



STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL
405 W. Illinois Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.
City Office—Rooms 2 and 3, Rock Island Building, corner Sixth and Edmond streets.

The St. Joseph Journal Publishing Co., Publishers.

W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager.
Largest Outside Circulation of Any Paper Published in Buchanan County, Mo.

Printed at the Postoffice in St. Joseph, Mo., as Second Class Matter, September 4, 1897.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Daily, per year \$4.00
Daily, six months 2.00
Daily, three months 1.00
Daily, one month .50
Tri-Weekly, per year 1.00
Semi-Weekly, per year .75
Weekly, per year .50

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Circuit Clerk.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for Circuit Clerk of Buchanan County, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary, August 2, 1910.
I. T. KEYWOOD.

For State Senator.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for State Senator, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary, August 2, 1910.
THOMAS J. LYNAGHT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for State Senator, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary, August 2, 1910.
DR. U. G. CRANDALL.

For Presiding Judge.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of presiding judge, county court, of Buchanan County, Missouri, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary to be held Aug. 2, 1910.
CLAS. NOWLAND.

FEEDER GOSSIP.

A prominent corn belt farmer commenting upon the present situation has this to say: "If the corn crop turns out all right there will be a big demand for feeding cattle and sheep this fall. Stock feeding is pretty general among the farmers of the Mississippi valley, and as feeders of all classes of live stock made good money on stuff fed last fall and winter, good feed crops will put them all in the humor to fill up again this year. Sheep feeding has grown greatly in popularity the last few years, the feeders have made money and they will provide an outlet for a large number of western bred feeding stock at Chicago this summer and fall. The laying in of supplies has not as yet begun, the feeling being pretty general that the market will be lower later on, and then most of them would prefer to wait until they know about now the hay and corn crops are going to pan out. If crops are good, the demand for feeding sheep and lambs in that section will be unprecedented. I believe there will also be a big call for feeding cattle under such conditions, as all who fed cattle last winter did very well, and many who did not feed will want to get into the game this year."

CORN PROSPECT FINE.

Editor Morris of the St. Joseph Gazette has been out taking a squint at the corn crop and here is what he has to say:
Unless all signs fail the corn crop of Northwest Missouri this fall will be one of the largest if not the very largest in the history of corn growing in this section. The reason for this is twofold. In the first place an unusual acreage has been planted. Every farmer in this section of country seems to have gone in for corn this year. The price is attractive and is likely to continue so. No unusual supply of old corn was on hand this spring and farmers throughout this section thought it a good time to plant a few extra acres. Then, in the second place, while not so far advanced as it is occasionally at this particular season of the year, it is difficult to find a field of corn that is not in splendid condition. The fields are clean and free from weeds while the corn itself has a dark green color, indicative of great vitality. With anything like reasonable weather from now on until harvest time a record-breaking crop may reasonably be expected.

REMEDIES FOR BEETLE.

Advice Given by Faculty of Colorado Agricultural School.

Fort Collins, Colo., July 7.—The number of potato beetles which wintered over this year is so great that potato growers should be prepared to carry on a speedy and determined fight. The adult beetles are flying about now, seeking food plants where they lay their eggs.
The adult beetles congregate on the potatoes as soon as they appear above the ground. They live upon the leaves, but generally are not sufficiently numerous to do great injury. When the vines are much eaten, however, it will pay to spray

Daddy's Bedtime Story — The Little Lost Kitten

"DADDY said one evening: 'Cats are very proud, and a nice, clean house cat seldom has anything to do with a street cat that is left to run about and take care of itself. I am going to tell you a story about two cat families. One of them was a mother Persian cat, which had long, silky fur and three pretty little kittens, and the other was an ordinary cat with short fur with four kittens just like herself.
'One day one of Mrs. Persian Cat's kittens said: 'Oh, mamma, can't I go over to play with the other cat's kittens?' They seem to be having such a jolly time.' But Mrs. Persian Cat was quite shocked and said: 'Why, no, Tommy. Whatever put such an idea into your head? The idea! You would get yourself all muddled up.'
'But they seem to be having such a good time,' said Tommy. 'No!' said Mrs. Persian Cat, and she thought that settled it. But it didn't for later when his mother's back was turned Tommy Persian Cat ran away to play with the neighbor kittens.
'It was evening before his mother missed him. Then she searched all over the place for him, but there was no Tommy. She looked a long, long time, but she couldn't find him.
'In the meantime Tommy was having a fine time playing with the neighbor kittens. When evening came he asked Mrs. Neighbor Cat to let him stay there all night, but she said he had better go home to his mother. So Tommy went out, but he didn't go home.
'Where did he go, daddy?' asked Evelyn.
'I shall tell you, dear,' answered daddy. 'Early the next morning Mrs. Neighbor Cat heard a kitten meowing as though something hurt it. At first she could not learn where the meowing came from. She counted her kittens and found them all safe. The meowing continued, so she started out to hunt for the kitten which was making the noise. After awhile she found him. It was little Tommy, and he was up in the left of the barn, meowing because he could not get down. When Mrs. Neighbor Cat asked him how he got there he said: 'I didn't want to go home, so I climbed up here, up the ladder. But when it became dark I wanted to go home, and I was afraid to climb down the ladder in the dark. So I just stayed up here and meowed, and I thought it very lonesome.'
'Well, Mrs. Neighbor Cat carried him down the ladder and took him home to Mrs. Persian Cat. Of course she thanked Mrs. Neighbor Cat for returning him, and after that she allowed her kittens to go over and play with Mrs. Neighbor Cat's kittens."

tural counties in the state, has a larger acreage planted to corn this year than ever before. Andrew, Holt and Atchison are reported to be keeping step with Atchison, so that the entire Platte Purchase seems determined to outdo all records in the matter of corn production this year. And since corn is the staple from which this section of country derives its chief income and upon which the city of St. Joseph depends for its commercial stability and prosperity the outlook is anything but discouraging.

ECONOMY OF GOOD ROADS.

Statistics show that the approximate cost of transporting a ton of freight per mile by water is one-tenth of 1 cent; by rail, 1 cent per mile; by good roads, 7 cents; by ordinary roads, 25 cents, and by mud roads it costs the enormous sum of 60 cents per mile to transport a ton of freight. Which figure represents the cost of hauling over the majority of the roads throughout the south at all seasons of the year, 7, 25 or 60 cents? Yet the Virginia farmer complains of a freight rate of 60 cents per hundred from New York, when it costs him three cents to haul that hundred pounds one mile over some of the Virginia roads. And Virginia has, on the whole, equally as good, if not better, roads as any of the other southern states, says the Manufacturers' Recorder.

Every year there are hauled over the country roads of the United States 200,000,000 tons of staple farm products, which swell these figures to the great sum of 250,000,000 tons annually carried over the roads of the United States. In the transportation of so enormous an amount of tonnage the addition or subtraction of 1 per cent per ton in cost means a gain or loss to the American people of several million dollars. Since investigation proves that the cost of primary transportation can be reduced one-half to two-thirds of the present cost, it is not hard to realize what a great saving good roads will mean to the country. It is estimated by conservative experts, who have given the question years of study, that the average cost of hauling one ton ten miles over the average country road in the South is \$3. It has been proved that the cost of transporting the same load the same distance over good roads would not be much more than \$1. If due allowance is made for exceptional cases, it is certain that the cost of moving a ton can be reduced one-half by putting the highways into good condition. It is, therefore, clear that the cost of improving the roads would be paid for in a short time by this saving of \$125,000,000 annually, as shown by the above figures.

BIRD SLAUGHTER FOR HATS

Startling Figures Shown in Increase of Plumage Trade.

London, July 6.—Startling figures regarding the slaughter of birds for the Paris and London millinery markets are given by James Buckland.
'Bird life,' said Mr. Buckland in an address before the Selborne Society, 'is being reduced at an alarming rate by the traffic in feathers and the killing in the breeding season, when feathers have full luster, smoothness and elasticity.
'During 1898 1,528,728 albatrosses were killed in Venezuela for their plumes, and in 1908 the number had fallen to 257,914—the effect of ten years' slaughter. The same thing is happening in every country where the white heron is found.
'There has been growing for the last ten years a demand in the millinery market for the large white wings and tail feathers of the American jibira, the largest but one of all living storks. In London alone 20,000 of these gulls are sold annually. The bird would have been annihilated long ago, but it scented danger from man and his fowling piece, though today, in the middle of the century, its soft, downy breast is being shot at by a bullet from a Mauser rifle, and thus woman's wish is gratified.

FRUIT CROP IS GOOD.

Encouraging Reports From Many States Are Received.

According to reports received by the Western Fruit Grower, fruit conditions over the United States are generally more promising this year than they have been for some time. In spite of the unseasonably spring weather, the prospect for peaches and apples is bright and the yield of both no doubt will be heavy.

According to the government crop report published June 1, Colorado will not have as many apples as last year, but on the other hand Idaho, Washington and Oregon will have a great many more, so that the Western states are much better off than they were last year. The last freeze in Illinois practically destroyed the fruit in that state, and reports say that there will be little or none, Nebraska also suffered from frosts, and will not have much of a crop. Against this, Kansas fruit raisers say their crop is going to exceed that of last year. Oklahoma also reports better prospects this year, and no doubt Missouri will have a larger apple crop than for some years. Arkansas will have a medium yield both of peaches and apples. In the Eastern states there is also a better showing this year. Virginia it is said will have a record crop, and New York and Pennsylvania are both optimistic over their outlook.

In localities where peaches are grown commercially, good reports are received. Southern Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and a number of other peach-raising states are coming to the fore with promises of record-breaking crops. Nor is this alone true of the Western states. Advances from Ohio's peach district, and from the peach-raising counties of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware say that they are going to have bumper crops.

The state board of horticulture at Columbia has reports from fruit growers all over Missouri, and these show the apple crop to be confined to approximately one-third of the state, along the western border, and in the southwestern corner, extending along the Arkansas line as far east as Illinois. Here the prospects are for a forty-six per cent of a crop, while the average for the state is twenty-six per cent. These reports also say that the peach crop in the Koshongon district is very good. The Fruit Grower's correspondent at Wathena, Kan., reports as follows:

'Had a good crop of strawberries. Raspberries badly infected with anthracnose blight, berries on low ground badly winter-killed. There will be a fair crop of peaches. Apples vary according to location. Where the late frosts did not injure the fruit we have the heaviest crop in years. Scab which has ruined more apples during the last five years than frost and worms combined has not been very damaging. More spraying has been done in this locality than ever before.
'The Buchanan county correspondent to the Fruit Grower says: 'Apples, seventy-five per cent of crop. Johnathan, Ben Davis, Gano and Winesap being the best varieties in our named. Quality good.'

WHERE GOLD COMES FROM

Great Reef Found Near Stewart City Believed to Feed Rivers.

Vancouver, B. C., July 6.—Passengers reaching here on the Camosun bring confirmation of what is believed to be the greatest gold strike the world ever saw, right at the doors of Stewart City, in the Portland Canal district of British Columbia. Their stories of the richness and extent of the discovery and the stamped at Stewart and at Prince Rupert, which followed the first news, supported by an extra of the Portland Canal Miner with the first particulars of the discovery, were quickly circulated about the city, and great rush to the British Columbia Eldorado is being inaugurated. The Portland Canal Miner says a mammoth gold reef unknown in extent but traced for almost twenty miles lies right at Stewart's door, and, according to mining men, following news of the discovery, rushed to the location, it is the greatest free milling reef ever discovered in the north, and perhaps in the world. The discoverers are certain they have hereabouts obtain their gold and which has for ages been supplying gold to the famous Unak and Alaskan creeks.

Ore Assays Are Rich.

The Portland Canal Miner gives the following details:
'Although Portland Canal district is now full of prospectors, this greatest mineral belt of all lay undiscovered. It is very easy to reach, and in consequence hundreds of men are now trekking toward it, and it is stated there will be room for all to locate for the great white reef can be seen for miles as far as the eye can reach.
'It is purely a free milling proposition and the first rock of the kind in any considerable quantity that has been found here. News of the discovery was brought down to the camp Thursday by C. M. Delgrove and Louis Anderson, who have been on the reef several weeks prospecting.
'They kept closed mouths until Clotier & Rieble returned assays of \$49, an average for 3000 feet, and \$6 an average from five claims. As the result of the news the entire prospecting fraternity is now headed for the south fork of Bitter Creek, about thirteen miles inland from Stewart.
'Delgrove and his partner followed the creek for miles and found excellent float all along which had been broken off the reef lowering 2000 feet above them. Retracing their steps, they followed the reef back to the Moonlight Camp, through which it passes, on over the Roosevelt group, and could still see the same general formation on toward Mount Gladstone.'

PEAS GROWING FAIR.

Tulsa, Ok.—Peas are growing fast, according to the report of the local property in the county increased in

Advertisement for 'This Golden Oak, Quarter-Sawed Back Rocker' by S. A. Lyon Furniture & Carpet Company. Includes an image of a wooden rocking chair and text describing its quality and price of \$3.75.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Of the Financial Condition of the Drovers and Merchants Bank

at St. Joseph, State of Missouri, at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1910, published in The Stock Yards Daily Journal, a newspaper printed and published at St. Joseph, State of Missouri, on the 7th day of July, 1910.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Includes items like Loans and discounts, Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, etc.

We, H. E. Wyatt, as president, and W. E. Thompson, as cashier of said bank, each of us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 5th day of July, A. D. 1910.

Witness my hand and notarial seal on the date last aforesaid. (Commissioned and qualified for a term expiring Jan. 30, 1911.)

HUGH J. BOWEN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: W. E. WARRICK, CHAS. PASCHIE, WALTER W. HEAD, Directors.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE

St. Joseph Stock Yards Bank

at St. Joseph, State of Missouri, at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1910, published in The Stock Yards Daily Journal, a newspaper printed and published at St. Joseph, State of Missouri, on the 7th day of July, 1910.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Includes items like Loans and discounts, Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, etc.

We, I. A. Vant, as president, and J. A. Greenfield, Jr., as cashier of said bank, each of us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 6th day of July, A. D. 1910.

Witness my hand and notarial seal on the date last aforesaid. (Commissioned and qualified for a term expiring March 12, 1911.)

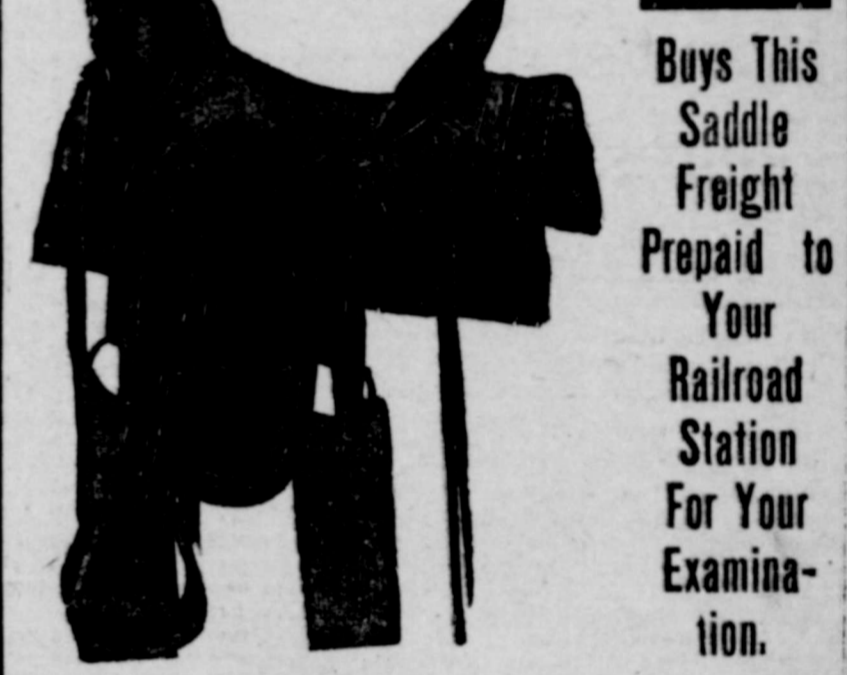
I. A. VANT, P. E. HOVEY, JNO. DONOVAN, Directors.

Correct—Attest: I. A. VANT, P. E. HOVEY, JNO. DONOVAN, Directors.

CROP REPORTS ARE GOOD.

M. Cook Neb.—Crop reports coming in from all parts of the country are unusually good, and the largest yield of years in all kinds of grain is expected. The wheat is heading and in fine shape, and the harvest this year will be early.

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You are welcome to examine it. If it suits you, pay the agent \$19.50---If not satisfactory return at our expense.

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FORESTRY IN SOUTH

Chief Forester Graves Discusses Problem and Proposes Plan.

Not Legislation That is Needed, But Immediate Beginning of Practical Operation of Forestry—Lumbermen Can Meet Issue.

New Orleans, La.—In addressing the National Lumber Manufacturers' association the other day Henry S. Graves, chief of the forest service of the United States department of agriculture, discussed the problem of private forestry and proposed a plan for a general test by southern lumbermen of the practicability of forestry on their own holdings.

"The more I study into this subject of private forestry," said Mr. Graves, "the more I am convinced that what is needed is not immediate legislation, but an immediate beginning of the practical operation of forestry, and I am convinced that the results of such a beginning will be conclusive evidence that American lumbermen are fully capable of meeting the conservation problem both from the standpoint of the permanent requirements of the lumber trade and from that of the continued prosperity of the public at large."

Forester Graves held that for most large owners to introduce forestry immediately over their entire holdings would not be practical from a business standpoint, because this would involve making a considerable investment in the dark. It could not be told either what forestry would cost them or what it would bring them. Further, a preliminary working out of the exact methods of cutting and fire protection needed should be obtained. Therefore Mr. Graves proposed: (1) That those lumbermen who are interested in this matter make an immediate test of the practice of forestry on their holdings; (2) that this be regarded as a beginning with a view of ascertaining the possibility of forestry, rather than an attempt to establish an organized system of forestry over his entire holdings; (3) that to accomplish this object they associate themselves together either through their trade associations, or by a new association, in order that through co-operation and partnership the expenses of forestry may be reduced to a minimum; (4) that each owner set aside from 1,000 to 10,000 acres as a practical demonstration ground; (5) that there be employed by the association a forester to direct the technical work, his salary and expenses to be properly prorated among all the members; (6) that each owner employ such local guards or rangers as are necessary to carry out the fire regulations, restrictions of cutting, etc.

Mr. Graves warned the lumbermen that if they did not themselves move in the matter they were likely to find the public taking action to prevent the impoverishment of states through forest destruction. "There is no question," he said, "that there is a strong tendency toward state legislation looking to some kind of restriction on private lands. Bills have actually been introduced in state legislatures having in view legal restrictions as to how the timber should be cut. The American people when aroused to the need of a given reform are impatient to have it accomplished at once. My own program would be for the private owners to recognize that they have a responsibility to handle the property so that it will not result in an impoverishment of a state."

The opening for forestry with early returns through leaving the smaller timber for a second cut was dwelt upon, but it was pointed out that real forestry is not practised unless reproduction is provided for. Mr. Graves recognized that the long-time investment involved in tree-planting on deforested land is not under average conditions at the present time, an attractive one to lumbermen; nor did he urge it. "If you should ask my advice as to whether you should buy denuded lands in the south and plant them on a large scale as an investment, I should advise against it. In my judgment the question of financial returns from private forestry should not be looked at from a theoretical standpoint of purchasing land and planting trees, but rather from the standpoint of the management of forests already under timber. I believe that the average American lumberman is not much more interested in natural reproduction than he is in plantations. Nevertheless, I believe that the question of reproduction is well worth your attention on practical grounds, even though you have not the interest of the owners who are planning a heritage for their children and grandchildren, or of the corporation organized on such a permanent basis as to look far into the future. Already in the best settled portions of our country land well stocked with young growth brings a higher price than denuded land. Even the land speculator who has no interest in permanent forestry may well take this into account. Reproduction can be secured naturally in most cases where a second cut is contemplated. I believe that it is emphatically worth while, in the first place, for the sake of the increased sale value of natural forest land after the present stand has been removed, if it is then well stocked with young growth. In the second place, I believe that the permanent interests of the lumber business not only justify but demand such a handling of your forest property."

"TOO MUCH JOHNSON" HERE

Only Way Nebraska Town Can Identify Them is by Giving Each Man a Number.

Newman Grove, Neb.—Instead of it being used as a slang expression here, this little town and the community round about is afflicted with "too much Johnson." Erie Johnson, cashier of the Newman Grove State bank, is the man here who is authority for declaring that there is "too much Johnson."

"I believe there are more Johnsons to the square inch in and around this town than anywhere else in the world, figuring on the same area. I have counted them up, and find that, taking this town as a center, there are 958 Johnsons within a radius of 12 miles, and of these 629 have the Christian name of John."

"A check drawn on the local bank will not be paid if it is simply signed 'John Johnson,' no matter what the standing of the Johnson may be. Neither will the indorsement 'John Johnson,' be accepted at the bank or any of the stores. There are so many of them that we have to adopt another method."

Here is the method as explained by Cashier Johnson, though not one of the Johns: The bank and the stores have decided that while the Johnsons who do business here are entitled to credit, there must be some way of identifying them and not making charges against one particular one, when the charges may lack several hundred points of being correct. The merchants and banker have agreed that one John Johnson shall be "John Johnson No. 1," the next, "Johnson No. 2," and so on until all of the 629 have been given and have accepted their numbers.

The Johnsons take to the idea kindly and like it so well that they are notifying their friends, requesting that when they write letters to them they address them by number as well as by name. In this way, they figure that if a letter received at the office and intended for John Johnson No. 629 is delivered to and received by John Johnson No. 23, it will be an easy matter to find out who is to blame for the error.

MUST PAY FOR WIDOW'S COW

Adjustment of Famous Port Arthur Siege Case—Milk Given to the Wounded.

St. Petersburg, Russia's indomitable business woman, Mme. Stoessel, has just been ordered by the Moscow civil court to hand over 120 rubles, or about \$62, to Mme. Roudky, widow of a Russian officer. The case began in 1906. It proved to turn upon the proves of General Stoessel's wife as queen of the Port Arthur provision trust during the Japanese siege of that place. Mme. Stoessel had already withstood the attacks of beleaguered civilians who complained to the government that after she had worked a corner in fowls she got her husband, as commandant of the fortress, to fix the selling price of eggs in Port Arthur.

Mme. Roudky informed the court that at the outbreak of the war she owned a cow and two calves. When the siege began she left Port Arthur and handed over her dairy business to her husband, who died soon afterward. Mme. Stoessel thereupon appropriated her cow. The plaintiff estimated that Mme. Stoessel sold a thousand rubles' worth of milk before selling the animal for 120 rubles. Mme. Stoessel admitted selling the cow, but declared she had given all the milk to the wounded. Moreover, the cow, she said, was injured when she found it.

MEXICAN MINES YIELD MUCH

Output of Gold for 1909 Amounted to \$45,045,000—Best Showing Ever Made in Gold.

San Antonio, Tex.—Mexico has had an unusually prosperous year in its mineral output. The production of gold in 1909 amounted to \$45,015,000, as against \$38,996,661 of the previous fiscal year. Other factors were: Silver, \$7,110,000; copper, \$20,283,000; lead, \$6,397,000; zinc, \$1,043,000; iron, \$1,200,000; coal, \$4,400,000; mineral oil, \$2,800,000; other minerals not classified, \$2,052,158. This is the best showing ever made by Mexico. The mineral resources of the country are hardly touched, it being estimated that less than one per cent of the known prospects are being worked. Vast stretches in the country, especially down the Pacific coast, are still practically unexplored.

Too Wet for Hens.

New York.—The Arlington (N. Y.) policeman was aroused to action when a telephone message was received at police headquarters from Mrs. Johanna Miller, of Schuyler avenue, that her 60 hens had disappeared. An investigation was made which cleared up in a short time what promised to be an interesting mystery. The following entry was made on the police blotter, explanatory of the previous report: "Hens located; 2:15 p. m. in hen-house. Cause, too wet outdoors."

CAMEOS RESTORED TO FAVOR

Ancient Art Has Resumed Popularity—Onyx and Shell Best Liked in Present Day.

The earliest safety pin came from Mycenae, and so did what is probably the earliest existing cameo. It is a little recumbent lion carved in amethyst, and he reposes today in the British Museum.

This cameo is to sculpture what the miniature is to the easel picture. It is a small-sized low relief carved upon a hard stone or gem, the onyx or sardonyx, which is to be found in various shaded layers, was the favorite material for a cameo of old.

The Roman ladies of Rome's imperial days wore cameo ornaments in their hair. The nobles wore them on their armor and as shoulder brooches or fastenings to their cloaks. Cameo cutting became then a great art, showing the rarest delicacy and cunning of hand.

Portrait cameos were first favorites in the days of ancient Rome, as also after the Renaissance were portraits and classic heads. Medusa was very often chosen as subject because of her tragic face and her winged head where serpents writhed among her tangled locks.

When England's warriors returned from the wars of the crusades they brought with them, among hosts of other treasures from the east, the first cameos ever seen there. "Good Queen Bess," who loved to have her portrait taken, sent for a cameo cutter from France, and she was duly sculptured in turquoise and cut numberless times in onyx.

But it is the old-fashioned shell cameo which has become so dear to women collectors. When delicately cut it should have a delicious creamy softness, a precious richness of effect. An onyx cameo, on the other hand, is bright, glistening, brilliant, and it is far more durable.—London Mail.

SERMON FROM BERNARD SHAW

Eccentric Author Tells Some Plain Truths in an Exceedingly Plain Manner, as Usual.

Mr. Shaw said a great deal of what had been erroneously called religion for the last 300 years had been nothing else than a conspiracy to try and persuade themselves and others that virtue was a cheap thing. Virtue was not a cheap thing—no good things were cheap. If they wanted a decent and virtuous population—which they had not at present—they would have to pay for it. But, after all, the expense would not be so great as the expense of the present system. They ought to make up their minds, since they were going to spend money on the people, that it should be spent sensibly, and that they should try to keep people in efficiency and health.

Geese Attack Girls.

York, Pa.—Wild geese, which William Stabley of Felton thought he had domesticated, proved untamed when they attacked and frightened almost to death Miss Ophelia Paine and Miss Araminia Sentz, who were gathering arbutus. The flock surrounded the two girls, picking at them and hissing in an alarming manner. The girls fled, but the geese continued the chase almost to town.

Game for Children.

Geographical letters is a good game for older children. A bowl filled with letters is placed in the center of the table. All the players seat themselves and the leader draws a letter, throwing it face upward on the table. The one who first calls out the name of a town beginning with that letter is entitled to the letter. When the bowl is empty the players count their letters and the one who has the most wins the game.

Be Helpful.

A man cannot be his highest and best self without giving out those things which are best in him.—Bernard Snell.

PROFESSOR DIGS IN SUBWAY

He and Several Students Working for \$1.00 a Day to Get Practical Experience.

Cambridge, Mass.—A Harvard professor working as a laborer at \$1.50 a day is one of the human interest features of the Cambridge subway. Covered with clay, a slouch hat on his head and the laborer's every-day overalls, it is difficult to distinguish him from the ordinary subway excavator. He is Prof. H. U. Ransom, B. A., teacher of mathematical and civil engineering at the Harvard summer school.

"If a man expects to do contracting on his own hook all the book work that he can learn will avail him nothing unless he gets a practical experience," he says. "So I got this job as laborer."

Other college men on the subway are Jack Lyons and George Homer, friends of the professor; H. W. Rountenberg, a former Yale man; Jack McKnight, Holy Cross, and D. R. Bates of Worcester Technical.

Old-Time Prophet.

The old-time prophet had to guard against predicting too successfully. Especially where horrors were concerned. There was William Lilly, who lived in the days of the great fire of London. And nearly died. For he had prophesied a fire, and a parliamentary committee at once called him to account. He confessed that he had drawn designs of persons in winding sheets and of grave-diggers in shoals, which were intended to foretell the plague. And of fires, he had dabbled in designs of blazing houses which might have been meant for London. After which confessions he played his trump card. He had never given the date of the fire. And the committee acquitted him!

On the Rocks.

Margaret Deland says that cant phrases about the hand that rocks the cradle being unfit or unable to cast a ballot are as silly as they are unconvincing. If the hand is so foolish or so incapable as that, it is more dangerous to the state to trust a candidate to it than to trust a ballot. No; her objection is only on the ground of expediency; all things are lawful—to go back to St. Paul—but all things are not expedient. If there could be a qualified suffrage for men and women, the case might be different. But the unqualified men won't give up what they have got, and the unqualified women are trying to get what they don't deserve—so there you are!

Clearness of Dulcitone.

The dulcitone of Thomas Macbell of Glasgow has the keyboard of a piano, but the key-hammers produce sound by striking steel forks like shankless tuning forks—instead of wires. A semi-circular steel spring carries the vibrations from each fork to the sounding-board. The tone is softer than that of the piano, but it has great clearness and carrying power, and is adapted for solo playing as well as for accompanying other instruments or the voice. Important advantages are the lack of necessity of tuning and the portability. A dulcitone of five octaves weighs but 45 pounds, but a piano of the same range has a weight of 250 pounds or more.

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