

LOCATES RICH MINE

Cowboy Trailing Deer Stumbles on to Wealth.

Long-Lost Lead-Silver Property, Founded by Mission Fathers, Is Discovered Again in Heart of San Andreas Mountains.

Bishop, Cal.—Prospectors throughout the southern camps of Arizona, New Mexico and Old Mexico tell of the Lost Padre mine, from which the mission fathers of Spain, more than 200 years ago, mined quantities of rich silver ore with which they enriched the coffers of their church, sending shipment after shipment of silver by way of Vera Cruz back to their native country. Legend had this mine located in various places, in New Mexico, in Arizona and in Old Mexico; but the best authenticated stories fixed the location of this long-lost mine somewhere in the southeastern part of New Mexico, and it was there where a cowboy, on a long chase after a wounded buck, discovered the ancient workings 17 years ago.

In the very heart of the San Andreas mountains this cowboy came upon abandoned workings, which upon inspection proved the very extensive ruins of a mine. There were several shafts, some long tunnels, the remains of cross-cuts, surface trenches, and at a point of vantage the remains of a fort. The cowboy understood the fort proposition easily enough. Even in his days mountains were not always the safest place for a white man, warlike and hostile Apaches still claiming this part of the country for their own.

The records of the Lost Padre mine are yet to be found in the churches of the mission padres in Mexico. How long this mine was worked by the padres is not known, but the records speak of the hostile Indians, and how they succeeded, after many attempts, to drive the fathers back from those mountains, until time wiped out all trails; those padres who knew the location of the mine died, and only the legend remained of a once rich property.

The American cowboy relocated the old workings every year, hoping to sell the property, a hope which he never realized. On his deathbed he confided the map showing the location of the mine to his family, from whom the records were secured last year by Arthur Kunze, the original locator of the once famous Greenwater district, who journeyed into the isolated San Andreas range last January and relocated the property. In a letter to the editor of a local paper here he corroborates all the details of the old mine as told frequently by the cowboy, and, believing that without doubt the Lost Padre has been found, he has given that name to the workings.

Kunze has organized a company, a road is now being constructed to the remote ruins, and active operations will begin on the property.

To an expert miner a most interesting feature in the old abandoned place was a dump with about 100 tons of rich ore on it. The ore is a lead-silver, six feet, averaging in assays made at Globe, Ariz., 14 per cent, lead, 55 ounces of silver; picked samples went 72 per cent, lead and 224 ounces in silver. In one of the old workings he found a two-foot vein of rich ore that carried 120 ounces of silver and 26 per cent, lead, the lead coming in a carbonate lime and Monosilicate are the prevailing formations. Wood and water are plentiful.

KEY TO EGYPTIAN HISTORIES

Inscriptions Which Heretofore Have Defied Savants Near Deciphering by Recent Find.

Calro.—An important discovery has been made by Professor Sayce, who is engaged in digging on the site of Meroe, in the Sudan. Many ancient inscriptions in the Sudan are written in the hieroglyphs of Egypt. But many others are in a language that has, up to now, successfully resisted all attempts at identification. This mysterious writing is known as the Meroitic. Its pictorial characters are similar to the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs, and is styled a "demotic alphabetic writing." Dr. H. Brugsch and Dr. H. Schafer have tried to decipher it in vain, but Professor Sayce writes that he has just obtained some Egyptian translations of Meroitic words. Thus, owing to this discovery, the unknown Meroitic script may be read by Egyptian hieroglyphists for the first time, just as the key to the latter was obtained from the demotic and Greek translations on the Rosetta stone.

Professor Sayce has also discovered the names of some new kings. Some of them call themselves kings of Egypt, and as they belong to the obscure period of the twenty-seventh dynasty, the inscriptions are expected to throw some light on Egyptian history.

Sneeze Powder Disturbs "400."

New York.—Some person with no art in his soul and less humanity brought distress to New York's four hundred at the Metropolitan opera house the other night by distributing a package of sneeze powder in the standing space behind the first row of orchestra chairs on the main floor. Within a few minutes hundreds of men and women were coughing and sneezing and within a few minutes more most of them found it necessary to hurry out in the lobby for air.

PLAN TO ISOLATE SNORERS

Men in Different Organizations Who Make Unearthly Noises in Sleep Are to Be Grouped.

Chicago.—Chicago will have a unique organization of fire fighters if suggestions made by Fire Marshal Charles F. Seyferlich are carried out by the head of the department. The proposal is nothing less than that all of the confirmed snorers of the fire department be gathered together as members of the same company and quartered in the same rehouse. A man to qualify must prove his ability to snore and snore loudly.

What there is about the work of a fire fighter that fosters and encourages the snoring habit would be hard to say, but the fact remains that among firemen are often found men who can always shake the putty out of the windows when they once start snoring. Possibly their bronchial tubes and lungs are affected by the large quantities of smoke they inhale.

The members of a fire company all sleep in one large room and whenever there is a member who has peculiarly strong snoring powers the other laddies often find it difficult to get needed rest. Cases have come up where the offending firemen found their cots transferred to a rear room, where they were less likely to disturb the peace of the night.

Now the suggestion has been made to Marshal Seyferlich that one of two things should be done. The snorers should all be made members of the same company where they could have no excuse for grumbling if kept awake at night, or provision should be made at the firehouses for separate quarters for snorers, so that the other members can have peace. The development of the snoring habit with some of the firemen is responsible for the latest propositions and also for bringing out the fact that it is not considered a trivial subject of complaint, though there is nothing personal in the matter. As a rule firemen who snore are among the bravest, hardest workers and most popular members of the department.

At one engine house a string is tied to the foot of a loud snorer and the other firemen keep jerking it during the night to prevent the man going to sleep before they do. At still another house the champion snorer is forced to sleep near the pole hole, so that the man on watch in the station below can prod him during the night to prevent him from awakening the other members of the company.

In the fire department snoring is not considered a physical defect, for many of the men who show the most agility at fires are snorers who can easily scale buildings.

BREEDING OF POLICE DOGS

Prussian Diet Appropriates \$6,750 for Purpose of Training Animals—Complete Records Kept.

Berlin.—To equip a breeding and training establishment for police dogs the new Prussian budget makes a first appropriation of \$6,750. The German opinion is that the most easily educated and the most suitable dogs for police work are the German native sheep dog and the English Alredale terrier.

One of the largest and most powerful breeds, and a national dog of Germany, the Great Dane or German boarhound, has been tried, but without success. It is deficient in scenting abilities, and as it is very excitable it is liable to get out of hand, and because of its size and strength become more dangerous than useful.

The training of police dogs is thoroughly carried out in Germany. The German police officer is supplied with a form in which to record particulars of the tracking work done by his charge. Details of the weather, the nature of the ground and the character of the dog's work are to be supplied, while the quantity and kind of food given to the dog and the circumstances under which the animal can best do its work are all to be noted. Records of failures as well as reports of successes are to be written down.

PORK AND BEANS ARE BEST

Sir Hudson Maxim Praises American Dish and Offers to Teach Women How to Cook Them.

London.—The food controversy in London has elicited from Sir Hudson Maxim a glowing letter in praise of what he calls the American national dish—pork and beans. Sir Hudson closes his tribute to the "best dish in the world" by offering to give cooking lessons at his laboratory to English housewives who do not know how to prepare this nutritious food. His letter states:

"No food in existence is so beneficial to man as pork and beans. It has been proven scientifically that pork and beans excel cod liver oil as a stimulating food in cases of consumption."

Abolish Birch at Eton.

London.—The birch has been abolished at Eton college so far as the upper form boys are concerned. A cane may be used instead over the clothing. The lower form boys, however, still may be birched on the bare flesh. The use of the switching block at Eton dates back to 1770.

College Boys Ask Work.

Topeka, Kan.—More than 100 eastern college boys have already inquired of Charles Harris, director of the state free employment bureau, as to the prospects for employment in the wheat fields the coming summer.

BABY'S REAL VALUE

Professors of Economy Differ in Their Opinions.

Prof. Thomas Nixon Carter, Head of Economics at Harvard, Discovers That \$20 Is Fair Estimate on Average Person.

Cambridge, Mass.—The California state board of health recently fixed the value of a baby at \$4,000, a sum considered far too low by Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia university, who declares that a baby less than a year old represents an economic value of at least \$150,000. Now comes Prof. Thomas Nixon Carter, who is at the head of the chair of economics at Harvard, who using a hypothetical case discovers that \$20 is a fair value for the average person, and that "it would be a losing investment to buy a baby at that price."

"How much is a baby worth?" asks Professor Carter. "Of course, the first thing to be decided in the discussion of this kind," he says, "is what is meant by the value of a baby. To its own parents after they have got used to it a baby is an exceedingly precious thing, but their estimate is not necessarily the same as that of their neighbors, or that of society in general. For example, a certain man is reported to have said that he regarded each of his children as worth \$100,000,000, but that he would not give 5 cents for another one. Therefore, we must exclude from consideration the value of existing babies to their parents."

"One way of finding the real economic value of a man is to find out how much the community would lose if he were to die or to emigrate. The community would lose the value of his labor, but it would save what he consumed. In case he was consuming more than he was producing by his own individual labor the community would gain by his death. In other words, such a man is worth less than nothing."

"This brings out the fatal defect in a great deal of the reasoning regarding the economic value of the man, viz.: The failure to take account of the cost of keeping him. The man who earns \$600 a year and consumes exactly that sum is worth exactly nothing. How much would you give for a cow that would produce \$100 worth of milk and \$10 worth of feed in a year and consume \$110 worth of feed while she was doing it? The man who earns \$600 in a year and consumes \$500 of it, using the other \$100 to employ a tinsmith in making tools—that is, invests it in some form of productive capital—is worth \$100 a year to the community. By reason of his existence the community has \$200 worth of productive power or tools more than it would otherwise have had."

The only logical conclusion is that no person is of an economic value whatever unless he is by his own individual efforts performing some kind of serviceable labor, and of these only those of a positive value whose serviceable labor is worth more than the food, clothing, house room, furniture, street car seats and other consumable goods and services which they are using.

ENGLISH BRIDES ARE OLDER

Statistics Show Falling Off of Marriage Rate Except for Those From 25 to 35 Years Old.

London.—The registrar general's full report for 1909 on births, marriages and deaths has just been issued.

The marriage rate—14.6 per 1,000 of the population—shows a fall of 17.4 per cent, when compared with the rate of 1876-1880. The registrar general states that the effect of the modern tendency towards postponement of marriage is clearly shown in the facts that the marriage rates for women have declined in all age groups except 25-35, and that the increased rates for bachelors have generally increased at ages above 25, below which age there is a large decrease.

The birth rate was 25.6 and the death rate 14.6—both the lowest on record. The trend of the birth rate, it is stated, is still downwards, the provisional rate for 1910 being 24.8. The same statement is made concerning the death rate for 1910, which is 1.1 lower than the 1909 rate.

NORMAL MIND WITH BIG FEET

That Is Condition Found in France, While Exact Opposite Is True as Applied to Women.

Paris.—That the majority of normal minded men have big feet and most normal minded women small feet is the latest scientific discovery announced to the world by the Paris Academy of Sciences. It emanates from Prof. MacAuliffe and Marie, who for several months have been measuring the feet of French people in all walks of life.

They found that only eighteen out of every hundred soldiers were small footed and only twenty-four of every hundred weak minded men big footed. On the other hand, they found that only twenty-three of every hundred normal women were large footed, while only eighteen of a hundred weak minded women were small footed.

This is considered to confirm the ancient theory that woman is man's equal, for the reason that she is big exact opposite.

WIRE FENCE ON THE BORDER

Barbed Barrier Against Disease-Infected Animals from Mexico—To Be Twenty Miles Long.

Los Angeles, Cal.—To put an end for all time to the negligence of Mexican stock raisers, in permitting their disease infected cattle to wander across the border and mix with American herds, the federal government has commenced the erection of a barbed-wire fence along the international border. It will extend from the Pacific ocean to the Otay mountains, a distance of 20 miles.

The lines of barbed wire will provide an impenetrable barrier to the Mexican herds, and aid the great work begun some time ago by the United States animal industry bureau for the eradication of live stock diseases.

The barbed strands will reach eight feet above the ground. There will be gates one mile apart, which will be locked. All American cattle raisers on the border will be given keys. A patrol will be maintained by Uncle Sam to prevent wire-cutting by cattle rustlers.

According to statistics prepared by Dr. W. M. MacKellar, head of the local animal industry bureau, the fence will entail an outlay of \$20,000. The steel posts will be inserted in solid granite blocks, and no effort will be overlooked by the federal officers to make the barrier secure.

The Mexican stockmen below the boundary have a free hand in the care or lack of care of their animal property, hence innumerable diseases are communicated.

According to Doctor MacKellar, some of the diseases found among Mexican herds are almost instantaneous in their deadly effect. Cases have been known where a stray Mexican herd would become mixed with American longhorns, and the following morning several of the latter would fall to rise. The stock-loss to Americans in the border country has been exceedingly heavy, and the barbed-wire fence is welcomed by all.

The fence will ascend heights and reach into the deepest gulches. Not an opening along the entire 20 miles will be left for rustlers to work on. The employees of the animal industry bureau have commenced the erection of the fence. It is believed that at least six months will be required to finish the job.

STUDENT LIFE IN GERMANY

Prof. Tombo of Columbia University Describes Impressions of Recent Tour of Europe.

New York.—Prof. Rudolph Tombo Jr. of Columbia University has just returned from a six months' visit in Europe, where he has been speaking at various universities, especially those of Germany, upon higher education in America. Speaking of his trip Professor Tombo said: "German students are most interested in everything American. I did not give them a lot of dry statistics about our country, but just a picture of our life. Lantern slides and pictures helped. After the lectures I usually had a chance to meet the faculty at dinner. Among the professors were nearly always some men who had studied in America. Most of these men had come here to study in technical schools. Next to the technical schools, our medical schools and hospitals attract the largest number. Many more Germans would cross the Atlantic to study if it were not for the expense."

"The trouble with the German students is that they have too little college spirit. The habit of spending a semester or two at different universities spoils the chances of getting any real college spirit. The German student is not nearly so healthy-looking as the American. He has not the same opportunity for outdoor sport. They have absolutely no use for 'coeds,' these German students, but women are entering all the professions in Germany, and at the University of Berlin they make up 9 per cent of the student body."

TRYING AIRSHIPS IN JAPAN

Little Headway Is Accomplished and Officers Are Sent Abroad to Study Aerial Science.

Tokio.—Japan is taking an increased interest in aerial navigation. Recently special officers were dispatched to study the science of navigating airships and aeroplanes have been imported by the authorities, and experiments in flight are being made daily. So far, no great skill has been attained by Japanese aeronauts either in invention or in handling these machines.

A man named Yamada has invented an airship which is, to all intents and purposes, a copy of those used abroad. His ascents so far have not been much more important than those made in balloons. The officers experimenting with the recently imported aeroplanes had some difficulty in getting the machines to rise, and when one of them did so, it made such a rapid descent as practically to reduce it to a wreck.

One of the aeroplanes did, however, succeed in mounting some twenty meters above the parade ground.

Dr. Eliot's Secret.

New York.—"Moderation in eating, a full allowance of sleep and no regular use of any stimulant." This is the answer given by Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, in explaining his good health at 77 years. Dr. Eliot also said he had the habit of taking some exercise and some fresh air every day.

CATCH PARROT FISH

Queer Specimen Is Washed Aboard Steamer.

Picked Up by Liner Trautenfels While Passing Through Red Sea—Face and Mouth Shaped Very Much Like Bird.

New York.—Bernard Schmidt, second engineer on the Hansa liner Trautenfels, is the only known possessor of a parrot fish, and it came to him in a most unexpected and sensational manner while the freighter was on her way here from the ports of the far east. All of the officers of the Trautenfels which, to the average Saxon mind, has a fishy name at best, know all about devil fish, sun fish, catfish and dog fish, star fish, moon fish and jelly fish, besides many other varieties of fish that are seldom heard of in the waters around New York. Never before had they seen a parrot fish, although it was known among them that the Red Sea holds them in more or less liberal numbers.

During the first week in January, when the Trautenfels was making her way through the Red sea, toward Aden, one of the freighter's officers sighted what he believed looked like a small keg floating on the surface of the sea. It was only when the alleged keg wagged its tail in a vigorous way that Herr Schmidt and his fellows knew that the thing was animated. Herr Schmidt, however, laughed at the suggestion that the tublike form was anything but a balloon fish when suddenly a heavy sea sent the "keg" on board the Trautenfels and against the bare shoulders of the assistant engineer.

Thrown down by the impact, Schmidt rose from the deck badly bruised and scratched by the pinlike stickers that covered the queer-looking fish. After a few flaps of its tail and its two fins the strange fish lay quite dead, and it was then seen that its front resembled a parrot so closely that one could almost believe it would talk. The mouth of the fish consisted of two strong beaks, exactly like those of a parrot and between the upper and lower lid there was the queer, leathery sort of a tongue, so well known in parrots.

As the fish was dead before the officers of the Trautenfels realized that they had, at last, seen a real parrot fish, there was no time to discover whether the parrot fish could whistle or about the signal letters for the three alarm at sea.

Herr Schmidt cleaned and stuffed the parrot fish and upon his arrival here he presented the relic of the Red sea to a collector of curios in Brooklyn, in whose home the parrot fish is now an ornament.

SEEK NEW GATES TO HEAVEN

New York's Famous Church for Millions Aims to Close Its Doors—Gould Was Member.

New York.—The "millionaire's gate to heaven" will be closed when the famous West Presbyterian church, which has counted among its parishioners Russell Sage, Jay Gould, J. Hood Wright, Alfred H. Smith, E. Francis Hyde, Seth Thomas, H. M. Flagler, Robert Jaffray and a score of other wealthy men, representing \$750,000,000, to which fact is due its irreverent title, shuts its doors. The famous landmark opposite Bryant park on Forty-second street, is to give way to a modern skyscraper.

The church organization will consolidate with the Park Presbyterian church. Its greatest success was during the incumbency of Dr. John R. Paxton, the soldier preacher, who occupied the pulpit from 1881 to 1893, when charges and counter charges which led to his resignation caused a split in the church. His vigorous sermons gave the church a great reputation and crowded it to its doors at every service.

Jay Gould was brought into this church by his daughter, Helen, after she had heard Dr. Paxton preach, and he, in turn, persuaded Russell Sage to join. These two financiers were followed by many others, some of whom are still members and officials.

MOTHER-IN-LAW PLANT WINS

Flower Expert Refuses to Change Name of Species at Request of Boston Equal Suffragists.

Boston.—Chester I. Campbell, superintendent in charge of the national flower show, was besieged by members of the Equal Suffrage association and asked to have the ordinary or garden name removed from the "defenbochia plant."

The common name for this remarkable plant is "the mother-in-law plant." It is so called because, it is said, if one were to chew up one of the leaves all power of speech would be destroyed for at least a month.

William Robertson Smith, superintendent of the United States botanical gardens at Washington, is authority for this statement. He said that the one small plant on exhibition contained enough poison to kill a buffalo, if he ate it, in ten minutes. The name "mother-in-law plant" will not be removed.

840 Cremations in England.

London.—Eight hundred and forty cremations took place in England last year—a decline of fifteen from the total for 1908.

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Mr. Stockman!

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CARE FOR STOMACH

Chicago Board of Health Issues
Warning Bulletin.

Urges Vegetarian Diet and Gives
Pointers to Those Who Must
Have Meat—Much Nutrition
in Cheap Steak.

Chicago.—"Don't make a junkshop of your stomach," is the warning of the Chicago health department in the weekly bulletin issued the other day. The editor of the bulletin advocates a vegetarian diet, but for those who must have meat with their meals he points out a way to get around the high cost of living problem.

"The cost of an article of food is no true guide as to its real nutritive value," he says. "For example, a glass of pure milk with bread and butter, an egg and a dish of fruit, costing all told 25 cents, is a much better meal for the average person than a big sirloin steak, which, with 'trimmings,' will cost five times as much."

"The trouble with many people is they are willing to pay high prices for food that, while it tickles or pleases their palates, is of no more value than that costing much less."

"A pound of protein or fat from a tenderloin steak at 28 cents a pound contains no more nutrition than the same amount from shoulder or round steak at less than half the expense. Even in these days of high prices 25 cents will buy meat enough, with vegetables added, to make a savory and nourishing stew for six persons; and the entire cost, including bread, butter, coffee and vegetables, need not exceed 10 cents per person."

"According to the London Lancet, there is very little difference between the nutritive value of wheat and rye. One distinct advantage of rye bread is that it keeps fresh longer than wheat bread. Rye bread also has distinct laxative properties."

"The effect of deep breathing as a mental stimulant is very pronounced. Two minutes' exercise of deep breathing will remove all feelings of sluggishness, provided, of course, that the exercise be taken in a room with the windows wide open, or, better still, in the open air."

"The mouth is the seat of many of the communicable diseases. For this reason mouth sanitation is important. A clean mouth and sound teeth are big factors in promoting physical health. Oral hygiene, as it is called, is becoming an important and recognized branch of medical school instruction. It is well understood that proper care and attention given to the mouth means that the child will be healthier, better able to assimilate its food, make better progress in its studies and be less liable to attack from the usual epidemic diseases of childhood."

"During the months of January and February of this year 13,455 physical examinations were made of children in the public schools. Of this number 5,350 were found to require treatment. The principal ailments, and to which parents were urged that immediate attention be given, were as follows:

Diseases of the eye.....	1,940
Bad teeth.....	5,245
Enlarged glands.....	1,738
Defective hearing.....	174
Defective nasal breathing.....	563
Adenoids.....	599
Affected tonsils.....	2,550

AMERICAN GIRL MAKES HIT

Miss Meta Reddish, Young Soprano,
Scores Successful Debut at San
Carlo Opera House.

Naples.—Miss Meta Reddish, a young American soprano, has just made a successful debut at the San Carlo Opera house. Her Amina in "Bonam-bula" was a brilliant achievement for such a young woman. The audience went wild with enthusiasm, insisting that she respond to many encores.

Two years ago Miss Reddish was placed by Miss Emma Thursty with Maestro Carlo Sebastiani in this city. Her remarkable performance as Amina reveals her to be an artist of singular value, and the critics here predict a great future for her. Although she sang with the famous tenor, Girolini, she received the lion's share of the applause.

The success of her first appearance has resulted in her engagement to appear at the San Carlo Opera house for the season. Already she has received many requests from Italian noblemen to sing at fashionable concerts and society functions.

At the fall of the curtain she was presented with a beautiful gold watch, set with diamonds and rubies. The donor's name was kept secret.

827 Rats Caught in Rick.

London.—During the thrashing of an average corn rick on Lady Wange's Berks estate, it was stated at a meeting of the Berks and Oxfordshire chamber of agriculture at Reading, no fewer than 827 rats were killed.

"SMILE" OFFICE IS OPENED

Inspired by American Example, Londoner Gets Up Joy Dispensary for Down-Hearted.

London.—Inspired by American example, a professional worry killer, an earnest apostle of cheerfulness has set up in the smile-dispensing trade in a tiny office within a stone's throw of the Victoria railroad depot.

The probability is that as a result of his efforts there will soon be a thriving smile club in the metropolis, with a set of jolly maxims for members, calculated to keep demon worry at bay.

This lively innovator is a university graduate of 25, endowed with a private fortune, a country mansion, and a heart full of optimism. He declares he is not out for the dollars at all, and will be well satisfied if he can pay expenses. At present he is running the cheer-up office single-handed, coming to London every morning from the country to attend to correspondence.

Before starting on his delicate task he raises his eyes to the framed legend above his roll top desk. "If you are worrying about any one or anything, think of something pleasant and smile." Then he takes off his coat in an endeavor to infuse a little happiness into lives saddened by troubles—whatever their nature.

"London needs to be educated up to the American standard of the cult of cheerfulness," says the English apostle. "Pain is not so terrible when you realize that all human beings bear and share it. The world is a strife—for harmony. If you are not successful in vanquishing your disharmony single-handed, you cannot discuss matters with a friend, a complete stranger may be able to help you. Let me try."

Already one or two doctors and lawyers have rallied to the cheerful apostle's side, and when disheartened Londoners get to hear of the smile-begging bureau, the apostle will have to engage several merry-hearted coadjutors.

THREE BATHS IN A LIFETIME

That Is Russian Peasant's Average, Says Lecturer—At Birth, Marriage and Death.

New York.—The average Russian peasant bathes only three times from the cradle to the grave, according to Prof. Simon Baruch, who is giving a series of lectures on "Water" at Columbia university. The three momentous occasions when the Russian gets a bath, the lecturer explained, are "when he is born, when he is married, and when he is laid in his coffin."

"The non-bathing Russians," he continued, "have their substitute in the sweat bath. A Russian peasant, if he can get one in no other fashion, will sometimes creep into the oven after the bread has been baked. Russia has, however, paid a price for its aversion to water in the tremendous increase of cholera, a dirt disease, from 12,000 cases in 1906, to 210,000 last year."

"As a matter of fact, however, the common American idea that bathing opens the pores of the skin is ungrounded. What it really does is to keep the delicate muscles under the skin in healthy condition and to assist the work of the capillaries, which carry the blood to the surface of the body."

LITTLE BEE TO KILL MOTHS

Colorado Orchardist Discovers Parasite and Is Busy Trying to Force Increase of Number.

Grand Junction, Col.—How would you like to feed and care for a bunch of sleeping parasites during the winter months in order that they might be happy and healthy to begin work early in the spring? This has been what a number of Grand Valley orchardists have been doing this winter, and as a result they hope to escape entirely the ravages of the codling moth in their orchards this season.

The codling moth is that fuzzy, oily little worm you occasionally find in apples.

Prof. E. P. Taylor discovered the parasite on the codling moth last summer, and he has been trying to force a multiplication of their number ever since. The codling moth's enemy is a little bee.

It takes eighty-three of them placed on end to take up an inch. The only difficulty is that the bee begins work too late in the season, and Professor Taylor has been trying to remedy that by having all the orchardists collect and care for them during the winter months.

NO-KISS TAGS FOR INFANTS

Latest Fad in Nurseries Is Said to Have Been Started by Queen Victoria of Spain.

New York.—Mothers who wish to follow the latest fads in the nursery must equip their children with labels bearing the words "No me beso" (Do not kiss me).

The tags, specimens of which have just reached this country, are the result of a European campaign against the promiscuous kissing of children. The wording is in Spanish because the idea is said to have originated with Queen Victoria of Spain.

On hygienic grounds, so the story goes, the queen directed that her three children should not be embraced by all and sundry court attendants who desired merely to show their loyalty.

PRINCE IS ANNOYING

Emperor William's Friend Is
Termed a Boor by Yankees.

While Orchestra in Restaurant Plays
Wealthy German Whistles Loudly—
Countess Sierstorff Is Embarrassed by Behavior.

Berlin.—Emperor William's confidant, Prince Agan zu Fuerstenberg, the richest man in Germany and the go-between of the German and Austrian courts, caused a mild riot the other night at Hotel Bristol.

The prince was dining in the fashionable restaurant there with a party of friends, among whom was Countess Johannes Van Francken Sierstorff, who before her marriage was Miss Mary Knowlton of Brooklyn. The restaurant was crowded with fashionable members of the German nobility gathered here for the court functions. During the dinner the orchestra began to play selections from "The Merry Widow." Suddenly Prince Fuerstenberg began whistling the melody very loud and very sharp. Everybody in the room looked around to see who had committed the gross breach of good manners. The Germans, who recognized Fuerstenberg, grinned and of course said nothing. Countess Sierstorff diligently pined her handkerchief to prevent her blushes being seen.

A party of Americans sitting at an adjoining table, not knowing who the whistler was, first scowled at him, then muttered loudly. But the prince only whistled the louder and the more out of tune. Finally the Americans sent for the restaurant manager and asked him in audible tones:

"Who is that boor? Why doesn't the management turn him out?"

The excited manager whispered hurriedly: "Hush, that is the emperor's friend, Prince Fuerstenberg."

The Americans stared at the prince in amazement and then, quite unabashed, one exclaimed: "Heaven! Can't the emperor teach his friends manners!"

A suppressed titter passed around the room and Countess Sierstorff's face kept getting redder. Some Germans who knew the prince explained to the Americans afterward that it is a habit of the prince to try to shock people by his exhibition of what, in less mighty personages, would be regarded as bad manners.

According to Berlin gossip, the emperor rather enjoys these unconventional exhibitions and incites Fuerstenberg to fresh breaches of decorum. Once the premier made the emperor wait 20 minutes for tea while he sent a footman to fetch the forgotten sugar tongs. Shortly afterward when Fuerstenberg was visiting the emperor at Potsdam, tea was served and again there was no sugar tongs. Fuerstenberg looked around in dismay, whereupon the emperor observed:

"My dear prince, don't worry about tongs. We have clean fingers at Potsdam."

Another German who has been getting into hot water with American visitors is Baron Van Wangelheim. During his stay this week at Hotel Adlon Wangelheim was worried by a pair of blackbirds which have made the hotel garden their home and are great pets of the American guests. The baron sent for the manager and ordered:

"Those birds must be removed. I cannot sleep owing to their noise in the morning. Shoot them."

Some Americans overheard the remarks and promptly informed the manager that if the birds were harmed they would quit the hotel.

"But," the hotel man explained, "the gentleman is Baron Van Wangelheim. He is in town to go to court!"

"Gracious, goodness!" exclaimed the Americans, "you needn't shoot the birds; shoot the baron, he would be less missed."

Von Wangelheim overheard this and strode angrily away. But the birds were saved.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF LANDS

Government Finds Key to Crop Value
in Natural Vegetation—Discussion of Methods.

Washington.—As the result of investigations carried on during the past three years in the great plains area, the United States department of agriculture has issued a bulletin (B. P. I. 201) containing definite determinations between different types of vegetation and the physical characteristics and crop possibilities of the land occupied by each type. The chief object of the bulletin is to show how the errors resulting from hasty and inconsiderate conclusions may be avoided and how new lands may be classified with reasonable accuracy on the basis of natural vegetation. The publication is not a report of a land survey, but rather a discussion of methods which can be utilized to advantage in making such survey.

The work has brought out clearly that the general conditions, whether favorable or unfavorable to crop production, are indicated by the native plant cover.

CORONATION RATES RAISED

London.—Inquiries made the other day at the large hotels of London showed that most of them were practically booked up for coronation week.

June prices in every case will show an increase over the ordinary tariff, and in many cases the advance is from 50 to 100 per cent.

ANTI-45-LIMIT MEN IN CLUB

Capt. W. P. Black, Newly-Elected
President, Tells Members They
Are Useful Despite Age.

Chicago.—Fifty-one Chicago pioneers met the other day in the office of Capt. W. P. Black in the Ashland block and completed the organization of the "Anti-Forty-Five Age Limit League," with Captain Black president; Capt. Edward Cecil, vice-president; G. W. Lamkins, secretary; and W. H. Ruger, treasurer.

All those present—pioneers in Chicago—were enthusiastic in their support of the new organization, whose purposes Captain Black stated in an address, is the "keeping of jobs open for old men."

President Black said:

"To adopt a rule barring men past 45 from employment is the productive industries of modern life is unjust, unreasonable, illogical, barbarous and indefensible."

"It is unjust because it drives into the army of the unemployed a man solely because he has lived to reach the age limit arbitrarily established, and without any fault of his own."

"A man at 45 is in the very meridian of his power for useful effort, with a disciplined and trained mind and a quickened realization of what he owes to his fellows and those dependent upon him."

"Establishment and enforcement of such a limitation has a tendency to destroy worthy ambition when life's period of productive industry is still but half spent."

"Most workers at that age are the fathers of young innocent and dependent children, who are stricken cruelly without fault on their part, by the shutting off from the continued contribution to their needs those who have no greater desire than to be allowed to pursue their accustomed vocations for the sake of their children."

Loud cheering interrupted the address here.

"No 'Oserization' for the members of the Anti-Forty-Five Year Age Limit League!" continued Captain Black. "We are going to draw many to our ranks. Men over 45 years old and of good character, of course, may join the society, which protests against the silly claim or theory that a man's usefulness has departed when he has served his 45 years on earth. As a matter of fact a normal man only enters upon his prime then."

After organizing, the leaders in the movement went to what they called a "camp fire" at a neighboring restaurant, where they talked over the days of long ago and made plans for extending the scope of the organization to cover the United States.

1,800 NEWSPAPERS IN JAPAN

Journalism 300 Years Old and as Free
as in America—Public Affairs
Discussed Frankly.

Philadelphia.—More than 1,800 newspapers and magazines are printed in Japan. Every town of more than 10,000 has one newspaper, and usually more. The leading Tokyo daily claims a circulation of 180,000 copies; the Asahi and the Mainichi, of Osaka, claim a daily circulation of 250,000.

Journalism in Japan is nearly 300 years old, but the compilation of newspapers there as a distinct enterprise is recent. Until after the middle of the nineteenth century such news sheets as were published were somewhat of the nature of bulletins roughly printed from wooden blocks and issued at irregular times by any one who saw fit to have them prepared. The first of the great dailies of later times was the Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun, which made its first appearance about 40 years ago. It was afterward moved to Tokyo, where it is still published as the Tokyo Mainichi.

The press of Japan is as free as that of any other civilized country. No restraint is placed on the discussion of public affairs as long as there is no offense to public morals and no menace to public order.

In the whole state there are 225, 620 farms, averaging slightly more than 100 acres each. Five thousand of these are now uncultivated, and may be bought for a song. But there are nearly 75,000 other farms also in the market, now held by men past their prime, not able to work them to advantage. It is one of the misfortunes of farm life that good hands are hard to get.

Statistics of the department of agriculture have learned that half of New York state is still in wood and swamp and waste, but all of it is usable.

TO LEARN WORK OF KITCHEN

Leading Feminist of Fatherland Urges
Radical Step to Train Women
in Domesticity.

Berlin.—Compulsory domestic service for girls and women as an equivalent to the universal military service incumbent upon men is a novel proposal put forward by Fraulein Pauline Wornor, a leading German feminist, in the current number of Die Deutsche Frau.

Fraulein Wornor points out that compulsory military training has contributed enormously both to the mental and physical development of German manhood, and declares that similar benefits would be inevitable if the women subjects of the kaiser were compelled to undergo the training for which nature best fits them.

She explains that it could be enforced without burdening the national budget and that it is men who would benefit most from the system, because the state would thus obtain for them competent and experienced housewives. Fraulein Wornor believes that the marriage institution would also become more popular if men knew they could select wives who had done service with the "colors" in kitchen, laundry, nursery and sewing room.

To Study Sleeping Sickness.

Boston.—Dr. Simon B. Wolbach, assistant professor of bacteriology at the Harvard medical school, and Dr. J. L. Todd of the medical department of McGill university, Montreal, have departed for West Africa, to study the so-called "sleeping" sickness and its allied diseases among the natives.

RETURNING TO EAST

Tracts in New York Bought at
Very Low Prices.

Widespread and Substantial Migratory
Movement From West to Unoccupied
Farms in Empire State in
Progress for Some Time.

Albany, N. Y.—A widespread and substantial migratory movement from the west to the unoccupied and unused farms of New York state has been in progress for some time, and it has now reached a stage where the immigrants are coming in blocks of fifty families from as far as Minnesota, Nebraska, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and the state of Washington.

In a few years the so-called abandoned farms of the Empire State will be a thing of the past, and millions of dollars' worth of produce will be raised each year on acres which now yield nothing.

This movement back to the old farms from the supposedly fertile western ranches is remarkable in many ways, chief of which, it seems to Major R. R. Riddell, head of the bureau of farm statistics of the New York department of agriculture, is its emphatic contradiction of the long prevailing opinion that agricultural opportunities lie only in the west.

Things had got to such a stage, said Major Riddell, in explaining how large had become the eastward immigration, that the possibilities of the west were much better known in the east than the possibilities of our home lands were known to our selves.

Reality of soil being equal, the farms of New York have tremendous advantages. The best markets of the world are almost within rifle shot of the farms; the state is spending millions upon its roads, the school system is surpassed nowhere, and more money return is obtained with less effort.

A case in point, which is typical of hundreds that have come under the notice of Major Riddell, is that of a man named Douglas, who gave up his farm in Cheyenne county nearly thirty years ago to settle in western Nebraska. Two months ago he sold his farm there, and for half what he received bought a farm of equal size in New York. He maintains he will get a better income because of his proximity to markets.

Advance agents for fifty Swedish families, all of whom settled near one another in Nebraska many years ago, will soon be at work on as many unused or uncultivated farms. These people have sold their Nebraska lands for \$150 an acre and have bought farms in New York at prices ranging from \$5 to \$20 an acre.

As a matter of fact, there are no abandoned farms in New York. That word "abandoned" has done much to injure agricultural interests in this state in the mind of the outside world. The word was overworked five or six years ago, when the legislature was being scared into voting money for the establishment of a farm bureau. There are, however, many uncultivated farms, and a much fewer number of absolutely unused farms.

In the whole state there are 225, 620 farms, averaging slightly more than 100 acres each. Five thousand of these are now uncultivated, and may be bought for a song. But there are nearly 75,000 other farms also in the market, now held by men past their prime, not able to work them to advantage. It is one of the misfortunes of farm life that good hands are hard to get.

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CLUB COAGULATION.

There is strong talk of a merging of the several clubs of St. Joseph into one body that shall work for the up-building of the business interests of the city. There is one trouble with the club and leagues of the city: They are too cheap to be effective.

TO ELECT SENATORS.

At last it seems probable that the people are to have a chance to vote on an amendment to the constitution of the United States that will, if carried, take the election of United States senators out of the hands of state legislatures. There was a time when it was possible to get delegates to the hall of United States senators who were honest and patriotic. But there is reason to believe that seats in the hall are now bought with booties. There are two classes of officers in this country who should be elected by direct vote of the people. They are United States senators and postmasters.

ANOTHER VIEW OF IT.

National Provisioner: Cold storage interests, like the meat industry, expect abuse from newspapers and politicians, and have become accustomed to it. It is so much easier to make capital out of abuse than to investigate and disseminate the true facts. In view of this accepted attitude of hostility it is surprising to find an occasional newspaper fair-minded enough to give a question intelligent study and honest analysis.

In commenting upon the cold storage agitation and the enactment of the New Jersey law the Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch says:

Cold storage is a business, and one that requires the expenditure of a great deal of money to provide for the thing to be sold; that is to say, cold storage. It does not stand to reason that the men who spend thousands of dollars in providing cold storage plants are spending their money just off experimentation or just for the fun of the thing, or to poison anybody. It might be well for the New Jersey legislature and the legislatures of other states to let these cold storage folks have their way for a while. They are finding out something worth knowing, and they ought to be encouraged instead of restricted by harsh laws.

The idea that refrigeration may be a means of conserving food supplies, particularly for the benefit of congested city populations, seems to have penetrated at least one editorial mind.

ENDORSES TWO YEAR COURSE.

Last year the state board of education authorized the establishing of a two year course in agriculture at the Iowa state college. This course was designed especially for farm boys and young men so situated that they could not take a high school course in order to meet the regular college entrance requirements. The two year course has proven highly popular. It has brought to the college an excellent lot of young men who would otherwise have been unable to take advantage of college training in agriculture. The indications are that over three hundred young men will be enrolled in this course during the coming year. Probably ninety-eight per cent of these young men will return immediately to the farms and take up practical farm work.

The enrollment in the regular four year course in the division of agriculture is at present over 700. This year's freshman class is the largest in the history of the institution.

The legislature has made an appropriation of \$25,000 for the support of the two year course in agriculture. A special legislative committee that

Daddy's Bedtime Story

Crippled Martha Was Made Queen Of the May



Crippled Martha and Amy, Who Made Her Queen of the May

"In a letter I got today from my brother out in the country," started in daddy one twilight, "he told me such a beautiful story about kindness to a crippled child that I made up my mind I would tell it to you just as soon as you were safely in your crib."

"Whoop!" yelled the children as they raced upstairs, and it wasn't ten minutes before two small voices began piping down the hall, "All ready, daddy."

"All this happened," began daddy after he was comfortably fixed in his big rocking chair between the cribs, "on this last May day at the school festival arranged in Brother Gordon's town. All the folks worked for a month to get things ready. A platform was built in the grove next the schoolhouse; a big Maypole was put up with a ring at the top, to which were attached different colored ribbons, one for each child, and all the mothers were busy for days in the kitchen behind locked doors."

"And so it went along a week before May day, when the most important thing of all, the choosing of the queen, had to be done. In the little school-house there were many pretty girls, especially one named Amy, who, with her blue eyes and golden hair, looked more like a small angel than a real child."

"But one of the children, Martha, was not pretty at all, and worse than that, she had a twisted foot, so she had to get around on a crutch, and worse yet, her parents were so poor that they couldn't take her to one of the great hospitals where such wonderful cures are made on crippled boys and girls."

"On the morning of the choosing Amy had a long talk with her teacher, Miss Brown, and when at the first call for names a great shout of 'Amy!' went up, Miss Brown made a little speech."

"Amy has asked me," she said, 'to tell you all how she loves you for calling for her, but she feels that another little girl deserves to be queen much more than she does. And I do too. For in all the school for sweetness of temper, for courage under pain and for smiling over troubles there is no one like Martha.'

"And the children yelled themselves hoarse, and each one said to the other, 'Why didn't we think of that before?'

"And so Martha was queen, and, do you know, the excitement made her really pretty, and when the mayor after his speech handed her a pocketbook that would take her away for the curing of her poor foot you would have thought the town was crazy."

"That is the best story yet," said Evelyn.

"I think so, too," said Jack.

visited the Iowa state college made the following report concerning the two year course:

"The committee wish to commend the action of the state board in popularizing the state agricultural institution by adding a two years' agricultural course which has, we understand, as its purpose the meeting of the demands of our state in providing for a practical agricultural course which may be utilized without entrance qualifications and which seeks to afford the means of accomplishing great good for the state in a practical way."



Mr. Wise-In the early days of this country people went to church carrying guns. Mrs. Wise-Nowadays they carry hammers.

Bitterly Disappointed.
Here's a story in the week's annals of Maine merchants, this time from Portland. A Portland tradesman was visited by a friend from the country and among attempts to entertain took the visitor to the theater. When the lights were low the merchant quietly drew forth a pair of opera glasses and handed them to his guest. A contented "Ah" slipped from the man from the country and then his arms in the air were faintly discernible. "What's the trouble?" asked the host. The answer came in a distressingly plain whisper of disappointment: "Oh, nothing, only the thing's empty."

Father of His Country Had the Grip.

As the Father of His Country had the grip it is not surprising that it should run through all the family. Oh, yes, George had it. Witness the proceedings of the Lexington Historical society, Vol. 1, page 50: "And how thereby he incurred a most vile grippie, which his loyal subjects thereupon took to themselves, being only too happy, so they declare, to share even the infowenza with the noble Washington."—Boston Transcript.

Under the Tamer's Eye.
Feminine Auditor (at the amateur theatricals)—I beg pardon, but do you know it seems to me the gentleman who has the leading part does his love-making in a tame and spiritless manner.

Wife of Leading Actor (intently watching the performance)—He won't put any more spirit in that while I've got an eye on him, madam, let me tell you.—Tit-Bits.

Such Funny Parents.
"Oh, mamma, I met such a funny little girl at school today!"
"Did you, dear? What was funny about her?"
"Her papa and mamma have not been divorced."

GERMANS CHEATED IN BEER

Short Measure Costs the Thrifty \$12,500,000 a Year, Says a Munich Statistician.

A Munich statistician estimates that Germans last year were swindled out of \$12,500,000 worth of beer, all through getting short measure, and this it seems has been going on systematically for years. No wonder that the beer drinkers of the fatherland are in a ferment of excitement about it.

The discovery arose out of the prosecution in the courts of Munich, where beer drinkers together at the original fount, of a big beerhall proprietor and his staff of waiters who were accused of habitually serving short measure with intent and malice aforethought; that is, their liter and half liter steins never contained the quantity fixed by law.

The prosecution alleged that the brewery which stood behind the beerhall made \$52,500 a year extra profit by giving false measure.

The case resulted in a conviction, but the defendants brought scores of witnesses to prove that in Munich, Berlin, Leipzig and other German cities, and also in Vienna, short measure was always served.

"No German in his life," said one witness, "has ever drunk an honest measure of beer."

Needless to say this last revelation has made a painful impression.—New York Sun.

HOW THE BURGLAR BREAKS IN

Window is His Usual Point of Entrance, and Early Morning His Best Time.

Nearly all burglars get in, not through the door, which the householder is so careful to bolt and chain, but through the window. In London in one year 337 burglars got in through windows, only 85 entered through doors, 15 through fireplaces and 11 by "breaking out." False keys were used 25 times. The favorite hours are two to six in the morning. The householder falls into his soundest sleep about an hour after dozing off, and is least likely to hear a burglar, say, between one and three o'clock. But the policeman on duty since ten o'clock, must be growing tired by cock-crows, and that seems why the burglar selects the later hours.

The housebreaker chooses either the very early morning, when the family is likely to be out, or the dinner hour, when persons are not apt to be thinking of him. Between six and eight o'clock in the morning there are 383 cases of housebreaking. Then, during the next five hours, from eight to ten o'clock, the total is only 114.—Philadelphia Inquirer.



Run.
The Amateur Dog Catcher—Wonder what you does in a case like this?

TO EXPLORE AFRICAN WILDS

Austrian Scientific Expedition to Penetrate Region of Which Very Little is Known.

London.—A few weeks ago the Royal Geographical society received information about an Austrian scientific expedition which had left Vienna for the confines of north central Africa. The society has now received some remarkable and interesting facts about it.

The actual objective of this expedition is the Tibesti region, which is situated midway between Wadai and Fexau, one of the most unknown places in the "dark" continent. It is the spot where several French military expeditions have of late suffered some severe defeats. The Tibesti region is practically virgin ground, as only one explorer (Nachtigal) has entered it.

Although journeys may now be made in Africa in all directions, the traveler who can cross the Tibesti region and return unmolested must be particularly fortunate. The country is inhabited by a tribe known as the Tibbu, whose fanatical and even cannibalistic proclivities were known even to the Romans.

The personnel of this expedition comprises (Europeans only) three men, and all of them are Austrians. The leader is Herr Otto Arthauer, who is not only a well-known African traveler and a fine Arabic scholar, but is also a student of cartography, geology and ethnography. He is well acquainted with the whole domain of Arab culture in both Africa and Asia.

The leader's assistant is First Lieut. Emil Kraft von Helmacker, an artillery officer. The man who will be in charge of the caravan is Herr Storch. This man has already lived for eleven years in northern Africa, and so well acquainted is he with the mode of African travel that, while he is making his way from one part of the Sahara to another, he assumes the character of a regular Arab. He is also an expert zoological collector.

CUPID BUSY AT BRYN MAWR

Girls Deny New York Clergyman's Assertion They Are "Puffed Up"—Forty Per Cent. Marry.

Philadelphia.—The New York clergyman who recently declared that only an infinitesimal percentage of the graduates of the big women's colleges were able to find husbands is refuted by the statistics issued by Bryn Mawr college. It is asserted here.

Figures in the annual register of alumnae and former students show that 28.4 per cent of the entire graduate body, numbering 2,734, have married, while of three classes graduating since 1889 more than 50 per cent are married, and of seven other classes, also since 1889, nearly 40 per cent have been wedded, a general average of about 40 per cent.

The New York clergyman declared that graduates of women's colleges were "incompetent in the domestic arts, puffed up with a little superficial knowledge and entirely too expensive a luxury for the average man to undertake to support." This assertion the Bryn Mawr girls indignantly deny and point to the statistics to bear them out.

DOG CATCHER USES AIRSHIP

Hopes With Aeroplane to Trap Stray Canines That Have Become Wary—Has Amassed Fortune.

Montclair, N. J.—David Steinfeld, who is official dog-catcher in ten towns in Essex, Union and Morris counties and who has amassed a small fortune from his work, announces that he has awarded a contract for a small aeroplane and a large net for use in his work. He adds that he will try it on the stray and unlicensed dogs in Montclair first.

Steinfeld has been hunting dogs so long in the three counties that the animals recognize him half a mile away and rush for shelter long before he gets within striking distance.

He has repainted his wagon, put on false wigs and whiskers and resorted to other expedients in his efforts to fool the unlicensed dogs, but without avail. Now he says he will try the aeroplane, seat a few feet above the ground, load his machine with fresh beef bones, and then, after all the dogs assemble beneath his machine, drop the net over them and alight and separate the licensed from the unlicensed dogs.

WRITES WILL ON TRUNK TAG

Odd Testament Is Introduced in California Probate Court—Son Is One of Beneficiaries.

Los Angeles, Cal.—A unique will has been introduced in the Probate court. It was written on a shipping tag by William T. Meyers, and found after his death attached to a trunk. The will was dated November 19, 1910. Meyers died January 16, 1911. He will bequeathed the contents of the trunk to Mrs. Mary W. White of San Miguel, Cal.

The trunk contained silverware, wearing apparel and other articles of little value. The remainder of Meyers' property will pass to his son, Walter P. Meyers, and is valued at \$2,000.

Princess Picks Flowers for Patients.
London.—During her recent stay at Windsor castle Princess Mary gathered a quantity of snowdrops and sent them to the patients in the King Edward VII. hospital, who greatly appreciated the kind thought.

BACK TO HIS AUTOMOBILE

Senator Oliver's Experience in Disregarding the Luxury Proves Very Far From Satisfactory.

No more will George T. Oliver, United States senator from Pennsylvania, endeavor to mix with the common people.

Senator Oliver's determination to return to the luxury of an automobile is due to his discovery that all men look alike to the motormen of street cars in Washington. Senator Oliver's auto had not come to take him home, and he stood in the street stamping his feet in the snow and impatiently waiting for a car. Presently one came bowling down the street at top speed. He commanded the motorman to stop by raising his hand, and, never dreaming that his senatorial mandate would be ignored, prepared to get aboard.

The car slowed down just sufficiently to deceive the senator, but the motorman was merely reducing speed a bit to get around a curve. Senator Oliver grasped the handle of the car, was promptly yanked off his feet, and the street was in a fair way of being swept of its snow by the immaculate clothing of the indignant senator when that individual came to the conclusion that he could not get aboard the car without inviting the legislature of Pennsylvania to name a successor to the late George T. Oliver. He released his hold on the handle, slid along the slippery pavement for a few feet, and delivered himself of a few choice remarks which would have shocked the parliamentary feeling of Vice-President Sherman.

"Do you know whom you passed?" a passenger asked the conductor.

"I suppose 'twas a senator, but his nickel don't look any bigger than any one else's when the car is late. This is one place where we can give the best of them the go-by, see."—Washington Times.

BIGGEST DAM IN THE WORLD

Reservoir to Cover 56.4 Square Miles and Hold 80,000,000,000 Cubic Feet of Water.

A dam larger than any now built or building in the world is to be constructed in connection with a mammoth irrigation enterprise which will soon be undertaken in the presidency of Madras, British India, known as the Cauvery reservoir project.

The project includes the construction of a huge masonry dam across the Cauvery river, for impounding the flood waters during the monsoon seasons, and the construction of a system of canals through large sections of the unirrigated deltaic region in order to distribute the flow.

There are now under irrigation in the Cauvery deltaic systems 1,003,000 acres, and the crop area will be increased by the new works about 473,000 acres.

The dam will be 6,352 feet in length and 202 feet from the lowest level of its foundations to the roadway on top and 206 feet to the top of its parapets. The height from the average level of the river bed to the roadway will be 173 feet, and the full level of the reservoir will be six feet less. In masonry it will contain 38,500,000 cubic feet.

The next three dams in size are the Aswan, in Egypt, with 19,000,000 cubic feet of masonry; the Croton in New York, 23,100,00, and the Olive Bridge dam in New York, 23,000,000. It is estimated that 12 years will be required to complete the Cauvery dam, and that the cost, including the canals, \$12,491,555. The area submerged by the impounded waters under the new project will be 54.6 square miles, and the effective capacity of the reservoir 80,000,000,000 cubic feet.

Londoners Foreigners in Scotland.

It came as a great shock to me to find that in Scotland the Londoner is regarded as a foreigner. I argued the point with my friends in Aberdeen, but all to no purpose. Nor was this the only shock I received. The people do not dress like Harry Lauder, and the cockney curlics he affects is quite wrong. I experienced great difficulty in providing myself with a stick of the Lauder pattern, and then found that the best people do not carry them.

Also, they speak a strange language down there—one that does not resemble in the least the anaemic Scots tongue we heard in "What Every Woman Knows." This other is a broader, stronger, more formidable language altogether, as I realized when the guard on the train sat beside me and talked for twenty miles and I understood not a word.—London Graphic.

The Height of Accuracy.

G. D. Gibson was talking at his studio, in West Thirty-first street, about the historical accuracy of Alma Tadema's paintings.

"They do say," Mr. Gibson declared, "that Alma Tadema once painted a picture of an Assyrian bath wherein every bath towel was marked 'Nebuchadnezzar' in the corner in cuneiform characters."

Early Precedent.

The three witches were preparing their broth.
"You are funny people," said Macbeth, "to set up your kitchen out here on the blasted heath and prepare your supper in the rain."
"That's all right, Mac," replied the first witch. "We are suffragettes and don't believe in home cooking."

To Builders of New Homes

We manufacture Window Shades of the Celebrated Royal Hand Made Opaque, the finest shade cloth made, and mount them on Hartshorn Improved Self-Acting Rollers, and employ expert workmen to hang them, which insures a perfect job. Telephone us and we will measure your windows and give you an estimate cheerfully.

HOW TO COOL A HOT PORCH

Make your porch a cool, outdoor living room or sleeping room—a place where you can rest in privacy or sleep in comfort. We can equip your home at a very small cost with VUDOR PORCH SHADES which keeps out the hot sun in the daytime and the insects at night. Made of thin strips of Linden wood, laced with strong Seine twine. Roll up and down at ease, and stained in pretty weather-proof colors.

VUDOR PORCH SHADES

4 feet wide.....\$2.25
6 feet wide.....\$3.25
8 feet wide.....\$4.25
10 feet wide.....\$5.50

COOL COVERINGS

For Floors and Porches

"Twistweave" Fibre Rugs

Sanitary and cool, in all colors.
36x63 inches.....\$1.00
6x9 feet.....\$5.00
8x10 feet.....\$7.00
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WATTE GRASS RUGS

Especially nice for outdoor sleeping quarters and porches.
4x8 feet.....\$2.25
6x9 feet.....\$3.75
8x10 feet.....\$5.50
9x12 feet.....\$7.50

MATTINGS

At Reduced Prices.

15c Matting, yard.....10c
25c Matting, yard.....15c
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35c Matting, yard.....25c

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ABSTRACTORS.

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Abstract of Title of the City of St. Joseph and Buchanan County

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FREE Let me quote you prices on a Galloway Spreader to suit the size of your farm. I've got the one for you. I'll trust you to try it. I'll put it all up to you, and if you say it's not what you want, I'll take it back and you don't lose one dollar by the deal. See it work, then you know what it's like. Here's what you will find out:

It's the simplest and bestest—two horses can handle it—spreads any kind of stuff—no breakage hills—load life—satisfaction all the way—it's a money-maker every day—it pays you big profit on every crop you use it. Now more this out. Find out that you can make this; ing. I know something about the spreader business you ought to know; let me tell you. Write me and don't put it off till tomorrow. —W. G. GALLOWAY
WM. GALLOWAY CO., 859 Galloway St., Wat. Geo, Iowa
Let Me Tell You How I Divide the Million with You

PROTECT YOUR CATTLE FROM BLACKLEG

Take No Chances. Blacklegoids are Simplest, Safest and

The Man That Was Snubbed

By Nettie Lewis

Captain Turner had leave of absence for three months, but he had enough private business down on Long Island and in New York to keep him busy. He had purchased a country home for his widowed mother, and that had to be fixed up. There were many things to be bought in the city and a dozen friends he had to look up at their various clubs. Thus it happened that he took the train into town almost every day, and at night took the train out again.

Judge Eldridge lived at the next station below, and the judge had a lovely daughter named Edith. She and her father or mother often took the train into town and back again, but the reason that the captain did not catch sight of her during the first week was because Judge Eldridge had his wife take a trip to Europe and left her behind in the care of Aunt Susan, the judge's sister, who had come on from Pennsylvania to act as guardian and chaperon. Aunt Susan was an old-fashioned woman, with old-fashioned notions. The day that the judge and his wife departed she took Miss Edith out under the apple tree and said:

"My dear, you must realize that things have changed. Until your parents return you will be in my charge. There is to be no more flirting with the young man at the railroad station. There is to be no more flirting on the train. There is to be no sudden falling in love. If you plan any elopement I shall surely frustrate it. I shall look for you to assume a haughty demeanor and give all men to understand that you are the daughter of Judge Eldridge."

This was unfair to the girl. She was not a flirt and said she was not. It was more that the old lady was too much of a Puritan. She was of the opinion that young ladies



He Had a Revolver in His Hand.

had altogether too much license, and the opportunity now being placed in her hands, she would show one of them at least how she should demean herself in public to merit the good opinion of all. She was willing to ride out every day in the carriage or auto, and willing to go up town as often as an excuse could be put forward, but she wanted it understood that she would keep her eyes open all the time and a ready-made stock of reproof on her lips.

Edith Eldridge was indignant at this threatened espionage, but she was rather noted for her wisdom, and instead of getting red in the face and declaring she would never submit, she assumed such a docile and obedient attitude that Aunt Susan was surprised at her easy victory. The next morning, however, she had reason to doubt. They were sitting on the veranda, when a tin peddler knocked at the gate. He came up the path laden with pans and dippers and basins, and addressing the girl he said:

"I can offer you tinware 15 per cent cheaper than you can get it at any department store in New York or Brooklyn. Here is a pan that you can't buy up town for less'n 10 cents, and yet my price is only—"

"Aunt, will you see about it?" asked Edith as she rose with great dignity. "I am Judge Eldridge's daughter, you know, and I cannot enter into any flirtations."

The peddler was sent about his business hot foot, and the red spots on Aunt Susan's cheeks did not disappear for hours. Night away after luncheon they took the train for the city to look at some bargains in shirt waists. The station agent was a rather good-looking young man, and on several occasions he had had something to say to the judge and his daughter—something not exactly connected with selling tickets or checking trunks. But as for anything approaching a flirtation in the slightest degree that was all non-sense. The aunt was given the money he bought the tickets, and when she looked her surprise Miss Edith quietly said:

"He might try to flirt with me, and I should have to snub him."

Captain Turner was there among the passengers. When Aunt Susan dropped the money on the floor, he happened to pick it up. When she

dropped one of the tickets on the floor, he restored it. When they had boarded the train and Miss Edith tried vainly to raise a window, it was the captain who raised the obstinate sash first, and his hat next.

"Why didn't you thank him instead of bowing so coldly?" whispered the aunt a moment later.

"Because my role is to be one of haughty indifference. That man needs only the slightest encouragement to try to flirt with me."

It seemed as if Providence was with the soldier that day, while fate was against him. As they left the train, Edith dropped her bag and he picked it up. As the two ladies entered a cab, the horse took fright and would have bolted if the captain had not sprung for his head. Aunt Susan tried to mumble her thanks, but the girl drew herself up stiffly and gave the cold glare.

"He will certainly think you have no breeding," protested the aunt as they were driving down town.

"He will simply realize that I am a girl who cannot be tempted into an elopement," was the cutting rejoinder.

Captain Turner had not been seeking an opportunity. He was no such man as that. Events had come along naturally, and he hadn't expected any effusive thanks, but he was nettled a bit by the haughty indifference shown by the young lady. Two days later, while he was going over to Jayville in an auto he had hired for the season and was running himself, he came upon a scene by the roadside. Edith and her aunt were out in the judge's auto, which the girl had managed on fifty previous occasions, and all was going well when a wheel dropped into a hole, and the two were thrown out. The passengers had just poked themselves in and ascertained that they had suffered only a bruise or two, when the soldier came whizzing up. Of course, he stopped and offered his aid. The aunt looked to Edith, but Edith turned her shoulder and muttered something about walking home and sending the chauffeur after the machine. Then Aunt Susan had to say: "If you would only be so kind, sir, and the captain, with the help of two farmers who came along, righted the auto and found that it could be run home under its own power. Aunt Susan was profuse in her thanks, but Miss Edith only slightly bowed her acknowledgments.

"I thought you had some manners about you," exclaimed the chaperon as they were being bound. "After all his trouble, the gentleman deserves something more than the icy bow you gave him."

"Auntie, when you have seen as much of the world as I have," sagely replied the nineteen-year-old girl, "you will know how to read men better. That gentleman simply wants to flirt with me, and I shall not encourage him in the slightest."

The red spots on the aunt's cheeks enlarged and became more vivid, and her teeth made a grating noise, but what could she do about it? She had laid down the law and must abide by it. Of course, the captain discovered the identity of the proud and haughty girl. He was bound to do that. When a gentleman has been repeatedly snubbed by a good-looking young lady he is just as anxious to learn the name of the snubbers as he would be if he was in love. He got into the habit of going to the depot every day. If the ladies took the train, he took it also. If they did not appear, he returned home. He also rode out in his auto, and when he did not meet them, he returned home with the feeling that he was an ill-used man. Even when he journeyed up town in the same car with them, Aunt Susan simply bobbed her head in doubtful recognition, while Edith looked straight past him or over his head. When two weeks had gone by, the captain went off to a golf club for the day, and did not leave for home in his auto until nine o'clock. It lengthened his journey by four miles to come by way of Judge Eldridge's manor, but what did he care about the extra distance?

He was approaching the house when he was halted by a man at the roadside and a few words passed between them. The man was told to come on, but he continued his way. The captain and the auto turned in at the lodge and made for the front door, and the machine had not yet come to a halt when the soldier was bounding up the steps and flinging open the front door. In the sitting-room, to the left of the hall, sat two women, tied to their chairs, and in the dining-room beyond three men were packing up the household silver and passing now and then to sip of the judge's best. There was just a moment of hesitation, and then the soldier appeared before the trio. He had a revolver in his hand, but he used it only as a club. He struck right and left, and he struck hard. The fellows went toppling over before they could understand what had broken loose. Then the women were untied, the cords used to bind the others, and when all was finished the soldier inquired if he could be of any help. Aunt Susan coughed and gulped and choked up and could not answer. Edith looked her full in the face and asked:

"Auntie, may I flirt enough with this gentleman to answer his question?"

"You may flirt—you may fall in love—you may elope—you may get married!" was the sobbing answer as the door old Puritan laid her head on the table.

The judge and his wife just now were very friendly towards the captain, who had had his leave extended, and Edith had lost so much of her haughty demeanor, and so seldom snubs the man in blue, that she seems much like her old self.

HE SAW ALL THE REAL SIGHTS

Wonderful Things Uncle Timrod Witnessed in the City Did Not Include Museums.

"Well, Uncle Timrod," says the nephew after breakfast, "I wish I could take you around to see the sights of the city today, but I've got a lot of important business on hand; so I'll have to let you run around by yourself. Here's a list of the museums, city hall, public buildings, parks and things like that, with directions how to get to each one."

That evening Uncle Timrod comes home weary, but satisfied.

"Well," asked the nephew, "did you have any trouble finding your way around?"

"No, I got on fine," says Uncle Timrod, contentedly.

"And did you think the public buildings and museums and parks were as fine as you expected?"

"Well, Jimmy, I tell you. I got so interested in seeing sights that I never got to one of them places. I seen a machine in a window that pulls taffy, an' a whole lot o' fancy knives in another, an' one place I seen a clock that tells th' time anywhere on earth, an' I seen a feller paintin' pictures in a window an' sellin' 'em frames an' all for a dollar an' two bits apiece, an'—Oh, law! I can't begin to tell ye all th' sights I seen. I'm clean tuckered out, an' my neck hurts because I watched two fellers washin' windows 'way up 19 floors from th' ground. I counted it three times. Twicet I made it 19 an' onct 20, so I guess I'm on th' safe side. Yep, I certainly have been seen th' sights, Jimmy."—Judge.

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BOOKS LOVED BY THE BLIND

Taste of the Sightless is for Pages That Glow With Color and Action.

Literary favorites of the blind might by some be thought to be limited chiefly to works of a contemplative, introspective character, treating of that inn' life with which the sightless are perforce so familiar. What, one might ask, have they to do with light and color, with visible shapes and outlines, with stir and movement, as noted by the sense of seeing?

And yet the blind, even those born blind, habitually use the vocabulary of their more fortunate neighbors, and the verb "to see" is by no means excluded from their phraseology.

Thus it results that their taste in books is rather for the objective, the pages that glow with color and are alive with action, than for the intensely subjective.

The works circulated among the blind of New York state by the state library at Albany form an instructive list in this regard. From the current report we learn that Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer" is the best-read book of the lot; Mrs. Wiggins' "Rebecca" stories are almost equally popular; Owen Wister's "The Virginian" is a prime favorite; and so is Mrs. Gaskell's "Crabtree," as might not have been expected.

The very last on the list of 21 is "David Copperfield," which is far outdistanced by certain works of the nonfiction class.

In the list of periodicals printed for the blind it is to be noted with regret that no fewer than four styles of typography are used—New York point, American Braille, English Braille and Moon—while a fifth, line letter, is used in many of their books.

Not in Chicago. A Chicago man was dilating to a party of eastern drummers on "the western spirit" plus Chicago as essential to success. To illustrate he delivered into his own early history, which had been rather turbulent.

"Why, at one time I was out of work for six months at a stretch," he said, "but I never lost my nerve, and I got there."

"Six months at a stretch," repeated a skeptical listener. "What on earth did you ever do for sustenance?"

"Sustenance! Great Scott, we never had any of that in those days," replied the advocate of the Windy City. "Why, I used to feel satisfied if I got enough to eat."

Sturdy Iceland Horses. The use of Iceland horses is spreading in Denmark, especially in Jutland; they are excellent farm horses, being hardy and resistant to fatigue. The Iceland horse is small, stoutly built and strong. They are bred without selection and live in an almost wild state. There are about 45,000 of these horses in Iceland; from 3,000 to 4,000 are exported yearly, to Denmark and to England and Scotland.

Noted Woman Sculptor. Mlle. Jane Poupelet is one of the three women sculptors who have been awarded a bourse de voyage or traveling scholarship by the French government. She was awarded a bronze medal at the Paris exposition in 1900 and her work is beginning to be well known in France, where it appears regularly in the Salon.

Shop Under the Big Electric Fans
Great Pre-Inventory Silk Sale
85c to \$1.00 Fancy Silks at 49c

continues all this week. The most wonderful silk values of the season. Odds and ends in 19, 24 and 26-inch fancy Messalines, Louisines, Taffetas, etc., in stripes, jacquards, hairline effects, checks. Don't miss seeing these remarkable silk values. Main floor, west aisle.

Handsome Wool Suitings

is the soft grays and modes, so desirable for traveling suits. Those contemplating a summer trip to the mountains, lakes or sea shore will find here just the material for a stylish traveling suit, very modestly priced. Don't fail to see these attractive styles. Dress Goods section, main floor.

Great Clearance Sale of High-Class Trimmed Hats

Continues all this week. Phenomenal reductions as follows:
Up to \$8.50 Hats at \$2.95
Up to \$18.50 Hats at \$5.95
Up to \$35.00 Hats at \$9.75

See the big display of these elegant trimmed hats. New Millinery Section second floor, annex.

BIG WASH GOODS SALE
Reg. 12c Print and Dimples, 4c per yard, 12c

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Co.

Members Retail Merchants' Association. Railroad Fares Rebated.

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Co.

St. Joseph's Coolest Store

Cool Summer Dresses

Stylish New Models Attractively Priced.

Ladies' White Lingerie Dresses, made with yoke of Val. lace; trimmed front and back. Skirt has panel front and back; finished with deep flounce, trimmed in rows of lace. A rare value for only \$5.95

New Fancy Voile Dresses, in the tiny stripe; light blue and navy; deep lace fichu collar, empire waist, plaited skirt with plain fold at bottom. Special at only \$9.50

An Attractive Dress Model, made in the natural linen, also in stripes; lavender and gray; fancy collar. Skirt has small inverted panel plaits at side; values up to \$27.50, special \$20.00 now at

The Stylish Linen Coat Suit

Fresh arrivals in strictly new and exclusive models, just received for the brisk June selling.

One pretty model that we feature strongly this week is the new three-button coat, made with large sailor collar, seven-eighths sleeve, with deep turn-back cuff. These are in white, natural and blue. A regular \$15 suit for

\$10

Ladies' Plain Linen Coat Suits, in natural color; severely tailored; jacket is 26 inches long; skirt has panel front and back. Specially priced \$11.50 at

Another Pleasing Model, in a coat suit is shown in the very best quality of linen; well tailored, mannish effect, close fitting skirt, with panels. Special value at \$16.50

One Pleasing Dress Model shown in grass linen, made with deep sailor collar of linen lace and tie of either red or green silk; Empire waist. A good \$10 value for only \$7.50

Cotton Foulard Dresses, shown in five attractive styles, in the real foulard patterns; values up to \$10. Special for this week at only \$5.95

Stylish Gingham Dresses—High or low neck. Yokes beautifully trimmed in embroidery or lace. Skirts close-fitting with plaited flounce. Special at only \$4.95

Quality Fine and sheer. Very dainty styles. Big White Goods Bargains. 85c quality French Lawns for 65c. 4 inches wide. See window display.

ODD WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENT

How William Cullen Bryant Informed His Mother That He Had Been Married.

The following letter from William Cullen Bryant to his mother indicates that the author of "Thanatopsis" and the immortal lines "To a Water-fowl" could enjoy his joke on occasion.

"Dear Mother: I hasten to send you the melancholy intelligence of what has lately happened to me. "Early on the evening of the 11th day of the present month I was at a neighboring house in this village. Several people of both sexes were assembled in one of the apartments, and three or four others, with myself, were in another."

At last came a little elderly gentleman, pale, thin, with a solemn countenance, pleuritic voice, hooked nose and hollow eyes. It was not long before we were summoned to attend to the apartment where he and the rest of the company were gathered.

We went in and took our seats; the little elderly gentleman with the hooked nose prayed, and we all stood up. When he had finished, most of us sat down.

The gentleman with the hooked nose then muttered certain cabalistic expressions, which I was too much frightened to remember; but I recollect that at the conclusion I was given to understand that I was married to a young lady by the name of Frances Fairchild, whom I perceived standing by my side, and whom I hope in the course of a few months to have the pleasure of introducing to you as your daughter-in-law, which is a matter of some interest to the poor girl, who has neither father nor mother in the world.—Prof. Chubb, in "Stories of Authors."

WHERE THERE IS NO BREAD

This Staple Food Is Never Seen in a Village Not Far From Vienna.

There are regions wherein the poorer classes of peasantry eat little or no bread. Baked leaves of bread are practically unknown in many parts of southern Austria and Italy and throughout the agricultural district of Rumania.

It is said that in the village of the Obersteiermark, not far from Vienna, bread is never seen, the staple food being sters, a kind of porridge made from ground beech nuts, taken at breakfast with fresh or curried milk, at dinner with broth or fried lard, and with milk again for supper. This dish is also known as hoden and takes the place of bread not only in the Austrian

district named, but in Carinthia and in many parts of the Tyrol.

In northern Italy the peasants affect a substitute for bread called polenta, a porridge made of boiled grain. Polenta is not, however, allowed to "granulate" like Scotch porridge or like the Austrian sters, but is boiled into a solid pudding, which is cut up and portioned out with a string. It is eaten cold as often as it is hot, and is in every sense the Italian's daily bread.

A variation of polenta, called mamaliga, is said to be the favorite food of the poorer classes of Rumania. Mamaliga is like polenta, in that it is made of boiled grain, but it is unlike the latter in one important respect—the grains are not allowed to settle into a solid mass, but are kept distinct, after the fashion of oatmeal porridge.—Tit-Bits.

Coke.

The production of coke in beehive ovens and retorts in the United States in 1909 was 39,315,065 short tons, worth \$99,995,483, against 26,023,518 tons, worth \$62,483,888 in 1908. The increase was 51.02 per cent in quantity and 43.92 per cent in value. Notwithstanding this increase the output was still 1,463,499 short tons and \$21,573,643 below the high record made in 1907, which was 40,778,564 short tons, valued at \$111,839,126. The 1909 increase over 1908 was mainly made in the last half of that year.

The average price a ton was \$2.40 in 1909, against \$2.29 in 1908, while in 1907 the average price was \$2.74 a ton. Coke made in the by-product ovens is the more profitable. At the close of 1909 there were 946 of them under construction. Their product in 1909 averaged in price \$3.27 a ton against \$2.10 for the output of the beehive ovens.

Will Train Servants.

Mrs. Mary Gray of Newark and other New Jersey women are interested in a state-wide movement to solve the servant question. The plan proposed is to provide better servants by providing cooking and training schools, and these will be started in the cities where girls may learn every branch of housework. Girls who are educated simply by going the rounds of the homes in any community, can not be expected to be properly educated. Servants will be classified under the new plan and when proficient will be given diplomas.

Modern Method.

"My books are in a very bad shape," said the high financier. "Shall I send for an expert accountant?" inquired the confidential man. "No. Send for an accountant."

Measuring Meteor's Speed.

An interesting use has been found in astronomy for the bicycle wheel. By fitting such a wheel with a series of opaque screens placed at regular intervals and then rotating it with the aid of a small motor at the rate of from 30 to 60 turns in a minute before the cameras used to photograph meteors, one investigator has succeeded in measuring the velocity of the meteor's flight. The principle depends upon the interruptions produced by the screens in the trails of light made upon the photographic plates by the flying meteor. The velocity of the wheel is known at every instant by means of a chronographic record, and the length of the interruptions indicates the speed of the meteor.

The Spice of Life.

Those gray-uniformed special policemen in the Subway have a way of performing their duties coldly and automatically, as if their souls—if any—were elsewhere. But there is one of them, at the Fourteenth street station, who takes some pleasure in his job.

"Watch your step! Watch your step!" became too much for him one day last week as he stood by the side door of an express train teaching passengers the way they should go. So he rearranged it thus:

"Watch your step, ladies. Watch your step, gentlemen. Ladies and gentlemen, watch your pocketbooks!"

Vacations for Cattle.

In western Australia one farmer may be heard to inquire of another whether he has as yet sent his cattle a their vacation, and what is meant by just what is asked. Those farmers who live anywhere near the coast—no in Australia "near" might mean a distance that would startle dwellers in other lands—send their cattle for a month or six weeks' holiday at the seashore each summer. The change of air and food is said to be extremely beneficial. The grass on the coast is impregnated with salt and has the effect of a tonic on the animals.—Harper's Weekly.

Lace From St. Helena.

It is pleasant to read that the work of the St. Helena government lace school has met with the approval of her majesty the queen. Since the withdrawal of the garrison a few years back the historic little island has passed through a period of severe depression. The lace school was started with a view to improving things. It will be a godsend to the island if its lace becomes fashionable in London.—London Globe.

Stop! Paying Hold Up Prices

Don't continue to pay over a big part of your hard-earned money to the lumber combine. Stop paying them two or three profits on every piece of lumber and other building material you buy.

Keep in your pocket the biggest part of their profits. Do like hundreds of other contractors, farmers and builders are now doing.

Buy Your Lumber Millwork Paint Hardware Building Material

At Wholesale Delivered Prices We sell direct to the consumer—everything that is needed in the construction of any kind of a house, barn or other building. The quality we give you is the best to be had. Many of your neighbors are now, and have been buying of us for years. You will find it to be the best and most profitable move you ever made to break away from the old way of buying lumber and

LET US FIGURE YOUR BILL Make it out today or have your carpenter do it—send it to us for our delivered price in your station. We will then be able to show you in actual dollars and cents just how much you will be able to save. Better still, bring your bill to Council Bluffs, we will figure it while you are in our office. We will show you our 8-12-acre plant full of lumber and other building materials. You can select and see your material loaded and started on the way, then you will go home satisfied, not only with the saving you have made, but knowing that you will build or repair with better material than you ever had before or could have got elsewhere. Write for our catalog. Address

C. Hafer Lumber Co. 148 Broadway, Council Bluffs, Ia.

C. Hafer Lumber Co. 148 Broadway, Council Bluffs, Ia.

C. Hafer Lumber Co. 148 Broadway, Council Bluffs, Ia.



ACCOUNTING FOR HIS CHANGE Harold—Did you have anything up on the football game? Harold—Yes. That's why I'm so down.

Big Underwear Mills, Shirt Manufacturers, Hosiery Mills Have Sold to Our Stores

Hundreds of Dozens of the Most Seasonable Furnishings at Reductions That You'll Profit from 20 to 35 Per Cent on. This Sale Is Really Wonderful as It Comes Right in Mid-Season When Every Man Needs Underwear, Shirts, Hosiery, Etc., and Only Qualities That the Best Trade Demands. You Want to Come Early and Supply Your Season's Needs Sure



Hosiery Reductions



Men's Cotton Hose, in ten different shades, including blacks; a good 12 cent value; in this sale... **7c**

Real Silk Hose for these hot days; choice of 300 dozen of real 50 cent values; in this sale... **25c**

1,000 Dozen Wilson Bros. (Chicago) Whisper Weight Lisle Hose, come in twenty shades, including blacks, all 25 cent values, at... **12½c**



Do You Like Fancy Hose? if so take your choice of about 75 dozen 20 cent values, for... **9c**

Garter Reductions!

Real Boston Garter, in any color you wish; all 25c grade; to buy them here, pair... **10c**

Look in any magazine and you'll see the Paris Garter at 25c; we have them in this sale, pair... **19c**

Belt Reductions!

Choice of 20 Dozen Leather Belts, in black and tan, usual 50c grade, on sale... **23c**

Choice of 500 Pure, All-Leather Belts; all styles of buckle; all \$1.00 values, for... **45c**

Vest Reductions!



Here is One Big Vest Sale, where we offer 200 fine Fancy Vests to be worn with your coat and trousers; all \$3.50 values, for... **\$1.39**

Glove Reductions!

Men's Silk Suede Gloves, in new gray shade; \$1.00 value, for... **45c**

Fine Kid Gloves for street wear, in tans and blacks; all our \$1.50 grades, on sale... **88c**

Soft Collars Reduced!



Soft Collars, all colors, 15c kind, for... **10c**

Soft Collars, with ties to match; in all shades; a 50c value, on sale for... **25c**

Work Shirts Reduced!

Black Sateen Shirts—Fast colors, blue chambray shirts; a regular 75c value, for... **39c**

McDonald Red Seal Black Sateen Shirts, or Blue Chambray Shirts, the regular \$1.25 and \$1.00 grade, for... **85c**

Do You Wear Manhattan Shirts?

If so come to this store for them, as you will find the Biggest Variety of these shirts in this city

Here at... **\$1.50, \$1.65**

\$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00

Shirt Reductions!

Negligee Shirts, also Soft Collar Shirts, in endless variety of styles, attached or detached cuffs, all 75c values. for... **45c**

Choice of Men's Fine Negligee Shirts, in new neat effects in plain or pleated bosoms, also with pleated shirts, and soft collar and cuff attached shirts; every shirt a real \$1.50 value, in this sale, for only... **85c**

Choice fine \$1.50, \$1.75 and few \$2.00 Negligee Shirts, in all styles in white or fancy shirts with or without collar, 14 to 19 neck; all on sale now... **\$1.15**

Fine Silk Shirts, with collar and cuff attached; \$5.00 value, for... **\$3.45**

Fine Mercerized Silk Shirts, with soft cuffs and detached cuffs; a \$2.50 value, for... **\$1.65**

Neckwear Reductions!

Choice of about 20 dozen Four-in-hand Ties, a usual 25c value; while they last, now... **8c**

Fine Washable Four-in-hand Ties, in all colors; a 25c value, in this sale, our price... **12c**

Pure Silk Four-in-hand Ties, Fine Silk String Ties—over 1,000 to select from—hundreds of new wash ties in all the best 50c qualities are offered in this sale, for only... **25c**

Fine Knit Ties, all pure silk qualities; also beautiful new foulards, and the new plain silks in good \$1.00 values, for only... **50c**

Need a String Tie or a Bow? Choice of either while these 25c values last, only... **9c**

Umbrella Reductions!

Men's 28-inch Umbrellas, in a guaranteed quality; usual 85c value anywhere, here at... **45c**

Self-Openers, or in regular style umbrellas in guaranteed wont-leak fabric; \$1.50 values, for... **85c**

Men's Mercerized Silk Fabric Umbrellas, plain or trimmed handles; a regular \$2.50 value, this sale... **\$1.85**

Underwear Reductions!

Genuine Porosknit Underwear, in all colors; in two-piece garments of any size; sold all over at 50 cents, in this sale... **29c**

Balbriggan Underwear, (American made), a usual 35c value; double seat drawers; on sale... **19c**

you wish; these grades sold elsewhere at \$1.50, here now... **90c**

Nainsook Knee Length and Short Sleeve Underwear; the usual 50c quality, on sale... **35c**

Porosknit Union Suits, in all styles and colors, in this sale... **59c**

Men's Fine White Lisle Thread Underwear, in all sizes; the \$1.00 grade, now... **79c**

Fine Union Suits, in every color, a light weight ribbed garment; \$1.00 value, on sale... **45c**

Superior Union Suits, fine lisle and silk mixed garments; all styles; \$3.50 value, now... **2.45**

Elastic Seam Drawers, a Dr Siegel's \$3.50 Underwear, reduced on sale... **45c** in this sale to **\$1.65**

Night Robes and Pajama Reductions!

Men's Muslin Night Robes; a 65c value, in this sale, for... **39c**

Men's Fine, High-Grade, Light-Weight Cambray Night Gowns, \$1.50 value, for... **85c**

Men's Fine Night Robes, all \$1.00 values in plain and trimmed, in this sale... **69c**

Pajamas, in light weight material, all sizes, all \$1.50 values, in this sale... **\$1.15**

Men's Fine Madras and Mercerized Silk Pajamas, \$2.00 values, in this sale... **\$1.35**

Suspender Reductions!

Do you wear President Suspenders? if so, come to this sale and buy any of the 50c grade for only... **29c**

Pioneer Lisle Thread Suspenders, the usual 25c and 35c qualities; all offered in this sale... **19c**

Franklin Lisle, also other Fine Silk Lisle 50c grade Suspenders, now at... **39c**

Hdkf. Reductions!

2,000 Handkerchiefs, for men for every day use; a 10c value, in this sale... **3c**

Men's Initial Handkerchiefs, in good quality; a 20c value, for only... **8c**

Men's White Initial Handkerchiefs, 15c grade, on sale for... **12c**

Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, small borders, 25c and 35c values, for... **19c**

Don't miss our sale of Oxfords now. All styles in black or tans, \$3.50, \$4 and \$4.50 values, on sale for... **\$2.85**

The Plymouth CLOTHING CO.
501-503-505 FELIX ST.

Do you need a Suit Case, Bag or Trunk? If so, come to us and see what a saving you can make. Bags and Suit Cases, special at \$1.45, \$1.95, \$2.95, \$3.95, \$4.95 and up to \$15.

Boys' 50c
Khaki
Pants on
Sale, 39c



Boys' Blue
Serge
Suits,
All-Wool,
a Regular
\$4 Value,
on Sale,
\$2.85

Wholesale Manufacturers' Dull Season Is the Cause!

The Plymouth
CLOTHING CO.
501-503-505 FELIX ST.

Sale of Boys' Clothes

At a Reduction Price That Means a Savings of

20 Per Cent **30** Per Cent **35** Per Cent

The whole Spring season for the clothing manufacturers has been very backward. It made them either carry over thousands of garments or sacrifice them to stores of big buying powers such as our chain of four stores have at St. Joseph, Kansas City, Topeka and Emporia. No single store could handle the quantities. Don't put your buying off, come at once.



\$2.85 For Boys' All-Wool Suits with Two Pair of Reinforced Knicker Pants, coat made in nifty double breasted styles, in tans, grays and all-wool blue serges; a regular \$4.00 value.

\$4.85 For Boys' Fine Tailored Boys' Suits, with two pairs of full peg knicker pants, coat made long lapels, two button models; in new gray and tan diagonals. These suits sold in a regular way at \$7.50 and \$8.50.

\$1.95 For Boy's Wool Suits with two pair of staunch wearing knicker pants. We have about 1,000 suits in this lot comprising about 25 new nobby patterns that sold regularly at \$3.00 and \$3.50.

\$6.85 For Boy's Suits that sold for \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$15.00. This lot includes some of the Joseph S. Kolny & Co., and Becker Mayer & Co.'s finest productions, with all the features, as full peg pants, manish tailored coats, etc. It's a rare opportunity.

95c For Children's Wash Suits, that sold regularly at \$1.50, including the new military and sailor models, also sailor suits in plain white, chambras or fancy trimmed madras clothes.

Top Coats, in black and white Shepherd plaids, with velvet collar and patch emblem, for boys 2 1/2 to 10 years, that sold regularly at \$3.00, on sale.....

\$1.95

Wash Suits for children, in Russians, 2 1/2 to 7 years, and sailors 5 to 10 years, in chambras or good wearing madras cloths that are 75c values every- where; on sale.....

39c

Knicker Pants, for Boys 5 to 17 years, made double strong of boys' play; to be had in dark or light wool goods, 75c values, on sale.....

39c

Wash Suits—By drawing together short lines of our \$3.45, \$3.95 and \$4.95 lines, we show you the greatest values in sailors and Russians ever shown in St. Joseph, at.....

\$2.95

Mothers, Look at This Wash Suit Offer!

By special arrangements we have acquired the entire sample line of the "Mothers' Friend" Famous Wash Suits for boys and little boys, that is Russians for 2 to 7 years and Sailors from 5 to 10 years.

This offer includes many imported English Repes, either with or without sailor or military collar, also some low neck and short sleeve models and shore suits. Positively \$3.00 and \$3.50 values, at.....

\$1.95



Boys' 50c Porosknit Underwear, in union suits..... **35c**
Boys' Blouse Waists, 35c values on sale..... **19c**
Boys' Wool Knicker Pants, 75c values, on sale..... **45c**
Boys' Combed Egyptian Shirts and Drawers, 50c value, on sale..... **18c**
Boys' Telescope Straw Hats, 50c value, on sale..... **23c**

Boys' 50c Silk Lined Caps, blues or fancies..... **23c**
Boys' Soft Collar Attached Shirts 75c values, on sale..... **45c**
Children's Rompers, blue, fancy trimmed, 2 to 6 yrs, 39c value, at..... **19c**
Boys' 15c National Rubber Collars, on sale..... **10c**
Child's Middy Overalls, tan or blue, 39c value, on sale..... **19c**

Boys' Blue Serge Knickerbockers, full lined, on sale..... **85c**
Boys' Porosknit Weave Union Suits, 39c value, on sale..... **23c**
Boys' Double-sewed Blue Overalls, 50c quality, on sale..... **25c**
Boys' Felt Hats, all colors, \$1.50 value, on sale..... **95c**
Boys' Elastic Suspenders, 15c value, on sale..... **8c**

Black Cat Stockings for Boys and Girls, all sizes, on sale..... **9c**
Boys' and Children's Wash and Straw Hats, 75c value, on sale..... **45c**
Boys' Blouse Waists, in white or fancy madras cloths, 50c val., at..... **39c**
Boys' Soft Collars, with Ties to Match, 25c value, on sale..... **19c**
Boys' White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, on sale..... **1c**

Young Men's
Fine Button
College Caps,
on sale
50c

Young Men's Clothes All From Such Makers as "L" System, Becker - Mayer & Co. and Hart - Schaffner & Marx, at Special Prices During This Sale.



Young Men's Suits—At \$9.45 you get the choice of a wide range of fabrics and models that sold in a regular way at \$12.50 and \$15.00. Among them plain blue serge, fancy serge, new tans and grays; your choice at..... **\$9.45**

Blue Serge, Fancy Cassimeres and Worsteds. These suits are short lines of \$10.00 and \$12.50 qualities, all sizes, on sale..... **\$7.45**

Young Men's Full Silk Lined Blue Serge and Fancy Worsteds; hand tailored, hand turned edges, full peg trousers; \$20.00 value on sale..... **\$15**

Odds and Ends of \$7.50 and \$10.00 Young Men's Suits, in grays, tans, cassimeres, in sizes 13 to 21 years; \$7.50 and \$10.00 suits, on sale..... **\$4.85**

Hart, Schaffner & Marx Coat and Pants—Coat full lined and strictly hand tailored throughout; \$20.00 value, on sale..... **\$15**

All Our Lines of \$20.00 and \$22.50 Finest Suits, where only one, two and three of a kind remain, on sale now, at..... **\$17.50**

Young Men's Full Peg Pants, with 3-inch hem, in new light and dark cassimere; all \$3.00 values, on sale..... **\$1.95**

The Plymouth
CLOTHING CO.
501-503-505 FELIX ST.

Young Men's Trousers, in fancy cassimere, worsted and blue serge, 28 to 33 waist; all \$4.00 value, on sale..... **\$2.95**



FAIRY TALES FOR CHILDREN

Lady Tennant Argues Little Ones Need Sustenance for Their Thoughts and Fancies.

"Let children have fairy tales," urges Lady Tennant in the London Times, on the ground that early childhood does not need instruction so much as shape and sustenance for its own thoughts and fancies. It is through the old stories and the legends of great writers, she thinks, that children can best be put in possession of the freedom, which, in the words of Jean Paul Richter, makes them citizens of the divine city of Romance. Reading aloud to children she regards as of far-reaching importance. There is the instance of a child of five years who has been hearing with absorbing interest the story of Joseph and his brethren. Some days after he was telling his mother a story and with glowing eyes he said: "And dreaming, I saw a king's throne, and the king's servant standing beside the throne." It was not difficult to trace the source of the impression that had led him to clothe his thoughts in such language.

Let the children have the old books read to them. There will come days when they will prefer to read an excellent modern detective story, or to buy a magazine. We must remind ourselves that possibly they would be priggish if they did otherwise; not should, we I think, on any account check reading of any kind. But in the early days when they are still being read to, when they are so young that it lies in the mother's choice what they shall be hearing, then, I say, let them hear the old books, or, if the choice fall on books of later date, let them be the works of great writers.

WHY LOANS ARE NOT LENT

Nowadays the Exchange Is Not to Relieve the Necessitous and the Improvident.

Why is it banking houses always "loan" their huge sums of money, never by any chance "lend" them? "Lend" is the true verb, while "loan" was exclusively the noun. How came it about that "to loan" has uniformly supplanted "to lend"?

The purists make a great fuss about this. They insist that the stupid and untaught financial world has foisted upon the language a substantive verb when no new verb was needed; when the ancient and established usage was "to lend." But prior to the modern development of business enterprise, when money was lent it was bestowed upon the borrower either for temporary use without compensation, as a mark of favor or patronage, or by the professional money lender who, taking advantage of persons in extremities of need, demanded usurious interest. This Anglo-Saxon verb today retains its ancient connotation. When it was coined the productive power of money was unknown, and the wealth of rich men was locked up for safety and kept out of the channels of commerce. Nowadays, by devices of credit and rapid intercommunication, it is kept constantly working in productive enterprises. Immense loans are made, no longer to relieve the necessitous and the improvident, but to stimulate industry and to enable the borrower as well as the lender to reap a profit in his transactions. Money is "loaned" in this sense. It is not lent.

Bookeller Felled With a Book.

Tom Osborne, the bookeller, was one of "that mercurial race" to which the delicacy of the poet is sometimes ascribed.

Osborne, irritated by what he thought an unnecessary delay on the part of Johnson, went one day into the room where Johnson was sitting and abused him in the most illiberal manner.

Johnson heard him some time unmoved, but at last losing all patience, he seized a huge folio and, aiming a blow at the bookeller's head, succeeded in sending him sprawling to the floor. Osborne alarmed the family by his cries, but Johnson, placing his foot on his breast, would not let him stir till he had exposed him in that situation, and then left him with this triumphant expression: "Lie there, thou son of dullness, ignorance and obscurity!"—Kearsley's "Anecdotes."

Symptoms Made to Order.

A young lady who appeared to be in perfect health entered the consulting room of a physician. "Doctor," she said, "is it absolutely essential that I go to Martenbad this year?" "Oh, perhaps not," the physician replied reassuringly. "Tell me fully your symptoms. What do you expect to cure at the springs?" "That is just what I came to you to find out, doctor," she confessed. "You see, I have got to talk father over. What do you go to Martenbad to be cured of?"

Surfeited.

"Can't I persuade you to subscribe for a copy of our latest book on north polar exploration?" "No, sir; you couldn't persuade me to take it as a gift. I spent four years carrying mails in North Dakota, two years driving a cab in Minneapolis, and I've just escaped from Duluth. Got a book on hunting in central Africa?"

Domestic Economy.

Doctor—It's twins. Proudpo—And yet they say two can live cheaper than one.

LUGGAGE "TOO EMOTIONAL"

Why the Drummer Had to Pay in Advance at a Hotel in Staunton, Va.

Representative Carter Glass of Lynchburg, Va., tells the following story and says that every word of it is true:

"I stopped off at Staunton one night not so very long ago and it was along about midnight when I alighted from the C. & O. train. With the exception of a couple of negroes and a big red-faced drummer I was the only passenger to get off. There wasn't any bus at the station and we—the drummer and I—had to hoof it to the hotel (there was only one). When we got there we woke up the night clerk who was also porter and bell-hop, and after I registered I stuck the pen back in the half pocket on the desk. My newly made acquaintance, the drummer, had registered before me and was ransacking with the night clerk.

"I'll have to ask you to pay in advance," remarked the clerk to the drummer.

"Isn't my luggage good enough security?" replied the traveling man, who had never traveled in Virginia before.

"I am afraid, old man, it is a little too emotional," answered the clerk with a yawn.

"Emotional?" questioned the tired guest.

"Sure, emotional. It's easily moved," explained the clerk.

"Well, that drummer had to pay his bill in advance. The clerk must have

stepped me up right away for an honest man, for my grip wasn't as big as this salesman's and I didn't have to settle until I was ready to check out the next morning."

LAKE LASTS FIVE MONTHS

During Rest of the Year the Balkan Peasants Raise Crops on Its Bed.

On the route from Gravosa, a Dalmatian port on the Adriatic, to Mostar, former capital of Herzegovina, is situated a lake of remarkable character and behavior—and of almost equally remarkable name. An English woman, Maude M. Holbach, writing of her travels through these two Balkan states lately annexed to the empire of Francis Joseph, Bosnia and Herzegovina, has thus described Lake Popovopolje:

For more than an hour we journeyed along the shores of a desolate mountain lake, shut in by barren mountains, which the guide book told us bears the unpronounceable name of Popovopolje, and is only a lake during five months of the year. It dries up in summer so completely that the ground can be cultivated. The inhabitants of its banks must have a singular experience to the dwellers in the villages along the Nile, who are accustomed to go about on dry land half the year and the other half by boat.

This lake puzzled us not a little when first we saw it, for the trees growing here and there out of the water plainly showed inundation; and on the other hand, the primitive little dugouts here and there on its banks showed that the inundation, if such, was expected and prepared for.

The waters are said to escape in summer through underground courses, and in proof of this a special kind of fish is found in this lake which could not otherwise get there.—Youth's Companion.

Why Capitals Burn.

Pennsylvania has had a capitol burned. Only a few weeks ago the Missouri capitol was burned, involving the destruction of a great mass of extremely valuable historical material.

A few years ago the Wisconsin capitol was destroyed by fire, and there also were consumed historical records of the greatest interest. Now the New York capitol has been fireproofed and the State Library, which included one of the most valuable historical collections in the country, has been destroyed. State capitals ought to be among the safest of structures. They are very expensive, and yet they seem to be rather subject to fires, and fires started therein burn with astonishing rapidity. We fear there is too much political contract work in them.—Philadelphia Record.

Missed Opportunity.

People who think it impossible to get something for nothing in New York are mistaken. An advertisement in a commercial paper a day or so ago announced the desire on the part of an oil company to give away several thousand five-gallon oil cans and the wooden cases containing them to any one who would take them away from the piers in New York and Brooklyn, where they are stored. Cynical New Yorkers were inclined to think it an April fool joke, but it was not.

Knew More Than All of Them.

The Lawyer—Are you acquainted with any of the men on the jury?

The Witness—Yes, sir; more than half of them.

The Lawyer—Are you willing to swear that you know more than half of them?

The Witness—Say, if it comes to that, I'm willing to swear that I know more than all of them put together.

Went for the Same Reason.

"What makes the crowd gather so over there?"

"Oh, vulgar curiosity. Let's go over."—From the Silent Partner.

CHINESE COMPANY FINANCE

President Declares Himself Unworthy to Fill Position and Police Break Up Meeting.

Chinese company finance appears to differ from the English. At a shareholders' meeting of the Anhui railway and mining corporation the other day the hall was decorated with shrubs and emblems such as the dragon and phoenix.

The president's first announcement was that he proposed to elect another president, as he felt himself too stupid and incompetent to discharge his duties any longer—showing a distinct advance on the ordinary system, under which this proposal generally emanates from the shareholders.

A letter was then read from the vice-president to the effect that he was ill, but hoped the meeting would keep on sitting until he came. (Applause.)

What the financial position may be of the shares of the company we do not know, or the amount (if any) of the dividend, but both are probably low, as the meeting became disturbed and had to be brought to a close by a detachment of police and 30 soldiers.

(Note by our stock exchange expert.—Buy Chinese railways wherever obtainable; they appear to be honestly conducted.)—Black and White.

A PROPER PERSPECTIVE

An Italian Figures That Mankind, After All, Is Only a Wee Part of the World.

How little mankind signifies in the scheme of nature is shown by a rather morose calculation of the Italian Professor Zuccharini, who has figured out, among other things, that estimating the world's population as 1½ billion the whole human race at present living could stand comfortably shoulder to shoulder in an area of 500 square miles.

Taking the number of generations in the past 6,000 years as 200, the room taken up by them all on the above plan would only be the size of Germany, or for the sake of comparison less than the area of the state of Colorado. To bury all the people on earth would need a graveyard little larger than that area.

If the dust left by each body be estimated at one-tenth cubic yard, which is a liberal estimate, it would cover only 40 square miles to a depth of about three feet. This certainly seems insignificant compared with the great coral reefs and other immense deposits built up by the shells of tiny infusoria.

Credit, Yes; Money, No.

James J. Hill does not like to give money to people who know little of business. The widow of a former friend came to him one day. She wanted a small loan with which to open a boarding house.

"Sorry, Mrs. Blank," said busy Mr. Hill, "but I can't let you have any money. Go and start your boarding house."

"But I can't without money, Mr. Hill. I must pay rent and buy furniture and many things."

"Nothing of the kind, Mrs. Blank," said Mr. Hill. "Go and get a good house; get a bill for six months' rent; furnish the house. Send bills to me. I'll pay 'em. Sorry I can't let you have any money. Good day, and good luck to you."—The Sunday Magazine.

Gave Overseas as Alms.

Mayor William F. Connery of Lynn, Mass., came close to obeying the Scriptural injunction concerning charity to the very letter when he took off a pair of rubbers and gave them to an old man. The mayor was hurrying home for luncheon, when the old man asked him for 50 cents.

The mayor said: "I haven't it. What do you want it for?" "I need a pair of rubbers," said the old man. The mayor saw that the man's shoes were full of holes. "Here, take mine," said he, peeling off the footgear. They were an excellent fit, and the beggar departed loud in his praises.

Great Concrete Bridge.

There was recently opened for traffic at Auckland, New Zealand, a reinforced concrete bridge, which contains the largest masonry arch in existence. The structure consists of nine approach spans of from 48 to 81 feet, and a great central arch of 220 feet. The latter is hinged at the abutments and at the center.

It consists of two separate ribs, connected by cross struts, with a floor resting on slender columns built up from the ribs. Provision is made for a 24-foot roadway and two six-foot sidewalks.—Scientific American.

Matter of Breathing.

Teachers will be interested in the experiments of Dr. Noble, connected with the New York schools. He finds that many boys are vicious looking and bad because they do not breathe properly. One boy who scowled at his teacher and frequently played truant, after a course in breathing lessons became a bright, upright-looking boy and fond of school.

Much More Worth Inspecting.

"Johnny, you have been fighting. I can tell it by the look in your eye."

"Yes, mother, and you ought to see the look in the other boy's eye."

—Buray Stories.

Hides Higher Wool Steady

SALT CURED HIDES

	No. 1	No. 2
Natives, Short-Haired.....	11½c	10½c
Side brands, over 40 flat.....	10c*	
Side brands, under 40 flat.....	9c	
Bulls and stags, flat.....	8½c	
Bulls, side branded flat.....	9c	
Green salt cured glue flat.....	6½c	
Green salt cured deacons, each.....	50c@55c	
Slunks, each.....	25c@15c	
Green uncured hides 1½c less than same grade cured.		
Green half cured 3-4c less than cured.		
Horse hides, green, No. 1.....	\$2.50@3.00	
Horse hides, No. 2.....	\$2.50@2.00	
Green pony hides and glue.....	\$1.50@75c	
Sheep pelts, green.....	\$1.00@75c	
Dry, according to wool, per pound.....	9c@7c	

DRY HIDES

Dry flint butcher, heavy.....	17c
Dry flint fallen, heavy.....	16c
Dry flint, under 16 pounds.....	16c
Dry salt, heavy.....	13c
Dry culls.....	10c

TALLOW

Tallow, No. 1.....	5c
Tallow, No. 2.....	4c
Beeswax.....	15c@25c

WOOL

Missouri, Iowa and Similar

Choice medium combing.....	18@20c
Medium clothing and combing, mixed.....	16@18c
Low and braid.....	14@16c
Light fine and fine medium.....	15@12c
Heavy fine.....	13@12c

Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma

Bright medium.....	15@18c
Dark medium.....	14@12c
Light fine.....	14@11c
Heavy fine.....	11@10c

Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Texas

Light medium.....	15@13c
Light fine.....	14@11c
Heavy fine.....	11@10c

Deductions on burry wool from 3@5c per pound. Short, earthy or defective stock proportionately lower.

Angora mohair, 12 months, 17@20c; common, burry and defective, half price.

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Jumped Seven Feet.

"Any news down my way?" repeated the farmer, as he stopped his team and bit a chew off his plug. "Well, I kin give you a little bit, I guess. It hasn't earthquakes nor cyclones, but it does purty well for our place."

"Well?" queried the tollgate man. "Well, the news is that Jim Williams' wife's canary bird got out of the cage the other day and she had to chase it more'n two hours to get it back."

"That isn't much news."

"Nope, I s'pose not, but I was saving the best for the last."

"And what is it?"

"Why, a tin poddler came along and bet Joe Harkins that he could outjump him, and Joe held his breath and jumped seven feet and won the bet, and it's already settled that we are to run him for the legislature next fall."

A Dignified Function.

George Ade was out walking with a guide in Kyoto, Japan, when he observed a great procession—approaching, and he paused while it passed. The people wore gay apparel, and carried banners with Japanese inscriptions. Their faces were grave. They were mournfully chanting to the accompaniment of tom-toms, cymbals and drums. It was a long procession. Ade took off his hat with due respect to the unknown dead. Finally he turned to his guide and asked:

"Buddha?"

"The guide shook his head.

"Shinto?" inquired Ade.

Again the guide shook his head.

"Was not that a funeral procession?" asked Ade.

"No," said the guide. "That's the way of advertising. It is tooth powder for sale."—The Sunday Magazine.

Bravery That Came Easy.

"Father, I have been reading in this history of America that many of the men who fought in the revolutionary war left their plows standing in the furrows to go and take up arms against the British. It was very brave of them to do that, wasn't it?"

"Yes, my son, very brave. Still, it will not be hard for anyone who has had experience in the business of following a plow over stumpy, stony ground to understand why those good men and true were perfectly willing to accept any excuse for trying something else."

Fine for the Coroners.

A young man in Wyoming seated himself over a hundredweight of dynamite and then exploded it. And the energetic coroners of four Wyoming counties, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer, held separate inquests with the usual fees.

Don't Stunt Pigs with Corn

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Swift's Digester Tankage

(60 per cent Protein)

Start the pigs with a little Tankage, gradually increasing to one-half pound a day for each pig. Feed the Tankage with Cornmeal, wet or dry, and your pigs will gain one-third more than neighbor's pigs on corn and grass.

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No. 1 Brandy, Jugs or bottles.....3.50
Maryland Rye, Jugs or bottles.....3.00
Tennessee White Corn Whisky.....2.50
Old Anderson Whisky.....2.50
Kentucky Bourbon Whisky.....2.25
Holland Gin, Jugs or bottles.....\$1.00 to \$4.00
Brandy, grape, apple, peach.....\$1.00 to \$4.00
Port Wine.....\$1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 and 4.00
Sherry Wine.....\$1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 and 4.00
Angelic Wine.....\$1.25, 1.50 and \$2.00

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