

DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 2 Cars, 70 Cattle; 31 Cars, 2388 Hogs; No Sheep Reported.

WEEK'S CATTLE RUN FALLS

But Lighter Supplies Have Failed to Stimulate Any Strength to Demand.

ALL PRICES ARE LOWER

Western Run Falls Off and Will Soon Be Out of the Game—Sheep Stock Has Been On Declining Basis All Week—Dull Trade in Stock Cattle, Many On Hand—Hogs Close Lower For the Week—Sheep Lower.

Receipts from January 1, 1910.

Table with columns for Receipts from January 1, 1910, and corresponding time in 1909. Rows include Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Horses.

Live Stock in Sight.

The following shows the estimated receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five principal western markets.

Table showing estimated receipts of cattle, hogs, and sheep at five principal western markets.

Receipts by Cars.

The following table shows the number of cars of stock handled today by railroads centering at the stock yards:

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CATTLE.

Prices Show Sharp Decline For Week On Reduced Supply.

Only a few cattle arrived today and there was no change in the run of prices. The market for the week is not closing in a condition that looks to higher prices next week unless the country holds supplies down.

PACKERS' HOG PURCHASES.

Swift & Co. 650, Hammond Packing Co. 900, Morris & Co. 2,223.

RANGE OF PRICES.

This week's range of prices for hogs, cattle, and sheep.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

In the stocker and feeder trade business has been dull for the entire week.

OTHER LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Union Stock Yards, Ill., Nov. 12.—The Live Stock World reports.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1560. Market steady.

HOGS—Receipts, 11,000. Market opened steady, closing 10c lower.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2500. Market 10c lower.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 12.—Special to The Journal: The Drivers' Journal-Stockman reports.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2000. Market nominal.

HOGS—Receipts, 2000. Market mostly 5c lower.

SOUTH OMAHA.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 12.—Special to The Journal: The Drivers' Journal-Stockman reports.

CATTLE—Receipts, 100. Market nominal.

HOGS—Receipts, 3500. Heavies steady to strong.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yards, Ill., Nov. 12.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports.

CATTLE—Receipts, 500. Market steady.

HOGS—Receipts, 2500. Market steady.

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET.

Today's cash values: Receipts, wheat, 1 car; corn, 2 cars; oats, 2 cars.

Table showing today's cash values for wheat, corn, and oats.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The following Chicago board of trade quotations are furnished by T. P. Gordon, 1005-1008 New Corby-Poore Building, St. Joseph, Mo.

Table showing Chicago board of trade quotations for grain and provisions.

ST. JOSEPH HAY MARKET.

Local Quotations Corrected to Date by Local Dealers.

The following quotations are furnished daily by the St. Joseph Hay Receivers and Shippers Association for the benefit of the Stock Yards Daily Journal readers:

Table showing St. Joseph Hay Market quotations.

COTTONSEED, LINSEED, ALFALFA PRODUCTIONS.

Linseed meal, old process, is quoted in carlots at \$38; ton lots, \$34; 1,000 lbs, \$33; less quantities, \$1.90 per 100 lbs.

LABOR FOR FARMS

Problem of Securing Sufficient Labor An Annoying One to Farm Operations.

CAUSING SERIOUS STUDY

Government Has Taken Up the Question and is Looking For Plan of Solution.

SUCCESS IN COLONIZATION

Suggests a Plan For Diverting Foreign Immigrants From Large Cities to Agricultural Pursuits—Future Price of Food May Be Governed By This Question—Foreigners Have Made Big Successes in Colonization.

TEACHERS AT YARDS.

The school teachers took packing-town yesterday afternoon. They went to the stock yards and packing houses in force, fully a thousand of them.

FOR SALE—Depot wagon.

FOR SALE—Depot wagon. In first-class condition. Inquire Room 23, Live Stock Exchange, South St. Joseph.

SON'S FATE IS UNKNOWN

Father of Taylor Does Not Know of Execution in Nebraska.

CADETS GET NO HOLIDAY.

West Point First Class Punished For "Silencing" Officer.

LOGIC IS POOR ON HOGS.

Stock Yards Philosopher Kept Guessing by the Market.

ROBS MAN; NOTifies POLICE

Denver Thug Telephones Officers Where to Find Victim.

TRIES TO SAVE BARN; SHOT

Kansas Farmer's Employee Accused of Arson and Shooting.

FOOD PRICES TO TUMBLE.

Cereals Coming Down This Will Relieve Meat Stringency.

AMUSEMENTS

At the Tootle—Friday night, Nov. 11, "Queen of the Mountain Route."

GOOD ROADS QUESTION.

County Organizations in Texas Are Solving Problem Alone.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

Cain Bros., two of the most extensive farmers and shippers of Beattie, Kan., were on today's market disposing of one load of hogs.

NOTED ACTOR IS DEAD.

Henry Lee Succumbs to Pneumonia in Chicago.

WESTERN PACKING.

Prices reported to us by Cincinnati Price Current show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at under-packered places compared with last year.

TOTAL LIVE STOCK MOVEMENT.

The following table indicates the total receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at five leading markets for the week ended today, together with aggregate totals and comparisons:

Table showing total live stock movement for the week ended today.

AWARDS FOR NAVAL SHEEPS.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Bis opened at the navy department yesterday for the construction of six torpedo boat destroyers.

FISHING STRAMER MISSING.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 12.—Great anxiety is felt here for the safety of the steamer Wolverine having on board 200 men returning from fishing stations on Lake Winnipeg.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For Missouri: Generally fair tonight and Sunday, slightly warmer Sunday. Kansas: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday.

LABOR FOR FARMS

General food prices are working toward a lower basis, he said. "The cereals are getting down. People are going to take advantage of lower prices and that will have a tendency to relieve the stringency in meat prices, especially pork."

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STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

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READS GOOD, ANYWAY.

Omaha Journal-Stockman: With the range season practically over and good grass being becoming scarcer there will be a better and broader outlet for short fed and warmed up cattle. These did not all go on feed at once and there is no reason why they should all come on the market at once.

THE DEMAND FOR BACON.

National Provisioner: Pertinent expressions appear in the following from the National Stockman and Farmer: "Last week misleading articles on the high price of bacon went the rounds of the daily papers, and many editors condemned the capacity of the 'pork trust' for selling it higher when hog cost less than they did some time ago.

GOING AFTER BUSINESS.

The statement was made in these columns some time ago that the only way for a small and struggling market to get business is to go out after it. Business or trade will naturally drift to a larger center, while the small market must go out and drag business in.

CORN AND PROSPERITY.

Belleville, Kan.—In view of a record-breaking crop of corn now being husked, farmers and stockmen in this section are filling their feed lots with cattle preparatory to feeding them this winter. In fact, the indications are that more feeding will be done the coming season, both of cattle and sheep, than for many years.

BEEF GROWERS PROSPER.

Fort Morgan, Colo.—The weather favored the best growers, and harvesting has gone rapidly on during the past few weeks. Many of the best are testing as high as 20 per cent, and the tonnage is full up to former years.

Suicide is less prevalent in Ireland than in any other country in the world.

Daddy's Bedtime Story—The Man Who Kept House



ONE evening Jack and Evelyn asked daddy for a funny story, so daddy told them about the man who tried to keep house. "This man," began daddy, "was always saying it was easier to keep house than it was to work in the fields. One day his wife said, 'Let us change places for one day.'"

JAPAN A LAND OF POETS

Whole Country is Fairland and Constant Inspiration to Most Prosaic Mind. Japan is a land of poets, and those who are so fortunate as to live in view of Fuji have every reason for writing verse. Yet not Fuji only—the whole country is a fairland and a constant inspiration to the most prosaic mind.

ALPINE LAKES VANISHING

Same Drying Up Process is to Be Noted in Many Other Mountainous Regions. The gradual drying up of mountain lakes in alpine regions like parts of the Rocky mountains, western Siberia and Turkestan is accompanied, the latest statistics say, by the disappearance of numbers of the smaller alpine lakes or their shrinkage in size to mere ponds.

Arabs and Alcohol.

The discovery of brandy goes back to the twelfth century. Wine was drunk after age since Noah, without the least suspicion being entertained that it was possible to separate from it the spirit, or alcoholic, portion which gives wine its intoxicating powers.

FARM DEVELOPMENT.

Nothing New in Agriculture, Old As Civilization of Man.

(Written for the souvenir program of the Eighteenth National Irrigation Congress, Pueblo, Colo.)

So far as agriculture in general is concerned, "There is nothing new under the sun," says the farmer. He refers to Egypt "as a land so rich in corn that it not only produced abundance for its own dense population, but yielded supplies for exportation."

"Diodorus Siculus bears explicit testimony to the skill of the farmers of ancient Egypt. He informs us that a rotation of crops, and was skillful in adapting these to the soil and to the seasons," as the Nile rose and fell.

The ancient art of irrigation accounts for the peculiarly fertile climates and the advanced productivity of the soil of many eastern countries, which, at the height of their prosperity, must have exhibited such examples of high culture and varied products, and widespread plenty and contentment, as the world had never yet seen until a few daring adventures in the Great American Desert.

The Romans pursued agriculture with earnest love and devoted attention. They were a thoroughly agricultural people, and it was only at a later period that commerce, trades and arts were introduced among them, and even then they occupied a subordinate place. Again we are told that "their passion for agriculture survived very long, and when at length their boundless conquests introduced an unheard-of luxury and corruption of morals, the noblest minds amongst them were strongly attracted toward the quiet life of the purer and simpler agricultural times."

In the words of another writer we are told that "not too much to assert that many of the qualities which fitted them for conquering the world, and perfecting their so-called jurisprudence, were acquired, or at least, polished and matured, by the skill, foresight and persevering industry so needful for the intelligent and successful farmer."

The enthusiasm of the Romans for agriculture is shown by Cicero, when he cautions Cato to say: "I come now to the subject of husbandry, in which I vastly delight. They are not to me to be pursued in which a wise man's life should be spent. The earth never gives back but with usury when it receives. The gains of husbandry are not what exclusively commend it to us, but the pleasure it affords. The whole establishment of a good and assiduous husbandman is wealth, it abounds in pigs, kids, in lambs, in poultry, in milk, in tress, in honey, nothing can be more profitable, nothing more beautiful, than a well cultivated farm."

The agricultural Argonauts of the plains and the pursuit of an industry that has made Colorado pre-eminently an agricultural state, although gold was the object of their ambition.

GOOD LAND SALE AT HORTON.

Houston, Tex.—One hundred acres of the section known as Institute Place was sold last week through C. E. Hines & Co., to local parties, for a consideration of \$20,000. The owners of the property were P. F. Campbell of Matagorda and C. A. Ramsey of Kansas.

MORMONS BUY MORE LAND.

San Antonio, Tex.—It is announced here that the Mormons have purchased an additional 50,000 acres across the river in Mexico from Eagle Pass and have secured an option on 500,000 acres adjoining The Church has already purchased 65,000 acres, which gives them a total holding of 1,150,000 acres. All of this land can be irrigated and is part of the great Trevion Ranch which contains some of the most fertile land in Northern Mexico.

The average pulse of a healthy man beats seventy-two times a minute.

Nearly 16 per cent of the people of Great Britain live by agriculture.

of water to the soil. Capital has freely sought investment in Colorado irrigation, and the manifold opportunities that wait upon the enthusiastic and skillful husbandman are attracting the best brain and brawn of a world to Colorado as a mecca for the untoward and landless population of our congested places. The yields of fruit, grain, alfalfa, sugar beets and garden produce have astonished the world, and the prosperity that prevails in the numerous farming sections and is further attested by the substantial condition of our banks. The irrigated westward of the eastern manufacturer, a most prolific field for his output.

Unfortunately, not every one is familiar with the magnitude and the scope of the irrigation projects that have been reclaimed as the result of the unprecedented and economically important work of the reclamation service. Within a few years, 30 gigantic projects, involving an expenditure of over \$69,000,000 have been begun in the west, many of which have been finished and furnish water for 750,000 acres, upon which the gross value of crops in 1910 will be over \$14,000,000. The average cost per acre to the government has been \$26.65. The losses from these projects and the recent bond issue by the national government, not only insure the enlargement of projects under way, but provide for an extension of the policy of reclamation, early fostered by this irrigation congress. It is expected that 30,000,000 acres will be reclaimed in the west.

Let it be understood that these western slope projects in Colorado are to augment a considerable area of the richest and most highly productive fruit land in America, already reclaimed by private enterprise. As has been shown, the artificial application of water to the soil is as old as the cuneiform inscriptions of antiquity. Irrigation in a crude way was practiced in the southwest before Columbus discovered America.

Encouraged by the results of irrigation as practiced by the Spaniards in Colorado, and by the early Mormons in Utah, many of the returning '49ers found an incentive in the opportunities offered by Colorado's rich and fertile soil, its abundant and constant water supply. Not many, but there are a few of the early pioneers who point with pride and satisfaction to their irrigating ditch in Northern Colorado, taken out of Clear Creek, near Denver. It was soon found that the treasure in the rolling hills was but a small remuneration in comparison to the wealth of a fertile, unleached, inexhaustible soil.

The cultivation that marks the West of today owes its vitality, its institutions, its homes, its amazing prosperity, its possibilities, to the foresight, the sagacity, the pertinacity of the Colorado pioneers. The reservoir and canal systems of Northern Colorado, the largest and most highly developed in the state, are typical of the most successful irrigation works of the country, and represent millions of dollars. Other gigantic and successful irrigation enterprises are numerous in Colorado and reflect the skill, enterprise and largeness of Colorado people.

The most important factor in the future development of irrigated agriculture is the vast collection of interrupted observations, measurements and calculations in the possession of the Colorado Agricultural College, in which the subject of irrigation, as a profession, was first taught. These data, the joint property of the government and the state of Colorado, are typical of the value covering, as they do, a period of twenty years or more, and will form the basis of construction and practice for generations to come. The crowning feature of Colorado's aspirations and hopes, however, is the magnificent building recently completed upon the campus of the State Agricultural College, at Fort Collins, the gift of the people of the state, which is dedicated to the science and practice of this ancient and noble art.

This brief reference to an industry in which so many of our people are engaged would not be complete without a reference to the unselfish efforts of practical inventiveness of Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, and his "hundreds of trained specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and of the Experiment Stations who are doing so much to make good from our soil for the American people." The unselfish efforts of experienced specialists at our own Agricultural College are likewise known and often fall to receive the merited encouragement and praise of a grateful people who will day by day become the beneficiaries of "Practice with Science," when it is found that two more potatoes will be added to every hill and one more kernel of corn to every ear.

Irrigation has indeed brought its miracle; the veil has been lifted from this "manless land," and irrigation, like desert levitation, has become the crystal ball that unlocks the earth's treasure chest, and agriculture is the magic wand that has made Colorado the brightest gem in the Nation's agricultural coronet.—Lathrop M. Taylor, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

The lance is a cavalry weapon has justified its existence, military experts agree, in the South African and Russo-Japanese war, in spite of those who derided the arm as old-fashioned and cumbersome. The German military authorities still believe in shock tactics and the cavalry charge, and under these circumstances the lance in the Prussian Uhlan's hands remains a formidable weapon.

CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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ABSTRACTORS. J.C. HEDEBERG, 413 FRANK ST. ST. JOSEPH, MO. Abstract of Title of the City of St. Joseph and Buchanan County Telephone No. 337.

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CLARK WYRICK & CO. 115 West 11th St. KANSAS CITY, MO. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hay and Straw.

WEAK MEN—FREE. \$3.50 RECIPE CURES. Send Name and Address Today—You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

BALE TIES. STEEL WIRE. Des Moines Bale Tie Co. 1 Vine St., Des Moines Iowa.

An Advertisement in The Journal is a Business Getter.

RESTAURANTS.

For a Good Meal—Freeman's Cafe. 5th and Edmond. Tables Reserved for Ladies.

KINNAMAN'S RESTAURANT. 618 Edmond St. Open Day and Night. Newly furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Reasonable prices. New Phone 1178.

D. C. Kinnaman, Proprietor.

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HOTEL. Mr. Stockman. When at the yards make my hotel your stopping place, Junction Hotel and restaurant, L. A. EATON, Prop.

BELTING. For the Best Write to Lewis Supply Co. 115 S. 4th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

KANSAS CITY HAY AND GRAIN. The following quotations are furnished daily by the Kansas City Hay and Grain Merchants' Association for the benefit of Stock Yards Daily Journal readers and advertisements following are reliable Kansas City hay and grain merchants who solicit your consignments or orders.

Timothy—Choice, \$11.50@12; No. 1, \$12.50@13; No. 2, \$13@14; No. 3, \$14@15. Clover mixed—Choice, \$11.50@12; No. 1, \$12.50@13; No. 2, \$13@14; No. 3, \$14@15.

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Their New Chauffeur

By LAWRENCE-ALFRED CLAY

"James, what's the matter with you?" "Nothing, ma'am. You are driving very recklessly this morning. We are not in a hurry and don't want speed."

An auto containing two ladies was speeding along the country highway towards Lyndhurst, where they were to take the train for the city, and the chauffeur, who had started out steadily enough, had seemed to grow suddenly reckless.

"I do believe he has been drinking," whispered the mother as, in turning out to pass a wagon, the auto was almost ditched.

"James, I tell you to be more careful!" commanded the young woman. It was still a mile to Lyndhurst. The chauffeur growled something in reply and then put on full speed and paid no further heed to screams or commands.

"How do you mean?" "Why, he reads poetry a great deal when he is by himself and sometimes we can't exactly make out his big words. He can't be a duke in disguise, can he?"

Miss Annette had noticed a few strange things herself, and she would have given more heed to the gardener's words had she not that morning received a letter from her girl friend, Miss Tempest, one paragraph of which read:

"Will and I were foolish enough to quarrel, and it's all over between us. I am coming to see you to get sympathy. I won't admit to anyone but you that I love him and am heart-broken."

Charles was notified that his services would be required at a certain hour, and he was on hand with the auto. Ten minutes before train time Miss Annette was at the depot prepared to take her friend in her arms and pat her cheek and call her a little goose.

auto came to a halt at the door of the manor house. "Of course," Miss Annette said, "James can't come back. Father will get a new chauffeur in town, but it may be a couple of weeks first, as he is away on a yachting trip. Meanwhile—"

"You have no one to drive?" "That's it. Mother is not very well, and the doctor says she must be out in the air a good deal. If you are a chauffeur out of a place—"

"I could come, but I have no recommendations. I did not ask for one when I left my last place."

"I see," mused the girl. "You should have a letter, but as mother thinks you are a safe driver you might take the place until father comes. The gardener has a cottage, and you can board and lodge with him. As to the salary, you can settle that with father. He will be liberal with you. By what name shall I call you?"

"Well, Thomas, how do you like the new chauffeur?" "Fine young man, Miss—very fine, but the wife can't exactly make him out."

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PRAIRIE HENS' END

Game Bird Rapidly Diminishing in Numbers.

Driven Away by Settlers in Oklahoma and Gunners Evade Stringent Laws and Slaughter Few Remaining.

Guthrie, Okla.—Hunters of prairie chicken in Oklahoma this season report them diminishing rapidly in numbers. Like the buffalo, the prairie chickens in the southwestern prairies do not seem able to withstand the advance of civilization.

Four or five years ago chickens were abundant in western Oklahoma counties bordering on the Panhandle of Texas, beginning in Beckham county and running north to the Kansas line.

Chickens were so numerous in Ellis county for years ago that late in the fall it was not uncommon to see 200 and 300 prairie chickens fly over the town of Grand. Out in the thinly settled country, prairie chicken were a pest.

Notwithstanding its stringent game laws, enacted since statehood, Oklahoma has been unable to protect its prairie chickens. The tragedy has been that the birds were most numerous in the remote regions, where game wardens rarely went, and where they would have difficulty in overtaking law-breakers.

The chickens are trying hard to stay in their old haunts in the new county of Harper. Two hunters scoured the Harper county prairies for two days last week, and got only forty chickens. This, in all conscience, was enough, but a poor showing compared with other years, when that many birds could have been killed easily in half a day.

These two hunters had the good fortune to see a species of game that is disappearing more rapidly than the prairie chickens. Coming suddenly upon a sandhill they saw four antelope and a fawn in the distance. They saw four antelope on the same range a year ago. The herd apparently had been able to add one to its number, despite the constant danger of enemies that lurked at every crossing and gap.

The hunters found in the small, narrow creeks of Harper and Woodward counties the best bass fishing they had ever seen in Oklahoma. The streams in this prairie country are mostly pools, many of them scarcely ten feet wide, yet twelve and fifteen feet deep. No man knows when or how bass first reached these upland waters. They have spawned and hatched unmolested for ages, and grown to their maximum size, feeding on the abundance of grasshoppers and other insect life.

The designs are but slightly different from the ordinary ring, and the difference is not so marked but that they can be displayed or concealed at will. The divorcee's ring is of gold with a broad strip of platinum or silver set in, so that the ring shows a white stripe, indicating that the marriage has been annulled and the ring divorced has two opposing half moons, and looks very much like an ordinary signet ring. The ring for widows has a half covered full moon.

Warning. Stella—Did your father pay your bills? Belle—Yes; merely said he would veto them next time.—New York Sun

NEED GIRLS WHO CAN TALK

Normal Instructor Says They Live Too Much by Book—New Course is Remedy.

Chicago.—"The girl gets her ideas as to how she should act when she is proposed to from the books she reads. She has no other way to get them. Social standards our young people are getting are obtained from the literature they read."

James F. Hoise of the Chicago Normal school made the statement the other day at the first monthly meeting of the Head Assistants' association of the present school year. His subject was "The New Course of Study" just introduced in the schools.

"Up to a year ago," he said, "not one out of forty girl graduates from the high schools that entered the normal school could get up before her fellow students and tell in a pleasing manner what she was asked to tell. She could not tell how to make bread or how to make a dress."

"She could go home and write an essay on a beautiful sunset. "Parents at home can often teach children to read and to read right. Galvanized methods of reading are quite unnecessary. "The child as a baby likes to talk—it is his nature. When the children find language a bore, it is not their fault—it is ours. "As a rule a course of study tends to pigeon hole a child's activities; but this course is mapped out to stimulate useful, sensible, profitable co-operation. "In the high schools, and to say, the teacher of English does not find all the co-operation she should have. The teacher of science uses slang and murders the English language. "The pupils in our schools, particularly in the lower grades, are like Tennyson's 'brook'; they 'babble on forever.' "A principal of a Chicago school once told me that he was satisfied if his pupils could find an excuse for using words. I hope he is dead—dead to the schools. "Our reading has been too much of the prescription sort—not enough versatility in it. There is too little reading to get the gist of a matter. "We say, 'Now, in this coming semester, I will set so many hurdles for my pupils to jump over.' Suppose life does not happen to set the hurdles in just the same way. The pupils go out into the world and fall to make good."

HUNT FOR ANTIQUES STIRS

France Alarmed Over Search for Prehistoric Treasures—Monuments are Despoiled.

Paris.—There is a general alarm among antiquarians in France because of the search for prehistoric remains in the department of the Ardennes, which is the richest in France. Such curiosities have become shamefully commercialized. Those chiefly in the search are Swiss, who are operating in interest of German collectors or museums. It was in this region that was found less than a year ago the now famous skeleton of the earliest primitive man, the epoch of whose interest is placed by archaeologists 500 centuries before Christ. In Brittany, moreover, agents of dealers in antiquities from Fribourg are despoiling great stone monuments formerly believed to belong to the age of druids, and also many deposits of prehistoric arms, potteries, and graven stones. This vandalism has assumed such proportions that the prefect of Meuse has addressed a circular to all mayors of his department warning them not to permit further depredations of this kind on the public domain. As to those which are committed on private lands the mayors cannot interfere, but must content themselves with merely giving counsel. Meanwhile the commission appointed by the state secretary for the arts, composed chiefly of archaeologists, has elaborated a plan for careful conservation of prehistoric remains. There is lamentable delay in putting it into effect, and the choicest relics in France of primitive man are in danger of being lost here forever.

PROMOTE TOURS IN FRANCE

Movement is Organized in Paris to Induce Travel in Regions Little Known.

Paris.—France is pursuing a most intelligent course in its encouragement of cosmopolitan touring. The national touring office, the proposed establishment of which was announced several months ago, has now become a reality. The board of directors comprises many high government officials, railway managers, members of chambers of commerce, noted travelers, and especially automobilists. An obvious defect in the organization, although one that is not likely to prove absolutely fatal to its efficiency, is the absence of any foreign representation. The object of the new service, which is under the control of the minister of public works, is to centralize and place at the disposition of the public information relating to all forms of touring and to improve the facilities for travel. It is hoped that many parts of France, hitherto comparatively unknown, will be brought to the attention of tourists and made more easily accessible. Of course there is also the keener hope that France will thus greatly increase the pecuniary profit that she now derives from her hundreds of thousands of annual visitors.

CURE FOR AFRICAN SCOURGE

Famous Continental Physician Discovers Remedy for Sickness After Many Experiments.

Paris.—"606," the arsenical preparation of Dr. Ehrlich, the distinguished Frankfurt physician, which has of late been engrossing the attention of the medical world, is at present being experimented with as a remedy for various tropical diseases. The preparation was named "606" as being the final successful result after experimenting with 605 preparations invented by Dr. Ehrlich for the alleviation and cure of an organic disease. The Brussels Etrole Belge now states that the experiments made with "606" point to its efficacy as a remedy for malaria, sleeping sickness and recurrent fever. Dr. Broden, the journal adds, is studying the effects of the preparation in the Congo, and though his experiments are not yet concluded, he is stated to have already expressed the belief that henceforth it will be possible victoriously to combat the scourge of sleeping sickness with its aid. Letter Seven Years in Transit. London.—A letter, posted from Southampton on July 31, 1903, has just been delivered at Briollay, France.

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FARMS, WAYNE COUNTY, MISSOURI. 49 1/2 miles east of Piedmont, 3 miles from an inland town and postoffice, 140 a fenced and in cultivation, good 2-story frame house, painted; 2 good barns, concrete spring house right at the house and other good outbuildings, located on St. Francis river, good healthy location, 20 a. first bottom, finest of corn land, balance slightly rolling and best of corn, wheat, oats and meadow land, well watered, about 6 a. in orchard. This is also the stock farm and will certainly please. Price \$25.50 per a. and should sell for \$50 per a. Write for list and further description. 353 1-3 a. 10 miles east Piedmont, R. R. division point, 2 miles from good inland town, 100 a. in cultivation, balance good timber and pasture, 100 a. more can be cleared for cultivation. But few rocks, good 2-story 6-room house, frame, barn and other outbuildings. Fine large spring and spring house, good orchard, an ideal home, will bear closest inspection. Write for list of other bargains, explain what you want, will send full description of farms that will certainly suit you. Come down and let me show you. Price \$17.00 a. E. D. SHATTUCK, PIEDMONT, MO.

G. R. GODFREY & SON, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, NEVADA, MO. Have a large list of fine farm lands for sale in Vernon county, Missouri. Prices \$50 to \$75 per acre. Vernon county, situated ninety miles south of Kansas City, is one of the leading counties in the state in taxable property and production. Write for land list and descriptions.

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JASPER COUNTY, MISSOURI. 294 acres bottom land, adjoining city of ten thousand. Two sets of improvements. Fine dairy, produce and poultry farm. Two hundred bu. potatoes to acre average. An ideal stock farm. Terms can be arranged. Write Ben Land Co., (owner) Carthage, Mo. 210 ACRES. Stock and grain farm, all under fence, 140 acres corn this year will average 50 bushels per acre; 75 acres blue grass, small orchard, good 5-room house, good barn, pair extra heavy scales housed in, three wells, abundance of water; corn cribs and other outbuildings. Two miles west of Amity. This is an extra good farm for stock feeders. Will be sold at a bargain if taken soon. Address E. E. Middleton, Amity, Mo. CROP FAILURES ARE UNKNOWN. In the celebrated "Silenton District" in Southeast Missouri. Corn, wheat, clover, alfalfa, cow-peas, all flourish here as nowhere else. Two to three crops each season on same land. Write for literature and map. Free, if you mention this paper. C. F. Burton Real Estate & Investment Co., Silerton, Mo. 500 acres 2 1/2 miles of shipping point; one of the finest improved stock farms in Missouri; located close to Moberly, Mo. Price \$30 per acre. Fisher & Gaunt, Marshall, Mo.

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NEBRASKA. Owing to short crops this year we have some snags if taken soon. We have some farms in Butler and Sedgewick counties that can be bought right. Rose Hill state Bank, Rose Hill, Butler Co., Kan. FINE STOCK FARM. 320 acres, 12 miles Topeka, 4 1/2 mi. small town, 2 miles shipping station; 11-room house, 2 large barns, good outbuildings, lots, corrals, etc., fenced and cross fenced, three-fourths under plow, balance blue grass pasture. Price \$55 an acre; a splendid combination farm. Come at once and see it. Urie-Hepworth Land Co., Topeka, Kas. OUT THERE IN KANSAS. 200,000 acres of the finest ranch and farm land to be found in North-west Kansas and Eastern Colorado; best water, soil and climate in the United States. Tracts of from 1000 to 20,000 acres, ranging in price from \$8 to \$25 an acre. Write for price list and illustrated circular. G. L. Culvert, Goodland, Kansas. COLORADO. Colorado Sheep Ranch and Stock for Sale. Land as follows: 4950 acres of deeded land located northeast of Denver, about 60 miles and near the town of Wiggins on the Burlington railroad. Improvements consist of plenty of sheds, barns and corrals for feeding. Stock—3600 ewes, 1300 lambs, 114 horses, 10 mules; also harness, wagons, and camp outfit, and a general stock of merchandise that will invoice \$5000. Price and terms—\$75,000 will buy the entire holdings; \$25,000 cash and the balance to suit the purchaser. The 4950 acres of deeded land are worth \$75,000. This property is insured on this property. The owner has grown rich and wishes to retire. Address R. H. Berger, Smith Center, Kansas.

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FLIRTING IS PERIL

Preacher Says Coquetry Is Door to Divorce Court.

Potent Cause of That Coarseness and Bestial Vulgarity Which is Doing So Much to Diminish Home Power.

Chicago.—If the true life story of the 16,388 Chicagoans divorced in the last ten years were written, it would be found that the first station which led toward the divorce court was frequently a romantic flirtation at an amusement park or fashionable summer resort.

This was one of the introductory comments made the other evening by Rev. Percival H. Barker in a sermon on "The Puce That Kills" at the First Congregational church, Maywood.

"Flirting is a potent cause of that coarseness and bestial vulgarity which is doing so much to impair the beauty and diminish the power of American home life, degrading marriage to the low level of a convenience and to the still lower level of sensuality. Flirtations foster the social evil," he continued.

"The mother who permits her sixteen-year-old daughter to sail about the city in an automobile until two o'clock in the morning with a counterfeiter's sport of weak law, and weaker morals, opens the front door to grief and disgrace. If you don't know what company your daughter keeps or what time of night she turns in, your room when gossip gets busy will sound about as pathetic as the wheeze from a Jewsharp.

"This is the time for the modern minister to shun idle and toothless generalities and speak in unequivocal language. There is something almost criminal in the blank ignorance of parents concerning the whereabouts of their children during the evening hours.

"It is more difficult to marry off a girl who has been paved over by every chap in the community than it is to fatten sheep on pineapple ice. And should they come to Hymen's altar, they assume the responsibilities of wifehood with the enthusiasm of a one-legged man at a society club dance, for they have flirted away their hearts until they are incapable of truly loving their husbands.

"The first is likely to discover at fluffies in other homes and put the discoveries into practice. Thus flirting undermines the home; and when home life with its sanctities, its calm and deep joys and sorrows, ceases to have its charm for us in America, the greatest breakup and catastrophe in history will follow.

"In respect to this menacing evil, a good rule for youth is: Resist the beginning of flirting. Flirtation is the first step toward self-degradation.

"The man or woman who flirts is hatching a serpent's brood that will one day wake into life to hiss and sting; he is rearing wild beasts of prey that afterwards will turn upon him and rend him. Shake it at its birth. Flirtations dwarf man's view of life far more than they broaden them."

OLD PAPER IN NEW HANDS

Harrison Family Loses Control of London Gazette After Tenure of 130 Years.

London.—"Old Subscriber" has plenty to think over these days. There is to be a jolt in the career of the London Gazette, England's oldest newspaper, which, established 243 years ago, now is nearing its thirty-fourth number. For more than 130 years the Gazette has been printed and published by Messrs. Harrison of St. Martin's Lane, but the government recently put up the contract for public bids and the prize has been taken by the firm of Wyman & Co.

The paper was started by the court when it fled to Oxford to escape the great plague in the reign of Charles II. It then was called the Oxford Gazette. On the return of the court to London the name was changed to that which the paper has borne ever since.

Copies of the paper are in possession of the Harrison family bearing the name of the great-great-grandfather of the present manager, Thomas Harrison, the issues being dated as far back as 1780. The paper prints all the official announcements and advertisements under acts of parliament. It also especially announces all state events.

Years ago, before the war office and admiralty and other government bureaus gave out news direct to newspapers as is done today, it held all other news publications at its mercy, for it printed exclusively all such reports. In those days it was the first to publish war news and to obtain information on such events. It has yielded an ample profit annually to the governmental treasury.

Double of Alexandra.

London.—The Countess of Northampton is regarded everywhere as a remarkable double of Queen Alexandra. She is a daughter of the late Lord Stratford, who, as Sir Henry Byng, was a valued member of the household of Queen Victoria. She is a tall, stately woman, with a wealth of fair hair, recalling her Scandinavian ancestry, for her mother was a Danish lady, Countess Henriette, a Danneberg-Samsøe, a connection of Queen Alexandra, which may account for the resemblance.

BREED MICROBES AS REMEDY

London Doctors Are Nursing Along 400,000,000 Germs—All for One Patient.

London.—According to a medical correspondent 400,000,000 microbes are being carefully nursed and guarded in the laboratory at St. Bartholomew's hospital until they can be used as a cure for a patient in the institution.

The patient is suffering from chronic emphysema, which resulted in the formation of abscesses somewhere between the lungs and encircling ribs. The disease first appeared seven years ago and apparently was cured by an operation. Since then, however, three fresh outbreaks have occurred in the same region, showing that the causative germs never had been thoroughly driven out of the system.

The microbes under cultivation are direct descendants of germs collected from lung secretion. The part they will play in effecting a permanent cure of the patient was explained by one of the bacteriologists at the laboratory thus:

"We found that three micro-organisms scientifically known as first streptococci, second staphylococci and third pneumococci were present in about equal quantities in the discharge from the lungs.

"These germs, therefore were cultivated, and when we have grown three kinds to practically the same microbe strength the microbes will be killed by heating solutions and a dose of dead microbes, 10,000,000 of each variety, will be injected into the tissues under the skin of the patient's arm.

"These dead microbes in the patient's body will lead to the formation of substances which will attack and kill the three varieties of live microbes causing trouble in the lungs.

"At intervals larger doses will be given, until finally 100,000,000 germs can be injected.

The maximum dose, it is expected, will complete the rout of the destructive microbes in the patient's lungs and make the cure permanent."

SLAUGHTER DEER FOR SKINS

New York Merchants Get Consignment of Ten Thousand Hides—Much Fear of Extinction.

Monterey, Mex.—As an evidence of the useful slaughter of deer that is going on in this part of Mexico, there was recently shipped from Monterey, in one lot, 10,580 deer skins, consigned to New York. The animals from which these skins were obtained were all killed within a radius of two hundred miles of Monterey during the last two months.

Many Mexicans are now constantly employed slaughtering deer for their skins. In some localities these animals have been killed off so rapidly during the last few years that they have almost all disappeared. There is no law in this country for the protection of deer or other wild game, and a horde of American sportsmen, chiefly from Texas, are constantly crossing the border and slaughtering the animals in this country by the wholesale.

A number of legitimate sportsmen of Mexico have made an appeal to the government to adopt measures which will protect deer and other wild game against the indiscriminate slaughter that is now going on. It is held that unless this is done all of the animals will have been killed off in a few more years.

The chief deer skin shipping point in Mexico is Tampico. Many thousands of skins of deer and the hides of various other animals are shipped annually from that port to the United States.

PUPILS WILL LEARN SONGS

Beginning With Keller's "American Hymn" Children Will Acquire One Each Month.

Chicago.—Chicago school children must memorize songs. Hereafter all pupils in the elementary schools will be taught the words and music, so they can sing them without referring to their books.

"Learn the words," is the order that the pupils in Chicago's 260 elementary schools received. A new song will be learned each month, so that when the children leave school next June they will have nine fixed firmly in their memory.

Keller's "American Hymn" will be taught to the school children first. In November, Brahms' "Lullaby" will be learned. What other songs will be memorized has not yet been decided.

No longer can little Mary say truthfully, "I don't know any," when her mother asks her to sing for visitors. The memorizing of songs in the public schools will result in many impromptu song recitals.

The five teachers who supervise the music in the elementary schools are planning for assembly singing. Twice a month, it is planned, the pupils in certain schools will meet and sing together. Boys' and girls' courses also will be formed. Individual work is encouraged.

Music institutes will be held this winter. Last year sixty-five were held and plans for more are being made for the present term.

Paris Salon for Women.

Paris.—A feminine salon is to be held in Paris next March under the auspices of the Duchesse de Broglie and the Marquise de Ganay.

It will be devoted to an exhibition of all that adorns woman and her home, from footboots to diamond necklaces.

ARE HIGH IN STUDY

Women and Athletes Lead Other Students at University.

Co-eds Rank 4 Per Cent Higher Than Men and Average Work of Fraternity and Sorority Members Not Up to Standard.

Champaign, Ill.—That athletes of the University of Illinois rank higher than the average young men students in their class work is the interesting fact discovered by Professor T. A. Clark, dean of men, after reviewing an average of the grades of every student at the Champaign-Urbana branch of the university. This same investigation shows that the co-eds rank 4 per cent higher in their studies than men and further that the average work of the fraternity and sorority members is not quite up to the standard.

To get this information Dean Clark set a number of clerks at work. Each student's grades for both semesters was averaged according to the number of hours taken in the subjects. Thus a record of more than 3,700 students was obtained, an average in general made and then the special classes of students considered were compared with this general average.

For the general average of the three thousand men students the figures were \$1.11 for the first semester and \$1.31 for the second semester, or a general average of \$1.21 for the year. The seven hundred or more co-eds averaged \$2.04 the first semester and \$2.02 the second semester, or \$2.03 for the entire year.

All the members of the football, baseball, track, swimming and basketball squads were counted in the list of athletes. The two hundred or more considered had an average of \$2.74 for the first semester and \$1.78 for the second semester, or \$2.26 for the year. The track squad had the high average of \$3.07 for the year and the basketball players a low average. Another interesting discovery is that the athletes did 4 per cent better work the semester they were most actively engaged in athletics than during the semester in which they were not. An exception in this, however, was found in the baseball squad, which on account of numerous trips, as well as long practice periods, naturally fell down in their class work.

Commenting on this, Dean Clark says: "You can't quite say that an athlete necessarily breaks down in his college studies. This may be true of other colleges, because I really think we look after things more carefully than they do at some institutions."

Fraternity men were discovered to be slightly lower than the average young man's ranking, and the literary society members much higher than the average. It was also discovered that the fraternity men who took the most interest in the general university affairs had the highest averages, and that the fraternity members least interested in general college matters were the poorest fraternity students, thus disproving the general claim made by some fraternity men that they have too many other interests besides their class work.

The sorority young women, generally speaking, were found to compare in about the same proportion to the grand total as did the men. The local clubs and societies showed about the same as the fraternities and sororities.

With these figures as a basis it is probable the fraternity men will be asked to adopt a rule that pledgers must pass at least 12 hours of university work before they can be initiated. If they do not, the university authorities probably will. The sororities have already taken action in this matter.

The figures further show that the fraternity men from larger cities, such as from Chicago, are the poorer scholars, and the same can also be said of some of the members chosen because of appearance and first impression.

MONEY LIES IDLE IN COURTS

Nearly \$10,000,000 in Unclaimed Funds in England Alone—Reduce National Debt.

London.—A recent publication of the Law Journal has an interesting article on the subject of the unclaimed funds lying in court. "Some of those," it says, "who are at present engaged in the quest of treasure supposed to be buried in sunken Spanish galleons might possibly turn their attention with greater profit to the mass of unclaimed treasure which stands to the credit of suitors in the books of the pay office of the supreme court.

The amount so standing in England alone at the present day is, nearly \$10,000,000, of which the interest and a large part of the capital will, in default of a successful petition, ultimately go to the reduction of the national debt.

Diet of Dried Fruits.

San Francisco.—Twenty students of Stanford university have agreed to submit themselves to a diet of dried fruits for an indefinite time to assist in a government experiment. They will eat dried fruit at all their meals and the effects of the various prepared fruits on their health will be noted by Dr. Swain of the department of chemistry at the university.

MAN MAKES HIMSELF YOUNG

Extraordinary Success Claimed for Sir James Grant's Method—Vitality Amazes.

London.—Sir James Grant, the well-known Canadian physician, a recipient of many foreign honors, believes that he has discovered, not exactly the elixir of life, but at any rate a means of greatly prolonging youth back to some extent.

Sir James is himself the best advertisement of his method, for he possesses amazing vitality for his age, now nearly seventy-seven years. He is visiting London, and he looks like a man in his fifties. His secretary, a young man, says it is difficult to keep up with the work his employer does.

Two years ago Sir James created a sensation at a meeting of the British association by a paper on the extraordinary rejuvenating powers of electricity. He has since then treated himself by his own method, with results that he describes as wonderful, and he has also had much success with a number of eminent patients on the other side of the Atlantic. His treatment consists of electrical applications by means of a special battery and systematized massage.

A writer in the Pall Mall Gazette says he walked with Sir James a distance of half a mile, and could not help commenting on his vigor and help. He asked Sir James if he wore spectacles, and Sir James replied:

"Yes, I do wear spectacles. I have worn them for forty years—until such time as I began to treat myself with electricity and massage; today I do almost the whole of my reading and writing without using any spectacles at all. My hearing is as good as ever, and I feel that I have the energy of a man of forty."

"I notice that your city is full of taxicabs, but so far as I am concerned I never ride where I can walk, and, indeed, if I were challenged I would undertake to run a mile a day. I can hardly believe that I am seventy-seven, and for this happy state of affairs I thank my electrical treatment."

Sir James does not believe either in alcohol or tobacco.

HE WAS HEIR TO MILLIONS

Mystery of Daniel Sheridan's Disappearance is Cleared Away After Many Years.

London.—The mystery of the disappearance of Daniel Sheridan, the American claimant of the "Blake Millions," has been solved at last. It is some months since the Star printed a story about the pathetic struggle of this Irish-American farmer to obtain the fortune left by Mrs. Helen Blake, who died intestate in London, in 1876. Her property, then \$700,000, has been in the hands of the crown ever since, and, counting the accumulated interest, is now estimated to be nearly \$2,500,000.

A letter just received by that newspaper from Daniel Sheridan's son, Joseph, who lives in Quincy, Ill., reveals the fact that an old, homeless, nameless man, who died in Lambeth infirmary on December 19, 1896, was the lost claimant for the "millions."

Mrs. Blake was Helen Sheridan, a beautiful Irish girl, when she was married to Capt. Robert Dudley Blake, a young officer of dragoons stationed in Dublin. He later became a general. Daniel Sheridan asserted he was Mrs. Blake's cousin, the son of her father's elder brother, and he came to London to prosecute his claim from Kankakee county, Illinois, in 1885, being then a man of seventy. He could not, however, obtain the necessary evidence to satisfy the treasury that he was the next of kin. His money dwindled away, he was heavily in debt for board and lodging, and all the while his family were writing to him from America upon the idea that he had obtained the fortune and reproaching him for deserting them. But the old man would not go back without the money.

For a time he was an inmate of a workhouse. On his discharge from there he wrote to his son that he was going to Ireland to find some one who knew him as a boy. That was the last his family ever heard of him. He seems to have wandered about helpless, hopeless, a broken man, until on December 6, 1896, he was once more admitted to the Lambeth infirmary. He gave no address, and three days later he died.

TIPLESS HOTEL IN NEW YORK

Remarkable Hostelry Will Be for Women Only—Prices Placed on Cost Basis.

New York.—A tipless hotel in New York, an institution that many persons think should take rank with the other "seven wonders of the world," is to be opened November 15. The new hotel is to be for women exclusively, and its establishment is due to the activity of Miss Virginia Potter, niece of the late Bishop Potter; Mrs. Henry Ollshelmer and several other influential women.

A guest will not have to fill her hand with dimes to distribute on the way from her room to the sidewalk. She may even push the button for ice water or order the porter to move her luggage without fear of the ever-present holdup. An employee found accepting a tip in the hotel will have to look elsewhere for a job. Room and board may be had for \$3.50 to \$5 a week.

BLIND TAUGHT FARM

Two New York Boys Learn Art in Clinton Park.

One of Them Becomes So Expert Can Separate Lettuce and Carrot Seeds and Tell Color of Different Flowers.

New York.—The Children's Farm School in De Witt Clinton Park has taught two blind boys to raise "crops" equal in every respect to those of the children who can see. In fact, Mrs. Henry Parsons, in charge of the school, and Mr. Brady, the boys' teacher, insist that in the matter of beets and carrots the blind children's work was superior.

The subjects of the experiment are Carl and Peter, each 13 years old and strong boys for their years. Peter is totally blind and has to be led everywhere. Carl, who can't distinguish anything more than four inches away from his eyes, has just enough vision so that he can go and fill Peter's watering pot.

Carl's sister used to bring him to the park playground. Leaving him on a bench she would run off to the swings, and the boy would sit there listening to the other children playing. A gymnasium instructor saw Carl sitting there day after day and tried to think of some occupation for him. Finally the instructor suggested that a plot in the school garden be given to the boy. Then one day Carl came bringing Peter, and Mrs. Parsons decided to try the experiment of teaching the blind gardening for pleasure if not for profit.

On June 10 they began teaching Peter and Carl to raise beans, beets, carrots, onions, radishes, lettuce and corn, just as the other children do. A wooden fence was built around Peter's plot, along which cords were strung to serve as guides to the five rows of "crops" which were to be planted. Feeling these and measuring the distances by his fingers and arm Peter drew his miniature furrows and dropped or sprinkled his seeds. In his first attempt to cover the beds he knocked the rows askew, but then by placing his hand on that of his teacher while he did a row in the right way Peter mastered that art.

No grown-up farmer would like to weed with his eyes shut, but that is what both Peter and Carl had learned to do. They were taken to other children's plots, allowed to feel the different seedlings as they appeared, and so taught to distinguish the tiny plants from weeds. Hand hoes not more than a foot long were made for them. By keeping their left hand fingers a few inches ahead of the blade they did their hoeing without cutting down the vegetables.

Several weeks ago came the time for the first harvesting on the Children's Farm, which raises two rounds of crops in a summer. As radishes, beets and beans approached maturity the excitement among the small farmers waxed so tense that the distinction between meum and tuum was frequently lost to view and the boy whose beans matured early was likely to find himself minus the beans. Even the observation plots in charge of the instructors were robbed of their prize products. But to the credit of the farm be it said that while the destruction walked around them the blind boys' crops were left undisturbed.

This harvesting was followed by the second planting. In this Peter and Carl showed such marked improvement that Mrs. Parsons believes that gardening in some of its branches can be made an employment for the blind. The sowing of beets and carrots by the blind boys was the best done on the farm.

In a few weeks Peter and Carl have learned to distinguish the different seeds entirely by feeling. Peter has a feat which beats that of the girl in Grimm's fairy stories who had to pick lentils out of the ashes. That girl had beautiful blue eyes, and even at that she had to call on her fairy godmother to help her out. But Peter, who is totally blind, can take lettuce and carrot seeds mixed together and separate them correctly, though they are enough alike to deceive many persons who have their sight.

Peter's latest accomplishment is to distinguish bright colored flower petals one from the other apparently by some subtle difference in the texture of the blossom. That doesn't mean that he could tell whether it's a pale pink or a light blue aster or recognize any fine gradation of tint, but he knows a red petal from a yellow one. Altogether the instructors are much pleased with the summer's experiment and are as eager as the boys to continue it next year.

Microbe Foe of Farmers.

Sheffield, Eng.—At a meeting the other day of the British association Dr. Russell and Dr. Hutchinson, who have long been experimenting in soil fertility, announced the discovery of the micro-organism which destroys the bacteria essential to the fertility of the soil.

A subsequent speaker declared that it was the most important agricultural discovery made in fifty years.

Large Cotton Crop in Egypt.

Washington.—Egypt's cotton crop this year, it is estimated, will exceed 700,000,000 pounds, and Consul Birch at Alexandria reports that probably it will be the largest crop ever yielded by Egyptian fields.

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