

# STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

A Daily Commercial Newspaper for Modern Farmers and Stockmen and an Advertising Medium that Reaches the Buyers

Vol. XI, No. 167.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1908

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## DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 60 Cars, 1,558 Cattle; 131 Cars, 9,778 Hogs; 19 Cars, 4,498 Sheep.

## STEER TRADE RULED STRONG

Moderate Run of Beeves Included Fair Showing of Attractive Heavy Grades.

## BEST HERE MADE \$5.50 TO \$5.65

Trade in Cows and Heifers Unchanged—Calves Steady—Stock Cattle Values on Lower Turn, Big Supply on Hand and Country Demand Restricted—Hogs Opened Strong to Nickel Higher—Sheep Higher, Lambs Steady to Strong, Ewes Made \$5.50 and Best Lambs \$6.75.

RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1908.

	1908	1907	Dec. Inc.
Cattle	102,041	102,885	5,414
Hogs	545,671	450,877	145,194
Sheep	144,549	178,121	8,172
Horses	4,423	7,174	21,571

LIVE STOCK IN SIGHT.

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RECEIPTS BY CARS.

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## CATTLE.

Market Active and Strong on Light Run of Steers.

The local market shows a good increase in the supply of cattle compared with last week, while in the four day total at five points there is an apparent falling off, although the shrinkage has not been large. The increase at this point for the week is 2,360.

While the supply here has shown the increase the demand for all classes of beef steers has been generally good and the market has shown a leaning to strength, so much so that at this time prices for practically all grades of steers can be conservatively quoted 10 to 15 cents higher than a week ago.

Today there was but a moderate showing of steers on hand and under a ready demand prices were easily sustained on a steady to strong basis of recent advances and good clearance was made early in the day.

There were no prime quality or big weight steers offered, supplies running mostly to light and medium weights, but with a few loads of strong medium weights selling at \$5.50 to \$5.65. Bulk of steers were of grades such as have been selling in a range of \$4.00 to \$5.00, while common to fair light killers are quotable at \$4.00 and \$4.50, although nothing but odds and ends sell below that \$4.00.

DEBBERED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEER.

No.	Av. Price	No.	Av. Price
17.....	1850.50	25.....	1248.50
18.....	1850.50	26.....	1248.50
19.....	1850.50	27.....	1248.50
20.....	1850.50	28.....	1248.50
21.....	1850.50	29.....	1248.50
22.....	1850.50	30.....	1248.50
23.....	1850.50	31.....	1248.50
24.....	1850.50	32.....	1248.50
25.....	1850.50	33.....	1248.50
26.....	1850.50	34.....	1248.50
27.....	1850.50	35.....	1248.50
28.....	1850.50	36.....	1248.50
29.....	1850.50	37.....	1248.50
30.....	1850.50	38.....	1248.50
31.....	1850.50	39.....	1248.50
32.....	1850.50	40.....	1248.50
33.....	1850.50	41.....	1248.50
34.....	1850.50	42.....	1248.50
35.....	1850.50	43.....	1248.50
36.....	1850.50	44.....	1248.50
37.....	1850.50	45.....	1248.50
38.....	1850.50	46.....	1248.50
39.....	1850.50	47.....	1248.50
40.....	1850.50	48.....	1248.50
41.....	1850.50	49.....	1248.50
42.....	1850.50	50.....	1248.50
43.....	1850.50	51.....	1248.50
44.....	1850.50	52.....	1248.50
45.....	1850.50	53.....	1248.50
46.....	1850.50	54.....	1248.50
47.....	1850.50	55.....	1248.50
48.....	1850.50	56.....	1248.50
49.....	1850.50	57.....	1248.50
50.....	1850.50	58.....	1248.50
51.....	1850.50	59.....	1248.50
52.....	1850.50	60.....	1248.50
53.....	1850.50	61.....	1248.50
54.....	1850.50	62.....	1248.50
55.....	1850.50	63.....	1248.50
56.....	1850.50	64.....	1248.50
57.....	1850.50	65.....	1248.50
58.....	1850.50	66.....	1248.50
59.....	1850.50	67.....	1248.50
60.....	1850.50	68.....	1248.50
61.....	1850.50	69.....	1248.50
62.....	1850.50	70.....	1248.50
63.....	1850.50	71.....	1248.50
64.....	1850.50	72.....	1248.50
65.....	1850.50	73.....	1248.50
66.....	1850.50	74.....	1248.50
67.....	1850.50	75.....	1248.50
68.....	1850.50	76.....	1248.50
69.....	1850.50	77.....	1248.50
70.....	1850.50	78.....	1248.50
71.....	1850.50	79.....	1248.50
72.....	1850.50	80.....	1248.50
73.....	1850.50	81.....	1248.50
74.....	1850.50	82.....	1248.50
75.....	1850.50	83.....	1248.50
76.....	1850.50	84.....	1248.50
77.....	1850.50	85.....	1248.50
78.....	1850.50	86.....	1248.50
79.....	1850.50	87.....	1248.50
80.....	1850.50	88.....	1248.50
81.....	1850.50	89.....	1248.50
82.....	1850.50	90.....	1248.50
83.....	1850.50	91.....	1248.50
84.....	1850.50	92.....	1248.50
85.....	1850.50	93.....	1248.50
86.....	1850.50	94.....	1248.50
87.....	1850.50	95.....	1248.50
88.....	1850.50	96.....	1248.50
89.....	1850.50	97.....	1248.50
90.....	1850.50	98.....	1248.50
91.....	1850.50	99.....	1248.50
92.....	1850.50	100.....	1248.50

## COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

There were no new features in the market for cows and heifers. Supply was not large and there was a good general demand for all offerings. Prices were generally steady and a reasonable clearance was made. A few choice cows sold up to \$4.60, but the better grades were scarce and sales above \$4.25 were not numerous. In the heifer line, also, there was a slim showing of the good to choice grades and not many landed above \$4.50. Mixed lots were scarce and quality was poor.

Bulls sold readily at steady prices. Good shipping and export bulls sold at \$3.90 to \$4.35, and most of the good butcher grades brought \$3.60 to \$3.85, with bolognas largely at \$3.25 to \$3.50. The supply of calves was not large. There was a fairly active tone to the market and prices were generally steady.

## 3 hds. 574.45

3 hds. 574.45	3.....	878.4 15	
1.....	820.4 85	4.....	870.4 10
9 hds. 754.4 65	1.....	829.4 00	
3.....	830.4 85	4.....	850.4 00
2.....	730.4 69	3.....	788.4 85
1.....	840.4 50	2.....	888.4 10
2.....	875.4 50	5.....	888.4 30
7.....	875.4 50	1.....	880.4 30
3.....	870.4 50	1.....	890.4 60
1.....	890.4 25	3.....	730.4 40

## COWS.

1.....	1280.5 05	4.....	1145.3 55
3.....	1373.4 60	5.....	1090.3 50
1.....	1240.4 50	3.....	970.3 60
2.....	1320.4 50	2.....	970.3 60
1.....	1230.4 50	3.....	1090.3 50
4.....	1120.4 25	7.....	1048.3 45
1.....	1110.4 25	2.....	810.3 40
2.....	1170.4 25	2.....	943.3 35
1.....	1370.4 25	1.....	1040.3 35
2.....	1290.4 25	2.....	1010.3 35
7.....	1041.4 15	3.....	1148.3 25
3.....	920.4 10	2.....	1040.3 25
5.....	1083.4 10	3.....	1013.3 25
1.....	1130.4 10	2.....	925.3 25
1.....	1090.4 00	1.....	940.3 25
2.....	1290.4 00	1.....	960.3 25
2.....	1035.4 00	4.....	870.3 15
1.....	1090.4 00	7.....	944.3 15
2.....	1005.4 00	7.....	1040.3 10
1.....	1170.4 00	2.....	965.3 15
1.....	1220.4 00	7.....	850.3 00
1.....	1190.4 00	3.....	1110.3 00
5.....	1174.3 85	1.....	890.3 00
3.....	920.3 70	1.....	835.3 00
16.....	915.3 55	9.....	852.3 00
1.....	1110.3 50	8.....	911.2 90
5.....	1063.3 80	1.....	860.2 85
1.....	1095.3 70	1.....	893.2 80
1.....	1040.3 75	1.....	900.2 75
7.....	1001.3 75	2.....	885.2 70
4.....	1130.3 75	4.....	890.2 70
1.....	1285.3 25	1.....	1280.3 50
1.....	1101.3 75	5.....	838.2 65
1.....	1090.3 75	9.....	785.2 60
3.....	850.3 75	3.....	733.2 60
4.....	1095.3 70	1.....	875.2 60
3.....	1130.3 70	1.....	875.2 60
1.....	1078.3 65	1.....	890.2 50
2.....	880.3 65	1.....	810.2 50
1.....	1120.3 60	3.....	780.2 50
2.....	925.3 60	3.....	815.2 50

## PIGS AND LIGHTS—193 BLY AND UNDER

No. Ave. Price	No. Ave. Price	No. Ave. Price	
88.....	194.4 35	98.....	182.4 0 25
77.....	198.4 40	82.....	199.4 25
84.....	194.4 35	79.....	192.4 25
80.....	192.4 30	79.....	191.4 25
81.....	171.4 30	101.....	228.4 25
75.....	194.4 30	106.....	170.4 25
76.....	181.4 25	107.....	197.4 25
65.....	179.4 25	127.....	188.4 25
84.....	182.4 20	128.....	164.4 25
89.....	172.4 20	165.....	164.4 0 50
85.....	177.4 20	101.....	164.4 0 50

## HEAVY AND MIXED—200 LBS. AND OVER

75.....	806.4 50	88.....	212.4 0 45
81.....	804.4 50	80.....	220.4 35
62.....	205.4 45	73.....	262.4 0 35
61.....	810.4 45	74.....	224.4 35
48.....	310.4 45	73.....	240.1 80 35
56.....	284.4 45	69.....	240.4 35
62.....	284.4 45	69.....	240.4 35
70.....	248.4 45	40.....	249.4 35
62.....	321.4 45	68.....	240.4 35
56.....	284.4 45	69.....	240.4 35
58.....	335.4 45	42.....	271.4 35
57.....	295.4 45	42.....	271.4 35
59.....	259.1 00	42.....	271.4 35
84.....	243.4 45	80.....	219.4 0 45
74.....	249.4 45	80.....	219.4 0 45
80.....	236.4 40	84.....	200.4 35
47.....	260.4 40	88.....	222.4 35
67.....	243.4 40	81.....	222.4 35
65.....	246.4 40	82.....	224.4 35
76.....	242.4 40	80.....	212.4 35
68.....	254.4 40	75.....	205.4 35
66.....	250.4 40	81.....	208.4 35
77.....	215.4 40	81.....	208.4 35
75.....	235.4 40	81.....	208.4 35
64.....	265.4 40	81.....	208.4 35
69.....	243.4 40	81.....	208.4 35
82.....	218.4 40	81.....	208.4 35
85.....	253.4 40	81.....	208.4 35
82.....	242.4 40	81.....	208.4 35
82.....	246.4 40	81.....	208.4 35
64.....	302.4 40	81.....	208.4 35
68.....	231.4 40	81.....	208.4 35
85.....	259.4 40	81.....	208.4 35
74.....	229.4 40	81.....	208.4 35
69.....	240.4 40	81.....	208.4 35
75.....	240.4 40	81.....	208.4 35
75.....	218.4 40	81.....	208.4 35
79.....	217.4 40	81.....	208.4 35
81.....	222.4 40	81.....	208.4 35
80.....	212.4 40	81.....	208.4 35
91.....	205.4 40	81.....	208.4 35
81.....	209.4 40	81.....	208.4 35
77.....	226.4 40	81.....	208.4 35
75.....	210.4 40	81.....	208.4 35
88.....	202.4 40	81.....	208.4 35

## SOUTH OMAHA, NEB., MARCH 5—

Special to The Journal: The Drivers Telegram reports: Cattle—Receipts, 2,000. Market steady; top \$5.60; cows and heifers strong; stockers slow; calves steady. Hogs—Receipts, 13,500. Market mostly steady, few higher; top \$4.50; bulk, \$4.25 to \$4.40. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000. Market firm; lambs \$6.80.

## STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

Trade in stockers and feeders today had dull tone and tendency of prices was toward a lower level. Outgoing trade, the past ten days has been very light and a liberal supply of young cattle has piled up in the hands of regular dealers. Under the circumstances buyers were not disposed to add to their present holdings, this morning except at reduced prices. The fresh supply was not large, but the market dragged along all forenoon and prices were generally 10 to 15c lower. Trashy light weight steers were extremely difficult sellers at the lower range. Yard traders have a big showing of stockers and feeders on hand and are anxious for an outlet for their holdings. The supply embraces everything from stock calves to good fleshy feeders and any want of the country can be supplied from the present assortment at reasonable prices.

Not many stockers were available this morning. For the few offered prices ruled firm at recently advanced quotations.

## STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

4.....	977.4 50	4.....	780.4 00
12.....	986.4 50	2.....	770.4 00
2.....	840.4 05	1.....	890.4 00

## YEARLING AND CALVES.

3.....	648.4 15	1.....	670.4 00
2.....	642.4 10	2.....	370.4 50
1.....	400.4 10	4.....	490.8 25
2.....	600.4 10	1.....	580.8 25
3.....	548.4 00		

## FEEDING COWS AND STOCK HEIFERS.

2.....	555.8 30	1.....	430.8 20
1.....	550.8 25	1.....	420.8 15
4.....	480.8 20	4.....	422.8 10
1.....	630.8 25	1.....	500.8 00
1.....	580.8 25	4.....	590.8 00
2.....	560.8 20	4.....	580.8 00
2.....	600.8 20	3.....	725.8 00
3.....	550.8 20	3.....	775.8 20

## PACKERS' PURCHASES YESTERDAY.

	Av. Price	No.
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AT THE THEATRES TONIGHT. Crystal—Advanced Vaudeville. Lyric—Renfrow's Stock Co.

BRIEF CITY NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Justus, 420 Lee street, are the parents of a 10 1/2 pound baby girl, which arrived yesterday morning. Ben Frans and family are moving to Kingsher, Okla., where they will make their home. J. D. Flowers of Perkins, Okla., is moving his family to East Missouri avenue.

LEONARD LIVES.

Colleagues Wed Many in Judge's Absence. When presiding Judge Leonard returns today from a trip in Texas he will be the "foremost" man in the courthouse, if his colleagues, Lee R. Jackson, can be taken for authority. The reason, so Jackson says, for Leonard's soreness will be the fact that two weddings have been performed by him and Judge Akers since Leonard left, and the absent judge would most assuredly have connected two or more of them, at least. And each one of the marriages was accompanied by a big fat fee, too. That is what will hurt, Jackson says.

MILINERY CLASS.

Young Women's Christian Association Adds to Industrial Work. The Y. W. C. A. classes in cookery have completed their first twelve lessons and will immediately commence on the second six. Much interest has been manifested in this department and those in charge are very much enthused.

TURKEY DINNER FOR BIRTHDAY

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Scott, 122 West Valley street, entertained at a turkey dinner Tuesday, in honor of Mrs. Scott's fifty-second birthday anniversary. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hickerson, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Coats of Willow Brook, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gould, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Robertson of Agency, Mrs. J. D. Barbee and J. L. Barbee of Wallace, Fred K. Dawson of Deerfield, Kan.; Joseph O'Brien, J. Croft, Mr. and Mrs. James McKee, Mrs. Adam Scott and daughter Velva, Miss Clementine Scott and the host and hostess.

SOMETHING WE ALL DON'T KNOW

Many Men Are Kionophiles or Kionomaniacs.

The round white missile was well aimed, and with a laugh the professor dug the cold snow out of his ear. "I am a kionophile and so are you," he said. "In fact, we are all kionophiles, while some of us are kionomaniacs. A kionophile is a snow-lover," he explained, "one whose heart warms at sight of the fresh white snow, one who loves the snow as Beethoven loved music. Yes, we are all kionophiles. A kionomaniac loves the snow to madness. A snowfall makes him temporarily insane. You have seen such people—frits or children—everybody has. Beside himself, the kionomaniac bounds from the house, leaps yelling into a great drift, rolls about madly, kicks and flounders in the deep snow with shrieks of joy.

MORAL: PAY YOUR PHYSICIAN.

Here's a Word or Two in Defense of the Family Doctor.

Did you ever notice how reluctant some people are about paying the doctor? When stricken with a severe pain in the epigastrium about two p. m. they cry out in affliction, for they feel the damp of death upon their brows. Nothing to do but telephone Dr. Sewemups to come at once. He has been to Cheney and back since the pool-room closed for the night, but he rubs his aching eyes, puts on his clothes and pulls out into the frosty air for another three miles and back. He finds the patient suffering from gastric fermentation from having over-eaten his stomach. The disorder is easily remedied, and the man soon gets about his business and forgets all about it. Thirty days later he gets a bill for four dollars, and it makes him angry. He forgets the pain (there's no such thing as pain), the doctor's staid ride in the dark of the moon when he ought to have been asleep, and he forgets to pay the bill, or grumbles about it as though it were an extortion that ought to be punishable by legal process or otherwise. Moral: If you don't want to pay the doctor, don't send for him.—Lincoln (Neb.) State Journal.

Brides, American and French.

The American girl is brought up to think much more of herself than of her marriage. It is the natural course of events, it suits her desire to confer upon some ardent suitor her good graces, then she will marry; not otherwise. The French girl is brought up to look upon marriage as an obligation in itself, something she owes society. She has no choice in the matter, and, indeed, so confined and narrow is her jeune fille life, that marriage with no matter what young man her parents may select appears to her as the sea-means of emancipation. We do not mean to insinuate that marriages now, as in the eighteenth century, are consummated against the will and inclination of the bride, who appears under such circumstances as a victim; but we mean clearly to show that, whereas with us the suitor is looked upon with condescension, in France, when accepted, he is considered veritably as the Lohengrin, the knight who has come to free a Sleeping Beauty from her enforced and useless idleness.—Mrs. John Van Vorst, in Ainslee's.

Ambitious Indians.

The Cherokee, who tracked De Soto's footsteps for many weary days while he was marching through the southern forests and swamps, and who later welcomed Oglethorpe to Georgia, are the most advanced Indians in civilization and the most eager for education, spending \$200,000 a year on their schools and colleges, says the Indian School Journal. The Chickasaws have five colleges, with 400 students, maintained at a yearly cost of \$47,000. They also have 12 district schools, costing \$16,000. The Choctaws have 150 schools, in some of which the higher branches are taught. The Seminoles, one of the smaller tribes, have ten colleges and 65 common schools, with a total attendance of 2,600.

Must Be Sound Sleepers.

Lightning recently struck a farm near Largentiere, France, with extraordinary results. The roof of the house—in which the farmer, his wife, and two children were sleeping—was torn off and thrown into a field 50 yards away. The balcony of the house was smashed to pieces, as were the cooking range, table and cupboards in the kitchen. Neither the farmer nor any of his family was awakened by the lightning, and when in the morning they found their home wrecked, they could not, for a time, make out what had happened.

REV. SHEPPARD RESIGNS.

The Rev. H. E. Sheppard, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal church, has handed his resignation to the board of trustees, to take effect the first of April. The Rev. Mr. Sheppard has resigned in order that he might accept a call from Basin, Wyo. The resignation of the Rev. Mr. Sheppard makes the second minister in the suburb to resign within the past week.

A WET TORPEDO

By CHESTER BARNETT.

The charged rails and oil-soaked ties threw up quivering rays of heat to meet the down-beating flames of the sun. It seemed to John Hains that the two forces met and fought at the height of his head. Perspiration streamed out of every pore of his face and his eyeballs burned. He shifted the kit of trackwalker's tools from one weary shoulder to the other and glanced with a sigh to the cool shade of the tropical Arkansas woods to right and left. Though not a breath of air was stirring on the track, gentle breezes swayed the branches of the oaks and poplars and rustled the leaves of the hazelnut bushes. Across a stile that climbed the barbed-wire right-of-way fence sleepy cattle lay in the shade and gazed on the weary Hains with placid contempt.

Hains looked up and down the track. He had walked steadily for 17 minutes without rest, and nature began to rebel. No man was in sight. He would—but Number 4 was about due at this point, and it was an even chance that the road master would be riding with the engineer. If so he would have a sharp weather eye out for trackwalkers. With a gentle Arkansas oath Hains trudged onward.

As if to reward his virtue, ten steps further on and half concealed in the weeds that grew up disobediently along the right of way, he saw a velocipede. Hains started, and joyous remembrance of his features. The speeder belonged to the bridge watchman whose shanty he had passed 20 telegraph poles back. What was to hinder him from using the machine? He would ride the remaining two miles of his track and replace the speeder on his way back. With the joy of the suddenly rescued he whipped out his switch key and removed the lock from the wheel.

The rails clicked off pleasantly under the sweep of the man's powerful arms and a grateful wind fanned his hot forehead. Four miles to the rear he could see the smoke of Number four's engine rising lazily on the air. "Takin' water at Olney," he said aloud. "Reckon I can make it to the top 'fore she gets here." He mounted and sped along swiftly, keeping a practiced eye out for loose bolts and low joints. He pulled out onto the long curve of trestle 29 which crosses Black lake. Suddenly an object on the rail at the end of the bridge caught his eye. He grasped the brake and bore down hard. But it was too late to stop. As the wheel of the speeder crossed the object there was the deafening report of a torpedo. A man jumped into the track in front of Hains.

"What in h— are you doin' here?" he demanded, furiously.

"What's wrong with the track?" asked Hains, quickly reaching into his pocket for another torpedo to place on the rail. "That's the ticket," said the other in a relieved tone. "I didn't have another torpedo, and we was very desirous to have the engineer stop. Now take off your automobile and step this way," and to give his words weight he pointed a gun into Hains' startled eyes. The latter slowly obeyed as he glanced ruefully at the torpedo he had placed on the track. "Hurry up, you logzheader! Don't think you're trampin' ties. The train's comin' now and we're due down the track about a hundred yards. Besides we've got to decide whether to make you chief o' the tribe or feed you to the fishes in Black lake." Hains looked at him with hanging jaw as he lifted the speeder off the rails. "Hold on!" commanded the other, suddenly. "On second thought I reckon I'll ask you to carry me down on your machine. All aboard!" he remarked, facetiously, as he took his seat behind the reluctant Hains. There was the better speed by reason of the gun Hains felt pressed against the small of his back.

At the cut four other men stepped out from the underbrush and waited for them. "Who set off the torpedo?" asked one who seemed to be leader. "Oh, this pal o' mine did it accidentally," answered Hains' captor. "But he furnished another one in consideration of enjoyin' the benefits of the gang. What'll we do with him, Jim?" The leader eyed Hains curiously. "Gimme a gun and let me in on this," demanded the captive, eagerly. This raised a general laugh. But the leader called the men aside to a whispered consultation. Judgment passed, Hains was furnished with a gun. He prided it none the less that it was filled with exploded shells. "How much do you think we will make, fellows?" he asked, naively. "Oh, about five thousand apiece, sonny," answered the man who had brought Hains into camp. "Lucky thing you had that torpedo with you, though, or the devil wouldn't stop that engineer. He goes through here like a bat out o' h—"

At mention of the torpedo Hains' jaw fell. "Good Lordamighty!" he gasped. "That torpedo's wet! I put down the wrong one. That's one of 'em as fell in the water keg yestiddy."

"What!" came an enraged roar from the five.

"I didn't mean to do it, gentlemen, but I took it outen the wrong pocket. See, it's just like this un," and he

TO KEEP GRAVES GREEN.

The Latest Municipal Scheme to Be Tried in Vienna.

Having bought out the principal funeral companies in Vienna and assumed the responsibility for carrying on the undertaking business of the whole city, the municipality has decided to go a step further, writes a Vienna correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, by introducing a system of burial insurance covering not only the cost of the funeral and of the grave but also, when desired, the erection of a suitable monument in addition.

All this is to be carried out through the medium of Emperor Francis Joseph Jubilee Life Insurance company, an institution which forms yet another department to the city's municipal activity. The insurance covering funerals and graves will be divided into ten classes, the monthly premiums in which will range from 40 heller (4d.) to nine kronen (7s. 6d.).

The insured must be between the ages of 18 and 60, in good health, and not engaged in any dangerous occupation. In the event of death occurring within six months from the date of insurance the policy will be void and the premiums paid will be returned. Separate insurances must be effected for monuments, the premiums for which will range from one kronen (10d. to 16 kronen (13s. 4d.) a month. And finally by payment of a capital sum the company will agree to keep graves in order and to decorate and illuminate them on the feast of All Souls in every year so long as the cemetery is in existence.

This latest venture in the field of municipal enterprise is interesting for the various burial societies already formed in the city. And it also promises to be interesting for the monumental masons. As the city now owns extensive stone quarries, it is thought not unlikely that its next step will be to engage in the business of manufacturing and erecting funeral monuments.

JUST A LITTLE NEAR-SIGHTED.

Time for Business Man to Admit He Needed Glasses.

"Getting a little near-sighted, a little near-sighted; time's telling on him the way it did on poor old Bob Fitzsimmons," remarked John A. Gill, referring facetiously to his friend, Carlton C. Crane, in the office of the New York Central in the Flood building. "Had him down at Palo Alto for the carnival the other day. Moving along through the sidewalk crowds I missed him. Turned back. There he was standing, trying to look over the heads of the crowd. 'Come on,' I said; 'lets go see the bronco busting.' 'Sh!' he warned, '321, 325, 329; I'm counting 'em; gods, what a procession, 346, 352—'

"I looked across the street and caught a glimpse between two buildings of the sight that interested him. 'Four hundred and eleven,' he announced, and the little devils were riding around like wild Indians. Were those all professors' kids? 'Come, come, Carlton,' I said, 'you must wear glasses.' That was only the merry-go-round."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Not the Man.

Loafer (saluting perfect stranger)—I remember you, major, when we was in the regiment. Stranger—What—in the Ninety-ninth? Loafer—Yus, major. Stranger—"A" company? Loafer—Yus, major. Stranger—Always getting drunk? Loafer—I won't go so far as to deny as I took a drop extra now and then, major. Stranger—Discharged with ignominy for cowardice? Loafer—"Ardly that, major; for I al-lus did my duty. Stranger—Then you're not the man! —London Punch.

Americans Fond of Diamonds.

Careful official calculation has it that fashionable New York alone wears \$150,000,000 in precious stones. As to diamonds alone, \$7,900,000 worth of them in the rough were admitted into New York within the last five or six years. It is estimated that the duty on stones brought into America's greatest city during 1906 will amount to more than \$4,000,000, or nearly half the entire appropriation for the expenses of the custom house. —The World To-Day.

Sight Reading.

Mrs. Rusticus—Pa, our boy Tommy must be awful careless with that there automobile he got you to buy for him, up to the city. Mr. Rusticus—How so, ma? Mrs. Rusticus—Why, he writes in his here letter that he keps it in the garbage.

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Advertise in "The Journal."

KANSAS FOR TAFT

Delegates at Large to Republican National Convention Given Iron Clad Instructions.

LONG'S FRIENDS CONTROL

Policies of President Roosevelt and Record of Congressional Representatives Were Approved—Mullvane for National Committeeman.

Topoka, Kan., Mar. 5.—When the Republican state convention met here at noon Wednesday to name four delegates at large to Chicago, United States Senator Chester I. Long and Charles Curtis were sure of selection as two of the delegates. There was some question as to who would be selected to fill the other two places.

The resolutions of the convention are brief. They strongly endorse Secretary Taft as the choice of Kansas for the Republican presidential nominee and instruct the delegates to stand by him on every preliminary test and on every ballot.

The administration of President Roosevelt is enthusiastically approved. The work and the records of United States Senators Long and Curtis and the congressional delegation are also endorsed. There is no endorsement of state candidates or any attempt to outline a platform. This is left to the August primaries. The delegates are also instructed for D. W. Mullvane for national committeeman.

J. S. Simmons of Hutchinson nominated J. B. Adams of Eldorado for temporary chairman. J. N. Dolley of Maple Hill nominated Ansel R. Clark of Sterling. The roll was called. Adams received 725 votes and Clark 225. The total in the convention was 960 delegates.

Congressman J. M. Miller nominated Clyde Miller of Oaage City for secretary of the convention. As there was no opposition he was elected secretary by acclamation. W. Y. Morgan of Reno moved that the resolutions, credentials, permanent organization and rules and order of business committees be composed of nine members each. Here is the personnel of the credentials and resolutions, the ones which had the most important business:

Resolutions—W. Y. Morgan, Reno county; W. A. Jackson, Atchison; W. S. Jenks, Franklin; G. L. Boone, Labette; G. H. Lamb, Woodson; A. Q. Miller, Republic; F. B. Denman, Osborne; J. N. Venard, Ness; C. H. Lullin, Sedgewick.

Credentials—I. E. Lambert, Lyon county; W. E. Archer, Brown; Frank Sponable, Johnsons; S. C. Westcott, Cherokee; B. F. Emler, Chase; George F. Beatty, Saline; D. J. Hanna, Graham; W. B. Smith, Pawnee; H. E. King, Butler.

The resolutions committee met right after adjournment and decided on the resolutions. In addition to the Taft instructions other resolutions pointing with pride to the record and policies of the party and commending the leaders of the party were also prepared. The administrations of President Roosevelt and Gov. Hoch were specifically endorsed.

The convention elected D. J. Hanna, of Hill City, as permanent chairman. The following delegates to the Chicago convention were elected: United States Senators C. I. Long and Charles Curtis, Robert McGonigle, Colby, and Grant Hornaday, Fort Scott.

Willis J. Bailey, former governor, before he entered the convention, announced his withdrawal from the race for the Republican nomination for governor.

This convention probably will be the last state Republican convention to be held in Kansas. Hereafter candidates are to be chosen by primaries.

The First District Convention. Topoka, Kan., Mar. 5.—The First district congressional convention which met here Wednesday, endorsed the administration of President Roosevelt, strongly commended Secretary Taft as the next Republican presidential nominee and endorsed the state administration. The regular and special session of the late legislature was denounced and indorsement refused. Arthur Capper of Topeka and Cyrus Leland of Troy, were selected district delegates to Chicago. The delegates were instructed to vote for the nomination of Taft.

Sudden End to Hartje Case. Pittsburg, Mar. 5.—Augustus Hartje, a millionaire, John L. Welshons, a hardware merchant and friend of Hartje, and Clifford Rose, the negro coachman, who have been on trial in criminal court charged with conspiracy to blacken the character of Mrs. Mary Scott Hartje, were all acquitted Wednesday, binding instructions having been given to the jury to find such a verdict and place the costs of the case upon the county. The disposition of the case was not unexpected and is the first victory for Mr. Hartje since the beginning three years ago of the famous and unsuccessful litigation against his wife to secure a divorce.

A Special Attorney General Bribed. New York, Mar. 5.—Nathan Vidaver, a special deputy attorney general, was arrested Wednesday charged with attempted extortion. The action was brought by District Attorney Jerome who alleges that Vidaver by threats got \$500 from William Montgomery, formerly president of the Hamilton bank and now under indictment on charges of over certification.

MINERS HAVE TO WORK HARD.

Pay Good, But Labor is Very Heavy in the Klondike.

"Mining in the Klondike is strenuous work and after putting in a summer there the miner has fully earned a winter's rest," says an engineer who has just returned from the Klondike to spend the winter. "It's ten hours a day without any stop for Sundays, holidays or anything else, and if you can't stand the pace, out you go. On the dredges it is a little easier, for while the dredges are kept going all the time, the men work only eight hours, three shifts being used on each dredge. The pay is good, but the men are mighty glad when the season is over."

"Nearly all the mining in the Klondike country is done by big corporations. Their plan is to buy out all the mining claims on a stream in which they want to operate. A mining claim is 600 feet along the stream and 1,000 feet on each side of the center line of the stream. First they ledge out the bars and riverbeds for the entire length of their holdings, which may be ten or 12 miles and even more, and when this work is done they wash out the benches on the banks. They surely do clean up everything in the gold line."

"Wages are good in the mining country. Ordinary miners and laborers receive five dollars a day and found, and engineers seven and eight dollars a day and found. A sensible man can put up a nice little pile in a good season."

ADVICE FROM THE OPTIMIST.

Cultivate Humor and Scatter Blessings Around You.

Humor may not be a sixth sense or a seventh, but it ought to be one of the senses of the well-ordered human being. The man who has no sense of humor and who goes unhumorous and laughterless through his dreary existence may have the comfort of knowing the animals do not laugh and that the bray of the jackass comes nearest an expression of laughter in the animal creation, writes an optimist in the New York Times. He may have that comfort if he wants it. But he should not want it. The thoroughly serious man is of a piece with the patient and somber post that stands in the ground and holds up part of a fence till it rots off. He has a mission, but it is not a specially enviable one.

Blessed are the cartoonists and the satirists and the funmakers. For by enlarging upon our follies and foibles and conspiciuites they awaken us to their elements of the ridiculous and lead us with wisdom to temper exuberance. Blessed is the saving grace of humor. For where humor is, treason finds no fertile soil, deceit flourishes not, hypocrisy withers and dies, greed is tempered and reason only rules.

A Parliamentary Stratagem.

It was an informal session, after one of the regular meetings of a religious convention, that the New Hampshire minister told some of his best stories. "There is one man in our church," he said, "who is as good as gold, but so long-winded that he tires everybody out."

"At one time it was suggested by one of the deacons that in order to avoid the extreme length of this good man's remarks at prayer meeting we make a five-minute limit."

"This I inaugurated at the next meeting, and it was chereing to us all to see that when the long-winded man rose to speak he held his open watch in his left hand."

"When the limit was all but reached he said: 'Finding, my dear friends, that I have only a few seconds left in which to speak, and having much to say, I will throw the rest of my remarks into the form of a prayer.'—Youth's Companion.

The Goose Alarm.

There are burglar alarms to notify the householder when a burglar is seeking entrance, but an Illinois farmer has proved that there is something cheaper and just as good. If a goose is tied up by the leg in front or rear of a house at night, she will set up a vigorous cackle if anybody comes sneaking about. Her hearing is acute and her eyesight sharp, and she is better on the watch than a dog.

The farmer made 30 different experiments with the goose alarm, and in not one single instance did the goose fail to announce that there was some one moving about who ought to be attended to. If you are afraid of burglars, buy a goose. If you can afford it, buy two of them, so that one may help the other cackle.

Murder of the Innocents.

When a man gets very old he harms nobody except by living. He is of no use in the community. He is without a future. His mind is as feeble as his limbs are weak. This rapid world is not inclined to invest in a dismantled industrial plant. No such machinery for this age of rush. The man of capital is ready to invest in a prospect—but not a prospect of death. So the old, the poor, the helpless, even if helped just a trifle along the road to the grave, are saddened in their last moments by the reflection that they are inmates of the "poor-house."

The Method.

"What beautiful children's books they are getting out," said the shopper. "Yes," answered the salesman; "the best way to sell a child's book is to get up something that will interest and amuse the parents."

COAL TRADE GROWING

BITUMINOUS TONNAGE FAR MORE THAN OF ANTHRACITE.

Business in Soft Coal Has Quintupled Since Year 1885 and Has Grown 80,000,000 Tons Since 1903.

Baltimore, Md.—In a recent issue of the Manufacturers' Record, Mr. Fredrick E. Seward, the New York authority on coal industry, noting that the United States is now mining more than 1,000,000 tons of coal a day, writes:

"The year of 1907 was a record one for coal production of all kinds, and particularly is this shown in the output of bituminous coal, which aggregated a volume that would have been unthought of, say, even five years ago. Here we are with over 1,000,000 tons a day put out of the mines, and until a few weeks ago there was not 'enough to go around.' A few facts in regard to the growth of the soft coal trade of this country are of more than passing interest at this time. Only thirty-odd years ago Illinois and Pennsylvania took a year to produce a tonnage that now could be (and is) turned out in one month, while West Virginia in 1907 produced in less than a week as much coal as was produced in that state in the year 1869."

Particularly noticeable is the growth of the soft coal tonnage in the last half dozen years. It might reasonably be supposed that with output on such a large scale the rate of increase would become smaller, but it goes forward with mighty strides, and a prolongation of the line of output indicates a tonnage of 500,000,000 tons, 1,500,000 tons a day for every day in the year, practically, at a time no further distant than 1912. At present the bituminous tonnage is more than five times as great as the anthracite output. Pennsylvania continues to supply its full proportion of the entire output, and (including anthracite output) turns out nearly as much coal in 1894, and five times as great as in 1885.

The bituminous coal trade has quintupled since 1885. The increase alone of the year 1903, as compared with 1900, is as much as the whole aggregate output of the United States in all years prior to 1887, and since 1903 the tonnage has grown 80,000,000 tons.

Since 1896 the increase in tonnage has been constant (save for a standstill in 1904), and has amounted in all to 230,000,000 tons, and has nearly trebled the tonnage in ten years. The bituminous trade may now be said to be six times as large in volume as the anthracite business. It is three times as great now as it was no further back than 1885.

The output last year was as great as the total production for all years prior to 1874, and adding the output of 1906 and 1907 we have a tonnage equal to all the business prior to 1882. Scarcely less noticeable than the volume of bituminous business is the concentration of control, so that now a score or more companies control a tonnage equal to fully one-third of all the soft coal used in the United States, and as to the utilization of bituminous coal, there appears no reason, despite the large increase in tonnage, to change the assertion of a few years back that nearly one-half of the whole output, aside from that exported or used for coke-making, is used by the railway and steam navigation companies of the United States and Canada.

MAUD HAS HER BUSY DAY.

Meek-Eyed Mule Slips on Street and Seeks Revenge with Heels. San Antonio, Tex.—Maud the mule, a lop-eared quadruped who carries her daily alfalfa by hauling a Mexican peddler's cart, created great excitement on West Commerce street the other day. Maud was a meek-eyed mule with a look of patient resignation in her mournful eyes, but she carried a charge of dynamite in each hind heel.

While ambling down the street she slipped on the wet pavement and fell down, tangled in a maze of home-made harness. With great presence of mind she lay quietly until her driver sought to unravel the harness. Then she handed him a left foot jolt in the short ribs that sent him careening into the gutter.

"Johnny Buttinsky," who is present in every crowd, volunteered to release Maud from her toils. He got a swift kick on his hip pocket which placed him hors de combat, and thereupon he withdrew to the background. Finally Maud grew tired of her recumbent position and calmly arose.

Shaking her long ears in a coquetish manner, she meditatively kicked an innocent bystander into the gutter and then went to sleep, while the wounded driver attached the guy ropes to the cart.

To Alaska for Leap Year.

Freeland, Pa.—P. B. Ferry and James Brehm, handsome and athletic young miners of Upper Lehigh, have declared their intention of spending leap year in Alaska. "In order to avoid the impotunities of young ladies who may ask us to wed."

Ferry declared here that he was asked to become the husband of more than 30 girls last leap year, and Brehm had many more offers. Both are very good looking men in the prime of life. Each man is about 30 years, six feet tall, and weighs over 200 pounds.

LOST \$11,000 IS FOUND.

Price of Farm for Which Murder Was Done to Figure In Suit.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Eleven thousand dollars, the price of a West Virginia farm, for which one man was murdered and two others were hanged after conviction of the murder, has been found, where it has been hidden seven years, and now a contest is to be waged in the courts for the money between the heirs of the murdered man and the purchaser of the house in which the money was concealed.

A carpenter, repairing the old Harvey mansion, located five miles east of this city, had occasion to tear up a floor. Under it he found a strong box containing \$11,000, mostly in gold. The mansion was owned and occupied by Col. James Harvey, a wealthy retired farmer, until March 1900, when he was murdered. Shortly before his murder he had sold a farm in Marshall county for \$11,000.

John Mooney and Harry Friday who had criminal records, were surprised near the scene of the murder convicted upon circumstantial evidence, and hanged for the crime in the penitentiary at Moundsville.

The finding of the money makes it possible that the men hanged learned that Harvey received the currency and gold and killed him in an effort to steal it. Harvey, it is said, would have escaped death had he not resisted and torn the mask from one of the men and recognized him.

Since the murder A. S. Bell bought the old Harvey home on which the money was found. He contends that he bought the place, with "the house hold goods and all appurtenances thereto," and under this contract claims the \$11,000. Heirs of Harvey claim the \$11,000 and expect to file suit to recover it.

LIVE MAN DECLARED DEAD.

Texas Returns to Find That His Estate Is Settled.

Fort Worth, Tex.—When Tim Sullivan appeared at the cashier's window of the Fort Worth National bank the other day to draw \$420 he was informed that he was dead and that the administration had turned over the money to his relatives.

He was the most surprised man in Tarrant county. He is now busy endeavoring to prove that he is still alive, despite court orders and the administration of his estate.

Following the death of one Tim Sullivan in Fort Worth last spring, W. H. Smith was appointed temporary administrator of the estate.

In the pursuit of his duties as administrator Mr. Smith visited the various banks and located an account of Mr. Sullivan at the Fort Worth National bank, \$420 being on deposit there. In accordance with an order of the probate court he took possession of the \$420, and a few days later turned it over to a brother of the dead man, Richard Sullivan of Arlington.

In the meantime another Tim Sullivan appeared, and according to his bank book, the money belongs to him. Several lawyers will be employed to untangle the matter.

FOUND SKELETONS OF INDIANS.

Workmen Unearth Evidence of Epidemic or Massacre.

In digging a canal, which is to carry water from the Bell river power station of the Snow Mountain Water company, a gang unearthed an old Indian cemetery in the Bush ranch when the feet turned up a human skull a few feet below the surface, says the Baltimore American. Further investigation revealed many more skulls and a dozen were plowed up in making the cut.

Indications are that there are several hundred skeletons there. Two are now protruding from the side of the bank, one with its head toward the east and the other lying in the opposite direction, contrary to Indian custom. No implements of war or other things were found in the graves, and this, as well as the helter-skelter way the bodies appear to have been piled in, is taken as an indication that they were buried after an epidemic or massacre.

Old Indians of the Pomo tribe say that the Tartars once exterminated the Chamawa tribe, only two surviving. The Tartars and Chamawas were warlike and encroached on the Pomos, who had no warriors, but tilled the soil and made baskets.

IOWA MINES SHUT DOWN.

Fifteen Thousand Miners of State Will Be Thrown Out of Employment After April 1.

Des. Moines, Mar. 5.—A complete shutdown of the coal mines in Iowa, worked by 15,000 miners is threatened. The agreement now existing between the mine operators and the miners expires March 31, and because of the failure of miners and operators in Eastern states to reach an agreement last week it is probable that the miners and operators, who have heretofore followed the example of the Eastern states will not be able to make a new agreement before March 31. This would mean a discontinuation of work in every coal mine in Iowa and 15,000 men would be thrown into idleness.

The probability of the shutdown of the Iowa mines was discussed Tuesday night by John P. Reese, secretary and commissioner of the Iowa Coal Operators' association.

Mr. Reese expressed the opinion that the mines would undoubtedly be

shut down Apr. 1. He declared that he could see nothing which could prevent it in the face of the failure of the Eastern miners and operators to agree.

A General Debate.

Washington, Mar. 5.—The postoffice appropriation bill technically was under consideration in the house Wednesday but the discussion under license of general debate took a wide range. Speculation in cotton, finance, the tariff and a number of miscellaneous matters in turn occupied the whole time of the session. Mr. Sims (Tenn.) spoke in favor of the Burleson bill to abolish dealings in cotton futures; Messrs. Chaney (Indiana) and Lindberg (Minnesota), talked on the financial question, Mr. Hitchcock (Nebraska) pleaded for the placing on the free list of wood pulp and print paper and several others secured the floor for brief periods.

Looking for Anarchists.

San Francisco, Cal., Mar. 5.—Acting upon the order issued by Secretary Straus of the department of commerce and labor, providing for the deportation of all alien anarchists from the United States, the local immigration officials having jurisdiction over California will confer immediately with Chief of Police Biggy for the purpose of outlining a campaign against all anarchists in San Francisco, Los Angeles and other important cities in this state.

Cuban Receipts Fall Off.

Havana, Mar. 5.—The customs receipts at Havana for February amounted to only \$1,504,730, which is the lowest figure since the Spanish evacuation of Cuba, except for September, 1906, following the revolution, when the receipts amounted to \$1,579,563. There is a disposition here to attribute the situation to a lack of confidence in the American declaration that a republic would be re-established next February.

Ordered to Restore Trains.

Lincoln, Neb., Mar. 5.—The state railway commission Wednesday ordered the Union Pacific railroad to restore the trains recently annihilated on the branch lines in Nebraska. Unless this is done by Monday an emergency order will be issued.

Two Anarchists Arrested.

Chicago, Mar. 5.—Charles Yanlatia, 35 years old, and William Stadelwiler, 35 years old, alleged anarchists, were arrested early Wednesday in connection with the attempted assassination of Chief of Police George M. Shipley.

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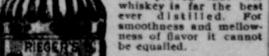
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### MANY DIE IN FIRE

School Children Perish in Burning Building at Collinwood, Suburb of Cleveland, Ohio.

### THE NUMBER MAY REACH 170

The Panic Stricken Little Ones Piled Up in Front of Closed Doors at Foot of Stairway.

Cleveland, O., Mar. 5.—Pinned in narrow hallways, jammed up against doors that only opened inward between one hundred and sixty and one hundred and seventy children in the suburb of North Collinwood Wednesday were killed by fire, by smoke and beneath the grinding heels of their panic-stricken playmates.

The awful tragedy occurred Wednesday morning in the public school of North Collinwood, ten miles east of this city. At ten o'clock Wednesday night 165 corpses were in the morgue at Collinwood, six children were still unaccounted for and all the hospitals and houses for two miles around contained numbers of children, some fatally, and many less seriously injured.

All of the victims were between the ages of 6 and 15 years. The school contained between three hundred and ten and three hundred and twenty-five pupils, and of this entire number only about eighty are known to have left the building unhurt. It will be several days before the exact number of killed is known as the ruins may still contain other bodies, and the list of fatalities may be increased by a number of deaths among the children who are now lying in the hospitals hovering between life and death.

The school house was of brick, two stories and an attic in height. The number of pupils was more than normally large, and the smaller children had been placed in an attic of the building. There was but one fire escape, and that was in the rear of the building. There were two stairways, one leading to a door in front and the other to a door in the rear. Both of these doors opened inward and it is claimed the real door was locked.

When the flames were discovered the teachers throughout seem to have acted with courage and self possession, and to have struggled heroically for the safety of their pupils, marshaling the little ones into column for the "fire drill" which they had often practiced.

Unfortunately the line of march in this exercise had always led to the front door and the children had not been trained to seek any other exit. The fire came from a furnace situated directly under this part of the building. When the children reached the foot of the stairs they found the flames close upon them, and so swift a rush was made for the door that in an instant a tightly packed mass of children was piled up against it. From that second none of those who were upon any portion of the first flight of stairs had a chance for their lives. The children at the foot of the stairs attempted to fight their way back to the floor above while those who were coming down shoved them mercilessly back into the flames below. In an instant there was a frightful panic with 200 of the pupils fighting for their lives. Most of those who were killed died here. The greater part of those who escaped managed to turn back and reached the fire escape and the windows in the rear.

What happened at the foot of that first flight of stairs will never be known for all of those who were caught in the full flurry of the panic were killed. After the flames had died away, however, scores of little bodies, burned by the fire and trampled into things of horror told the tale as well as anybody need to know it.

Besides the children who were killed inside the building three little girls, Mary Ridgeway, Anna Roth and Gertrude Davis were instantly killed by leaping from the attic to the ground.

Miss Ethel Rose, a teacher on the first floor of the building, whose pupils were youngest in the school, managed to get all but three of her charges out of the building in safety. Two of the smaller ones she carried in her arms.

Miss Anna Moran, the principal of the school, and two of the teachers, Miss Gollmar and Miss Rowley, escaped by one of the windows in the rear. They remained with the panic-stricken children until they could do no more for them and then sought their own safety.

Miss Laura Boley, the only teacher on the third floor, formed her pupils in line and marched them down to the second floor where, finding the flames rushing up the stairway, she turned them around and hurried them back again to the third floor. She here broke a window with a chair and getting onto the platform of the fire escape lifted out her pupils one by one and sent them down. Four or five children who broke from the line she had formed and ran down the stairway were killed.

One of the heroines of the catastrophe was little Marie Witman. She ran through the smoke filled halls and grasped her little brother when she managed to drag from the room and take out through a window, both of them being nearly strangled with smoke.

Miss Gollmar said: "It was awful. I can see the wee things in my room heaving out their tiny arms and crying to me to help them. Their voices are ringing in my ears yet."

### OHIO STATE CONVENTION

The Republicans There Oppose "Either Halt or Retreat."

It Was An Administration Gathering from Start to Finish—Gov. Harris Renominated.

Columbus, O., Mar. 5.—The Republican State convention Wednesday nominated a state ticket headed by Gov. Andrew L. Harris for governor and including the following for the other important positions: Lieutenant-Governor, Francis W. Treadway, Cleveland.

Delegates at large to National convention—Charles P. Taft, Cincinnati; Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland; Arthur I. Voris, Lancaster; Andrew L. Harris, Eaton.

Unanimity for William H. Taft, an Ohio candidate for the nomination for president was the feature of the convention. The delegates to the National convention were instructed to vote for Taft "until he is nominated." The names of the delegates at large were presented by Congressman Nicholas Longworth whose memory failed after he had started to deliver a prepared speech and he was compelled to finish by reading from the manuscript.

Mr. Longworth was quick to recover from his embarrassment and was greeted with hearty applause, at the conclusion of his address.

Mention of President Roosevelt's name like that of Mr. Taft was received with vociferous applause. A notable ovation was tendered to Congressman Theodore Burton, chairman of the committee on resolutions who read the platform, which was adopted unanimously. The platform endorsed the policies inaugurated under the administration of President Roosevelt, and Governor Harris. The declarations for revision of the tariff by friends of protection at an extra session of congress, a greater merchant marine, and an adequate navy, the speedy completion of the Panama Canal the enforcement of the civil and political rights of the negro, and that there be "neither halt nor retreat sounded in the march toward better government" were among those features of the platform applauded by the delegates. There were contests for all but four of the places on the ticket and the larger part of the day was spent in balloting.

Attorney-General Wade H. Ellis presided over the convention as permanent chairman.

### Depew Earning His Salary.

Washington, Mar. 5.—After a sharp debate in which Senators Tillman, Hale, Aldrich and Depew participated, Senator Tillman's resolution directing an inquiry into the character of collateral deposited to secure loans made by New York banks, was Wednesday referred to the committee on finance. Senator Depew objected to confining the inquiry to New York banks and Mr. Tillman said he was willing to have it extended to all cities in which there were stock exchanges. He spoke of the New York Exchange as the principal "gambling hell" in the country, and Mr. Depew defended New York as a business center, saying even South Carolina would have suffered if that state had not been able to obtain help from New York.

### Low Summer Tourist Rates.

Omaha, Neb., Mar. 5.—The Union Pacific announced Wednesday that it will make same low summer tourist rates to Colorado this season as were in effect last year and that it will sell tickets at \$17.50 from Omaha or Kansas City to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo and return, from June 1 to September 15, good until October 31, with transit limits and stop-over privileges. As last year more than 52,000 persons went to Colorado on tourist tickets the action of the Union Pacific is of considerable significance.

### For Agriculture \$11,431,416.

Washington, Mar. 5.—The agricultural bill has been agreed upon by the house committee on agriculture and probably will be reported to the house Thursday. The bill carries a total of \$11,431,416 which is a reduction of \$1,420,000 from the departmental estimates and an excess of \$1,984,056 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

THE GOOSE THAT LAID THE \$1,000,000,000 EGG.



### TARIFF ON PAPER

Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska Furnished Interesting Information as to How Schedule Was Prepared

### NEWSPAPER PROTESTS VAIN

Within Six Months After Dingley Law Was Passed the Trust Was Formed—A Monopoly Price Now.

Washington, Mar. 5.—The charge was made on the floor of the house of representatives Wednesday by Mr. L. Hitchcock of Nebraska that the committee on ways and means had been a party, either knowingly or in ignorance, to "gigantic schemes of plunder." He was speaking on the tariff question with special reference to the duty on wood pulp, although he referred to other schedules. He declared that the paper "trust" wrote into the Dingley bill the paper schedule; that the lumber "trust" wrote the lumber schedule; the steel "trust" wrote the steel schedule, and other "trusts" wrote other schedules affecting their interests.

Mr. Hitchcock presented records of the committee on ways and means in proof of an assertion previously made by him that the newspaper proprietors had vigorously protested against the tariff on wood pulp and paper at the time the Dingley tariff bill was under consideration and that their representatives before the ways and means committee emphatically warned Mr. Payne's committee that the paper manufacturers were seeking the tariff as a shelter under which to create a great print paper "trust." Those newspaper publishers, he declared, at the time they appeared before the committee had warned its members that if paper were put on the free list the creation of any trust would be impossible. He said that former Congressman Russell, a paper manufacturer, former Senator Warner Miller and H. J. Chisholm of Maine, all had spoken before the committee in advocacy of the tariff, and he charged that six months after the Dingley law went into effect the International Paper company was incorporated, with these three gentlemen as its highest officers. The real object of those who secured the Dingley tariff on paper, he declared, was to capitalize the water power and spruce forests of the United States, form a great monopoly and raise the price of print paper in America.

A further combination, he said, had been growing up in the western states, operating side by side with the International Paper company. The combination, he said, was composed of mills in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, "protected from competition by the International Paper company by reciprocal agreements and protected from competition with each other by mutual understanding." The combination, he referred to, he said, had been known under various names, "and at one time openly existed as the General Paper company."

The price of paper in the United States, he declared, was a monopoly price, and the only escape from it was to permit print paper to come in free of duty.

### Officials in Conference.

Guthrie, Ok., Mar. 5.—Following a conference between Gov. Haskell and Presidents Winchell of the Rock Island and Davidson of the Frisco, Gov. Haskell gave out the following statement Wednesday night: "Attorney General West and myself spent the whole forenoon in conference with President Winchell, President Davidson and their attorneys, with a view to ascertaining if the rights of the state and its people can be obtained and protected without the necessity of litigation. We were pleased that the railroad officials seemed disposed to concede that in both law and justice General West's demands should be favorably considered."

### Senator Proctor of Vermont Dead.

Washington, Mar. 5.—United States Senator Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, died at his apartments at the Champlain here Wednesday afternoon after a short illness following an attack of grippe. Senator Proctor was 77 years old.

### DANGER IN IMPURE MILK

Surgeon General Wyman Reports on Its Relation to Health.

Most Important and Prevalent Disease of Cows from Standpoint of Public Health is Tuberculosis.

Washington, Mar. 5.—Surgeon General Walter Wyman, of the public health service, submitted to Secretary Cortelyou Wednesday a "report on milk in its relation to public health." The report is the result of an investigation ordered by President Roosevelt and conducted by federal experts under the direction of Prof. M. J. Rosenau of the hygienic laboratory. It fills 750 printed pages and is one of the most thorough studies of the milk problem yet made. In his introduction to the 22 treatises of the experts, Dr. Wyman says:

"The steady decrease in general mortality does not apply to the infants. It is recognized that gastro-intestinal disease is the largest single factor determining infant mortality. This enormous loss of potential wealth is of grave concern to the state and worthy of most careful consideration. It has been the object of this work to include all available data showing the influence of milk as a carrier of infection and the measures necessary in consequence."

Dr. Wyman declares that the ideal milk, drawn from a cow with a healthy udder and preserved from contamination, is not the milk of commerce, and he cites the fact that samples of market milk in New York showed 35,200,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter; London, 31,888,000; Washington, 22,134,000. He calls attention to the evidence presented in the report as proof that 500 epidemics of typhoid fever, scarlet fever and diphtheria were caused by infected milk. He also refers to the evidence adduced that 11 per cent of the samples of Washington milk contained tubercle germs.

"Dr. Eager," he says, "gives figures to prove that the high infantile mortality may be attributed almost entirely to impure milk."

The surgeon general writes: "Dr. Mohler points out that probably the most important disease of cows from the standpoint of public health is tuberculosis, and that it is the most prevalent. He insists that all milk should come from tuberculosis tested cattle or be subjected to pasteurization."

"The subject of pasteurization has been carefully studied by Dr. Rosenau, who points out its advantages and discusses its inconveniences. He recommends 60 degrees centigrade for 20 minutes as the best temperature to use in pasteurizing milk as this degree of heat is sufficient to destroy the pathogenic micro-organism without deactivating the milk itself."

"While pasteurization is not the ideal to be sought, practically it is forced upon us by present conditions. It prevents much sickness and saves many lives—facts which justify its use under proper conditions."

### Bryan to Control Convention.

Omaha, Neb., Mar. 5.—Democratic leaders and delegates to the state convention, which meets in Omaha Thursday, arrived Wednesday and every hotel is crowded. It is a "Bryan" crowd from first to last and nothing but harmony prevails. So thoroughly is Bryan in the mastery of the situation that no arrangements have been made for officers of the convention, nor is a word being said on the matter of platform. It is recognized among the Democrats that the platform will be just as Bryan wishes it and will reflect Bryan's wishes as to the national platform. In fact, the platform written Thursday will be an abridged edition of the national platform if Bryan has the writing of that document. The officers of the convention will be selected to suit Mr. Bryan.

### Indians Claim Texas Land.

Muskogee, Ok., Mar. 5.—A claim of ownership of 3,200,000 acres of land in Texas, comprising the counties of Rush, Cherokee, Smith and Angella, was formally filed with the United States Indian agent here Wednesday by representatives of the Snake tribe of Cherokee Indians. The claim is based upon a treaty made in 1832 between the Republic of Texas and the Cherokees who then resided in Texas. General Sam Houston, it is said, was chiefly responsible for the treaty. The Texas senate later repudiated the compact, but the Indians assert that it had no right to do so and ask that the government reimburse them for the land.

### The Army Car at Leavenworth.

Leavenworth, Kan., Mar. 5.—The military automobile which left New York February 18 for Ft. Leavenworth, carrying a message from Major General Frederick D. Grant to commandants of army posts, all along the New York-to-Paris race through the United States was received here with great enthusiasm when it entered the post here Wednesday. To receive the car the Leavenworth Automobile club with 40 members ran up the road to Atchison, which was reached by the army car during the forenoon, and escorted the tourists to the fort. The trip from New York was made in 15 days.

### Will Try Experiment Longer.

St. Petersburg, Mar. 5.—The emperor's re-affirmation of his intentions to persist in the constitutional experiment, delivered in answer to the ultra-reactionary address of the Moscow nobility is regarded as a serious reverse to the campaign for the restoration of absolute autocracy.

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