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MEN of ideas, who have some inventive ability please write GIBBELY & MCINTIRE, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

He Looked the Part.
Gustav Mahler had a queer experience in Munich, one day recently for which his name was partly responsible. His new symphony was being rehearsed and he took advantage of an hour's intermission to get some fresh air. "On returning to the building," says the Signale for de Musikalische Welt, "he lost his way and tried to reach the hall through a corridor in which plasterers were at work. 'You cannot pass through here,' he was told. 'But I am Mahler.' (Mahler is the German for painter.) 'You look it,' was the unsympathetic reply of the man who blocked his way. 'we are not ready for the painters yet, so run on.' And the composer, realizing that argument would be useless, plunged into the labyrinth and finally reached his destination."

Miss Ethel's Escape

By Carl Jenkins

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

When Miss Ethel Lynn set out from her mother's home, "The Willows," to drive to the village of Roselands in her pony cart, the sun shone, the birds sang and a crow called "Good luck!" after her. Not a sign on earth or above it that she was to find romance and adventure further along the road.

When Glendon Garibaldi set out that same hour from the village of Roselands to plot up the highway past "The Willows," he was leading a dancing bear. The same sun shone for him and his bear—birds sang just as sweetly for them—another crow called his best wishes after them. If they were to meet up with romance and adventure they had no linking of it.

When Mr. Earl Hopewell left the house of his brother, ten miles beyond Roselands, to drive himself in an auto to the village, he also had the sun and the birds and a stray crow, and he would have wagered two to one that nothing more than a bursted tire would interrupt the harmony of his spin.

Miss Ethel's pony was a veteran of eighteen years, though he still had a gait. In his lifetime he had encountered brass bands, circus parades, wandering elephants, bellowing bulls, labor union banners and drunken tramps. He flattered himself that he had become blasé and that nothing could shake his nerve. The one thing he hadn't encountered was a dancing bear—a grinning, shambling, ambling, shuffling bundle of fur, conducted by a gentleman patterned after the model of Captain Kidd. At sight of the pair the pony slackened his pace, and his driver began to talk to him and assure him that there was nothing in it. He might have taken the girl's word for it, but for the strong scent that came down the wind—it was bear-scent and a combination that would have brought chills to a horse forty years old. He stopped and reared up. Then he snorted and shied. Then he decided to go back home.

Of course, Miss Ethel called out to the pirate. She had been taught the Italian language at the Misses' Blank's



Leading a Dancing Bear.

superior young ladies, superior boarding school, and she used it on this occasion. Both man and bear looked at her in astonishment and shook their heads. They had never been in China. They were motioned to get out of the road—to get off the face of the earth, but to the man smiled, and the bear went to dancing. That settled things for the pony. He had that cart tipped over and was on his way home inside of fifteen seconds. The girl went with the cart and lay in a heap by the roadside.

From a point half a mile away the coming Mr. Hopewell had witnessed the accident, and he increased speed and came up like a cyclone. The bear was hit and sent against the fence, and then he descended and waded in to the pirate and ran him far across the fields. It was a busy day for pirate and bear. Under the strict rules of romance the young man should have gone to the rescue of the distressed damsel first of all, but he was a trifle excited and mixed things up. This gave Miss Ethel her opportunity. She had fallen on a soft spot and was only jarred. She smiled when the bear went flying, and she laughed as the pirate fled. She could have got to her feet and brushed off the dust and picked up her hat—but she didn't. As soon as she saw her rescuer returning she resumed a recumbent position and closed her eyes. Great care was taken to make the position a graceful one.

Mr. Hopewell came running and breathing hard. He thought of broken bones and death. He bent over the girl and saw that she lived, and he ran to a water-hole beside the highway and wet his handkerchief and returned to sop her face. Miss Ethel knew that it was muddy water and full of wrigglers, but she never flinched. She wanted to hear what the young man would say. She was gratified.

"Heavens, but I hope she is not badly injured!" he exclaimed as he

dabbed the handkerchief at her nose. "Poor girl! Poor girl! I wonder who she is? She's probably badly hurt, and I ought to go for a doctor, but how can I leave her here? I must wait till somebody comes along. Why haven't I got brandy—why—why—?" Miss Ethel thought it would be good policy to sigh a long-drawn sigh just at this moment.

"Thank heaven for that!" fervently exclaimed the young man. "Another sigh, and a movement of the head and feet."

"She is reviving! I hope—oh, I hope—"

The damsel struggled to sit up and was kindly assisted by the young man, who had hold of both her hands.

"Where—where am I?" "Are you hurt? Are any bones broken?" "I—I think not."

"I'm so glad! It was the dancing bear that scared your pony, and the cart was upset and you thrown out. I have my auto here, and I must take you home. Can you stand on your feet? If not, I can carry you the few steps. I can't tell you how frightened I have been."

"The man—the bear?" "They are in the woods over there. Ha! Excuse me. My name is Hopewell."

"And I am Miss Lynn. I feel much better. I can walk, thank you. I can't tell you how thankful I am. While I was unconscious I thought I heard somebody say, 'Poor girl! Poor girl!'"

"Yes, under such circumstances people—that is—yes. You live on this road, do you?"

"About three miles away."

"Let me make you comfortable in your seat, and I will drive carefully. You may have an injury after all."

"Do you think you injured the bear for life?" asked the patient as the auto proceeded at a snail's pace.

"Why—why, how do you know that he was injured at all? You had fallen, you know."

"In my unconscious state I thought I saw the machine hit him and send him flying."

"I believe something of the kind happened."

"And I seemed to see you chasing the pirate across a field and striking at the back of his neck."

"I—I might have done so. Strange case—very strange!"

Conversation lagged after that. Miss Ethel had all she could do to keep from laughing, and Mr. Hopewell had chills.

There was a commotion when "The Willows" was reached. The pony had come home dragging the wreck behind him. The mother and servants came rushing out, and all was excitement for five minutes. Mr. Hopewell offered to carry the injured girl into the house, and was somewhat amazed when she made use of her own limbs with a sort of hop, skip and jump. He was invited in, and his part of the adventure was listened to with great interest. Then Miss Ethel came down on the veranda to take the mother's place.

"Has the doctor been telephoned for?" asked Mr. Hopewell with considerable anxiety.

"Not yet," was the reply.

"But there may be some internal injury. You smile. You laugh. What is it, Miss Lynn?"

"The way that bear went rolling! The way you came running! The handkerchief and the muddy water! Excuse me, but—but—!"

"Miss Lynn," said the young man very soberly, "you were unconscious from the fall."

"I—I guess so."

"But aren't you sure?" "Not real sure."

"Then with your permission I am going to call here until you are convinced that when I said 'poor girl!' it was no half-dream of yours!"

MATS MAKE THE HEIRLOOMS

Most Cherished Possessions of the Samoans, and the Older They Are, the Better.

Among the curious customs of the Samoans is that of making heirlooms of mats. By some simple process of reasoning the mat has come to be identified with the family, as the heartstone is traditionally sacred among the Saxon race.

The Samoan mats are really fine specimens of art. The people esteem them much more highly than any article of European manufacture and the older they are the more they are regarded.

Some of them have names known all over the Samoan group. The oldest is called Moe-a-Fui-Fui, or "The man that slept among the creepers." It got this title by reason of the fact that it had been hidden away for years among the creeping convolvulus that grows wild along the seashore. It is known to be 200 years old, as the names of its owners during that period can be traced.

The possession of one of these old mats gives the owner great power; in fact, it is a title deed to rank and property, from the Samoan standpoint. It is no matter if the mats are tattered and worn out; their antiquity is their value and for some of the most cherished of them large sums of money would be refused.

He Wondered.
The Benedict—I see only about one in every 1,000 married couples live to celebrate the golden wedding anniversary.

The Bachelor.—Do you suppose they get tired of living?

Not Edible.
"What are you raising on your place this summer?"
"The mortgago."

Selecting and Judging Corn

Principal Points to Observe

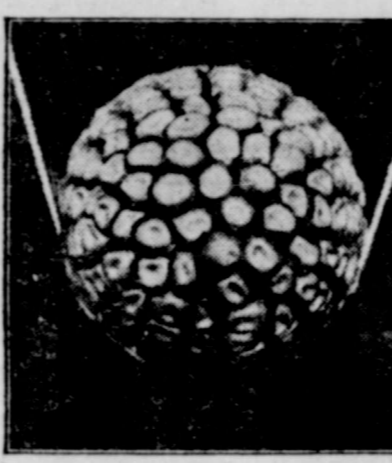
C. B. Hutchinson, Instructor in Agronomy, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

The same reasons that make it necessary to select animals carefully in breeding live stock also make it necessary to select ears of corn carefully if one wishes to make better corn. A good ear of corn will produce other ears like it if conditions are favorable and for this reason only good ears should be selected for planting. If we should all take as much care in selecting our seed corn as the breeder of animals does in selecting animals, the yield of corn in Missouri would be greatly increased.

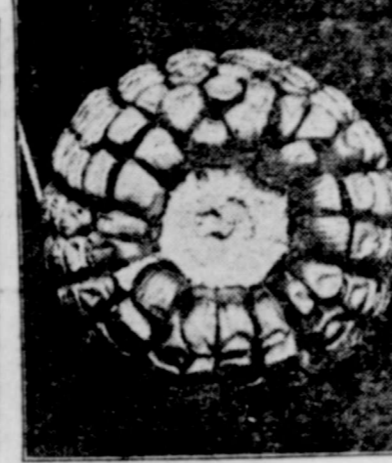
In selecting corn for show, or for seed one should have definitely in mind the characteristics of a good ear of corn. A good ear may be described as follows: The ear should be from 9 1/2 to 10 1/2 inches long and 7 to 7 1/2 inches around, measured at a point one-third the distance from the butt to the tip. It should be practically the same diameter from end to end; that is it should not be distinctly tapering. The rows of kernels should

Selection of Corn for Show.

At fairs and other places where corn is shown for premiums it is customary to show ten ears together as a sample, and consequently in judging such samples the ten ears must be considered as a whole instead of a single ear. In selecting a sample it is well to first select twenty-five or thirty of the best ears to be found and lay them out on a board side by side. Then go over them with the characteristics of a good ear in mind and study them carefully. An hour spent in picking out the good and bad points of the various ears one after another will help very much in deciding which ears will make the best exhibit. Finally pick out the most ideal ear in the lot and use it as a standard in selecting the other nine. Bear in mind that one of the most important points about a good sample of corn is what is known as uniformity of type. By this is meant that every ear should look as near alike every other ear as possible. They



The Kind of Butt and Tip Which is Desired, But Not Often Found.



be straight, and the kernels should be of such shape that they will fit tightly together with no furrows left between the rows. The butts should be well rounded out with kernels evenly arranged around a cup-shaped cavity about one inch across. The tips should be well filled out to the end with deep, even kernels. The kernels of the ear should all be very nearly the same size and shape. They should be wedge-shaped but not pointed; they should have large smooth hearts or germs not blighted, nor discolored. The length of the kernel should be about one and one-half times as great as its width at the widest part and it should be of the same thickness from one end to the other. The kernels should show no mixture with corn of the opposite color. The cob should be of medium size, neither very large nor very small.

should all have the same shade of color, the same size, the same shape, the same color of cob, the same character of kernels, whether rough or smooth, wide or narrow and be true to the type of the variety. Each ear should measure up to the score-card standard for the variety in both length and circumference and should be solid, well matured, free from damaged grains and all indications of mixture. Keep in mind the idea of "mates" as if selecting a show team of driving horses or a herd of cattle or other stock. Show corn is seed corn and all of the ears should be alike so that the product may be uniform.

For the purpose of determining the depth and shape of kernels, the character of the germ and the size of the cob, two kernels may be removed from the same side of the ear but no other kernels should be missing.

A GOOD MISSOURI CROP.

Soy Beans, Used in Connection With Corn, Furnish Excellent Hog Feed.

As a grain crop to use in connection with corn for crowding the spring crop of pigs on market, the soy bean is a very valuable crop. It is essentially a grain plant, very rich in protein, and while the hogs are running on soy beans they should have access to corn to balance the ration. While the corn does not contain enough protein for the best results, soy beans contain more than is profitable to feed, and the combination of the two grains is therefore much better.

The soy bean matures about the same time as a medium early corn, like Reid's Yellow Dent, and the two crops could be grown in the same field, so that the hogs could have access to both without further labor. If this is not feasible, the corn should be thrown to the hogs every day. The early yellow variety is recommended, sown in drills about thirty or forty inches apart, using about three pecks to the acre, and cultivate shallow until the plants completely shade the ground. The hogs should be turned in when the pods first begin to ripen.

The soy bean is regarded as somewhat better for finishing a bunch of hogs than the cowpea; at the same time, if one does not care to bother with so many different crops, the cowpea may be used instead with satisfactory results.

For brood sows in winter and early spring it is always advisable to give them access to a piece of early sown rye or wheat and to let them have a limited amount of nicely cured clover, alfalfa, or cowpea hay by way of variety of feed. Sorghum stalks grown as is customary for the production of syrup, in limited quantity, make an excellent addition to the ration.

The main thing to be avoided in carrying hogs of this sort through the winter is a straight corn diet. The greater the variety of cheap materials like these, the better the sows will do.

Successful farming is a job for the whole year. Three months of summer work and nine months of more or less idle time is not the schedule of the man who makes the money.

CARE OF BREEDING EWES.

By F. B. Mumford, Director of Experiment Station, Missouri Agricultural College.

In handling successfully a flock of breeding ewes it must never be forgotten that they are breeding animals, and that the kind of treatment most successful for the production of strong, healthy lambs is not necessarily the best for a flock of fattening lambs or wethers. A prime essential for the successful handling of breeding ewes is abundant exercise throughout the year, and especially during the winter. It is a grave mistake to confine the ewe flock to limited quarters during winter. Shelter is necessary, but warm shelters are to be avoided. An ideal shelter for sheep of any kind is a shed tightly built on the north, east and west sides, but entirely open to the south. Sheep suffer more from cold wet rains than from any other cause in the winter. If they can be protected from such rains and given a dry place to lie down in, they will have been supplied with the best possible conditions for such animals.

Sheep often suffer from external parasites as well as from internal troubles. The most common external parasite is the ordinary sheep tick. The pest is nearly always present, especially in flocks of open wooled sheep. Fortunately it is not difficult to check the ravages of this mite. All sheep should be dipped in the fall before they are put into winter quarters. A dipping tank should be used in order to accomplish the work with the least expense and labor. Many of the dips which are on the market have been used successfully. The addition of lye to the solution will make it more effective. After dipping, the sheep should not be exposed to the cold until dry.

Clock-like regularity in the feeding and watering of cattle on full feed is of the utmost importance. If possible the same man, even, should always do the feeding, and it is important that this be the most intelligent and trustworthy man on the farm. It is scarcely possible for a man to get the best gains out of cattle and to get them all to come along uniformly and have no founders and "throwouts" unless he takes a personal interest in the work at hand.

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GRAVITY IS A PUSH

Ohio Physicist Gives Old Newton Theory a Joit.

Assumes Ether to Be Endowed With Vast Kinetic Energy Relative to Atoms—Dr. Brush Explains His Idea of Gravitation.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Newtonian theory of gravitation that has stood for ages was upset when Dr. Charles F. Brush, Cleveland, O., one of the leading physicists of the country, ascribed the falling propensities of matter to a "pushing" property within itself derived from the ether through which it falls, rather than to a "pulling" power from the earth on the falling body.

Doctor Brush established the converse theory that the energy exhibited in the gravitation is fully restored to the ether when "the body is raised against the gravitation attraction. Doctor Brush assumes the ether to be endowed with a vast intrinsic kinetic energy which is in wave form and is translated to the atoms or molecules.

In his paper on the "Kinetic Theory of Gravitation," read before the physics section of the scientists' convention, Doctor Brush, after discussing at length the origin of the energy acquired by a falling body, concludes that the gathered energy comes from the ether through which the body falls. "Conversely," said Doctor Brush, "equivalent energy is restored to the ether when the body is raised against gravitation attraction.

"The ether is assumed to be endowed with vast intrinsic kinetic energy in wave form. The waves are of such low frequency, or otherwise of such character, that they pass through the bodies without abstracting other than that concerned in gravitation. They are propagated in straight lines in every conceivable direction, so that the wave energy is isotropic, being in this respect like radiation in the interior space of a furnace with uniformly heated walls.

Distribution of the ether's intrinsic energy is uniform throughout the universe as modified by the presence of matter. Any kind of ether waves capable of exerting motive action on the atoms or molecules of matter will fulfill the requirements.

"Atoms are imagined to be continually buffeted in all directions by the ether waves in paths almost infinitesimally short, but without collision because neighboring atoms follow very nearly parallel paths. The moving atoms are likened to particles of a precipitate suspended in turbulent water.

"Each atom or molecule is regarded as a center of activity, due to its kinetic energy of translation derived initially from the ether. There is continual absorption and restitution of the ether's energy, normally equal in amount. But the ether is permanently robbed of as much of its energy as it is represented by the mean kinetic energy of the atom. This energy deficiency in the ether is not wholly local, but extends indefinitely into space, diminishing in strength as the square of the distance increases.

"A body of matter is pictured as casting in effect a spherical energy shadow consisting of the sum of the shadows of its constituent units, the depth or intensity of the shadow varying with the inverse square of the distance from the center of the body. Another body at any distance will cast a similar shadow, and the two shadows will intersect, each body being partially shielded by the other from waves coming from that direction, the extent of the shielding effect depending directly on the mass of the shielding body.

"Of the several components into which the composite motion of each atom can be resolved, that one lying in the direction of an attracting body will be the greatest because the waves from that direction being partially intercepted by the attracting body, are weakest, and the atom will be pushed in that direction by the superior waves behind it. If free to fall, the atom will continually absorb more energy from the stronger waves behind it than it restores to the weaker waves in front, and will thus acquire additional kinetic energy of translation in the line of fall, measured directly by the number of waves involved, i. e., by the distance moved. Conversely, if the atom be forced away from the attracting body restitution of energy will exceed absorption, and the energy expended in moving the atom against attraction will be transferred to the ether.

"It will be seen that gravitation is a push toward the attracting body and not a pull. It is clear, also, that the velocity which a falling body can acquire tends asymptotically to a limit, which is the velocity of the ether waves which push; the velocity of light, if transverse waves are involved.

\$13,000 Statue for Late King.
London.—Albert Toft, the sculptor, has been commissioned by the Birmingham King Edward VII. Memorial Fund committee to provide, at a cost of \$13,000, a life-size statue of the late King Edward to be erected outside the municipal buildings.

Large Eyes; Big Brain.
Paris.—M. Lewis Lapicque, in an interesting communication to the Academie des Sciences, claims to demonstrate that large eyes indicate a big brain.

CHARGES LOSS UP TO BRUIN

Old Pennsylvania Man's "Bear Book" Kept Since 1858, Means Pay for Sheep in Blood.

Cross Fork, Pa.—A few days ago when Philip Bostley, a small farmer on the First Fork of the Sinnemahoning, lost three sheep in a raid made upon a flock by a family of black bears, he went to a drawer in his kitchen cupboard and marked something down in a little book. There isn't another such book in all Pennsylvania as that one. It is a book in which is kept an accurate account of the losses suffered through the foraging of black bears. In it are entries and notes and remarks, until the volume is not only unique, but one of the most interesting.

The first entry was back in 1858, the year that Bostley went into the Sinnemahoning country to settle, and when the only sheep he owned was captured and killed and carried away by bears. But before the winter was over he shot the fellow who did it, with two others besides.

Then he bethought himself of keeping a "bear book," not only to record his losses because of bears, but also his profits from the same source. He has tried every year since then not to let the bears get ahead of him, and because of the recent slaughter of sheep the old man feels called upon to kill at least two bears this winter. He is so old that he had concluded to do no hunting this season, but his slain sheep must be avenged, and everybody who knows Phil Bostley knows that the bear family will surely pay with their own blood for the raid on the Bostley sheep flock. The three sheep, he estimates, would have brought him at least \$25, counting another season's wool. Two black bears, if their hides are in good condition, will net him \$40, and as Bostley has always charged the bears with compound interest that amount he calculates will about even the score.

There was but one season in which he was unable to even his account with the bears ever since his residence in the wilds of the "Sinnemahoning," and that was one winter in which a pair of bears killed a very valuable hunting dog, upon which he could place no money value, and though during that season he killed and trapped seven black bears the account of that year is still unsatisfied. It is a mortgage against the general bear family, which the old man will never reconcile.

ARE WHISKERS BAR TO LOVE?

Most Important Part of Man's Face Is His Chin and Beard Hides His Character.

New York.—Miss Della Clarke has written a play in which the despairing hero finally wins the girl by shaving off his facial taepristry, thereby removing her objections.

Whiskers have no charms to soothe even the savage breast. If we are to believe Miss Clarke, in her play, "Keemata, the Little Indian girl," refuses to marry the man who has loved her through four thrilling acts, just because he wears a beard.

"Mystery may have its charms," said this young woman, "but that does not apply to the face of the man you fall in love with or marry.

"The most important feature of a man's face is his chin, and if it is lost in a primeval forest of beard, how is a girl to tell whether she is intrusting her future to a weak creature, who will go down at the first little tap of adversity or one who will make a man's fight with the world?"

"Faint heart never won fair lady" or whiskers, either. There are many grouchy old bachelors today who might have been happy husbands if they had had the good sense to shave at the psychological moment.

"But you believe seriously that the mere fact of his shaving them off could make a girl fall in love with him?"

"I certainly do. I know of several cases in which women who had married men with beards were shocked and disillusioned when their husbands took a freak to appear clean shaven. And that wasn't at all because they admired beards, but because they really saw the men they had married for the first time, as they really were.

"The girl who marries a man with whiskers makes as reckless a gamble as the man in eastern countries who never sees his bride unveiled until after the ceremony."

ANTI-OLD MAID CLUB FORMED

New Jersey Girls Agree to Find Husbands Before 30 Years of Age—Thirty Members.

Trenton, N. J.—The "Anti-Old Maid club" has been organized here. Its thirty members agree to marry before they are thirty years of age.

The means for securing a husband is left for each club member to figure out. There is only one stipulation, and that is that each damsel gets the husband, no matter how.

The club intends to do all it can to rid the city of old maids, and in this it has the support of the "Cupid's Wing club," a unique organization composed of young matrons who banded together to mend broken hearts and bring about domestic felicity.

Statue to General Wolfe.
London.—Lord Roberts recently unveiled a statue to General Wolfe at Westerham, Kent, his birthplace. Lord Strathcona, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Frederick Young and George Wolfe were present.

Sixteen-Pound Trout.
London.—Selmers at Blagdon lake Somersetshire, caught a 16-pound trout, which is believed to be the largest ever caught in English water.

ROBES FOR ROYALTY

Splendid Cloth of Gold for King and Queen.

Same Ceremonial Garments Worn by King Edward and Queen Alexandra Used at Coronation King George and Queen Mary.

London.—While Queen Mary has set the example in court and society of ordering all her clothes for the coronation season to be made in England, of purely English material, both she and King George will wear the same ceremonial robes at their coronation on June 22 that were made for King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

Thus these robes acquire a historical character of great importance, which is not surprising to those who know the care which has been bestowed upon them since they were placed in the armory of the Tower of London a few months after the crowning of King Edward and his queen.

King Edward, as was generally believed, would have used the same coronation robes as were worn by his mother before him. They had been carefully preserved, but were much too small. Therefore new ones had to be made.

To one of the oldest weavers of Spitalfields was intrusted the task of weaving the cloth of gold which, from time immemorial, has been the fabric for this ceremonial, a four-square vestment, buckled at the throat, something after the fashion of an Episcopal cope. It is assumed in the tenth section of the coronation ceremonial, immediately before the orb is placed in the hands of the king.

The gold thread that was used for the pallium was the purest that could be worked, and the infinitesimal alloy, that was unavoidable, was of silver. The surface shows a beautiful shimmer of light, which has become even more beautiful with the years that have very slightly modified the first look of newness.

Upon it were worked, at the Royal School of Needlework, the eagles, symbolic of the wearer of the crown of England, and the rose, shamrock and thistle. The fleur-de-lis had long since ceased to have any significance, and King Edward, by the happiest of inspirations, had it replaced by the lotus of India.

The train mantle of the queen was designed by Frederick Vigers, F. R. T. B. A. Queen Alexandra herself selected the wonderful shade of ruby purple of the velvet, and the choice, as all agreed, was exceedingly successful, as it fell into harmony alike with the imperial purple worn by the priestesses of the royal house and the crimson of the peeresses' robes.

It is 18 feet in length and three full breadths of the velvet in width. Standing boldly in the center of the crown is a rose tree. Downward the roots are entwined with the Norman fleur-de-lis; above it the thistle and the shamrock lead to the star of India and culminate in the crown of St. Edward. At intervals upon it are some thirty representatives of the royal crown.

The details of the queen's dress are not quite fully settled yet, but it will be of English weaving. Meantime designs for the costumes her majesty will wear on state occasions are already on the looms at Brainree. In all cases the sumptuous fabrics are being made in double width, and many of them are brocaded or have figures of gold or silver running through them.

In regard to the designs there is a marked boldness and decision that makes for exceeding richness and dignity in effect, which, it is anticipated, will have much influence upon the fashions of the near future.

FIRM GRIP OF BULL-FIGHTING

"Sport" Continues to Amuse People of Southern France, Despite Efforts of Officials.

Paris.—The extent to which the practice or "sport" of bull-fighting still exists in the south of France, despite all the efforts of the authorities to stamp it out, is little known by the rest of the world. A meeting was recently held at Beziers of those interested in the spectacle and a protest drawn up against the bill of the minister of justice which provides for the punishment by fine and imprisonment of those connected with bull fights.

It developed at this meeting that there are 27 associations for the promotion of bull-fighting in the south of France, with a total membership of 24,000. According to the protest the bill would interfere with the favorite pastime of these and many more people, would be a check to the liberties of the south and would be against the interests of the country. Nevertheless there is an excellent chance of the bill becoming law.

"News Girl" 70 Years Old.
New York.—Anna Eliza Beach, who is said to be the oldest "news girl" in the United States, finished her fifteenth year as a paper seller. Miss Beach, who is 70 years old, lives in Caldwell, N. J. She covers a route of eight miles, serving 100 customers with the local paper.

Sixteen-Pound Trout.
London.—Selmers at Blagdon lake Somersetshire, caught a 16-pound trout, which is believed to be the largest ever caught in English water.

HIRSCH'S WEEKLY STORE NEWS

About a week ago our suit and coat buyer left for New York to replenish stock. At the first of the season he bought considerably more than ever before, and judging from the way people have crowded our Suit Section in the past month, they have been highly pleased. Goods he has bought are coming in daily by every express and e'er a week has gone by hundreds of new garments will have arrived and been added to our great stock. Something at every price--and good value at that price.

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Hockey is "Football on Ice."
Hockey is a sort of football on ice. Therein lies its popularity. Essential are the elements of physical contact, characteristic of football, and the swiftly moving attack and defenses in pursuit of the "puck," a little solid rubber disk that skips over the ice. Be it known that hockey games are contested with the bitterness of struggles on the gridiron. For there is action, the head-long, gripping kind that pulls people from their seats. It begins with the chirp of the referee's whistle. Often players are injured and carried from the ice, but substitutes are rushed into the breaches and, as in football, the game sweeps on.—Edward Lydell Fox, in the Columbian.

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