

Vol. XV. No. 234

ST. JOSEPH, MO., WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1912

LAST EDITION. TERMS: SINGLE COPY, 5 CENTS PER YEAR, \$4.00.

STEER MARKET STEADY

TRADE SLIGHT WITH LIGHT SUPPLY AND VALUES REMAIN UNCHANGED. BEST STEERS OFFERED, \$8.90

Butcher Classes Generally Steady—Best Cows Sold Strong—Stocks and Feeder Steady—Calves 25c Higher.

Cattle receipts in sight in the west today were around 25,000, a slight decrease with a week ago.

Not much change was noticeable in today's market for stockers and feeders. Demand still retained the keen edge that has characterized recent sessions.

There was no quotable change to note in the market for cows and heifers. The bulk of the day's arrivals selling steady, exceptions being strong on choice cows.

There was a fair showing of mixed readings on sale and for the fair grades the market had a firm tone.

Choice to prime cows, \$6.25@7.25; good to choice cows, \$5.50@6.25; medium to fair cows, \$4.50@5.40.

There was no quotable change to note in the market for calves. The bulk of the day's arrivals selling steady, exceptions being strong on choice calves.

Choice to prime calves, \$6.25@7.25; good to choice calves, \$5.25@6.25; common and heavy calves, \$4.50@5.00.

PORK PRICES HIGHER

LIGHT SUPPLIES AND ACTIVE DEMAND RESULTS IN ACTIVE HIGHER TRADE. BEST HOGS SOLD AT \$7.80

The country was stinky in the market of hogs today, with the result that supplies both at this point and at the principal western markets were reduced sharply as compared with the previous day.

Prices ranged from \$7.30@7.80, with the bulk selling at \$7.50@7.75. The bulk yesterday sold at \$7.50@7.65.

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Choice to prime hogs, \$7.25@8.25; good to choice hogs, \$6.50@7.25; medium to fair hogs, \$5.50@6.25.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

Today's Receipts, Head: Cattle 1,514, Hogs 5,299, Sheep 1,173.

Receipts from Jan. 1 to Date: Cattle 183,996, Hogs 1,784,822, Sheep 300,629.

The following table shows the local receipts from January 1, 1912, and receipts for the corresponding time in 1911.

Chicago—16,000, Kansas City—4,000, Omaha—2,700, St. Joseph—1,300, East St. Louis—5,000.

SILOU CITY, Mo., May 22.—Special to The Journal: The Live Stock Record reports: Cattle—Receipts, 2,000.

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET: Today's cash values: Receipts—wheat, 0 cars; corn, 15 cars; oats, 4 cars.

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

WHEAT: May 113 1/2, July 108 1/2. CORN: May 79 1/2, July 74 1/2. OATS: May 52 1/2, July 48 1/2.

AMUSEMENTS: The New Airplane Attracting Large Crowds Warm Nights. A lot of people are going these warm nights to the New Airplane.

MUTTON TRADE STEADY

LIGHT SUPPLY MEETS ACTIVE PACKER INQUIRY AND EARLY CLEARANCE WAS MADE. BEST WOOLLED LAMBS AT \$9.80

Conditions surrounding trade in this division was simply a repetition of the same old story of light supplies and an active packer inquiry.

Good to choice shorn lambs are quotable at \$9.25@9.50; fair to good shorn lambs, \$8.50@8.80.

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ITEMS IN BRIEF

W. N. Garrett, of Forbes, Mo., accompanied a one-car consignment of good hogs to the local market today.

Ed Travis, a prominent farmer and feeder of Ridgeway, Mo., sent in a car of hogs for today's market.

Champion Molasses Feed shortens feeding period, increases gain, reduces cost per pound of gain, equalizes cost with ensilage.

Excels' Cattle Fattener has proven a great success. The cheapest and best feed that can be fed with corn, increases the gain, shortens time of feeding.

W. R. Linsville, of Skidmore, Mo., markets here quite regularly, had a car of hogs on sale today.

W. N. Gray, of Hopkins, Mo., was among those who had hogs in for today's market.

Geo. Ballard, a veteran feeder and shipper of vespa, Neb., and one time partner of the down-river market, was here yesterday with a one-car shipment of short-fed steers and heifers.

Elmer Hester, of Benkeman, Neb., pleased With Sale of Five Cars. The train will be accompanied by such horse experts as Professors Alexander and John L. Torney of the Wisconsin college of agriculture and L. P. Marling of Chippewa Falls, president of the state live stock association.

Among the well-pleased patrons of the local market who had cattle on sale yesterday was Wm. Pohlmann, a prominent farmer and stock feeder of Deshler, Neb., who came in with a one-car consignment of mixed stock, including nine head of short-fed yearling steers averaging 870 lbs., that sold at \$7.35.

PLANS BETTER HORSES

WISCONSIN OFFICIAL TO TOUR STATE IN SPECIAL TRAIN FOR PURPOSE. ARE BIG PROFITS AHEAD

Madison, Wis., May 22.—That draft horse breeding has not made the progress in Wisconsin it should is the firm conviction of Dr. A. S. Alexander of the state department of horse breeding, who will accompany the special demonstration train of the Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders' association on its tour of upper Wisconsin counties.

In his opinion had some definite, practical and well-organized plan been followed in the use of the large number of Percheron, Belgian, Cleveland, shire, and Suffolk stallions which have been brought into the state during the last thirty years, much more improvement would have resulted.

Had any one of these breeds been used exclusively in a county for a given period of years that district would today be widely known for the excellence of its horses. There should be, he believes, hundreds of such breed centers in the state, but instead there are few if any.

Strong evidence of improvement has become even more apparent during the last four years, when thirteen out of every 100 grade stallions had been replaced by pure bred sires. This is an encouraging fact, but it is an encouraging fact, but it is an encouraging fact, but it is an encouraging fact.

There would seem to be no good reason why we cannot have community breeding of horses as well as of cattle. If one community could stick to one breed alone it would soon become famous as a horse center. In 1910 a small Holstein center in Wisconsin sold \$200,000 worth of live stock. This was brought about through co-operation and organization.

Ten or more counties in this state already have such assistance and co-operation. When such communities become well organized and developed it will no longer be thought necessary to "ship" to Europe in order to purchase a "right good" horse. The million dollars which have gone there in the last ten years will then go into the pockets of American farmers.

For the purpose of stimulating interest in the improvement of horse and other live stock breeding the officers of the Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders' association during the first two weeks in June will operate a "live stock special" through twenty or more counties in Wisconsin.

The train will be accompanied by such horse experts as Professors Alexander and John L. Torney of the Wisconsin college of agriculture and L. P. Marling of Chippewa Falls, president of the state live stock association.

POINTS TO GROWTH IN PURITY OF BLOOD

Among Breeds in the Past Ten Years.

Chicago, May 22.—A cow, which had slept in the parlor of the Sigma Chi fraternity house, occupied by students of Northwestern university, created so much disturbance at daylight Sunday that the police were called to dislodge it.

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STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

The St. Joseph Journal Publishing Co., Publishers.

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POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Congress. Having at all times tried to give the people of the Fourth District my best service, I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-nomination, subject to the decision of the Democratic primaries, Aug. 5, 1912.

For Circuit Judge. I hereby announce my candidacy for the nomination, on the Democratic ticket, for the office of Judge of the Circuit Court of Buchanan County, Missouri, subject to the decision of the voters at primary, to be held Aug. 6, 1912.

GREAT BUTTER RECORD.

Missouri Expects Two Tons From Nine Cows in a Year.

Columbia, Mo., May 22.—More than two tons of butter in a year! That is what the dairy department of the University of Missouri expects to get from a herd of nine cows which are on official test. Six of these cows have been on test before, and produced 2,525 pounds of butter in a year. The herd consists of six registered Jerseys and three registered Holsteins. These cows are milked three times each day; otherwise they receive the same treatment given to the other cows in the dairy herd.

The test is supervised by a representative of the Holstein and Jersey Breeders' Association, whose duty it is to see the cows milked, to weigh and test the milk on the 13th and 14th of each month. The production for the month is computed from the average production of these two days.

Missouri Josephine Sarcastic, a daughter of Missouri Chief Josephine, is the youngest cow in the herd. She is 2 years old. Her test began July 23, 1911. She has a record of 9.3 pounds of butter in seven days, which is 2 pounds more than her mother produced in the same time at that age. Her best month was August, 1911, in which she produced 152.3 pounds of milk and 32.8 pounds of butter. In the last eight months of her test she has produced 397 pounds of butter.

Carlotta Pontiac and Princess Pontiac, the other two Holsteins of the herd, are promising to make excellent records. Carlotta Pontiac produced more butter in January, 1912, than did Missouri Chief Josephine in the best month of her record test. She produced 87.4 pounds of butter, while Josephine produced only 83.1 pounds in her best month. Princess Pontiac is close to the record. In March, 1912, she produced 32.9 pounds of butter, while Carlotta Pontiac produced three-tenths of a pound less in the same month.

Ola Eden's Fairy will probably carry off the honors among the Jerseys. She has finished ten months of her year's test, producing in that time 429.4 pounds of butter. At this rate she will produce 750 pounds of butter in the year. This will place her among the few cows in the world which have produced more than 700 pounds of butter in a year.

A comparison of the records of Ola Eden's Fairy and Grace Briggs' Fairy shows that the ability to produce milk and butter is an inherent characteristic and not, as popularly believed, due to the feed the cows get. Both were born on the same day, May 8, 1896, and began their test on the same day, May 27, 1911. They both have good breeding records. Grace's Fairy has produced in ten months 322 pounds of butter more than has Grace Briggs' Fairy.

Pedro's Ramposa has just finished her year's test, producing in that time 429.4 pounds of butter. This cow has the unique distinction of having produced more butter during the last month of test than she did during the first month. In April, 1911, the first month of her test, she produced 42.5 pounds of butter and in March, 1912, the last month of her test, she produced 49.3 pounds.

Missouri Fairy Lass has produced in ten months 507.1 pounds of butter. Registrar's Ramposa and Fairy's Chiquita, the other two cows of the herd, are each producing about forty pounds of butter a month.

The year's output of butter from these nine cows at the present prices would be worth \$1,250. This would buy 75 acres of southern Missouri land and build a house worth \$500. Does the right kind of dairying pay?

CLUBS TO FIGHT SCRUBS.

A Breeders' Association in Every County Could Do It. Manhattan, Kan., May 22.—A breeders' association should be organized in every county in Kansas. Any farmer who is interested in the building up of better herds should be eligible to membership. The association should help sell the surplus stock of the members, and it could hold a show every year and at least two sales if the members have stock to sell.

Daddy's Bedtime Story—Why the Leaves Of the Evergreens Never Fade

JACK and Evelyn had wished daddy to tell them why the trees lost their leaves every fall and had to grow new ones in the spring instead of remaining warmly covered all year like the cedar trees in the garden. "I will tell you a reason which I once read in a book," daddy said. "Once upon a time, as the little birds were making their long journey to the pleasant warm countries where birds spend the winter, a little robin was left behind. He had a lame wing, and lame winged birds never can fly far. "Little robin looked about in the strange woods there, tired out, he had to stop. He crept up to a gnarled old oak tree whose branches soared a hundred feet into the air. "Please let me stay with you all winter," the little bird pleaded. "Your leaves will shelter me from the winter winds." "But the oak was proud. 'Go away,' he said. 'I do not want tramp birds like you about my branches.' "The little bird sped to the beech tree, but the beech tree made believe not to hear the robin. "The maple is so lovely. Perhaps she is also kind," the little bird said. And he went to the maple tree to ask her for shelter. But the maple tree was not kind.

WEEDS COST MILLIONS.

Expert Classifies Harmful Weeds and Urges Extermination. Indianapolis, Ind., May 22.—The annual loss to the people of Indiana from weeds is \$15,500,330, declares former State Geologist W. S. Blatchley in a publication just from the press, called "The Indian Weed Book." That great loss, the author asserts, falls almost wholly on the farmer, who, while he spends most of his years in fighting weeds, knows too little about them.

Mr. Blatchley describes the worst weeds of the state and gives the most practical methods for their control and eradication. That the great east and west lines of railroads passing through Indiana are responsible for the wide distribution of many weeds is the assertion of the author. The Roman thistle, the prickly lettuce, Canada thistle and Texas nettle are among the pests, which have been spread by the railroads, he says.

Many weeds love company, the author writes, and typical weeds of that character are the knotgrass, black medic, wiregrass, dofenfeld, ribwort and others. Many weeds, also, are carried either in the coats of sheep or cattle, in hay or in the bedding on the floor of cars, the author declares. Animals of many sorts are weed seed carriers. Birds, for example, carry berries and seed pods of weeds, also spread the seeds throughout the locality. Weeds rob the soil of much plant food and of moisture, crowd out and shade cultivated plants, increase the cost of producing crops by taking labor to keep them in subjection, cause of great wear in farm machinery, frequently cause an unprofitable change in the rotation in crops, furnish very little pasture for stock and furnish food or hibernating places for injurious insects the author points out. Weeds in cities and towns gather dust, harbor bacteria and are undesirable for many other reasons, the weed book explains. Among many rules given for exterminating weeds are: Sowing clean seed, rotation of crops, keeping weeds from ripening seeds, burning over stubble or fallow lands, plowing ground in the autumn, elimination of many fences, keeping farm machinery clean, the use of sheep in weed fighting, increasing the fertilization of crops, protecting seed-eating birds, making botany a common school study.

GIVES UP AUTO FOR HORSE

Wealthy Man Is Tired of Speed and Jolts and Eating Dust. Greenwich, Conn., May 21.—William Smith, wealthy millionaire, is setting an example to millionaires from New York by giving up the automobile as a means of travel and going back to the horse.

Twelve years ago Mr. Smith owned several good roadsters, but gave them up for automobiles, of which he owns several. He has made his money by buying small farms and converting them into large estates for wealthy men. He owns a bungalow and farm eight miles from the village, as well as 300 acres of the North Castle Mountains. His reappearance with a horse has caused a stir.

"It's this way," he said; "I sold this roadster twelve years ago. Now I've bought it back. The automobile is all right in its way; that is if you are in a hurry to get somewhere or go a great distance. I find that it often saves some one on the road whom I want to stop and talk to, but I get past them before I think, and then put it off and never think of it again. It has been a case of here you come and here you go. "Now I am able to drive sixteen miles a day and stop when and where I please, give up jolts and jars and bumps, stop destroying roads and partaking of meals of dust, and go along in comfort. I can go eight or ten miles an hour, and that's fast enough for every day." Following Mr. Smith's example, other wealthy residents may go back to horses. The Greenwich Station is surrounded by 100 automobiles every afternoon, when the commuters' train arrives, making the greatest automobile show on the New Haven Railroad. Once upon a time it resembled a horse show.

How quickly the first of the month comes around if you are paying rent.

CONVICTS TO WORK ROADS

Gov. Hadley Will Send Out Three Hundred to Work Highways.

Jefferson City, Mo., May 22.—Governor Hadley, who has pardoned more prisoners and pardoned fewer than any other executive of Missouri, is trying another plan to make life less arduous for prisoners and to enable the state to get more benefits from their labor.

He has ordered 25 prisoners sent out to work on the roads. Building good roads is now the paramount endeavor in Missouri counties, but the chief obstacle is the cost of labor. The Governor thinks the good-roads question will be solved if his plan works well.

The arrangement is for counties to take the prisoners for road work, furnishing guards and transportation. The men work under direction of the county court and are virtually paroled to their home roads in the state.

The men are enthusiastic over the chance to get outside the prison walls and work in the country for the summer. Each has given his promise that he will not try to escape. In return the governor has promised to take 10 days of each man's time for every 30 days he works on the roads.

In the penitentiary there are between 300 and 500 men who will be sent out for road work if the experiment proves a success. This number of men working on the roads will make a wonderful improvement in a single season, and if the system can be kept up every year, the roads of the state will soon be improved at a small fraction of the cost required to do the work if labor had to be paid for at standard rates.

AFRAID OF HORSE THIEVES

Kansas Farmers Still Organizing Against Old Pest.

Leavenworth, Kan., May 21.—A movement has been started in Leavenworth, Kan., to organize a branch of the Farmers' Protective Association, which is commonly called the "Anti-Horse Thief Association." The movement is being organized by this chapter formed near Leavenworth recently.

The farmers near Kickapoo, Potter and Lawrence counties are taking a great interest in it. The farmers in Leavenworth have also but recently formed such an organization. A meeting was called for the organization in Leavenworth, recently, but because of bad weather not a sufficient number of persons turned out to organize the association. However, it is understood that a meeting is to be called in the near future whereat the organization is to be perfected. Sherman Medill is secretary of the association and is an enthusiast concerning an organization here.

EXCHANGE DIRECTORY.

- Following is a list of the commission firms and stock cattle dealers engaged in business at the St. Joseph stock yards: Commission Firms. Butler, James H., rooms 327-33. Byers Bros. & Co., rooms 202-204. Clay, Robinson & Co., rooms 329-331. Dally, C. M. & Co., rooms 317-119. Davis & Son, rooms 206-17. Drinkard, Emmert & Co., rooms 302-13. Emmert Com. Co., rooms 302-4. Missouri Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 229-23. Knolly Sheep Commission Co., rooms 219-23. Lee Live Stock Commission Co., rooms 210-13. Missouri Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 201-203. National Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 233-40. Nicholas Blanchard & Gilchrist, rooms 226-28. Prey Bros. & Cooper, rooms 318-22. Stewart & Co., rooms 228-28. St. Joseph Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 212-14. Shav. R. O., Commission Co., rooms 205-207. National Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 212-14.

RAISING GOATS IN ROCKIES

Industry Started Five Years Ago Is in Flourishing Condition. Salt Lake City, Utah, May 21.—Information gathered officially of the number of goats in this state has surprised not only the authorities but sheep and stockmen, who had long had the public ranges to themselves. It has been found that the industry which was started only five years ago now includes flocks that number upward of 50,000, and that those who are engaged in it intend to make the number considerably more within the next few years.

Some enterprising stockmen several years ago concluded that the Rocky Mountains furnished a good place for breeding goats and sent for some fine specimens to Switzerland and other mountain regions abroad. It was found that the goats did live on parts of the range where sheep or cattle would not thrive. This was particularly true of San Juan County, in the southeast corner of the state, which is largely given over to sand. There are now 20,000 goats in San Juan getting a good living and yielding profits. One herd in nearby Kane county numbers 13,000. It has been found that the goats are less subject to severe climatic changes than the sheep or even cattle, and they have come through the recent winter with few losses, whereas many of the other animals have died. The clip from the goats now here is expected to give profit on about \$50,000 this year.

EAST WANTS COCKTAIL

WESTERN WOMAN WOULDN'T STAND FOR IT AND WAS A DISAPPOINTMENT.

WITHDRAWAL A PROTEST

Inferior Animals to Those of Louisiana Long Were Getting Ribbons at Washington So She Quit.

Kansas City, Mo., May 22.—For the first time since her clash with the judges at the Washington horse show, which attracted national attention, Miss Louisa Long consented to discuss the incident and her experiences in eastern arenas.

A New York society paper, referring to the incident at Washington, quoted Miss Long as saying, in connection with her grievances: "I find it difficult to convince people that one can be a horsewoman without being a sport and drinking cocktails. When asked why she had not quoted language Miss Long merely smiled, declining to affirm or deny the statement attributed to her. She had just returned from the east and in her home, the handsomest in the west, she talked animatedly of her experience at the national capital.

"Most of the people who have read about me in connection with horse shows and then have met me have been disappointed," she says. "They expect a boisterous person who drinks cocktails and smokes every event at a horse show and swears at the groom when things go wrong; instead they meet a girl who never drank a glass of wine in her life and who teaches a class in Sunday school."

"You know I withdrew my entries at the Washington show just before the close. I felt I had not been getting the decisions I should but I did not complain until 'The King,' a horse I have shown in England and all over the United States with marked success, was awarded a second prize, while the blue ribbon went to an animal vastly inferior.

"The crowd yelled its protest before I had even thought of being so selfish. They shouted 'rotten,' 'crooked deal,' and all that sort of thing and my father called to our groom, Dave, who was showing 'The King,' to leave the ring and not accept the red ribbon.

"Naturally this offended the judge, but the directors of the show were very courteous. They came around and said they were surprised I stood it as long as I did and I wasn't to be blamed for withdrawing my horses." This was not Miss Long's first invasion of the east, and she hasn't a very high opinion of eastern horses, nor of some of the men who are promoting the industry with horse shows in that part of the country.

"They are so classish," she said, "I really think because I live in Kansas City they expected I would enter the arena with a whoop, wearing a sombrero, leather fringed skirt and carrying a knife in my belt. "One of those Anglo-maniacs, with a carefully cultivated English accent, asked me where I bought my harness, and when I told him it was all made in Kansas City, he looked incredulous and murmured, 'How is it possible? He said it so well that one not accustomed to the species might easily have mistaken him for an Englishman.

"The only horse I won blue ribbons with in Washington was a hackney I had fallen with in the western shows. His action is superb but he has a head like a pile driver. Down there the judges are so stupid that a horse looks like so long as he has high action. I didn't expect anything with this hackney but thought I might have a chance to sell him because he had failed to make good in western shows. Much to my surprise he won two blue ribbons, so I decided I would keep him, not to show in the west where he couldn't win a pleasant look, but to show in the east where he seems to be just the kind the judges admire."

Miss Long has a five-year-old niece, Martha Ellis, who drives a Shetland pony and is to drive a diminutive hackney at the Kansas City show next fall. "She really drives very well," said Miss Long, "keeps a firm grip on the reins without pulling continually. "When told her she should drive in the show next fall she exclaimed: 'Won't that be nice! What am I going to wear, Aunt Louisa?' How is that for an early demonstration of the correct feminine?"

COMING TO MISSOURI.

Jewish Immigrants on Their Way to Points West of Mississippi Valley. New York, May 21.—According to a recent report of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society 1,496 of Jewish immigrants arriving at the Port of New York in 1911 were on their way to points west of the Mississippi. It is to be observed, however, that not less than 475 gave their destination as Missouri—meaning, no doubt, chiefly St. Louis.

The entire number of those who were going west, moreover, was only 4.25 per cent of the total Jewish immigration of the year, and hardly exceeded the total of such immigration for the single month of March, 1912, which is given at 4,198, the point of origin of 2,712 of these Russia. Of these 4,198 Manhattan provided the new home of 2,533 and Brooklyn of 595, while the remainder, 252, went to Massachusetts, 175 got no further than New Jersey, and 131 stopped in Pennsylvania. According to the report these immigrants brought in with them \$101,259.07, or something over 24 cents. The Jewish population of the preceding month, February, 1912, was 4,406. The society has further published a chart showing facts with regard to the Jewish population of 81 cities in 24 states. The growth of population

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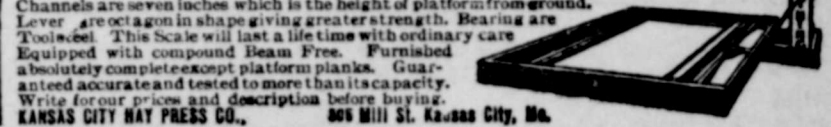
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It is noted that the top strands of a wire fence are more apt to rust than those which pass through the open-ended grass. A possible explanation has been offered in the fact that the wires running close to the ground are slightly electrified. The expenses of the City of London have been greatly increased by the inauguration of a custom which increases every member of the police force one day's rest in seven.



Robin Adair

By Lester Martin

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"When you have finished picking the berries off that hedge, Jack, I shall be much relieved." Edith leaned over the garden gate and laid a protesting hand upon her lover's arm.

"Don't joke, honey," Jack drew her nearer to him. "I am trying so hard to see your point of view and I simply cannot imagine you all alone in London singing your heart out and no one really caring as I do."

"Why, Jack, you silly boy, don't spoil our last evening together. I expect to be home for Christmas and I should think you would be glad I am going to have such a great opportunity. Just think! how good of the dear old rector to pay all my expenses and give me my training just because he likes my voice and thinks I will make a famous singer. And here you are spoiling it all!" A little sob of self-pity, a sudden sense of loneliness, and the pretty curly head was hidden in Jack's coat.

"Dearie, my love will help me to understand, only—always remember if things do not go just right and you are not happy, why, I shall be longing for you every minute, and the farm, I am thinking, needs a mistress badly."

"There, Jack, I know every word of that story by heart, so don't worry me any more," she said.

A glorious morning and two whole hours before breakfast! Quickly dressing, she crept quietly past her aunt's door, realizing, with a little catch of her breath, that even this home so grudgingly given her would be hers no longer.

Suddenly, through the sharp, crisp air, she heard Jack's clear whistle and her mind unconsciously supplied the words to the old, familiar strain, "And for Bonnie Annie Laurie I'd lay me down and die."

Hiding herself behind some shrubs she waited until the melody died away, then lifting her head she sang Jack's favorite song, "Robin Adair," full of music and purity of tone seldom heard in so young a voice. It seemed as though the birds stopped



She Sang Jack's Favorite Song.

to listen. Haunting in its sweetness, and yet wanting—in what? And Jack, wondering, hoped that the price to be paid for the "something wanting" might be paid by him if possible. Perhaps he was paying a wee bit on account now, and smiling bravely he whistled an obligato to the last few notes.

"A real morning concert, sir, and complimentary at that," said Edith. "I am glad you sang the dear old song, honey, and I think if ever you needed me I should answer to it even if you were far across the seas."

Slowly the train drew into St. Pancras station. The rector, lowering the window, sniffed the smoky London air with real pleasure. It was neither fresh nor clean, but it was London, and there is nothing on earth like it to an old Londoner.

A confusion of porters, luggage and cabs and they were soon submerged in the endless traffic of Euston road.

Three months passed quickly for Edith. Glowing accounts of her little triumphs found their way to Jack's lonely home, and in the evening he would walk over to the rectory where the two would spend many an hour predicting a glorious career for the girl so dear to them.

"And do you think all is well with her, sir?" "Of course it is, my dear boy. You must not mind the admiration of others, you of all men. And this agent, Lawler, why, it is just her voice, he is interested in. And that is business, just business."

"Oh, well, that's all right." There was great relief in the hand shake and the cheery good night as Jack took his precious letter and climbed the home hill, whistling for company.

The rector stood listening to the musical voice as it twisted and turned the old melody of "Annie Laurie" into a good marching tune. Then with a whispered "God bless them both," he closed the door.

"And you really want me to sing tonight at the Royal Albert hall in place of Mrs. Paula. Oh, Mr. Lawler, do you think I can do it?" "Why, of course, you can do it. And

if you look—well, the way you do now, you needn't worry about your success. Do your prettiest, and who knows what wonderful things may come your way," and taking her little hand he kissed it in mock homage.

"What a strange child you are," he said, as she hastily withdrew her hand. "But that soon wears off, my sweet little wild flower. Well, I must be going now. Don't be late this evening."

As the door closed Edith picked up a fluffy little kitten curled up near the open fire and buried her face in its warm fur.

Not until Edith found herself in a hansom on her way to the hall did she realize how different was her feeling from what she imagined it would be at this moment. Her voice was in good form, everything had gone right, and yet she was not happy.

"Oh, here you are, Miss Murden!" exclaimed Mr. Lawler. "You will find the ladies in there. Don't talk much and keep your throat warm. With a business wave of his hand he indicated the artists' room.

"Nervous?" he added. "Not at all," laughed Edith, so grateful for his impersonal manner, and I hope I shall repay you for all your kindness."

As Edith disappeared a slight smile crept around his thin lips. Meanwhile Edith, feeling assured her troubles had been wholly imaginary, greeted her fellow artists with a bright smile and felt the warm glow of anticipation that means success for the singer.

The audience had received the announcement of the noted soprano's illness philosophically and was prepared to be pleasantly polite to the substitute.

"Edith Murden, who is she?" "I never heard of her." "I hope she is good."

The orchestra had just finished with a brilliant climax and the audience looked with mild curiosity for the new soprano.

From behind the ferns and palms came Edith, the very embodiment of youth and beauty in her simple white gown, here little head held high and a brave smile for this, her first audience.

"If she sings as well as she looks she will be a great favorite," announced one critic.

Softly and sweetly that true ringing voice swelled through the hall, reaching to the uppermost gallery, generous in tone, perfect in production; and the critic, whose good word all musicians coveted, nodded commendingly. But—lacking in soul was his criticism. Perhaps nervous, and he waived judgment until her second song.

Captured by her charm of voice and manner the audience expressed itself in recall after recall, until, breathless, but happy, she found herself alone with Mr. Lawler in the artist's room.

"A great success, my dear," and before Edith realized his intention he had put his arm around her.

Frightened, but furious at the insult, she tore herself away and she looked like a little queen in her indignation.

"How dare you!" she half sobbed. "I would dare again to see you look like that," he laughed, and his eyes expressed his open admiration.

Thankful for the interruption of the accompanist, Edith hurriedly led the way, a great sense of loneliness enveloping her. Surely months had passed since she had faced that audience.

"Jack! Jack! I want you. I need you!" And she gazed helplessly into that sea of faces.

"Angels ever bright and fair, Take, oh, take me to your care!" Her voice, full of entreaty and intensity and forgetful of all save her need of love and protection, reached the very hearts of her audience. A wave of emotion swept over the house and tears streamed down the faces of men and women.

One breathless minute, then came the thunderous applause.

"Was this for her? Through her faded senses the sharp command, "Pick up your fowers." Instinctively obeying, she stood silent for a moment, then: "Encore! Encore!"

The accompanist looked at her. "Robin Adair," she whispered. And like the call of a bird to its mate she sang the song Jack loved.

A man tightly grasping the arms of his chair, with tense face, and eyes aglow with love, gazed at his little sweetheart and knew that she was his. There was nothing wanting now. She was calling to him—to him. As the last note sank into his heart he quickly found his way to the artists' room. Quietly he awaited her as she received the unstinted applause.

"Honey, I am here. You called to me," he whispered. And with a glad cry she took his outstretched hands. "Take me home, Jack! Oh, take me home! I want only you and your love."

The Last Luxury. Ten-year-old Arthur had been telling impressively of the number of servants employed in his home. He continued: "And our house is fixed so that if you want a drink, or a window raised, or to go upstairs, or anything, all you have to do is to pull a chain."

"But what do you want with so many servants in that sort of a house?" asked one of his hearers. "Oh," replied Arthur, "we have the servants to pull the chains."—Judge's Library.

CHURCHES USE SIGN

Electric Boards in New York Attract Attention.

Evangelistic Commission Formed to Ascertain Facts Concerning Religious Conditions in America—Many Radical Plans Made.

New York.—It would be hard to tell which was the more surprised by the appearance of a huge sign at 23d street and Broadway advertising the churches, the religious leaders whose offices are grouped in that neighborhood or the nonreligious class who haunt this particular section of Broadway after 10 o'clock at night. The sign, which is 15 1/2 by 62 feet, bears the legend, in gigantic letters, "Welcome for Everybody in the Churches of New York." At either end is a cross, and the subsidiary statements, "Men for Religion;" "Religion for Men;" "Men and Religion Forward Movement." The attention attracted is shown by the fact that on the following morning three of the New York dailies printed first page articles about the sign.

Other signs were opened later in the week farther up Broadway, and more are to follow. Two at 37th and Broadway proclaim, "The Church Wants Men in Her Work for Man," and "I AM My Brother's Keeper." The first one, which is on the top of a 23d street building overlooking Madison square, Broadway, 5th avenue and Madison avenue, is in a commanding position. The downtown business men who travel to their offices in automobiles see it at the beginning of the day. Practically all of the strangers in New York visit Madison square to see the Garden, the Metropolitan building and the Flatiron building. There are more national religious headquarters within shouting distance of this spot than anywhere else in the land. Hither come the ministers of New York and vicinity for their weekly meetings. None of these various people can escape seeing the big church sign.

Radical as are the methods and proposals of this publicity commission, it is only one out of nine commissions which have set out to ascertain the facts concerning the religious conditions of America. Doubtless many radical recommendations will be made. The social service commission has the sometimes sensational experiences of the last winter's campaigning to draw upon. In most of the cities visited the social service survey has elicited startling facts. Rumor has it that the evangelistic commission also hit hard at the itinerant evangelists so long in vogue.

Nobody can prophesy what may be the result of this statement of the facts of present day religious conditions which will be made in the conservation congress April 19-24. The strongest laymen in the land will be present, and their mood is to follow the findings. Any sort of shapeup in religious organizations may be anticipated. The tendency is clearly toward new ways for the new days, and for a simplification of religious work, with the local church as the permanent unit and agency.

TO KILL AN OYSTER, EAT HIM London Professor Says This Is Most Humane Way to End Bivalve's Life.

New York.—Scruples of tender-hearted epicures, who have maintained that the eating of live oysters inflicts pain upon the tender bivalves and should therefore be prohibited by law, are set at rest by a statement from the professor of physiology at the London Medical school. Commenting on an announcement that a "prevention of cruelty to oysters" campaign is to be inaugurated by the president of the Alabama oyster commission, the professor says: "The oyster has a certain nervous structure, and undoubtedly has a certain amount of nervous sensibility. It is impossible, however, to say whether its nervous sensibilities are of a sufficiently high development to enable it to exercise pain. In any case, it would be hard to find a more sudden or a more merciful way of killing an oyster than by eating him."

HAVE WINE ORGY IN LOCKUP New Yorkers Destroy Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Drinks While at Station.

Brocton, N. Y.—The police are searching for three men who participated in a merry wine party in the local lockup. The trio with three others applied to the police for lodgings early in the evening. On the following morning three of them had disappeared and the others were lying on the floor in a stupor, surrounded by empty wine bottles.

It was found that a private wine cellar near by had been broken open and that a thousand dollars' worth of stock had been destroyed. The empty bottles indicated that the little party drank about three dozen quarts of wine worth \$20 or more a quart.

Tramp Returns Lost Gems. Cumberland, Wis.—A tramp who applied for a night's lodging gave the police \$1,000 in jewelry he said he had found. Investigation proved the gems belonged to Mrs. John Foley, Superior, Wis., who lost them two months ago.

Fattening Hogs on Prunes. Palouse, Wash.—M. V. Ewing, a pioneer farmer living eight miles west of here, has a twenty-five acre prune orchard which he says has yielded big returns for many years. In answer to suggestions that it would pay to dig up his orchard and plant the land to wheat, he replied, "If none of the crop was marketed, the orchard would pay if devoted entirely to hogs."

Hogs would not only thrive and grow well on prunes after they began to fall from the trees, but they would fatten on them alone without feeding a pound of grain."

SAYS SCIENCE HOLDS SECRET

"Study and Talk," Says Wife, "I Don't Love You;" Judge Gives Man Absolute Divorce.

New York.—Frederick W. Vroom, a mining engineer, was granted a final decree of divorce from Maude M. Vroom by Supreme Court Justice Newburger.

The record in the case shows that Vroom appealed to his wife, after she had separated from him, to return to her home, and she told him that if he consulted a scientist he would soon be consoled to her absence. She is now said to be living in Los Angeles, Cal., as the wife of Emil Moulter Heinsey, a teacher of the French language.

"I asked you not to write," she replied to a particularly strong letter from her husband, "and knowing my dread and weakness, you did it just the same. When I analyze it myself it does seem to me right.

"The same feeling should prompt you to say to me, 'Yes, go. I know you don't love me.' Who do you want with a woman without her heart and soul?"

"I am very, very sorry. But I am determined to be true to myself, no matter what happens. I've never been free before.

"Go to a scientist, study and talk. In a month you will see how and why no one can really help us. We must work it out alone."

The chief witness in the divorce proceeding was A. E. Lightner, attorney of the United States land office, Bakerfield, Cal. He testified that Mrs. Vroom lived in Los Angeles as "Mrs. Heinsey," after she had taken a long trip to Mazatlan, Mexico, with the French instructor.

MAN ENTOMBED FOUR DAYS

When Rescued He is Unconscious and Almost Frozen—3,000 Cubic Meters of Soil Removed.

Milan.—Military engineers toiling in squads of fifty over an uninterrupted stretch of eighty-five hours have effected a marvelous rescue at Verona.

While working at the bottom of a deep well a mason named Maccacaro was buried alive through the falling in of the sides. His son, who had just managed to escape upon his father's peremptory order as soon as the danger became apparent, ran off to the barracks to raise an alarm. The rescuers, buoyed up with but small hopes of reaching the victim alive, were obliged to excavate a species of amphitheater to a depth of 40 feet. In the process no less than 3,000 cubic meters of soil and stone was removed; in other words, as much debris as a gang of twenty diggers would normally excavate in a couple of months' hard work.

The rescue corps had got well into their fourth day's exertions before Maccacaro was unearthed, unconscious and half frozen, beneath a heap of fallen scaffolding, which had chanced to form an archwork over his bruised and prostrate body and so saved his life. Despite his terrible experience Maccacaro is steadily recovering.

ARE LOCKED IN BY BURGLARS

Family Penned Upstairs by House-Breakers After Alarm Wires Are Cut.

Woodbury, N. J.—Burglars made another call on Postmaster Isaac Haines, but they took precautions not to meet the fate of a midnight visitor at the Haines home two years ago, when an intruder was shot by the postmaster. On this trip the burglar locked the postmaster and his family upstairs, detached the alarm wires and then opened all the doors on the first floor, so a hasty retreat could be made. The telephone boxes and money drawers were looted and considerable stock was taken from the store. The store of Charles Hughes was also visited, and the haul from the two places was large enough to fill a wagon.

U. S. PAYS CIVIL WAR DEBT

Government Remits \$1.77 Owed to Union Veteran for Forty-Nine Years.

St. Paul, Minn.—Another proof that Uncle Sam is honest and will pay his debts as soon as he can is on exhibition at the office of Julius Schmalz, secretary of state, at the capitol. It is a check for \$1.77 which was received by Charles A. Rose, document clerk. Uncle Sam has been owing Mr. Rose this money ever since 1863 and has at last got enough ahead to pay the debt. In 1863 Mr. Rose was transferred from one company of volunteers to another and at the time of his transfer there was due him \$1.77. The amount was never paid and Mr. Rose had even forgotten that he had it coming until the check arrived a few days ago.

Galveston, Tex.—Fifteen hours' battling with a dozen or more snakes forty feet below ground, in an abandoned well, was the racking experience of Charles Wellbourne, a cowboy residing in Valverde county. When rescued in the morning after a night in the well, Wellbourne had lost his reason and his arms and legs were literally covered with bites from the snakes.

Eight dead reptiles, measuring in length from two to four feet, were taken out, but the details of his frightful experience will not be known unless he recovers, and his condition is said to be serious.

Wellbourne was riding horseback when seen in the neighborhood about five o'clock in the evening, and his horse returned to the Little Branch about midnight. Shortly after a search was instituted, and at nine o'clock the next morning his maniacal screams directed the searchers to the well on the side of an old ranch. With ropes the man was pulled out.

Wants Servants Without Souls. London.—Canon Otley, in a sermon delivered at Bow church, spoke severely about "the insolent disregard by the wealthy of the sanctity of Sunday." He stated that the other day a lady whose servants had all given notice because of her Sunday entertainments, went to a registry office and asked, "Can't you find me a cook without a soul?"

FRAUD IN OLD BILLS

Confederate Money Still Used to Swindle Immigrants.

First Issue of Currency in South—Problems That Confronted the Treasury of the Confederacy During the War.

Boston.—Confederate money is still a favorite medium of the confidence man in his dealings with the raw immigrant, though it is hardly a currency to deceive any man acquainted with the country's history or even with the negotiable paper money of today. It is not surprising that Confederate money is so plentiful after a half a century as to make it more valuable to the confidence man than to the collector when one realizes the immense amount turned out by the industrious presses of the Confederacy.

The Confederate treasury kept on printing paper money almost up to the fall of Richmond. A note dated Richmond, February 17, 1864, declares upon its face: "The Confederate States of America will pay \$10 to bearer two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States of America." When the Confederate treasury began business there was a clear enough perception among the public men of the Confederacy that cheap money would be one of their government's perils. They had been brought up in the old democratic monetary theory of a currency composed of gold and silver at a fixed ratio intended to correspond with their relative bullion value, and paper money based upon such currency.

Almost exactly fifty years ago the issue of \$1,000,000 in interest-bearing notes was authorized. This was the earliest Confederate paper money issued. By July of that year the treasury had exceeded the authorized amount, and the issue of double the original issue was then sanctioned by law. The smallest denomination of these early issues was \$50, for the treasury hoped that means might be found for using silver and gold in minor transactions. Before the end of the year the authorized issue had again been exceeded, and in spite of oft renewed good resolutions the Confederacy by July, 1863, had \$1,000,000, 000 of notes outstanding. For a few months devoted Confederate patriots permitted their gold deposits to get into general circulation, but soon everybody who had gold hoarded it or sent it out of the country to a place of safety.

Almost at the very end of the Confederacy Jefferson Davis vetoed a bill for the issue of \$80,000,000 in paper and congress passed the measure over his veto. The funding plans resulted in a temporary contraction of the currency and a fall in prices, with the consequent enrichment of some of the desperate gamblers that hung about Richmond and fattened upon the hardships of the Confederacy. After each contraction of the currency the content presses were set going again, and instead of a circulating medium of \$175,000,000 as the treasury once planned, of \$200,000,000 as it planned at another time, the outstanding paper money swelled and swelled until it had exceeded the \$1,000,000, 000 of midsummer, 1863.

The banks of Virginia tried to protect themselves and the treasury by refusing to receive the depreciated currency, but in vain. When soldiers in the trenches of Petersburg were paying \$10 for a tin plate from which to eat their frugal meals, and \$600 or \$800 for a pair of boots, the people were still clamoring for larger issues of paper.

You may still buy crisp, fresh looking Confederate notes at prices varying from two cents to two dollars per hundred notes.

FIGHTS SNAKES ALL NIGHT

When Rescued in the Morning the Badly Bitten Cowboy's Reason is Destroyed.

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WANTED TO BUY Horses, Mares and Mules from 4 to 8 years old. Stock must be fat and broken to work.

MONEY IF CROPS FAIL

PROF. MILLER OF KANSAS, SAYS STATE SHOULD HAVE MONEY TO LEND FARMERS.

AT 3 PER CENT INTEREST

A Million Dollars Maintained for Those Who Suffer Successive Crop Failures Should Be Accessible at Low Rate.

Manhattan, Kan., May 22.—Kansas should have a state fund of one million dollars to lend farmers on a low rate of interest when crops fail.

"This money could be lent," Mr. Miller said, "on farms and farm produce at, say, three per cent interest, the principal to be paid in five annual payments or less, depending on the crops of the following years."

"Twenty years ago a political party advocated a good many new doctrines, and I was one of the 'platform planks' of that 'deceased party'."

TREASURE TROVE IN OLD GUN

Find of Turquoises in Arab Firearm Raised Interesting Question as to Their Ownership.

In the narrow and rusty depths of an old Arab gun which had stood for years in the ship of M. Zucconi, an art dealer of 16 Rue Victor Masse, Paris, France, huddled 241 brilliant turquoises, which came to light in a curious manner.

An amateur came into the shop searching for some sort of a decoration for his room. After looking over weapons of all styles, conditions and ages, he selected the Arab gun, which was standing in a corner, its long unused barrel plugged with a cork.

"But I have bought the gun and paid for it!" was the retort from behind a stack of other firearms of past ages. "I have bought the gun, and what the gun contains is mine."

What's in a Name? Mayor Brand Whitlock, of Toledo, was talking about a certain trust magnate. "He's got a bad name," said the mayor-novelist.

His Notion of Home. A New York surveyor had an assignment that took him into the depth of the wilderness ten miles from camp. The camp was a hundred miles from the nearest railroad station.

Inspectors' School. Specialists to Lecture on Cleanliness, Pure Food and Disease. Topeka, Kan., May 21.—Shiftless proprietors of unsanitary restaurants and hotel men who do not give their places the closest personal attention are looking forward to a few days of rest next month when the inspectors of the state will all be called in for a five-days' course of instruction at the state university, June 10-15.

Why a Tailor's Thimble. If you have ever noticed a tailor's thimble you must have observed that it is not like the one your mother or your sisters use, because it has no top. As there is a reason for everything, there is a reason for this.

Not Like Caruts. At the Acorn Club in Philadelphia a young lady was praising the wit of the late Bishop Mackay Smith. "He always had a pun ready," she said, smiling pensively. "I remember meeting him once in Broad street station. I was on the way to Florida at the time, and I said: 'Will it be very wrong, bishop, for me to bathe on Sunday in the Atlantic off Palm Beach?'"

Her Claims to Fame. Rising Author—Ah, Miss Parkingham, you little know the glory, the self-satisfaction, the pride one feels in having one's name brought before the public mind!

Her Claims to Fame. Rising Author—Ah, Miss Parkingham, you little know the glory, the self-satisfaction, the pride one feels in having one's name brought before the public mind!

FEARS HORSE SHORTAGE

CONGRESS URGED TO PROVIDE FUNDS FOR EXPERIMENTS IN BREEDING VARIOUS TYPES.

SADDLE ANIMALS ARE FEW

Class of Army Mounts Being Raised in Recent Years Runs to Draft Variety.

Washington, D. C., May 22.—If congress does as the War Department and the Department of Agriculture are urging it to do, it will make provision in the agricultural appropriation bill for experiments in the breeding of horses for military purposes.

It is a strange fact that, while the census shows there are about 25,000,000 horses in this country, the percentage of those well fitted for the cavalry is small and, while the army uses about 2,000 horses a year in ordinary peace times, it is not easy to get first-class cavalry horses even to that limited number.

TO GRAB FARM FUND. Kansas to Take Advantage of Millionaire's Demonstration Plan.

Topeka, Kan., May 22.—Kansas is presently in a position to take advantage of the offer of a Chicago millionaire to improve farming conditions through the middle western states.

New Thoreau. Frank S. Black, former governor of New York, has proposed a pleasing system of philosophy.

WANT MORE MOTIVE POWER. Texas Railroads Not Enough Equipment to Move Crop.

San Antonio, Tex., May 21.—So large has been the crop of vegetables and produce raised this year in the lower Rio Grande valley that the single railroad now entering that territory, the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico railroad, seems unable to furnish sufficient motive power and equipment to handle it.

Barcaam That Must Have Hurt. Henry W. Payne, the eminent Boston lawyer, once went to one of the interior towns of Maine, where a boy was on trial for arson.

CHINESE PHYSICIAN. DR. MON FUNG YOUNG. This is your opportunity to get well. Examination free.

C. F. Rock Plumbing & Heating Co. MODERN PLUMBING, STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING. Telephone 899. 115 North Third Street.

BACHELORS PAID A PENALTY

Single Blessedness Was Considered an Offense in the Old Greek State of Sparta.

Men were first allowed some freedom not to marry, but this was grudgingly given, and with many penalties for the idiosyncrasy. In Sparta, we are told, bachelors were under ban, disfranchised by law, excluded from witnessing the great public processions which were the pride of the state; and in winter time compelled to march naked around the market place, stinging, as they went, a song testifying to their own disgrace by which they "justly suffered punishment."

And in this land, so insistent in all other respects upon reverence for the aged, there was one exception—a youth might refuse, and without reproach, to rise and give a seat to a venerable bachelor, even to one who had done honorable service for the state, saying: "No son of yours will ever rise to give me a seat."

HOW BIRDS CHANGE PLUMAGE

Prof. Joseph Grinnell Makes Some Interesting Discoveries Which Agree Not With Common Belief.

It has been generally believed that the brilliant plumage exhibited by the males of many species of birds during spring—that is, during the mating season—is directly connected with the physiological condition of the birds at this time, and various theories have been formulated to account for the facts.

Always having just the right dresses at just the right time and at just the right prices. Keeps the entire community constantly looking to us for best styles, first and best values.

Whether your wants be for the young miss of eight or the grandmother, you'll find equally good assortments for choosing. Values are everything that could possibly be crowded into a dress for the price. Choose at any price—

\$2.49 \$2.98 \$3.49 \$3.98 \$4.98 \$5.98 and up to \$35.00 You'll get equal values. Come tomorrow.

Shop Where They All Shop—At the Big Store. Hirsch Bros' Co. Eighth and Felix Streets., St. Joseph, Mo. Members Retail Merchants' Assn. Railroad Fares Rebated.

MORRIS & COMPANY Supreme Hams Supreme Bacon Supreme Lard Supreme Sausage Supreme Dried Beef and Supreme Canned Meats

MORRIS & COMPANY CHICAGO ST. JOSEPH KANSAS CITY ST. LOUIS



We're ready with hosts of Summer dresses—are you?

The hundreds and hundreds of pretty tub dresses which have been arriving every day during the past few weeks, are now ready to greet you.

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