

# STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

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

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ST. JOSEPH, MO., MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1908

LAST EDITION.

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## DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 95 Cars, 2,808 Cattle; 76 Cars, 5,707 Hogs; 7 Cars, 2,001 Sheep.

## NATIVE STEERS SOLD STEADY

But Trade Does Not Display Much Life—Westerns Also About Steady.

## KANSAS WESTERNS AT \$5.35

Market For Cows and Heifers Ruled Steady to Weak—Bulls Fully Active—Steady Deal in Calves—Slow Action in Stocker and Feeder Trade, Best Kinds in Steer, Others Weak to Be Lower—Live Pork Market Nicker Higher, Top \$6.25—Lamb Steady to Easy; Feeders Firm.

## RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1908.

The following table shows the receipts from January 1, 1908, and receipts for the corresponding time in 1907:

1908	1907	Inc.	
Cattle.....	338,109	414,153	76,945
Kansas City.....	285,000	5,000	280,000
Sheep.....	380,334	568,978	178,644
Horses.....	16,325	20,154	3,829

## LIVE STOCK IN SIGHT.

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

Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	
Chicago.....	26,000	23,000	86,000
Kansas City.....	25,000	5,000	8,000
South Omaha.....	7,000	3,000	28,000
South St. Joseph.....	2,500	5,000	2,000
East St. Louis.....	5,500	5,000	2,000

## RECEIPTS BY CARS.

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

C. B. & Q., west.....	85
C. B. & Q., east.....	32
C. R. I. & P.....	11
Great Western.....	6
Missouri Pacific.....	6
St. Joseph & Grand Island.....	15
A. T. & S. F.....	41

## CATTLE.

Receipts Lighter Than Week Ago, Fat Steers About Steady.

Opening market day brought out a slightly smaller run of cattle at leading points than were at some points a week ago, but the falling off was not sufficient in any way to stimulate any particular strength in trade. The total receipts at five points were 65,800 against 69,500 a week ago and 69,000 a year ago. As usual at this time of year a large proportion of receipts was made up of cattle from the range countries.

On the local market the offering of steers from corn belt sections was small, although larger than on most days of last week. Offerings did not include anything prime or fancy, although there were a few fairly good steers offered. The trade had steady tone as to prices, but buyers were not showing any special anxiety to get hold of cattle. Steers on choice order and running to strongish weights made \$6.95; a good price for quality and weight with lighter weights and not quite as good quality going at \$6.00. Steers of fair to good killing quality and light to medium weight sold at \$5.75 to \$6.05 and were fully steady as were also cheaper kinds selling from about \$5.00 to \$5.50. Below a \$5.00 style the meagre offerings met slow sale as buyers preferred the rangers that kill out better.

## DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.

19..... 1362.6 05 26 yrls. 968.5 85  
21..... 1221.3 30 8..... 831.3 00  
30..... 1208.6 05 5..... 1029.2 25

## COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

Receipts of cows and heifers were fairly large for initial market day of the week. The proportion of natives was larger and the showing of rangers relatively smaller than at some time past. The market displayed a rather weak undertone and was generally quoted steady to easy compared with last week's close. The weakness was more particularly noted on the medium to pretty good kinds of native cows. Best canners and decent cutters moved freely at steady prices. Some of the weaker styles were quoted weak. Shelly canners were poor sellers. While the market failed to show much snap demand was sufficient to thoroughly absorb the offerings and at noon the supply was pretty well out of first hands. A spread of \$2.85 to \$3.40 took a good share of the medium cows. Heifers were in small supply, including nothing of much merit.

## THE TRADE IN BULLS HAD A FAIR AMOUNT OF LIFE AT STEADY PRICES.

There was a fair run of calves on sale. The market ruled steady at last week's higher range. Tops sold at \$6.50.

## HEIFERS.

2.....	509.4 25	177.3 30
1.....	550.4 00	757.3 25
18 lbs.....	894.75	405.3 25
1.....	980.3 75	616.3 15
1.....	590.3 75	675.3 15
2.....	655.3 65	870.3 10
2.....	640.3 60	650.3 10
2.....	714.3 60	690.3 65
1.....	780.3 50	631.3 00
1.....	488.3 40	600.2 90
1.....	780.3 40	

## COWS.

1.....	1380.4 25	1048.2 00
1.....	1177.3 85	930.2 95
6.....	900.3 50	974.2 90

## HOGS.

Week Starts With Another Boost in Live Pork Prices.

Advancing prices of latter part of last week failed to start any increase in supplies of hogs for opening market day of this week. The total for today at five points was only 42,000 against 45,000 one week ago and 55,000 a year ago. Quality was somewhat better than the average of last week and under good demand the selling interest was able to establish trade of the day at a full nickel advance over Saturday prices; in fact, sales on paper show 10 cents higher, but this is due in part to better quality. In several instances load of as well finished heavy as have been seen here for some time were offered. The advance of today put current prices as high as they have been at any time this season with extreme top a point higher than previous high mark. The market had good active volume at the prices and noon found supply well out of first hands. Not as many pigs were noted as last week, but demand does not improve and prices remain no more than steady.

Prices ranged from \$6.00 to \$6.25, with the bulk selling at \$6.00 to \$6.15. Saturday sold at \$6.00 to \$6.15, a week ago at \$6.35 to \$6.45, a month ago at \$6.00 to \$6.10, a year ago at \$5.85 to \$6.00, two years ago at \$6.00 to \$6.10, three years ago at \$5.95 to \$6.05, four years ago at \$5.30 to \$5.35.

## PIGS AND LIGHTS—100 LBS. AND UNDER.

No.	Av. Sbk. Price	No.	Av. Sbk. Price
93.....	198.40	65.....	187.60
61.....	154.50	97.....	155.80
87.....	180.50	75.....	181.00
81.....	158.50	75.....	158.00
88.....	198.50	72.....	190.00
85.....	191.50	72.....	191.50
79.....	180.50	70.....	180.00
87.....	193.00	70.....	190.00
60.....	168.50	70.....	167.50
95.....	191.40	70.....	187.50

## HEAVY AND MIXED—200 LBS. AND UPWARD.

60.....	287.50	74.....	265.40
54.....	284.50	74.....	265.40
56.....	271.50	80.....	215.00
61.....	268.50	82.....	220.75
54.....	255.50	93.....	248.40
139.....	252.50	87.....	212.00
64.....	245.50	87.....	208.80
67.....	257.50	85.....	232.40
79.....	245.50	87.....	230.80
60.....	278.50	82.....	260.75
65.....	268.50	85.....	239.80
60.....	250.50	85.....	232.40
72.....	245.50	82.....	248.75
71.....	237.50	82.....	225.40
62.....	258.50	82.....	248.80
68.....	244.50	82.....	232.40
72.....	245.50	82.....	230.80
80.....	227.50	80.....	248.10
42.....	208.50	80.....	208.75
74.....	213.50	83.....	208.75
72.....	218.50	80.....	208.75
143.....	240.50	80.....	215.40
78.....	240.50	80.....	212.75
83.....	241.50	80.....	212.40
79.....	241.50	80.....	212.40
70.....	202.50	83.....	206.60
77.....	212.50	87.....	236.10
65.....	220.50	87.....	232.40
45.....	239.50	87.....	217.80

## ODDS, ENDS AND WAGON HOGS.

14.....	164.50	65.....	130.80
11.....	211.50	65.....	130.80
6.....	140.50	65.....	130.80
5.....	220.50	65.....	130.80
10.....	197.50	60.....	130.80
6.....	197.50	60.....	130.80
4.....	227.50	60.....	130.80
3.....	180.50	60.....	130.80

## PACKERS' HOG PURCHASES.

Swift and Company.....	3,000
Hammond Packing Company.....	1,200
Morris Packing Company.....	1,520
Total.....	5,720

## RANGE OF PRICES.

Monday.....	\$6.00	6.25	6.50
Tuesday.....	6.00	6.25	6.50
Wednesday.....	6.00	6.25	6.50
Thursday.....	6.00	6.25	6.50
Friday.....	6.00	6.25	6.50
Saturday.....	6.00	6.25	6.50

## AVERAGE WEIGHTS.

Aug. 21.....	228	Aug. 28.....	220
Aug. 22.....	220	Aug. 27.....	212
Aug. 24.....	208	Aug. 28.....	221
Aug. 25.....	205	Aug. 29.....	212

## SHEEP.

Flood of Live Mutton Turned Loose, Trend of Prices Lower.

Western markets were flooded with live mutton today, the five point total being 73,000, the heaviest run of the season to date and 15,000 more than were in sight a week ago. Moreover, the supply was unevenly distributed, Chicago and Omaha receiving 35,000 and 27,000, respectively. While other western points had comparatively small receipts, St. Joseph was peculiarly the stronger turn noted in prices late last week was responsible for the big run. Packers find it good policy to boost prices on small receipts at the week's end to draw out liberal Monday supplies. The old game has been played hundreds of times, but the country invariably takes the bait.

Only seven cars were reported in when the market opened this morning and the run was estimated at a scant 2,000. Most of the offerings were Idaho lambs. A small contingent of native stuff was offered. Reports from outside points were of a lowering character. The small supply was a sustaining factor in the local trade and prices were only steady to weak. A string of Idaho lambs sold at \$5.75, weighing 66 lbs. There was good inquiry for feeding stock and prices held fairly steady. Sheep were scarce and this end of the market was not tested.

## PACKERS' SHEEP PURCHASES.

Swift and Company.....	1,217
Hammond Packing Company.....	252
Morris Packing Company.....	268
Total.....	1,737

## OTHER LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

### CHICAGO, Union Stock Yards, Ill., Aug. 31.—The Live Stock World reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 26,000. Market strong to 10c higher; cows steady to 10c lower; feeders weak. Hogs—Receipts, 23,000. Market 5¢ to 10¢ higher; top, \$7.10; bulk, \$6.00 to \$6.10. Sheep—Receipts, 33,000. Market, sheep steady; lambs 25c lower.

### KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 31.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 2,000. Market steady; top, \$7.25; bulk, \$6.00 to \$6.10. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000. Market steady; top, \$6.25; bulk, \$5.00 to \$5.10.

## SKIPS AND CULLS.

### GREAT CORN WEATHER.

Speaking of seasonable corn weather, there does not seem to be any cause for wanting to change brands at present. It is roasting saints and sinners, but this dry heat is worth about a thousand dollars per minute to all that portion of the corn-belt lying within a radius of one hundred miles of St. Joseph.

### THE REAL BIG NOISE.

You can all make your calculations that the real big noise of the fall season on the banks of the old Missouri river will begin at St. Joseph three weeks from today.

### TOO MUCH RAIN.

In some parts of the arid and semi-arid west dry farming might have been more of a success this year if there had not been so much rain.

### MORE WORRY.

Not only are Kansas farmers worried about the means that must be employed to harvest their tall corn, but the ears promise to be so big that larger corn-shellers will be needed. Verify the troubles of the Kansas farmer are manifold.

### ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION.

Farmers and stockmen on the one hand and the local sugar factory people at Sterling, Colo., on the other are engaged in conflict. One of the large cattle feeders contracted for half the beet pulp available for feeding purposes and it is understood that the factory people will utilize the other half. When this fact became known there was a loud protest from other feeders and farmers, they alleging discrimination. In a spirit of retaliation the farmers banded together and purchased all the hay within a radius of five or six miles, practically cornering the hay market in this district.

### SPECULATORS SICK.

Journal-Stockman: Feeder speculators are rather sick just at present as they are all loaded up with cattle and country orders are scarce. The country is not going to go crazy over buying feeders this year and the speculator who figures otherwise is liable to wind up the season with more experience than money.

### BREEDERS IN CLOVER.

Hog breeders generally report an exceptionally good season and a better demand for pure bred stock than for several years past. If the hog were to go out of business the whole country would go broke.

### NOT OUT HERE.

Journal-Stockman: For a country that the politicians say is suffering from hard times, the United States is using an amazing amount of high class and high priced bread and meat. Complaints of hard times do not emanate from western farmers.

### STATE PURE FOOD LAW.

The Pennsylvania state pure food law of 1907 has been declared unconstitutional by the Pennsylvania courts, the ruling being based chiefly upon technicalities. This law established the guarantee protection for retailers, which is now done away with until new legislation can be enacted. The decision does not effect fresh meats, game, fish, poultry, butter, oleo, milk, etc., which are covered by special legislation. It covers the grocery trade chiefly.

### AFRICAN PEANUTS FOR TEXAS.

San Antonio Express: Announcement was made recently by the Business Men's Club that experiments would be made in this section on the matter of the growing of a certain variety of African peanuts, from which peanut oil is produced, and that the Department of Agriculture had arranged to import a quantity of the nuts and would place a considerable amount with the local club for distribution among the farmers. During the past week Secretary Carrington has received no less than fifteen letters from farmers in various parts of the state announcing their willingness to devote a parcel of ground to the raising of the peanuts and asking for seed. It is expected that the shipment will be received from the Department of Agriculture within a month or two and distribution will then be taken up at once. Those who have been the first to make requests will receive the first consideration.

### COLORADO POULTRY.

Fort Collins, Colo.—At the Poultry Institute held by the Colorado Agricultural College in Greeley, Aug. 17, Prof. W. G. Chambers exhibited a Rhode Island Red hen that had laid 200 eggs in one year.

Professor Chambers keeps from forty to fifty hens on a farm and has to buy all his feed. He keeps an accurate account of all expenses, and last year for feed, house killer, straw and all incidentals the cost was one dollar per hen.

### STOCK HOGS.

Five hundred head Republican Valley, Neb., alfalfa stock hogs for sale. Best feeders grown. Write or call on Kroft & Son, Naponee, Neb.

## BEETS IN ITALY

### Value of the Sugar Industry in the Kingdom Shown by the American Consul.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The following information concerning the beet-sugar industry of Italy is furnished by Consul James E. Dunning of Milan:

All the sugar produced in Italy is refined from the early sugar beet. No cane is produced, and therefore a small quantity is imported to meet a special demand, the imports in 1906 amounting to only 12,412 tons, the largest import since 1902, when it amounted to 20,011 tons. Austria supplied more than one-half the total imports in 1906, France, Belgium and the United States following in their respective order.

The 100,000 acres under sugar cultivation in Italy were formerly almost waste ground, with the exception of a small amount of fruit grown there. Today this ground yields from \$40 to \$80 worth of beets per acre. Formerly the fruit grown on the ground brought from \$25 to \$40 per acre. This increase means a great deal to Italian agriculture in general. It raised the wages paid for farm labor about 2-3 cents per acre and gives employment to large numbers of factory hands, at from 60 cents to \$1.10 per day. There are at present about 25,000 persons employed in the sugar industry in Italy.

By-Products—Cost of Growing. The by-products are also used to good advantage, mostly for feeding animals. The price of these by-products is about 45 cents per ton. To produce the Italian sugar output it is necessary to use 1,100,000 tons of beets, and these yield enough of by-products to feed 30,000 cattle. Formerly the by-products from the refining of beets were sold for \$2.50 per ton, but the price has risen to \$5.00 per ton. It is also stated that the waste of the refinery process is commencing to be used as a fertilizer. In many other ways the industry has been useful.

The molasses waste of the beet in Italy is not manufactured on account of the high cost of that process, but is sold in the open market for the distillation of alcohol. It takes 9.54 tons of sugar beets to produce one ton of sugar 100 per cent pure. The Italian refinery must pay the cultivator an average price of \$4.55 per ton of beets, including transport expenses from the field to the refinery. Therefore, \$43.54 must be spent for beets to make one ton of sugar 100 per cent pure. The cost of manufacture, excluding interest on capital, amounts to about \$19.21 per ton of sugar. After refining expenses are paid, excluding interest on capital, a ton of sugar 100 per cent pure costs in Italy about \$22.52, or nearly 3 cents a ton less than including the government tax on production, which is 6 cents per pound.

Lack of Suitable Seed—Sugar Price Regulation. The various sugar beets cultivated at present in Italy are grown from selected imported seeds, although results obtained are not entirely satisfactory. Italy stands in great need of native seed. The damage resulting from the imposition of a seed amount to from three to four grades less in richness of sugar, Italy imports annually about \$3,647,700 worth of seed of all kinds. It often happens that the imported seed is of inferior quality. The Italian demand for seed can not at all times be supplied by foreign seed exporters, and in such cases the seed is collected immature and sent in that condition to Italy.

The "Unione Zuccheri," with main offices in Milan, is an organization of Italian refineries to control production. The union establishes the quantity of sugar that each refinery may produce in any given year. Every Italian refinery, except one, is a member of the union. There are thirty-four refineries in Italy today and the construction of the thirty-fifth was started about six months ago. The union forms what is believed in Italy to be the best way to carry on the industry with success. It does not speculate nor can it create special and abnormal prices on the Italian market. By its aid it is next to impossible to turn out an overproduction, such as, happening often, would mean the downfall of the industry. There is about \$24,000,000 invested in this Italian industry at present.

Wanted—A representative to take orders for shippers' memorandum books and leather specialties on a commission basis. Liberal terms and low prices will be made to enable you to secure the business. W. F. Butth & Co., manufacturers of shippers' memorandum books and leather specialties, 483 University avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

## ITEMS IN BRIEF.

### A. Guthrie, Mt. Airy, Iowa, was here today with a car of hogs.

A. Gustavson, Holdrege, Neb., marketed a car of hogs here today.

Andrew J. Seyster, of Parnell, Mo., disposed of hogs here today.

Charles Gurney, of Red Cloud, Neb., marketed hogs here today.

J. S. Funk, of Holdrege, Neb., cashed in two cars of hogs today.

R. H. Nulpen, of Almena, Kan., was at market with a car of cattle today.

J. W. Carrington, Culverton, Mo., marketed a car of hogs here this morning.

The Grafton State Bank of Grafton, Neb., disposed of a car of hogs here today.

F. Teeters, of Howard, Kan., patronized the market today with two loads of hogs.

John and H. H. Flemming, of Rowden, Mo., had in two cars of cattle today.

J. H. McDaniel, Hemphill, Mo., was credited with a car of cattle for today's market.

J. Humphrey, of Friend, Neb., was represented on the market today by a shipment of hogs.

W. T. Barnes, an old time shipper of hogs, contributed one car to the day's supply of hogs.

Geo. Gramm, with two loads of hogs, and G. M. Wheeler, with one load, were here today from Osborn, Mo.

E. E. Harding, of Hebron, Neb., was at the yards looking after a three car shipment of stock this morning.

J. Q. Weiler, the big shipper and regular patron of this market from Maitland, Mo., was on today's market with two cars of hogs.

Madison, Kan., was represented at the yards today by L. N. Newberg, H. D. Fersman and W. O. Wayne, with two loads of cattle each.

Missouri shippers here today included Tom Ulmer, Hopkins, a car of cattle; J. Deiter, Union Star, a car of hogs, and Pratt & Deiter, King City, a car of hogs.

W. F. Everest, with four cars of cattle and a mixed load, N. Swanson, a car of cattle, and W. P. Bosson, a car of cattle, were representing McCook, Neb., on the market today.

Fred Young, formerly hog buyer here for Swift and Company was circulating with the hogs today. He has been in Kansas City and St. Louis for some time and goes from here to Omaha for a few days, then to Chicago, his present headquarters.

John P. Maynes, a prominent farmer from Severance, Kan., was on the market today with two loads of fat hogs. He was accompanied by two small nephews, John and Gerald Poley, future outcrops from the short grass country who made their first trip to the stock yards today.

Ben Aldritt, Exeter, with a car of cattle; Gilson & E. Mindon, two cars of hogs; Palmer & Son, Kansas, a car of hogs; H. C. Cutter, Red Cloud, a car of

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

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

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Advertising Rates Furnished on Application. Usual 10 per cent commission allowed postmasters, who are authorized to take subscriptions.

BRIEF CITY NEWS.

James L. McQuie, deputy state factory inspector, who was assisting Deputy State Factory Inspector Ray in St. Joseph, has returned to his home in Montgomery City.

Mrs. Sarah Heise and daughters, Miss Amy Heise and Mrs. Fred Eiler of Chapin, Ill., are spending a few weeks with Mrs. Heise's son, J. E. Heise, 615 North Tenth street.

Dr. H. W. Westover and his family have returned from an extended outing at the lakes of Minnesota.

The Rev. Alfred Sturgeon, the Salvation Army Evangelist, will preach to-night and every night this week at the St. Paul M. E. church, 419 Dolman street.

PIG IS COLLEGE-BRED. Kershake of New Zealand Says It Shall Not Be Martyr to Commerce.

Kerslake, the New Zealander, who has made himself famous the world over as a trainer of pigs, has brought to this country a company of baryard "grunts" which, at least as far as higher education is concerned, put to blush the American hog of commerce.

Kerslake declares the hog was never made to tickle the palate of the epicure. "He is much too intelligent and refined to become a martyr to gastronomy," says the New Zealand porcine pedagogus. Kerslake's pigs skip the rope, dance, ride velocipedes, play leap frog and shoot the chutes. The act they do is one of the remarkably clever and funny novelties found on the program of Ringling Brothers' World's Greatest Shows this season.

Various European animal trainers contribute to this year's excellent bill. The many other specialists, mostly foreign, have been selected with the end in view of giving the public novelty and variety. This season's company numbers 375 performers.

The three tallest giraffes in the world, a manlike chimpanzee, horned horses, Philippine cattle, water buffalo, a hippopotamus weighing 4,000 pounds, birds from the tropics and the frozen north, black and white yaks from Tibet, llamas, a fine specimen of rhinoceros, South African wart hogs, anteaters, all varieties of the cat family, sacred oxen, camels, dromedaries and herds of elephants are just a few of the many attractions in the menagerie.

The Ringling Brothers are to exhibit all these wonderful attractions in St. Joseph on Saturday, September 5, beginning the day with their new three-mile parade and following in the afternoon and at night with the best circus program ever arranged, presented largely by European talent never before seen in this country. The chief attraction of the novel bill is the thrilling and rash undertaking of Miss La Belle Roche, who startles the audience with a dangerous automobile double somersault in mid air.

In addition to the ticket wagons on the grounds a branch office will also be in operation on show day at the Schopflin pharmacy, where reserved seats and admissions may be bought at the regular prices. This is an accommodation that will be appreciated by those who wish to avoid the crowds on the grounds.

GOOD BILL AT CRYSTAL. Never more appropriate to the time and place was an act at the Crystal than the comedy act of Burns & Burns this week, which opened there yesterday afternoon. A scene of blowing a safe in a bank and encountering a modern burglar alarm is depicted by the brothers in a style that the eggheads at Rushville and Easton have failed to put on. The act is one of the best on the vaudeville stage here for some time, owing to its originality. It is devoid of the ordinary features that are seen in a set of that kind.

The Webb-Romala troupe of acrobats furnish a novelty in the shape of a sensational slide of one of the troupe on his head down a twenty-foot board. The board is held by two other members of the troupe on their heads. Eddie Black, comedian; Glesroy & Bunnell, in a sketch, and Mary and Lily Burns in musical act are all fair. Cosman's moving pictures are interesting, the subject being "Life's a game of cards." Harry Beaumont's pictured melody, "When the Frost is on the Flowers," is well adapted to his voice.

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FAILED TO FIGURE WELL.

Young Woman Finds Herself Stranded at Depot. Arriving in St. Joseph without sufficient means with which to continue her journey to Wichita, Kan., Josephine Oleson, twenty-two years old, applied to Patrolman Dell Smith for help and was sent to Central police station. According to the girl's story she was on her way from her home in Lincoln to relatives at Wichita, and underestimated the expenses of the trip with the result that she found herself stranded on arriving at the Union depot in St. Joseph. She will be turned over to Humane Agent Ziemendorf today and will probably be given a ticket to Wichita by the charity board.

MRS. JOHANNA MEYER DIES. Widow Had Lived Here Thirty-Five Years. Mrs. Johanna Meyer, widow of the late Theodore Meyer, died at 10:15 o'clock yesterday morning at her residence, 1014 North Eighteenth street, of paralysis. Mrs. Meyer, who was 78 years old, had been a resident of St. Joseph for thirty-five years. She is survived by a son, Otto Meyer of New York, and a daughter, Miss Emma Meyer of St. Joseph. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

ROOM ENTERED; MONEY GONE. Alfred Anderson, an employe of the Union Terminal shops, last night reported to the police that some thief had entered his room at 223 Jackson street and, breaking into his trunk, had stolen \$3 in money and a leather pocketbook.

FRANCES FARMER'S WIFE. President Roosevelt Speaks at Library Dedication in Jordanville. Jordanville, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Speaking to an audience of more than a thousand persons who had gathered to witness the opening of the Jordanville Public Library, President Roosevelt harked back to his latest favorite theme, the uplifting of the farmer, and for more than three-quarters of an hour gave advice concerning the duties of farmers to their wives, the wives to their husbands and both to their children. He talked on the necessity for more enlightenment, social intercourse, the proper relation of sleeping rooms, rural free delivery and education, and apparently exhausted the whole subject of country life.

The president also touched upon swollen and ill-gotten fortunes and brought out a round of applause when he announced: "I'm with you to the limit in trying to get an end to the rascality of the big man. I'll go to any length to do so, and the big man knows it. But there never will be an end until the big man knows that what you object to is rascality itself and not rascality in a big man alone."

The president went on to say that two kinds of blindness was prevalent in the people of this country. The kind that could not see rascality in a big man and the other kind that could see it in no one but a big man.

Root and Sherman Present. Probably no library was ever opened to the public under more distinguished auspices than those attendant upon the handing over to the people of this little hamlet of Jordanville of the building which the president's mother-in-law, Douglas Robinson; his wife, Corinne Roosevelt Robinson; and his sister, Harriet D. Whitmore, have erected in memory of Douglas Robinson and Fanny Monroe Robinson, his mother.

In addition to President Roosevelt there were present Secretary of State Root, James S. Sherman, the Republican nominee for the presidency, and Justice Irving A. Davendorf of the Supreme Court. All of whom made brief speeches. Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Ethel and Kermit Roosevelt, Mrs. Root, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. W. S. Cowles, wife of Rear Admiral Cowles; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Spaulding of Tulsa, Ok., and Mrs. P. A. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Clark and Mrs. Lella Clark were among the 200 invited guests.

Candidate Sherman, who spoke last, got the biggest ovation of the afternoon, and it was noticed that most of his audience wore Sherman buttons. There was no hint of politics in any of the speeches.

KANSAN CORN IS TOO BIG. A Remarkable Complaint Comes From the Farmers. Salina, Kan., Aug. 27.—According to farmers in Saline county, corn husking this year will be more trouble than usual because of the rank growth of the corn. The stalks are higher than ever this year, averaging twelve to fifteen feet in most of the fields, and the farmers say this will cause the stalks to break, as the ears are usually above the half way line on the stalks. The ears are of great weight and will tend to pull the stalk down. It is feared by farmers that there will be more corn "down" this year than usual.

Farmers say the corn in this section is now made and the rains of the last few days have so thoroughly soaked the ground that the crop cannot suffer from lack of moisture. Another rain may be needed by the late corn, but so far as the early corn is concerned a good yield is now guaranteed.

For the first time in years the ears protrude through the husks, and the grain is well filled entirely to the end of the cob.

"The husks are not growing as rapidly as the ear," said one farmer, "and this insures that for the first time in a decade the corn will be free from worms. It is the most wonderful corn year central Kansas has seen in many years."

SENATOR WORNALL COMING. One of First Enthusiasts For the Interstate Live Stock Show. It is practically impossible to enumerate and comment upon all the men of note in the live stock world who will be here at the Interstate Live Stock show September 21-26. The fame of the show becomes broader with each succeeding year and many men of national reputation are numbered among those who will be here with their herds.

One of the first of the men to identify himself with the Interstate as an enthusiastic exhibitor and supporter was the Honorable Thomas J. Wornall of Liberty, Mo. Evidence that the jolly senator will be here with his herd of

Short horns was received yesterday when the mails brought in the entry of a show herd from the Wornall farm. It was this same Mr. Wornall who at the conclusion of the first Interstate show here two years ago said: "You have the best grounds and facilities here for a show to be found in the whole West, and you have laid the foundation for a show that will not take a back seat for any of them. I'm with the Interstate," and he has not failed to make good either by the stock he brings or in his genial presence from the start to finish of each show herd.

FOOD LAW AIDS EXPORTS. Consul at Bordeaux Says There is an Increase in French Edibles Sent Here. Washington, D. C., Aug. 29.—Consul Dominic I. Murphy, who is located at Bordeaux, France, in a report to this country on the effect of the new United States food law, declares that exports from France to this country increased instead of decreased under the new regulations. He declares that it is his opinion that the new law is benefiting instead of hampering foreign trade.

Consul Murphy was a former commissioner of pensions. Consul Murphy uses the records of the Bordeaux consulate to substantiate his expressed opinion in the report. He says that the Bordeaux consulate would naturally feel the effects of the changed conditions as quick, if not quicker, than any other French place, and he declared that the exports to the United States of French foodstuffs actually increased during the year since the new pure food law has been in operation.

The value of alimentary paste, including macaroni, increased almost \$17,500 during 1907, as compared with 1906; jams and jellies increased \$19,921, olive oil \$63,753, preserved fruits \$34,708, preserved vegetables \$52,132, still wines \$46,798, and sparkling wines \$5,900.

In the case of brandy exports the records show that there was a falling off, and the falling off amounted to \$12,285, but the records also show that there was a much greater falling off in 1906 compared to 1905. There was also a considerable decrease in preserved fish exports, but this was due to the practical failure of the sardine fisheries, the packers not being able to supply a hundredth part of the orders received from American dealers.

In reference to liquor the statistics show an increase in the provision of the pure food law which forbids the use of certain coloring matters, and the manufacturers found it difficult to find proper substitutes.

FLOOD LOSSES ARE HEAVY. Farmers and Railroads Suffer Severely From Heavy Rains. Columbia, S. C., Aug. 29.—The crest of the great freshet which, starting in the Piedmont section of the state, swept through South Carolina, leaving ruined farms and crippled railway lines in its wake, has now passed Columbia and is moving toward the coast. The damage today. The damage probably will run well into millions. The brunt of the loss falls on the farmers, who have lost probably their bottom land crops.

OPPOSERS EARLY SELECTION. Iowa Homestead: An Illinois subscriber takes us to task for what was said a short time ago in these columns pertaining to the matter of selecting seed corn early in the season. He states that last fall he selected his finest ears at husking time and afterwards concluded that these were not sufficiently dry to use for seed. Then some seed was purchased, but this was not up to the standard in germinating qualities, and as a result he was obliged to fall back on crib corn. From this corn he claims that he secured almost a perfect stand, while two neighbors who used the same seed also had similar results. This subscriber's communication ends with the following:

Now, what I want to know is, how can these good results from unselected seed corn be reconciled with all this fuss and feather about the great care that should be taken in selecting seed early?

Most of the teaching that is done relating to the importance of selecting seed corn early does not make enough allowance for the great difference that exists between varieties of corn. The so-called "fuss and feather" over seed corn selection has resulted from the practice of breeding corn for a deep kernel. We can well remember the time when corn matured anywhere from two to four weeks earlier than it does today in the same locality. It stands to reason, therefore, that where this change has been made some change in the manner of selecting seed corn is an absolute essential because these late-maturing varieties are much more sappy when freezing weather comes on than was the case in years gone by, or even at the present time where the shallow-kernelled corns are grown.

We raise no objection whatever to the practice of selecting seed corn from the crib if it is carried on by those who grow a variety that matures anywhere between the middle of August and the 10th of September, because in all probability such corn is invariably beyond the reach of frost when cold weather begins. In other words, it is sufficiently dry so that no injury results from freezing. But when we come to speak about corn that matures between the tenth and middle of September and the same time in October we are face to face with an entirely different situation, and these are the corns from which seed ought to be selected early. Under such circumstances it is an apology to offer when we say that it pays and pays exceedingly well, to get into the field after such corn is nicely dented, select out a seed supply and hang it up where one ear will not come in contact with another so as to insure rapid drying out. While there may be years when this is not necessary even with deep-kernelled corns, yet, taking it one year with another, this is the most profitable practice that can possibly be carried on in connection with corn growing.

SALESMAN WANTED. A1 salesman for high grade line of canvas gloves and mittens for retail trade only. Commission basis. References required. Address: STAR GLOVE MFG. CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

INTEREST INTENSIFIES.

Military Tournament and Flying Machines Promise Big Attraction.

As the date for the military tournament to be held in this city draws nearer interest in the feature events of the great week that is to bring 5,000 U. S. troops here for a week of drills, prize contests and exhibits of every phase of soldier life is crystallizing into an intensity that promises a week of recreation, amusement and instruction never before witnessed in this or any other city of the United States.

Colonel John Donovan of this city and who is largely responsible for securing the order from the war department for the assembling of troops here for tournament purposes; has just returned from a three week's tour of the east, made in the interest of the tournament. In an interview upon the subject Mr. Donovan said in part:

"From President Roosevelt out, they are interested in making it a great success," said Mr. Donovan. "I am especially interested in securing the aeronautic exhibits for the tournament. I was at Fort Meyer when Captain Baldwin made his first flight, and I stayed there ten days during all of his flights. The balloon seemed to be under perfect control, and it apparently rose to its height desired by the inventor. Baldwin would fly off two or three miles, then turn and come back to the starting point."

"The balloon was accepted by the government after the tests, and it is now the property of the signal corps of the army. Gen. James Allen, chief signal officer of the army, will be here in September. Mr. Baldwin's balloon probably will make its flights here under the supervision of Lieutenants Lahm and Foullos. Lahm won the James Gordon Bennett cup in the Paris balloon race a few years ago."

"The Baldwin balloon is ninety-six feet long and it resembles a cigar in shape. A net covers the entire ball room and suspended below is a framework which looks like a ladder, with side railings on it. On the front of the machine are two arms which look like oars. They are beveled so that, when revolving, they draw the balloon ahead."

"About twenty feet from the front end of the balloon is an engine, operated at a very high speed by gasoline. Its capacity is 1,800 revolutions a minute. Just back of the arms and in front of the engine are wings on a plane which can be pointed upward or downward, thus elevating or lowering the machine. The engine operates the engine, the propeller and the wings from his seat at the engine."

"The rudder, or tail, is made of canvas stretched over light frames in the form of a cross. This is the steering apparatus, and Captain Baldwin operated it. His seat was some distance in front of the rudder and he manipulated it by means of ropes. He apparently had no more trouble in steering the balloon than there would be in steering a boat."

WEBSTER GREAT IN ALL THINGS. Theodore Parker's Tribute to This Man of Brilliant Parts.

He was a great man, a man of the largest mold, a great body and a great brain; he seemed made to last a hundred years. Since Socrates there has seldom been a head so massive, so huge—seldom such a face since the stormy features of Michaelangelo. Dupuytren and Cuvier are said to be the only men in our day that have had a brain so vast. Since Charlemagne I think there has not been such a grand figure in all Christendom. A large man, decorous in dress, dignified in deportment, he walked as if he felt himself a king. Men from the country who knew him not, started at him as he passed through our streets. The coal-heavers and porters of London looked on him as one of the great forces of the globe; they recognized a native king. In the senate of the United States he looked an emperor in that council. What a mouth he had! It was a lion's mouth. Yet there was a sweet grandeur in his smile and a woman's sweetness when he would. What a brow it was! What eyes! Like charcoal fire in the bottom of a deep, dark well. His face was rugged with volcanic fires, great passions and great thoughts.—Theodore Parker.

African Natives' Drum Signals. All through the continent of Africa the natives have a very perfect system of signaling with drums, by which means they rap out messages from village to village, and it is quite wonderful how swiftly and how far they are able to spread news.

The drumming is always done at night, when sound travels further, and as one lies awake on a still, clear night, the ear is often gently assailed by the low, musical roll from a drum in the village near, and one waits with pleasant expectancy till the answering echo comes, muffled by distance, from a village sometimes two miles away.—Wide World Magazine.

A French Trapper Murdered. Rhineland, Wis., Aug. 31.—Lying in a pool of blood with a bullet hole in the back of his head, Alexander Fraiser, a French trapper, was found dead in his shack five miles west of Manitowish Sunday. He is supposed to have been murdered for several hundred dollars which he had in a chest.

Bryan Goes to St. Paul. Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 31.—William J. Bryan, Democratic candidate for president Sunday launched upon another speech-making tour. He left here at 4:30 o'clock for St. Paul, Minn., where Monday he will speak at the fair grounds, his remarks dealing with the subject of governmental extravagance.

Taft's Cincinnati Headquarters Open. Cincinnati, O., Aug. 31.—Fred W. Carpenter, secretary to William H. Taft, Republican candidate for president, arrived in this city Sunday from Hot Springs, Va., and opened headquarters in the Sinto hotel, where the personal work of Mr. Taft's campaign will be carried on.

Bicycles Popular in Great Britain.

The run from Buckden to Retford, 147 miles from London, gave us a continuous succession of delightful panoramic views. We were in the heart of old England, where apparently everyone was prosperous and well-to-do, and we frequently commented on the great number of bicyclists we passed. Bicycling is not only still a popular fad, but the bicycle is used all over Great Britain as a mode of conveyance for people in moderate circumstances. I doubt if there was a day that we were motoring in Great Britain that we did not pass on the road 100 well-dressed ladies and gentlemen on wheels, usually in groups or couples; it seemed to be one of the most popular methods of spending a vacation outing.—Outing.

Killed by Stray Bullet. Tulsa, Ok., Aug. 31.—Avery Shaffer, an employe of the city water department, was instantly killed by a stray bullet, alleged to have been fired by Will Gray during a fight between Sam Spencer and Paul Jackson, colored, in the east end of town Sunday morning. Shaffer was three blocks from the scene of the fight when killed. Gray and Spencer are under arrest.

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Gasoline Engines For all purposes. From 2 1/2 to 30 horse power. Also Steam Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Shafting and Pulleys. Repairing of All Kinds of Machinery.

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FALL OPENING

Advance Display of New Carpets, New Rugs, New Linoleum, New Matting, New Draperies

We begin the Fall season with a larger and more select stock of Carpets, Rugs, Draperies, etc., than ever before. Please note carefully the great variety of large size rugs and especially notice the low fall opening prices.

New Rugs Room Sizes

Tapestry Brussels, 9x12 ft. \$12.50 to \$18.50 Tapestry Brussels, 11-3x12 ft. \$20.00 Wilton Velvet, 9x12 ft. \$17.50 to \$25.00 Wilton velvet, 11-3x12 ft. \$25.00 Axminsters, 8-3x10-6 ft. \$20.00 to \$25.00 Axminsters, 9x12 ft. \$22.50 to \$27.50 Axminsters, 10-6x13-6 ft. \$30.00 Axminsters, 12x15 ft. \$30.00 to \$40.00 Wilton Rugs, 9x12 ft. \$30.00 to \$40.00 Wilton Rugs, 10-6x12 ft. \$55.00 Wilton Rugs, 10-6x13-6. \$60.00

New Rugs Small Sizes

Axminster Mats, 18x36. \$1.00 to \$1.25 Axminster Rugs, 27x60. 2.00 to 2.75 Axminster Rugs, 36x72. 4.00 to 5.00 Wilton Rugs, 27x64. 4.00 Saxony Rugs, 36x72. 12.00 Axminster Rugs, 4-6x7-6. 10.00 Axminster Rugs, 6x9. 17.50

New Carpets

Tapestry Brussels, per yard. \$0.65 to \$1.00 Wilton Velvets, per yard. .90 to 1.25 Axminsters, per yard. 1.00 to 1.50 Wiltons, per yard. 1.25 to 1.75

New Curtains and Draperies

Scotch Madras, per yard. \$0.50 to \$1.25 Fllet Nets, per yard. .75 to 1.50 Drapery Silks, per yard. .50 to 2.50 New Mission Portiers, 6 ft. wide. \$10.00 Ask to see the New Colonial Curtains in Mission, Panel and Art Glass effects. The newest thing out and very swell.

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Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination for the prevention of BLACKLEG IN CATTLE NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STING TO ROE. Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular.

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ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS, ST. JOSEPH, MO. FINEST STOCKMEN'S HOTEL IN THE COUNTRY

RATES: American Plan, \$2.00 and \$2.50 Per Day. European Plan, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25. A. W. KOHLER, Manager.

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(Successor to Fisher's Cafe) We carry a full line of THINGS THAT ARE GOOD TO EAT. Our Steaks are from the finest CORN-Fed Cattle the St. Joseph market affords. Convince Yourself. J. P. (JACK) SHANNON, Proprietor

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Advertise in "The Journal."

**DO GREAT DAMAGE**

**RATS THE CHIEF PEST OF THE CAPITAL CITY.**

Their Increase in a Year is Numbered in the Millions—Bold and Fearless Fighters When Cornered.

The rat is now regarded as a most dangerous proposition in every country, and the estimate of the damage done by rodents during the course of a year is not less than \$1,000,000. The only material immune from these pests are stone walls and iron. Notwithstanding the fact that Washington is regarded as the cleanest city on the American continent, a census of rats would show that the national capital has about as many of these pests as most of her sister cities.

It is said that the surroundings are peculiarly adapted to the preservation of the rodents, and there are merchants around the Center market who are willing to make affidavit that there are rats in that vicinity fully 20 years old, and that they have thwarted every effort to exterminate them.

The rat has probably more out and out enemies than any other four-legged thing on earth. Its persecutors, animate and inanimate, come in the form of poison, traps, cats, dogs, ferrets and men. Some or all of these agencies are at work constantly, and yet the Washington rat thrives, waxes fat and raises a large family.

Rats are repulsive at best, and nearly everybody is afraid of them, especially the great gray fellows which seem to have taken possession of some sections of the city. These monster rodents put up a game fight when cornered, and they are cruel-toothed, sharp-eyed creatures. They are by nature true gamins—sharp, cunning, and, when necessity requires it, bold and fearless, fighting any and everything with a savagery seldom equaled. There is no question that the Norway or wharf rat—the big gray ones—drove off and killed the small black rat which was so common in Washington two decades ago.

A rat exterminator in Washington is authority for the statement that when a rat is attacked he will first make a break to scamper out of the way of the enemy, but if he sees that successful retreat is out of the question then he boldly and defiantly tries to put up a winning fight for freedom and liberty. Rats have been known to attack human beings in many instances where they were not first assaulted. Large rats are often rendered bold through force of numbers and when hungry through enforced abstinence.

The large gray rat is a cannibal, the male rat not hesitating when hungry to make a meal of his young. This, however, he never does without first having a battle with the mother rat, who always fights for the babies.

A Louisiana avenue commission man says that about the fiercest battle he ever witnessed when animals was a few weeks ago, when he saw a large gray rat kill a young one. The mother rat went to the rescue, and for 15 minutes the two rodents engaged in a combat which for ferocity would rival almost anything ever witnessed in the arena. A large crowd of men and boys gathered around the fighting rats, but their presence did not stop the battle, and it was not ended until one of the rats was killed by the other, the mother rat receiving a bite in its throat which resulted in almost instant death.

If any one would wonder why it is that despite all their enemies the city rats manage to increase in number, he may satisfy his curiosity and gain wisdom at the same time by knowing that the gray rat sends forth three broods a year to begin their predatory existence. Seldom it is that each family numbers less than ten babies and frequently it exceeds 16.

Taking 12 nestlings as the average family, each good, healthy pair of whiskered gray rats will present to the world each year 36 of its kind. Now, on a basis of 1,000,000 pairs of rats it will be seen that each year there are added to the rat population of Washington 12,000,000 young rodents.

Rats send out sentinels to signal danger, and they act as soldiers on the alert while other rats hustle around for something to eat. When things are quiet during the day around the market it is not an unusual thing to see a rat quietly walk out and take a view of the situation—walking around among the stalls, and if everything is satisfactory for a foraging expedition he will stand on duty while others come out and begin pilfering. Should a person go near the sentry rat he will give a loud squeal and the entire rat horde will disappear in a trice.

**Dispute Over Proposed Memorial.**

Both British houses of parliament have voted unanimously the erection of a memorial to the late premier, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in Westminster Abbey. As the abbey is becoming overcrowded, Lord Lansdowne protested in the lords against giving away space in it unnecessarily. The Times expresses the opinion that "the abbey ought to be reserved for those whose national services are independent of party and of merely political appreciation."

**GEN KEIFER'S VAIN REGRET.**

Those Who Knew Him Best Declare It Was Uncalled For.

Gen. Keifer of Ohio is the wonder—the everlasting human wonder—of his colleagues in the house, says the Washington Star. The general, as most everybody knows—they certainly should, anyhow, for it has been published often enough—was speaker of the house of representatives twenty-two years ago, and those who knew him in those days, when they heard he was coming to Washington again, after his election to the Fifty-ninth congress, expected to see a sedate old soul, decorated with whiskers and antiquated notions, totter into the chamber and fall into the nearest seat.

Without going into the harrowing details, they got something of a shock. The general is as young as the best of 'em, and as husky and tireless as a buck mate on a South seas pearl poacher. His day begins at seven in the morning, and he goes to bed after everybody else—young, middle-aged or old—has fallen to sleep, and there's nobody left to talk to. Then, reluctantly, he can sometimes be induced to seek the "downy," when he usually tears off about 1,000 kilowatt hours reading and smoking and such. A little incident which occurred on the floor the other day best illustrates his attitude toward life:

On this particular morning the general appeared profoundly sad, which in him is something of a phenomenon. His mouth turned down at the corners, the starched shirt bosom, framed in his full-dress morning vest, cracked grudgingly; his head hung in his hands most of the time, and every now and then he lugged out his handkerchief and swabbed away a pale gray tear. Finally the gloom that he radiated got on the nerves of Jim Tawney of Minnesota, chairman of the appropriations committee, of which the general is a member, and approaching Mr. Keifer at a funeral gap, Mr. Tawney laid his hand on the speaker's shoulder and spoke most sympathetically.

"What in the world is the matter, general?" he asked. "Have you heard bad news?" "No, I do not," replied Gen. Keifer with a half sob, as he took Mr. Tawney's hand in both of his. "No, Jim, there's nobody dead, and you can't do anything. I'm an old man, and I was just sitting here thinking what a lot of time I've wasted in sleep."

**PROBLEM FOR THE BUTLER.**

Host Evidently Not Aware That Sole Was Salt Water Fish.

Frank O. Lowden, representative from the Ogle district in Illinois, is becoming interested in agriculture. He introduced a bill calling for \$100,000 that one of his pet measures might be scientifically pursued.

The son-in-law of the late George M. Pullman has one of the best equipped farms in the west. He lives on it, too, having recently moved from Chicago to Oregon in Ogle county. It is one of his delights there to entertain his friends from the city. At the dining table he calls attention to the tomatoes, the lettuce, the beef, the lamb, mutton, chicken, turkey or whatever dish there may be served—all raised by him on his farm.

John J. Mitchell, the Chicago banker and former Comptroller of the Currency William B. Ridgely were his guests a few weeks ago. After the soup was served there was fish.

"This is fine," observed Mr. Mitchell, asking for a second helping. "What brand is it?"

Mr. Lowden didn't know. He asked the butler. The answer was that it was sole.

"Sure enough it is," said Mr. Lowden. "I had forgotten that it was the season for sole. And I dare say you caught them right out of the little lake this afternoon, didn't you, butler?"

And what was a poor butler to do?—Washington Star.

**His Support.**

A young colored man in Washington who recently passed with credit a civil service examination was immediately certified for appointment to the treasury department.

His old mother, a darkey of the antebellum type, insisted upon accompanying him to witness his taking of the oath of office. When the official charged with the swearing in of the new clerk put to him the usual formula in reference to "supporting the Constitution of the United States," the old lady's eyes were sent to bulge with astonishment. But she said nothing till she and her son were outside, when, turning to him, she solemnly observed:

"I didn't wanter say nothin' in there, Joe; but 'deed, honey, I don't see how youse goin' to suppone de United States when you ain't been able till now to suppone your folkses!"—Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

**Uncle Sam's Employees.**

The employees in the executive civil service are the subjects of a statistical inquiry which has just been completed by the bureau of the census. The results of this inquiry are published in Census Bulletin 94, which was prepared by Lewis Meriam, acting chief of the division of revision and results.

On July 1, 1907, according to this bulletin, the total number of employees in the executive civil service, exclusive of persons in the consular and diplomatic service, was 236,902; and of this number 29,103—practically one-tenth—were employed at the national capital.

**CITY HIS MONUMENT**

**BONES OF L'ENFANT SHOULD REST IN WASHINGTON.**

Appropriate Move to Honor the Man Who Designed and Laid Out the Magnificent Capital of the United States.

The item of \$1,000 in the sundry civil bill reported to congress to pay for the removal of the remains of Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant to Washington and the erection of a suitable memorial over his grave recalls the career of an eccentric and interesting personage. L'Enfant came to America with Lafayette, entered the American army and shortly became a captain of engineers, reaching, before the conclusion of the war, the rank of major. To him is given the credit of devising the magnificent plan of the city of Washington. The plan, it has been said, was suggested by that of the ancient city of Annapolis, which is dominated by the state house, as that of Washington is by the capitol. The original plan of the capitol was designed by Dr. Thornton, and although it was pronounced by Mr. Latrobe to be one of the first designs of modern times, it proved so faulty and impracticable in detail that a committee of congress called upon Mr. Benjamin H. Latrobe to help to straighten things out. Mr. Latrobe had been appointed surveyor of the public buildings in Washington and experienced such difficulty in dealing with Dr. Thornton that he resigned. But the president would not accept his resignation, and he received authority to complete the capitol. About this time, namely, in 1805, Latrobe wrote in his journal as follows:

"Daily through the city stalks the picture of famine, L'Enfant and his dog. The plan of the city is probably his, though others claim it. This singular man, of whom it is not known whether he was ever educated to his profession or not, has the courage to undertake any public work that might be offered to him. He has not succeeded in any, but was always honest and is now miserably poor. He is too proud to receive any assistance, and it is very doubtful in what manner he subsists."

Before this time L'Enfant had been employed by Robert Morris to design and supervise the erection of a dwelling in Philadelphia. The design of this house was a monstrosity, and the attempt to build it ruined both Morris and the architect. The house was 120 feet long by 60 deep and Latrobe spoke of it as a "complicated and unintelligible mass."

After Latrobe saw L'Enfant in Washington looking like a picture of famine, L'Enfant was offered the place of professor of engineering at West Point Military academy, but declined it. He was a frequent visitor at Chillum Manor, in Prince George county, and there he was cared for in his last illness. He was buried there in the family graveyard.

Latrobe seemed to have no doubt that the plan of the city of Washington was made by L'Enfant, and in this day it is accepted as a historical fact. That plan establishes the genius of L'Enfant. It seems beyond belief that in the very infancy of the republic a man could have looked forward with prophetic eye and designed a city which can be suitable only as the capital of a great and opulent country. It was designed for just such a city as it has grown to be, namely, a city of residences and public buildings. For a business or commercial city the streets are too wide and the design unsuitable. But as a capital city, and a residence city with the resources of the whole country to help it, it is difficult to see how the design could be improved. For the first half century of its life the plan of Washington was greatly ridiculed as inappropriate to a town of its insignificant size. Its broad streets were unpaved and were alternately storms of blinding dust or deep in mud. It was called in derision the "city of magnificent distances." But Washington has now grown up to its plan and justified the designer. It is entirely fitting that the ashes of the man whose genius accomplished so much should repose in the city he created.

Without going beyond the city streets or outside of the beaten course which leads from his home to his daily task, the resident comes in contact with nature to a degree and extent that is without parallel, says a Washington correspondent. He sees the foliage on trees and shrubs develop and the grass on the lawns come to life. He can note the opening of the flowers and watch the gaunt, bare tree forms, first crowned with a delicate haze, like a mist of greenery, and then opening out into masses of foliage.

All these processes of nature are familiar to the most careless eye, for the reason that grass and trees and shrubbery and flowers are so common in this city as to be found on every street and in all sections. It is not one favored street, or perhaps two or three, but all streets have the glory of the trees and of the lawns and of the parks filled with shrubbery and flowers. As one looks up and down the street the line of his vision is bounded on each side by masses of beautiful leaves and is closed with the expanding glimpses of the greenery of some park.

**Beauty in Streets of Capital.**

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**Just Slipped a Cog.**

Mentioning the agricultural department reminds me of a letter received just the other day by Representative Walter Smith of Iowa, writes a Washington correspondent. Judge Smith has a habit of referring to the people of his district as "the most enlightened constituency in the world," and, to tell the truth, their action in sending the judge to congress constitutes prima facie evidence of the truth of this boast. But just the same, one member of this same constituency slipped a cog the other day.

**WASHINGTON NOW GREAT CITY.**

**Continued Progress and Increased Prosperity Assured to Capital.**

A police count of the inhabitants of Washington shows a total of 339,403. The gain in the last year is given as 9,812. Of the whole population 241,520 are whites and 97,883 are colored. There is no other city outside of Africa with so many people of negro blood.

These figures show that the capital of the United States is getting to be a big city, judged by any standard. It takes rank now with historic places like Alexandria, Frankfort-on-Main, Turin, Stockholm, Mexico, Edinburgh, Lisbon and many more. Washington has more residents to-day than Cincinnati, Pittsburg, New Orleans, Detroit or Milwaukee could show in 1900. Of course all of these American cities have gained fast in the last eight years, and probably all of them are still ahead of Washington. It is not certain about New Orleans, however.

Many American cities will grow faster than Washington, and many will always be much bigger and more important, industrially and commercially. But the national capital is as sure as any of continued progress and increasing prosperity. Panics and periods of business depression touch the seat of government as lightly as any other center of population in the country. The nation's work goes on unchecked. The treasury is a sure source of wages and salaries. More and more, Washington is destined to be a home of retired wealth and settled incomes. It is a rich city now, and it will be much richer before many years come and go.

The capital is already one of the most beautiful and attractive cities in the world. It is certain to be still more interesting, still more noteworthy in architecture and public monuments, parks and pleasure grounds. It is a city of great promise. Its future is as well settled in esthetic charm as it is in material prosperity. More and more, Washington is living up to its name and proving worthy of its position as the seat of government of the richest of all nations, the capital of the world's foremost republic.

**Thought the Clerk Was Insane.**

Senator Teller called up a bill in the senate recently, giving its number, and asked that it be passed. "The clerk will read it," said the vice-president, but the clerk had not gone far before Senator Keen of New Jersey, the eagle eye of the senate, was on his feet, apparently to interpose an objection.

"It's all right. Don't object," whispered Senator Gallinger, who sat near Senator Keen.

The clerk resumed reading: "An act to amend an act entitled an act to amend an act—"

"Mr. President," interrupted Mr. Keen.

"I tell you it's all right," whispered Mr. Gallinger again.

"It's not the bill I object to. It's the clerk," Mr. Keen whispered back.

"What's the matter with him?" asked Mr. Gallinger.

"I don't know," said Mr. Keen, "but it's evident that there is no bill with that ridiculous title."

"He was reading correctly," asserted Mr. Gallinger. "Just let him finish."

So the clerk began all over again: "A bill to amend an act entitled an act to amend an act authorizing the receipt of United States gold coin in exchange for gold bars."

"Good Lord, is that really the title of that bill?" exclaimed Mr. Keen. "I honestly thought the clerk had gone suddenly insane."

The bill was passed.

**Wanted to Be Mentioned.**

William Bill Sulzer of New York is a man with the right idea. It is also a big idea, an idea which has made men famous before Mr. Sulzer was born and will prove equally efficacious after he is dead. A couple of weeks ago Mr. Sulzer occupied the middle ring of the big tent for some days with his personally conducted specialty, the "only genuine living one-man filibuster." And William Bill being an exceptionally prominent mark for newspaper quills, I gave him, in mentioning his filibustering activities, all the traffic would bear. And next day I met him on the floor.

"My boy," he said, as he clutched his right hand and placed his left lunch-hook on my shoulder, "I'm obliged to you. Thought I was going to get mad, didn't you? Forget it. If you'd knocked me any harder you'd made me feel so good I couldn't have stood it. Knock me some more. Go as far as you like. Say anything you please, but"—and here Mr. Sulzer became impressive and confidential—"but don't leave my name out of the paper."

**Just Slipped a Cog.**

Mentioning the agricultural department reminds me of a letter received just the other day by Representative Walter Smith of Iowa, writes a Washington correspondent. Judge Smith has a habit of referring to the people of his district as "the most enlightened constituency in the world," and, to tell the truth, their action in sending the judge to congress constitutes prima facie evidence of the truth of this boast. But just the same, one member of this same constituency slipped a cog the other day.

**IN LONDONER'S EYE**

**WHITE HOUSE IS A BUILDING OF REAL BEAUTY.**

Traveled Man Has Only Words of Praise for the Residence of the Chief Executive of the American People.

"America may not be on the high road to monarchy, but unquestionably she is allowing officials to surround themselves with an unwonted ceremony, and the social life of Washington is regulated to-day by a code of etiquette that adds something to its stringency, precision and formality with every year that passes," says a London critic.

"It is an interesting development, and not less interesting than inevitable," he continues. "Things simply could not go on as they were. Twelve years ago, when I first knew the White House, it was a museum of horrors. Young married couples visited it that they might learn what to avoid in the way of furnishings and decorations. The entrance hall looked like the bar room in a second rate restaurant. Tastelessness and vulgarity had given to the reception rooms the aspect of a decaying boarding house. Entertainment were bear fights, and dinners a long agony. There were next to no lobbies or cloak rooms, or proper exits and entrances. The president lived just above his workshop. What should have been a series of bedrooms for himself and his family had to be turned over to clerks. No guests could be put up because there was no room for them. At every moment of the day politicians, office seekers and callers overran the building. Privacy was as impossible as dignity."

"All this, since Mr. Roosevelt's accession, has been revolutionized. The White House has been reconstructed; new wings have been thrown out; the official quarters are to-day absolutely separated from the residential; all the rooms have been transformed in a style that is nearly the last word in taste and simplicity; 2,500 guests can be accommodated at a state reception without overcrowding; and both inside and out the White House is now all that a Georgian mansion and an official residence should be.

"The change is symbolic. It reflects the new passion which Washington has developed for the forms and observances of social etiquette and manners. The beautiful and spacious city on the banks of the Potomac is unlike any capital in Europe, or any of its sister cities in America. It is an American community, doing un-American things, leading an un-American life. It lives simply for two things—society and politics. It neither talks business nor thinks it; the word conveys no more than a remote and abstract meaning to its mind. Commerce and all its banalities are refreshingly, delightfully absent. There is serenity, almost benignity, in its ordering of the routine of life. Nobody 'hustles' in Washington. It is the one city on the continent where America is really at leisure.

"That indeed is its great attraction. That, together with the lure and glitter of the diplomatic corps, is the reason why Washington steadily tends to become the center of American fashion and the haunt of the nouveaux riches. A decade ago it showed few signs of becoming a rich man's city. But to-day mansions that are almost palaces are rapidly rising, and the men who build and own them care nothing for politics, and are simply intent upon getting a good social return for their outlay. I imagine this tendency is one that will certainly grow. A few years hence it may be as much the thing to have a house at Washington and spend the winter season there as it used to be to have a house in Newport; and I foresee the time when Washington will compete with and perhaps overshadow New York as the radiating center for the fashions and follies of the smart set.

"Being a city of leisure, Washington must have something to amuse itself with. Being also the headquarters of officialdom, the seat of government, it is natural that it should amuse itself with the problems of a republican court and the minutiae of precedence. I sometimes doubt whether any capital, even Vienna or Madrid, troubles itself so much about these questions as Washington. They are debated with a heat, an ingenuousness, and a bitterness that can hardly be matched.

"It is inevitable, I suppose, that this should be so. There is no court chamberlain in Washington, and few traditions. The consequence is that it is left for chance or individual boldness and insistence to settle the innumerable points of precedence that in Europe have long been decided by usage, prescription, and a fixed code. Then, again, the citizens of a republic are as a rule more and not less anxious than the subjects of a monarchy for some mark of distinction that will separate them from their fellows."

**Appearances Deceptive.**

At his neckwear counter: "I have such a hard time getting ties to suit me." "There was nothing noticeable about this wall except that it came from a big, red-blooded man who looked as if railroad ties were more in his line than the soft blue satin thing he was holding in his huge, masculine hand."

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Supreme Sausage  
Supreme Dried Beef  
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OBEYED GOV. FORT

ATLANTIC CITY EXPERIENCED FIRST BLUE SUNDAY FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS.

SALOONS ALL CLOSED TIGHT

Governor's Threat to Send Troops to Enforce the Law Had Its Effect at Seaside Resort.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 31.—A real blue day came to Atlantic City Sunday. Many persons familiar with the history of this resort have been inclined to doubt the possibility of such a thing, but Sunday every one of the 220 saloons and hotel bars were closed. They were closed alike to bona fide guests as well as to strangers just arrived within the gates. It is said that this was the fourth time in the 54 years of its existence that a drinkless day had been experienced in Atlantic City. A bulletin posted at police headquarters Sunday afternoon stated: "Saloons all closed. No troops in town."

Another bulletin, officially signed by the chief of police, consisted of a card on which was printed: "In 1861 it was held the fort. Today it is Fort holds you."

Gov. Fort in his proclamation of last week containing his threat to send troops to the seashore in the event of a further violation of the Sunday closing law had its effect. Saloonkeepers and hotel men reluctantly accepted the advice of the mayor and of the more conservative members of the saloon men's organization and closed their places of business as tightly as they know how. Screens came tumbling down Saturday at midnight and remained down all day. Boardwalk cafes that on Sundays past have been thronged to their utmost capacity, serving liquors and food, Sunday were all but deserted. White-sprunged waiters stood idly by the vacant chairs surrounding the seamy little tables and thought regretfully of the gala Sundays that were gone. A visit during the height of the afternoon crush on the Boardwalk to one of the most widely-known cafes facing the famous seaside thoroughfares disclosed the fact that not a single patron was in the place. The proprietors declare that the loss of the drink privilege had carried with it a nearly equal loss in the sale of foodstuffs.

There was a decided decrease in the size of the visiting throng Sunday, though many persons came from Philadelphia and New York out of sheer curiosity to see what Atlantic City, the play ground of the cities, looked like on a dry Sunday. The weather was well high ideal and ordinarily the inn keepers declared they would have had their facilities taxed to handle the crowds. The closing down of the saloons undoubtedly kept away many thousands of regular Sunday visitors from nearby places. The majority of the Boardwalk multitude here, however, seemed not to mind the change of conditions and enjoyed themselves in other ways during the morning and afternoon. The say night scenes in the cafes, the music and the singing were perhaps missed more than any other feature of the resorts' changed Sunday life. There was indeed an air of Sabbath quietude all the way from the inlet to Chelsea.

The authorities of the city were much pleased with the thorough manner in which the law was Sunday complied with. Chief of Police Woodruff stated that he had expected there would be a number of arrests for excessive violations, but up to a late hour Sunday night there had been none. Whatever may be their attitude in the future, the liquor men capitulated unanimously Sunday. Many attempts in devious ways were made by old patrons to secure concessions of some sort but there were no special favors to be had anywhere along the line.

Charged With Embezzlement. Lexington, Ky., Aug. 31.—J. W. Rice was arrested here Sunday upon his arrival from New York by local detectives, charged with the embezzlement of \$18,000 from the Bank at Moorehead, Ky., about a year ago. Mr. Rice came here from New York so as to be with his wife, who is to undergo a serious operation.

Double Indiana Drowning. Princeton, Ind., Aug. 31.—Elden and Virgil Lewis, aged 16 and 11 years, respectively, sons of Thomas Lewis, were drowned in White river, near Hazleton, this county Sunday morning. They had gone in swimming with three companions and got beyond their depth. Their bodies were recovered two hours later.

South Carolina Flood Situation. Columbia, S. C., Aug. 31.—The flood situation throughout South Carolina Sunday night showed considerable improvement. Water in the various rivers is falling fast. The first railroad train over the Atlantic Coast line from Florence to Columbia since Thursday night arrived here Sunday.

Killed by a Pitched Ball. Chicago, Aug. 31.—Morgan Cunningham, 15 years old, while at bat in a ball game in a team organized by employes of two Chicago business houses at a west side park Sunday, was struck over the heart by a pitched ball and instantly killed.

TO FIGHT THE WHITE PLAGUE

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS TO OPEN AT WASHINGTON.

Delegates Will be Present From Every Civilized Country Throughout the World.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The east and west will come together when the international congress on tuberculosis convenes in Washington next Monday. Delegates will be present from every civilized country on the map. One of the most recent appointments announced through the department of state to Dr. John S. Fulton, the secretary general of the congress is that of Dr. Simon Unterberger of St. Petersburg, honorary physician to the emperor of Russia. Another distinguished Russian who will come in an official capacity is Dr. A. Vladimiroff of St. Petersburg, the secretary general of the Russian national committee.

Slam will be represented by Dr. Paul G. Woolley, chief inspector of health of that kingdom. Dr. Woolley is an American and a graduate of the Johns Hopkins Medical school. He has held his present position in the Siamese government for several years.

Henry White, ambassador to Paris, has forwarded the list of French official delegates to Secretary Root. The list includes Prof. Landouzy, dean of the faculty of medicine of the university of Paris; Dr. A. Calmette, director of Pasteur Institute of Lille; Dr. L. Letulle, professor of the faculty of medicine, Paris; Dr. Lesage, physician of Paris hospitals; Dr. Rist, physician of the Paris hospitals; Dr. H. Wallace, president of the Veterinary School of Alfort; Mademoiselle Chaptal, manager of the Society for Adult Consumptives; Madame Berot-Berger, president of the National Federation for the Protection of Maternity and Childhood.

Baron Ladislaus Hegelm Mueller, the Austrian minister to this country, has been appointed chairman of the Austrian official delegation.

Syph's Sailors Barred. Oyster Bay, Aug. 31.—Several sailors from the president's yacht Syph, which is stationed here under Lieut. Roger Williams for the president's use during his vacation, were refused admittance to a dancing pavilion in the village Saturday night. The men of the president's yacht are all picked men and no trouble has been experienced from them anywhere in the village this summer.

Gen. A. P. Stewart Dead. Biloxi, Miss., Aug. 31.—Gen. Alexander P. Stewart, one of the last two surviving lieutenant generals of the Confederate army, died at his home here Sunday, in his eighty-seventh year. The body was shipped shortly before midnight to St. Louis, Mo., where Gen. Stewart lived for a number of years. The funeral will probably be held in St. Louis next Wednesday.

Kansas City Bank Reinstated. Topeka, Kan., Aug. 31.—J. Q. Royce, state bank commissioner, Sunday reinstated the Central National bank of Kansas City, Mo., as a reserve institution for Kansas banks. An admission of the charges made by Royce that incorrect information was furnished an inspector and an explanation were made by the bank officials. Royce accepted them and rescinded his former order.

A Child Falls Eight Stories. Chicago, Aug. 31.—William A. Dockery, Jr., the five-year-old son of William A. Dockery, a wealthy planter of Memphis, Tenn., fell from an eight-story window in the Vendome hotel here Sunday and was instantly killed.

Civil War Threatens Persia. Teheran, Aug. 31.—Latest advices received here indicate that all the provinces are in a state of anarchy and that the country is on the eve of a civil war.

MR. BRYAN HAS BEEN ASKED TO SELECT HIS FAVORITE PHOTOGRAPH FOR CAMPAIGN USE.



HE IS READY TO FLY

ORVILLE WRIGHT MAY MAKE AN ASCENSION AT FORT MYER AT ANY TIME.

DESCRIPTION OF MACHINE

The Aeroplane at Fort Myer Differs Only Slightly From the One in France—A Trial Wednesday.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Within a few days Orville W. Wright of Dayton, O., will make his first flight in the aeroplane which he and his brother, Wilbur, have built for the United States government. The machine is ready to fly, but Mr. Wright wishes to perfect several minor details before going into the air.

The aeroplane at Fort Myer differs from the one being used by Wilbur Wright in France, only in that it will carry two men instead of one. The body of the mechanical bird consists of two planes, one six feet above the other, measuring 40 feet from tip to tip, having a depth of five feet. These planes rest on two runners which are six feet apart.

The seat for the operators is placed in the center of the lower plane where the motor is also situated. The latter is the product of the Wright brothers and is a four-cylinder, 20-horse power gasoline engine. The gasoline is pumped directly into the cylinders, there being no carburetors. It is water-cooled, the water passing through a radiator which in turn is cooled by the air passing through it, while the machine is in flight.

The ends of two planes are flexible for the space of about 12 feet. By means of a lever the tips can be turned in a curve resembling a helloworld. Each wing moves in the opposite direction to the one on the opposite side of the machine, on the principle as the eagle soars. Another level controls the twin rudders which are supported by a brace at a distance of ten feet from the rear of the planes. By working the two levers together the equilibrium of the machine, while making curves, is maintained.

Ten feet in front of the operator's seat two planes resembling a box kite, about six feet wide, are used for controlling the ascent and descent of the aeroplane. The aerial flyer alights on the two runners or skids and is started on a monorail.

Two propellers are used to rush the aeroplane through the air. They are about nine feet in diameter and revolve in opposite directions. Mr. Wright has several different types of propellers which he will try out in the preliminary flights at Fort Myer. The first flight will probably take place Wednesday.

Flood Victims Buried. Trinidad, Col., Aug. 31.—All but two of the bodies of the 19 persons who met death in the flood of the Cimmaron river at Folsom, N. M., on Friday last, have been found, the missing ones being two children. The funerals of 15 of the victims were held Sunday, practically the entire remaining population of the town attending. The loss in property is estimated at \$1,000,000. But four of the 20 odd store buildings are left.

The Tafts at Middle Bass Island. Middle Bass Island, O., Aug. 31.—William H. Taft and party arrived at the Middle Bass Island club at four o'clock Sunday morning. After a five-hour sleep the candidate breakfasted and later attended services in the little chapel. He rested throughout the remainder of the day.

Montana Bank Examiner Dead. Helena, Mont., Aug. 31.—T. E. Collins, Sr., state examiner of banks of Montana, died late Sunday afternoon at his home in Great Falls, of paralysis.

VERMONT TO VOTE TUESDAY

BOTH PARTIES KEENLY INTERESTED IN OUTCOME.

Result Will Influence the Campaign in Balance of the Eastern States.

New York, Aug. 31.—The outcome of the election Tuesday in Vermont is awaited with keen interest at the headquarters of the Republican and Democratic national committees in this city. The showing made in this state in the matter of the number of voters who go to the polls and the gains or losses to either party in comparison with the vote of four years ago will influence in no small degree the shaping of the campaign in all of the eastern states.

It is conceded that the Republican party will win but if the plurality is reduced by reason of Republican apathy then it will stir that party in the east to renewed energy in trying to arouse enthusiasm and interest. Over-confidence on the part of Republicans in the east is the thing which the managers of the national campaign are trying to guard against.

President Roosevelt is reported to have told the officials of the congressional campaign committee who called on him at Oyster Bay a few days ago that the way to prevent political apathy from getting a hold on the voters is to keep it out of political headquarters. It is likely, therefore, that the campaign in the east will be every bit as brisk as in western states where it is known that the race will be close. The speaking campaign throughout the entire country will open about September 15.

Another test of sentiment will come with the Maine election of September 15. The Republicans do not expect to get as large a plurality as they did four years ago.

PRESIDENT TO ATTEND

Trans-Mississippi Congress to Have Mr. Roosevelt.

Abilene, Kan., Aug. 31.—In a personal letter to J. B. Case of Abilene, Kan., president of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress, President Roosevelt has promised to attend the first day of the session of the congress in San Francisco, October 6. Mr. Case has also invited E. H. Harriman to attend the congress. He said Saturday Mr. Harriman probably would accept.

Gov. Hoch has appointed these delegates from Kansas: P. T. Goebel, Kansas City; Charles F. Gleed, Topeka; Arthur Capper, Topeka; David Hanna, Hill City; J. W. Creech, Herington; L. L. Northrup, Iola; H. B. Miller, Osage City; George Barker, Lawrence; J. L. Brady, Lawrence; R. L. Brook, Manhattan; C. M. Harger, Abilene; Albert Sarbach, Holton; Henry Allen, Wichita; H. D. Lee, Salina; John Seaton, Atchison; L. A. Bigger, Hutchinson; H. E. Richter, Council Grove; E. R. Burholder, McPherson; Z. G. Hopkins, Wellington; A. C. Jobes, Wichita; Frank Crowell, Atchison; T. C. Frazier, Coffeyville; Grant Hornaday, Fort Scott; Russell J. Harrison, Sel den; E. R. Moses, Great Bend; E. F. Davidson, Peabody; C. L. David son, Wichita; M. T. Wilhite, Emporia; C. W. Morrow, Washington; Fred H. Quincy, Salina.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 31.—President Roosevelt has declined the invitation to attend the Trans-Mississippi congress at San Francisco, beginning October 6. The report that the president had accepted the invitation is an error.

The Southwestern Firemen. Joplin, Mo., Aug. 31.—When the Southwestern Firemen's association of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas meets here on September 5.

Flanagan Makes a New Record. New York, Aug. 31.—Fifteen thousand persons attended the track and field athletic games held at Celtic park, L. I., Sunday, under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. John Flanagan of the Irish-American club made a new world's record by throwing the 16-pound hammer from a nine-foot circle (English style), 175 feet 6 1/2 inches. The previous record was 176 feet.

Formal Landing at Melbourne. Melbourne, Aug. 31.—Formal entry of the Americans into Melbourne took place Monday. Admiral Sperry and his staff landed at the St. Kilda pier where they were met by the prime minister, Alfred Deakin, the premier of Victoria, Sir Thomas Bent and the other members of the commonwealth and state ministers.

Railroaders in Secret Meeting. Johnstown, Pa., Aug. 31.—Representatives of railroad labor organizations who held a meeting at Conemaugh, near here Sunday, are carefully guarding the secret purpose of their gathering.

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The Stock Yards Daily Journal

St. Joseph, Missouri

READY FOR G. A. R.

TOLEDO PREPARED TO EXTEND A WARM WELCOME TO CIVIL WAR VETERANS.

AN INNOVATION TO BE TRIED

Old Soldiers to Sleep Under Real Roofs on Real Beds Instead of On Cots in Tents As Heretofore.

Toledo, O., Aug. 31.—A skirmish line of veterans entered Toledo Sunday, surveyed the profusely decorated streets, noted the "welcome G. A. R." signs on almost every house and building, scanned the program of camp fires, parades, music and spectacles arranged for the forty-second national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and had no questions for the multi-farious man with the "Ask Me" badge.

The forty-second encampment will be more than 1,000 uniformed firemen present, according to the entries in the various contests. The feature of the tournament, in which nearly 100 towns will be represented, will be the race of the big 75-horse power automobile fire engines. This feature is attracting national attention and many eastern fire chiefs will be present. Joplin has adopted the automobile fire fighting apparatus to the exclusion of the horse-drawn apparatus.

Flanagan Makes a New Record. New York, Aug. 31.—Fifteen thousand persons attended the track and field athletic games held at Celtic park, L. I., Sunday, under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. John Flanagan of the Irish-American club made a new world's record by throwing the 16-pound hammer from a nine-foot circle (English style), 175 feet 6 1/2 inches. The previous record was 176 feet.

Formal Landing at Melbourne. Melbourne, Aug. 31.—Formal entry of the Americans into Melbourne took place Monday. Admiral Sperry and his staff landed at the St. Kilda pier where they were met by the prime minister, Alfred Deakin, the premier of Victoria, Sir Thomas Bent and the other members of the commonwealth and state ministers.

Railroaders in Secret Meeting. Johnstown, Pa., Aug. 31.—Representatives of railroad labor organizations who held a meeting at Conemaugh, near here Sunday, are carefully guarding the secret purpose of their gathering.

With the exception of the California delegation, which arrived 400 strong on a special train Sunday afternoon, arrivals Sunday were mostly small parties from nearby towns, coming in by trolley. Monday a great incursion of veterans and their friends and families is expected. The local committee is prepared to care for from 75,000 to twice that number.

The campaign for the office of commander-in-chief was in full swing Sunday night, three of the candidates, Former Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota, Livingston T. Dickason of Illinois and Col. Henry M. Nevins of New Jersey, are counting on a solid vote from the east because of the fact that the present commander-in-chief is a western man, Charles G. Burton of Missouri.

The official program will begin Monday night with a public reception at Memorial hall and a spectacle, including maneuvers by the naval militia, on the river. The features Tuesday will be a Civic parade and the dedication of the Fort Keigs monument. On Wednesday, the big day of the encampment, the veterans will parade, and on the following day of officers for the following year will be elected. Friday and Saturday will be devoted to various forms of entertainment in which the lake and river play a prominent part.

Three New Orleans Blocks Burned. New Orleans, La., Aug. 31.—Fire which broke out in the center of the commercial district Sunday afternoon swept over portions of three blocks, destroying a large number of wholesale houses, manufacturing plants and small stores. Originating at Bienville and Chartres streets, the flames worked their way north as far as Oontil street, and west towards Royal, bringing about a loss of between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 before they were finally subdued.

Wyoming Miners to Strike. Butte, Mont., Aug. 31.—After a two-session conference in this city lasting until late Saturday night, the committee representing the United Mine Workers of Wyoming failed to reach a wage agreement with the operators and according to John J. Hart, spokesman for the mine owners, all the coal mines in Wyoming will be shut down Monday. About 7,000 men will be idle.

Iowa Troops at Riley. Junction City, Kan., Aug. 31.—Two regiments of the Iowa National Guard arrived at the camp of instruction at Fort Riley Sunday morning and a regiment of the South Dakota National Guard arrived at the camp late Sunday evening. These regiments have taken the place made vacant in the camp by the departure of the Missouri and Oklahoma National Guards Saturday.

BANK ROBBERS AT EASTON, MO.

Bandits Succeeded in Getting \$150 of Postoffice Funds.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 31.—The Bank of Easton, at Easton, Mo., about 12 miles east of St. Joseph, was robbed early Sunday morning of \$150, the funds belonging to the postoffice. The money was between the outer and inner doors of the vault and the robbers were frightened by daylight before securing the bank's funds. The vault was wrecked and a large hole blown in the floor. The four men who committed the robbery were seen at their work for two hours by Mrs. A. Marshall, from across the street, but she was too frightened to give the alarm. They drove away in a carriage toward St. Joseph. They are believed to be the same men who robbed the bank at Rushville, Mo., last Wednesday for whom a reward of \$5,000 has been offered.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

France and Holland are discussing a proposition to co-operate in the present difficulty with Venezuela.

Congressman Littlefield has been appointed receiver for the failed Wall street firm of A. O. Brown & Co.

Emperor Francis Joseph on Saturday laid the foundation of a hospital at Ischl, Austria, in memory of the late Empress Elizabeth.

Henry Weber, a farm hand, has been arrested at Lakin, Kan., charged with attempting to wreck a train on the Santa Fe.

Cardinal VanNuttell left Rome Sunday for London to represent the pope as legate at the Eucharistic congress, which will open there on September 9. The Japanese immigrants who were sent to the state of Sao Paulo, Brazil, by the Imperial Immigration company of Tokyo, are leaving that section in large numbers.

The Kansas Red Cross society has issued an appeal to the people of the state for money contributions for the relief of the flood sufferers in South Carolina and Georgia.

Fred Proctor, a life convict in the Kansas penitentiary from Oklahoma, dressed in a suit of clothes belonging to Frank Haskell, son of the warden, succeeded in making his escape the other day.

The returning athletes from the London Olympic games were given a warm welcome in New York. One of the greatest parades ever seen in that city was a feature. Each athlete was presented with a gold medal.

London, Aug. 31.—The earl of Rosse died here Sunday. Lawrence Parsons, fourth earl of Rosse, was born November 17, 1840. He was a representative peer for Ireland since 1888, and was chancellor of the University of Dublin since 1885.