wool to the national wool warehouse," said Mr. Penwell, "or whether they hold the wool in their possession, I am positive that at least 18 or 18 1/2 cents will be realized for the quality produced in Beaverhead county."

Sheep are in unusually good condition and the wool is even better and cleaner than at this time last year. On account of the extremely short windy season there had been less dirt carried to the wool on the sheep and the heavy rains of the past few weeks had washed the dirt out of the wool in a most effective manner, leaving the staple wool unusually good. A little tansage and oil meal makes excellent feed for young pigs.

ASYLUM INMATE A MYSTERY

Patient's Mind a Blank Except That He Served in Navy and U. S. Is Asked to Investigate.

Rochester, Minn.—Officials of the state hospital for the insane here have interested the navy department at Washington in an endeavor to ascertain the identity of an unknown man who has been a patient in the institution for five years. The man, unconscious and nearly dead, was picked up in June, 1907, on the railroad tracks near Waseca, and in the following April was committed to the asylum. He has never been able to talk, and cannot remember any of his family history, but can recall his life in the United States navy.

From gestures and signs that he makes with his left hand, his right hand being paralyzed, he has indicated that he was an officer in the navy. By laboriously writing the initials "J. C. R." it is believed that those are the initials of his name, but he is unable to give any idea of what the letters stand for. He has also made it plain to the asylum officials that he entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis when a boy and served in the navy for many years.

Also that he had been commissioned to carry certain documents from Washington to San Francisco, and that it was while on his return trip, and after leaving Minneapolis, that he was either thrown or fell from the train near Waseca. His continued declaration that he has been in the navy has led Dr. A. F. Killbourn of the state hospital to take up the matter with the navy department at Washington in the hope of establishing his identity. Every description possible, Dr. Killbourn says, including finger prints, has been sent to the department.

FLEES IN BIG BOX OF SHIRTS

Convict Opens Trick Lid of Packing Case After It is Placed in Freight Car at Wethersfield, Conn.

Hartford, Conn.—The Connecticut state prison at Wethersfield all but bought a railroad ticket for the escape of Charles Dewey, who had served two years of a five to nine year sentence for highway robbery. He concealed himself in a packing box, supposed to contain shirts, and was carried to the freight yard by the prison van. The escape was not discovered until the return to the prison, and an investigation disclosed the empty box in the freight car.

The cover of the packing box gave every indication of being nailed down tight, when in reality only one side was fastened. The nails on the other three sides were driven so they came just inside the box instead of catching the wood. A handle was fastened to the underside of the cover and to this was attached a heavy piece of wire so that the prisoner might keep the lid from shifting. Dewey was engaged in packing the shirts for shipment, and his opportunity to get in the box came when trusties were carrying out those already closed up. He pulled a lot of shirts in over himself, and the trusties carried him out to the wagon and he was carted off to the freight car. The door of the freight car was left open, and it is supposed that he escaped to the woods.

FRENCH SAILORS USE "DOPE"

163 Dives in Toulon Alone—New Law Proposed to Check a National Peril.

Paris.—The sailors in the French navy are become "dope fiends" to such an extent that the national efficiency of that branch of the service is threatened. It is asserted by Admiral Belleu in a statement in support of the Paris Martin's crusade against opium smoking. The peril, according to the admiral is grave and menacing, affecting in a widespread manner the health of the sailors.

The Marin has turned up 163 opium smoking dives at Toulon alone, not to speak of the great number in Brest, Cherbourg, Lorient, Rochefort and other great French naval ports. The opium comes from France's Indo-China colony.

The law in its present state, it is said by the commandant at Toulon, cannot be used to stop the opium evil. This being the case, Deputy Lehoucq has given notice that at the reopening of the legislative session he will introduce an amendment to the law providing for heavy penalties for opium selling. The minister of marine will be questioned for his views on the subject.

WOMAN ARRESTS A FISHER

Feminine Game Warden in Kansas Exercises Her Authority to Annoyance of a Male Angler.

Topeka, Kan.—When Miss C. E. Fisher, state deputy game warden, found H. B. Stone fishing with more than one trotline she arrested him on a charge of violating the fish and game laws. This was the first arrest ever made by a woman deputy game warden in Kansas. Miss Fisher took Stone before a justice, who fined the prisoner 1 cent and costs. Stone appealed the case.

School Board Men Fined. St. Louis.—Eleven members of the board of education were fined \$100 each for failure to equip three school buildings with fire escapes. It was testified during the trial that the board of education had appropriated \$230,000 to make every school building in the city fireproof.

Governor Was Angry. Columbia, S. C.—Angered by a second fine imposed on his negro chauffeur for speeding, Governor Bleas threatened to put this city under martial law.

NOTED SPY IS DEAD

Secret of the Maine Dies With "Cat Man."

Mysterious New York Hermit Was Employed by Spanish Government in the Isle of Cuba—Son of a Grandee.

New York.—Fragments of the life of "The Cat Man" came out following his death by gas in a dingy little room at the Hotel Trafalgar, 115 East Fourteenth street, where for sixteen years he had lived in seclusion with his cats.

His death was as peculiar as his life. Gas was escaping from a stove, and cards on the bed showed he had been playing solitaire when overcome. A jet was burning and two cats showed fight when hotel employes approached the body. The animals were unaffected, but the fumes had killed "The Cat Man," who was seventy years old and was known as Manuel de Fuentes Bustillo.

During the long years he had lived on the top floor he always kept his door locked. After some of the dust and litter of papers had been cleared away by the coroner it became known that "The Cat Man" was the Beau Brummel of Madrid fifty years ago, and afterward became one of the greatest spies in the Spanish army, holding back by his skillful work for many years the independence of Cuba.

He was one of the few men believed to know the truth about the blowing up of the Maine. The United States has spent much money and several years in a vain effort to get information it is certain Bustillo possessed. No one was ever allowed to enter his room during the years he had been at the hotel. He had a large padlock on the door and used this when he went out.

The two spitting, bristling cats found crouched beside his body on the bed were his only companions. What secret he was guarding has not been revealed from the dusty papers thus far examined, some of which date back thirty years, and most of which are in Spanish. Efforts will be made to find documents relating to the Maine.

Enough has been found, however, to show that his father was a Spanish nobleman and his mother the daughter of a wealthy Cuban land owner. He never was hurt but once in a duel, and the injury then to his hip made him lame for life. While in the London legation he was a favorite of Disraeli, then prime minister.

He was the heir to a large fortune, but had only \$14 in his pockets. It is believed deposits will be found in several banks.

A paper dated June, 1901, executed by Uilo & Ruebensen, lawyers, with offices at that time at 11 Broadway, was found in the room. This paper doctored Bustillo's electric railway rights in Spain to J. Barker Carter. From this paper it would appear that the king of Spain had given these rights to Bustillo in recognition of his services to his country.

Many stock certificates issued by telegraph, telephone and other electric companies also were found in the room. The police are inclined to think that death was an accident, but Mrs. Hanigan, wife of the hotel proprietor, does not hold this theory, basing her belief on the fact that the door was unlocked when the body was found.

NO SECRET DIVORCE TRIALS

Every Court in England Open to Every Subject and Must Leave Doors Open, Is Ruling.

London.—An end has been put to the possibility of secret proceedings in divorce and other suits in the United Kingdom by a judgment delivered by the house of lords, sitting as the highest court of appeals.

The divorce court had adjudged a Mrs. Scott guilty of contempt of court in circulating among her friends the report of a case heard "in camera" in which she had been accused of infidelity, but had been vindicated.

The lord chancellor's opinion, in which the other law lords concurred, reverses the judgment for contempt of court.

The lord chancellor declares: "Every court of justice in the land is open to every subject of the king and a court has no power to sit otherwise than with open doors."

WOMAN THIEF IS A FIGHTER

Dresses Well Also, According to Reports, and Hurtles From Place to Place in Automobile.

Pasadena, Cal.—A woman burglar, faultlessly attired and employing an automobile in her work, was driven from the home of Mrs. P. B. Geary, a dressmaker, by Helen Geary, seventeen years old, after a desperate encounter between the women. The visitor was ready to depart with loot valued at several hundred dollars when she was detected by the daughter of the modiste, a fist fight ensued, the Geary girl was struck down and the thief jumped into her automobile and sped away, leaving most of the plunder.

Governor Was Angry. Columbia, S. C.—Angered by a second fine imposed on his negro chauffeur for speeding, Governor Bleas threatened to put this city under martial law.

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Last Discount Day Thursday, July 10. Pay your gas bills tomorrow and save the discount. No discount after the tenth. St. Joseph Gas Co., Eighth and Francis Streets.

Summer Round Trip Rates On Sale Daily to September 30, 1913. Missouri Pacific Iron Mountain. In addition to the above we have rates to hundreds of points, special rates accent conventions, circuitous tours. For further information call on or address C. F. Lechler, P. & T. A., 428 Felix Street, Corby-Forsace Building, St. Joseph, Mo., Phone 2265. Advertise in "The Journal." It Pays.

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, \$11.50@12.50; No. 2, \$8.50@10.50; No. 3, \$5.50@9.50; Clover mixed—Choice, \$12@12.50; No. 1, \$10.50@11.50; No. 2, \$9@10.50; No. 3, \$6@9.50; Alfalfa—Choice, \$10@10.50; No. 1, \$9.50@10; No. 2, \$7.50@9; No. 3, \$5.50@7; Prairie—Choice, \$11.50@12; No. 1, \$9.50@10.50; No. 2, \$7.50@9; No. 3, \$5.50@7; Alfalfa—Fancy, \$14@14.50; choice, \$13@13.50; No. 1, \$11.75@12.50; No. 2, \$10@11; No. 3, \$7.50@8.50; Straw—\$4@5; Packing—\$4.50@5.50.

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When you want to buy or sell hay or feed, call on J. L. Frederick Grain & Hay Co. Office, 1011-12 Corby-Emery Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo. Warehouse, 7th and Olive Sts. We carry all kinds of hay and mixed crops of mill feeds, of oat, cotton-seed meal and alfalfa dairy products and cattle fattening feed. Don't fail to get our prices before buying.

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HICKS' TRICK MARE

Was Quiet as a Babe and Fit for a Lady—to Good Horseman.

BY GEORGE MUNSON.

Spur a horse? You're joking, sir. Yes, I wear spurs, because I ride with my heels out and my toes in, but if you'll look again, sir, you'll see that there's no rowels in them. Same way with my whip. It's restful like for the hand, and I'd touch my horse's flank with the handle end, to signal him, but as for hitting him—why, there ain't no animal more willing than a horse, nor one with more human intelligence or more anxious to please, if you treat him right.

Yes, I suppose it is a gift, this understanding of horses. Women? Better than men, I should say—that is, some men understand horses, but pretty near every woman who likes them gets to know them. That's what I liked about Miss Millicent. Came of a horse family, Kentucky born, and what she didn't know about horses—why, she'd talked horse since she was a baby, and her father, Colonel Emery, owned the finest stud in Lexington. Miss Millicent was brought up with the idea that a man who couldn't ride was only half masculine. And riding's more than sticking on and waving the reins up and down or clicking to say "go faster."

I guess that click was what first put me wise to Faulkner. Finely made man he was, fine clothes, though somewhat flashy by my taste, and Miss Millicent certainly took to him. But when I heard that little click of his I was on to him. A gentleman, sir, will no more click to his horse than he would to you and me. A little pressure of the knees is all any horse needs to make him trot, and a pressure plus a tightening of the reins means canter. That's horse language, as it's been understood I suppose since horses first had saddles set on them. And so, mister, when I heard Faulkner clicking under his breath to Beauty, I said to myself: "You'd be more in place driving a butcher's wagon than taking Miss Millicent riding."

Then again he didn't ride natural. He looked as though he'd taken 12 lessons for \$10 to make a hit with Miss Millicent. Set straight enough, toes in, hands down—until the trotting began. Then he'd show too much dandy light between the saddle and those corduroy breeches of his, and he'd got kind of forward and his elbows would crook. And he rode Beauty on the curb—she as wouldn't have hurt a fly, so sweet-tempered she was and gentle. And her mouth: Lord, he sawed like a butcher! And butcher he was, for when he brought Beauty back I saw she was all of a tremble and sweating like, and I looked at her flanks, and there were the points of Mr. Faulkner's rowels.

Miss Millicent had been sweet on young Mr. Drew, and he on her, before Faulkner appeared on the scene in his twenty-five-dollar riding pants and ten-dollar gaiters. They used to ride together over the hills and I'd feel behind to see them leaning toward each other out of their saddles. And thinks I, "God bless you both!" I'd known Miss Millicent every summer since she was a baby, and though I hadn't met Mr. Drew before I could see the sort of gentleman he was from the way he handled Beauty. And he didn't wear no spurs.

I couldn't see Faulkner hurting Beauty and cutting out Mr. Drew without taking some steps to stop him. Miss Millicent, as often happens, was a much better judge of a horse than a man. She knew a thoroughbred the moment she set eyes on him, but she didn't know Faulkner. Why, he'd have beaten Beauty if he'd dared. And he spurred her instead because Miss Millicent couldn't see that. She wouldn't have stood for no whip. Faulkner found that out just in time, I fancy.

I puzzled a long time over it. I see Mr. Drew getting mopey and mopey. He'd ride out alone and meet them by accident, and Miss Millicent would bow coldly to him, and Faulkner would nod in his patronizing manner. It seemed all over with Mr. Drew's chances. I went into town to see the circus one night and who should I meet at the tent door but my old friend Jim Haynes with his trick mare. It seemed like Providence.

"I can't see you Nancy," he said, looking at me in astonishment when I made the suggestion. "Why, that horse is worth five thousand dollars to me. But I'd lend her to you—seeing it's you—maybe, if you wouldn't ride her too hard. What's the game?"

When I told him he swore he wouldn't take any money. It was as good as a play, he said, and he hoped I'd tell him all about it the next day. You see, when you touched Nancy's flank, ever so lightly, she'd run round and round like a spinning wheel until you got dizzy and tumbled off. And of course, none of those country jays who tried to ride her for the ten-dollar prize had sense enough to keep his heels off of her.

"Can't let you have Beauty today, sir," I told Mr. Faulkner the next morning. "She's a little off her feed, sir. But I've a nice little mare here—quiet as a babe and fit for a lady," I says, knowing he was a coward with horses. For only a coward would have misused Beauty so. "But don't spur her," I added, "because if she is a little slow she does her best, and she ain't so young as she was."

You see, mister I had to give the fellow his chance. I warned him—that's fair, I know he'd tear her flanks, but I wasn't going to let Miss Millicent suffer if I could help it.

"Mr. Drew," says that same morning, "if you was to take a little ride out to Holmes' Height about eleven o'clock, maybe it wouldn't come amiss."

"What'd you mean, Hicks?" he asks, sharp as a needle.

"Nothing more than that, sir," I answered. "Take Beauty, sir. She's been misheaded and she'll like to feel she's carrying a gentleman again."

He grinned. "I don't quite follow you, but I'm on, Hicks," he says. And so I saddled my little mare and rode out with Miss Millicent and Faulkner, and fell behind, as a groom ought, to when his young lady has a beau.

I fell a good ways behind that day, and when we reached Holmes' Height they had disappeared over the rise. I knew Faulkner would just about have got up courage to try his spurs by the time the trick mare was winded. And sure enough, hardly had I got to the top when I heard Miss Millicent screaming—not with fear, but with laughter.

There sat Faulkner, clinging to the mare's neck with both hands, his feet working like windmills, and the little mare going round and round and round in a lot as big as a circus ring. His coat tails was flying, and he was swearing, and hollering, and presently he flew over the mare's neck and she stopped the mare's neck and she stopped in a pool of the stickiest mud anywhere in the neighborhood. And just at that minute Mr. Drew comes riding along and stops and picks up Faulkner out of the mire. But he wouldn't get on the mare's back any more. So Mr. Drew sees Miss Millicent home, and Faulkner and I follow, me leading the mare and him walking. But I noticed Miss Millicent and Mr. Drew leaning inward on their saddles again like they used to.

That's all, sir, except this gold watch Mrs. Drew gave me the day they were married. "I understand, Hicks," she said to me. And what do you think she did? If she didn't put her hands in mine and cry with happiness. Yes, me, sir. I'm her head coachman now, but when Miss May gets a little older I'm going to take her riding and teach her to handle horses. You see, it comes out in the blood, mister.

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CRATER CRACKED BY SNOW

Rumbles of Vesuvius Not a Sign of Eruption, According to Famous Expert.

Heavy snow which this year covered Vesuvius has caused considerable cracks around the crater of the volcano and serious collapses of earth and rocks into the interior, accompanied by heavy rumbles. The loudness of these roars, however, was caused by a great mass of basalt, which, after having remained isolated for some time on the top of the crater, rolled not down the crater, but down the mountain outside, its dark outline showing up against the bed of snow.

Professor Mercalli, director of the Vesuvius Observatory, and his assistant, Professor Malladra, succeeded in reaching the top of the abyss and the latter descended by ropes into that crater, which became extinct after the eruption of 1906, and found it filled with snow, of which only the upper strata was beginning to melt under the influence of the steeple, while those beneath showed no sign of dissolving.

"This proves," explained Professor Mercalli, "that the zone of fire must be at a considerable distance from the bottom of this crater, obstructed by the voluminous basaltic matter which fell during the last eruption, when the cone formed in 1879 subsided. This is sufficient to disprove any alarmist reports, spread especially abroad, to the effect that Vesuvius is giving signs of serious activity."

"Of course, a return to activity is inevitable, since the columns of fire which are constantly pressing against the sides of the funnel-like opening will end in finding a way out, but most probably this process will take from five to twenty years. The only activity which meanwhile can be expected is that of sulphur jets and crevasses which appear where the surface is thinnest, especially in the higher part of the mountain. Together with these phenomena there will be small internal collapses and therefore rumbles and grating noises, which need alarm no one, as they are simple phenomena of telluric settlement."

Polliteness. Polliteness is like an air cushion; there may be nothing in it, but it saves the joints wonderfully.—George Eliot.

HARD TOIL IN MILL

Life of Women Employed in Harvester's Twine Factory.

New York Investigation Committee Report Says Night Workers Earn Little Amidst Discouraging, Unsanitary Environments.

New York.—The Wagner factory investigation committee's report on conditions in the International Harvester twine mill at Auburn, N. Y., a document which is now in the hands of the printer, is expected to furnish valuable leads for the state in the investigation that Governor Sulzer declared he would order into the circumstances surrounding the strike at the Auburn plant.

"These women," reads the Wagner report, "were employed for ten hours on five nights of each week, from 7 p. m. to 5:30 p. m., with a break of half an hour at midnight. The output of this factory is twine made from hemp and the work involves exposure to much dust, great noise and, in some rooms, great heat.

"The married women, who worked at night had on an average about four and a half hours of sleep in the day time; they prepared three meals each day, including breakfast, which had to be made ready immediately after the night's work. They also did all the washing for their families.

"Many of them returned to their homes after hours of work at night in the dust and roar of the twine factory to nurse their babies in the morning and during the daytime.

"The appearance of the women workers is very disheartening. They are stolid, worn-looking and pale. Their clothes, faces and hands are covered with oil and hemp dust. The women as a whole were a disheartening group, in their oily, dust-laden clothes, with drawn, white faces and stooping gait."

The special investigators report that of the 100 women whose personal histories were secured, 95 were Polish, there were 40 women between twenty and thirty years of age. Of these 100 women 62 were anemic, 57 complained of backache and 43 of headache. All operatives worked standing.

"Dust is the predominant evil," continues the report; "the clatter of machinery is so frightful that a voice can hardly be heard below a shriek. "One-third of the women," finds the committee, "earned from \$7 to \$7.99 a week, another third earned from \$8 to \$10, 23 earned from \$8 to \$9.99 and 6 from \$9 to \$10. Only one woman made \$12 a week; 11 women made as little as from \$6 to \$7. The remaining 23 received varying wages, so that an average could not be accurately taken."

Reasons for employing women in the night shifts as tabulated by a special investigator for the committee are:

- 1. Only women are able to properly do the work of spinning and balling.
- 2. There is no possibility of getting men to work during the night, there being a lack of men workers even during the daytime.
- 3. It would be impossible to engage men at the same rates that are paid women and get the same efficiency.

The histories and living conditions of the 140 odd women among the 200 night workers at the twine mills were compiled by Miss Grace Potter and Miss Gertrude E. Smith. They found that only two of the women workers were born in the United States. There were ninety-seven babies whose mothers were doing night work. Of eighty-two women 75 had babies. One woman had 11 children, 22 had only one child; 10 were nursing babies. The average weight for 90 per cent. of those questioned was between 125 and 135 pounds.

"Questioned about their reasons for working," read Miss Smith's report, in part, "the usual reply was: 'To help take care of my family,' 'to save money to buy a home,' 'to dress my children right.'"

SHOW LEADS TO REVELATION

Boy Who Had Kept Playmate's Death a Secret Suddenly Makes Declaration Which Clears Mystery.

Harrison, N. J.—A moving picture show indirectly revealed to Mrs. Harry Siegel recently the death by drowning of her six-year-old son, Harry. The boy had been playing during the afternoon with William Rosell, a seven-year-old schoolmate. William was afraid to say anything about the drowning. While he was with his mother at a moving picture show a film showing boys trying to rescue a drowning mate was thrown on the screen. William suddenly exclaimed: "That's just the way Harry Siegel died this afternoon."

Mrs. Rosell grasped William by the arm, bolted out of the theater and hurried to Mrs. Siegel's home, where William tearfully related the story of how Harry had fallen into the Passaic river while playing with him on a sand pile, and how he had failed to come up. Mrs. Siegel became hysterical.

Joins 11 Couples in a Day. Cleveland, O.—Justice William Brown has proved his right to the title of "marrying justice." Eleven marriages were performed by the quire, the average time for each ceremony being ten minutes.

HYPODERMIC RESTORES LIFE

Action of the Heart Can Be Prolonged After Death, Says French Physician.

Paris, France.—Death is by no means the sudden change which our minds, laden with metaphysical tradition, imagine. We talk of something—the soul—flying away from the body. It is seemingly all over. But it may not be, concedes the official bulletin of the French Academy of Medicine. A well known doctor has shown that every function of life save consciousness may be kept up. This authority sees nothing extravagant in the idea that medical science may some day go a step farther. It may restore consciousness even after it has been pronounced to be extinct—provided fundamental chemical transformations have not supervened. For a period as long as a decade French physicians have said it is possible to restore the action of the heart after "death" by means of hypodermic injections. Even in so-called sudden death there is a period which in French medical literature is called "psychic twilight."

The case most in point, bearing upon the whole subject, is that of a late noted French duke. He was a conspicuous figure in the old legitimist club life of the French capital. He died recently at 10 o'clock at night. His younger son would be of age at midnight. For the sake of the two hours—the younger son being still an infant in the eyes of the law—it seemed as if the whole of the duke's estate must be tied up in endless litigation. But the family lawyers—they were at the bedside—pinned their faith in the new discoveries regarding death. They made manifest to the physicians the tremendous legal consequences of the duke's death before midnight.

Hypodermic injections were resorted to. The heart began to beat again, the temperature of the body went up, breathing was restored. In fact, the body came back to "life," and in this state it was kept until a quarter of an hour after midnight. A magistrate had been called to the house to see to the interests of the "infant ward." He witnessed the revival from seeming death to life.

DEPEW SHUNS THE CEMETERY

Ex-Senator Objects to Being Even a Trustee of Burial Ground in Maryland.

Washington.—Ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew objects to being named as a trustee of a cemetery, especially without his consent.

That fact developed when a petition was filed by Mr. Depew in the circuit court of Upper Marlboro, Prince George county, Md., asking that his name be stricken from the incorporation of the Capital Cemetery. He sets forth that he just recently discovered that the incorporation filed a certificate in 1910 to the effect that five trustees, including himself, would manage the cemetery. He asserts the use of his name was unauthorized.

BLIND MAN'S LONG MEMORY

Sightless Man Recalls Voice He Had Not Heard for Twenty-Two Years.

Vancouver, Wash.—The ability of Fred Lester, recently stricken blind, to recognize a man by his voice whom he had not heard speak for 22 years, was demonstrated here. Having lived in the city for so many years, Mr. Lester goes about by the use of a cane. His eyes look normal.

When standing at Fifth and Main streets recently he was addressed by G. W. Holder, who had come to Vancouver for a short visit, after being away 22 years. He asked Mr. Lester if the car went past a certain point, and when Mr. Lester had answered the question, he added: "And, Mr. Holder, I am pleased to greet you." It was not until then that Mr. Holder recognized his friend of long ago.

French Girls Live Cheaply.

New York.—A French working girl can live well on eighty cents a day because she has no desire to emulate the dress and mode of living of her more fortunate sister, says Mme. Alice de La Ruelle, special agent of the French department of commerce, and one of the five women admitted to practice before the French law courts. Mme. de la Ruelle arrived recently from Paris to investigate industrial conditions surrounding working women in New York, Chicago and Washington. Part of her mission is to learn the results of the recent white slave investigation.

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.

SWAMP LAND TO THE STATES

Patents on All Sold Under \$1 an Acre Held Invalid.

Jefferson City, July 9.—The supreme court reversed an old ruling relative to the value of swamp lands that may be sold by order of county courts. The old ruling authorized the sale of such lands at less than \$1 an acre and many hundreds of thousands of acres, it is stated, were sold in years gone by for less than this price. In the swamp land districts of southeast Missouri, and also in other parts of the state, the large sales of land, however, were mostly made to big timber companies.

The titles to all such lands are invalid under the ruling, where the purchase price was less than \$1 per acre, and accordingly, the patents to the land are void and revert to the counties.

The opinion was filed in the case of J. H. Bayless against Justice Gibbs from Butler county, and was written by Judge Woodson.

A small modern creamery has been established at the United States experiment station in Hawaii. About 1,000 pounds of butter per month are being made from milk received from neighboring dairymen and sold in Hilo, at an average of 35 cents per pound. The amount manufactured is insufficient to supply the demand, and a co-operative organization is being formed among the dairymen to build a larger creamery and take over the business.

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Suit Case, Grip or Hand Bag and cut out millions of profits if you buy of E. R. DIBB, Trunk Factory, St. Joseph, Mo. 87 So. Sixth St. Rivaling Neuk's Dime Brands Store—30 Illinois Ave.

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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:

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- CHECK HERE: Lace Curtains, Land Roller or Packer, Lighting Systems and Gas for Cooking, Lighting Rods, Lumber, Monuments, Power Saws, Metallic Auto Garages, Mowers, New Way Listing Harrow, Nails, keg lots, Paint, Pea Hulcer, Piano, Power Sprayer, Pumps, Potato Digger, Potato Planter, Potato Slicer, Red or white cedar posts, Roofing (metal or comp.), Sash, doors and mouldings, Scales, Seeds, Silo (wood or brick), Stock Tanks, Sprayers, Stallions or Jacks, Stock Tonic, Stock Foods, Tanks (wood), Tanks—compressed air, Tank Heaters, Threshing Machine, Traction Engine, Violin, Wagon, Wall Paper, Washing Machine, Water Works Systems and Supplies for Country Homes, Windmill, Wire Fencing.

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PRINCES TO PAY TAX

Germany Has Overturned Precedents to Maintain Army.

Rulers of the Different States Healtate Between Patriotism and Thrift, but Will Have to Make a Show of Generous Giving.

Berlin.—Two and twenty sovereign German princes are hesitating between the rival virtues of patriotism and thrift. They cannot decide whether it is sweeter to pay the new war tax, or to put their savings into some brewery stocks. The trouble is that this is the first time the twenty-two kings, grand dukes, dukes and princes have ever been asked to pay a pretty stiff tax on their accumulations.

Now, in a fit of patriotism begotten of the 1813 centenary, Wilhelm II has forsworn his resistance; he is ready to be taxed and the other one and twenty sovereigns have had to follow him. All that is known now is that there will be a "non-recurring contribution" from the capital of real and personal property, and that it will probably amount to one per cent. This the sovereigns must pay. They may also be a new imperial income tax, and this the sovereigns may have to pay also.

A Dresden official newspaper criticizes the scheme, and this means that King Friedrich August does not like it. Of all German princes, except the young Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Friedrich August is the thriftiest. Even sovereigns who are willing to pay are said to feel uneasy. For it is the initial step that counts. For the



first time in history the sacred principle that royalties are tax-free is broken.

"If we may be taxed for any army increase," reason the sovereigns, "why may we not for a navy increase, for an education increase, or even for old age pensions?"

The sovereigns feel all the more doubtful because each complains of suffering from chronic poverty. Kaiser Wilhelm, it seems, feels this most. He has the biggest income, but he is only the fifth richest person in Prussia. Richer than him are Frau Bertha Krupp, who possesses \$71,000,000; Prince Henkel von Donnersmarck, who has \$53,000,000; Baron von Goldschmidt-Rothschild of Frankfurt with \$40,000,000, and the Duke of Ujest with \$37,000,000. After these comes Kaiser Wilhelm with a miserable \$25,000,000. Kaiser Wilhelm's forests and fields are valued at \$17,500,000; his forty palaces, country houses, castles and shooting boxes at \$10,000,000, and his land sites in Berlin at \$4,500,000. That accounts for \$32,000,000 out of the \$35,000,000. Wilhelm II. also has land in Westphalia and the Rhine province of unknown value.

No other sovereign or prince will pay anything like Kaiser Wilhelm. The crown prince is worth \$3,700,000. Kaiser Wilhelm's brother, Henry, has estates which are worth \$2,000,000. Altogether, the kaiser and these relatives are worth \$51,500,000. The utmost they will pay in tax is \$530,000.

"Is it worth while," ask the hard-up sovereigns, "for the sake of these beggarly sums, to rob us of our privileges and treat us as if we were ordinary men?" They ask themselves that in decent secrecy.

Woman Made Builders Pray.
Newburg, N. Y.—Contractors have charged \$3,500 extra on the original estimate of \$4,700 for reconstructing an old-fashioned villa for Mrs. Eva P. Thompson. The woman had the house reconstructed into a home for supernatural preachers. The workmen were summoned during the alterations to prayers by the sound of a gong or rapping on iron pipes. From ten to fifteen men suspended work for the service, Mrs. Thompson insisting that they participate.

BLIND INDIAN LIVES ALONE

Eachnumkein Paul, Aged Brave of Callapel Tribe, Leads Life of Seclusion.

Spokane, Wash.—Totally blind and living entirely alone, two miles from his nearest neighbor, building fires and cooking his own meals, even to making bread, is Eachnumkein Paul, an aged Indian of the Callapel tribe, according to the story brought here by Father Louis Taelman, president of Gonzaga university.

Father Taelman, who a few years ago was a missionary to the Callapel Indians, still is their spiritual adviser, and makes frequent trips to their tented village on the Pend Oreille river, some 60 miles northeast of Spokane. But the old, blind tribesman lives apart from his people, a life of the utmost seclusion.

"I was amazed at the case of old blind Eachnumkein Paul," states Father Taelman. "I investigated his condition. He is, I am sure, blind and yet he lives entirely alone, two miles from



Eachnumkein Paul.

the nearest neighbor. The wonderful part of his story is that he travels at will, always going directly to the place at which he desires to visit. He never gets confused in roads by taking the wrong one.

"He lives in a small cabin through out the year without assistance. He builds all his own fires and prepares his meals. He can cut his meat or make bread as good as most persons who have the use of their eyes.

"The only way in which I can account for his strange case is that the wonderful instinct, which every Indian has, has become so acute in him during the 40 years of his blindness that it has taken the place of his eyes.

"Among the Callapels there is a great deal of blindness and bad eyes, due to the smoke from their tepee fires. It has proved a great detriment to their more rapid advance in civilization. The old head chief, Masalah, is blind."

VISITS HIS "DAD" AT 72 YEARS

Kansas Appears at Leavenworth Soldiers' Home to Call on Parent, Now 103.

Leavenworth, Kan.—James M. Goldsberry, seventy-two years old, arrived in Leavenworth recently to visit his father, Herman Goldsberry, an inmate of the Soldiers' home, who is one hundred and three years old. The son, however, began drinking and was arrested. When arraigned before Judge Stewart Brewster in police court, he told his age and explained the reason for being here. The doubting attendants were preparing to remand him, insisting an investigation as to his sanity should be conducted.

"That's all right, gentlemen," said the old man. "I came all the way from Nebraska to see dad, who is at the home."

"And how old may your dad be?" inquired the court.

"Well, if he lives until next August he'll be one hundred and four."

Goldsberry unhesitatingly admitted that his grandfather was dead, but that he lived to be one hundred years old, Goldsberry was discharged.

MUST KEEP CLOCKS LEVEL

London Timepiece Maker Explains Cause of Their Failure to Stay in Order.

London.—The reason why mantelpiece clocks so often get out of order is so obvious that it is strange that attention to it has not been drawn before. A London clockmaker said:

"It is because mantelpieces are rarely level. If a clock meant for a mantelpiece is not placed in an exactly horizontal position it is sure to go wrong. When the clock gains or loses because of its slanting position, people regularly move the hands forward or backward, as the case may be, in order to adjust it. Eventually the clock's hands are moved about so much that the mechanism gets out of order and the clock refuses even to tick.

"Watches and traveling clocks are constructed differently from the stationary clock, and they will go in any position. That is why they are relied upon more than the ornamental mantelpiece clock."

You Need a Few Harness Parts

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1 1-8x10 ft., 1880 Buckles and Snap, set	\$3.25
1 1-8x20 ft., 1880 Buckles and Snap, set	\$3.50
1 1-8x10 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

LINES
Made of No. 1 leather and guaranteed for two years.

TRACES	
1 1-2x6 foot, with Triangular Cockeye, per set	\$5.95
1 3-4x6 foot, with Triangular Cockeye, per set	\$6.95
1 1-2x6 foot, 6 in., with Triangular Cockeye, per set	\$6.00

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
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QUARANTINE AREA LESS.

So. Dakota and New Mexico Cattle Released From Scabies Ban.

Washington, D. C., July 9.—The secretary of agriculture, under date of July 15, has ordered released from quarantine for scabies, a contagious communicable disease of cattle, the remainder of the states of South Dakota and New Mexico. This releases from quarantine in South Dakota the counties of Lawrence, Pennington, Custer, Fall River, Washington, Shannon, Bennett and Washabaugh. In

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New Mexico, the quarantine is raised from the following: Counties of Union, Guadalupe, Quay, Roosevelt, Chavez, Eddy, that portion of Torrance county lying east and south of the El Paso and Rock Island railway, that portion of Lincoln county lying east and south of the El Paso and Northeastern and the El Paso & Rock Island Railways, and that portion of Otero county lying east of the El Paso and Northeastern Railway.

In the state of Montana, the county of Fergus is released from quarantine, and in the state of Nebraska the county of Thomas is released from quarantine for scabies. This means that the prohibition against shipping cattle from these previously quarantined districts into other sections is now ended.

The same order replaces under quarantine for scabies in the state of Wyoming the newly named and organized counties of Platt, Gosport and Niobrara, and continues under quarantine in Nebraska that portion of Garden county north of the North Platte River, which was formerly part of Deuel county.

Motion picture companies are making films of all of the activities of the federal forest service, including planting, cutting timber, patrol and lookout work. Already at least two fire-fighting "movies" are being exhibited.

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