

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

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

Vol. XII, No. 57.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1908

LAST EDITION.

TERMS: (SINGLE COPY, 5 CENTS PER YEAR, \$4.00)

DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 1 Car, 60 Cattle; 47 Cars, 3,600 Hogs; 1 Car, 139 Sheep.

CATTLE MARKET NOMINAL

Fat Steer Values Strong for the Week—Few Choice Beeves Coming.

CUWS AND HEIFERS LOWER

Decline Is Generally 15¢ to 25¢ for Week—Bulls Steady to 15¢ Lower—Calves Steady to Lower—Best Stock Cattle Hold About Steady For Week, Others Lower—Slow Opening Trade in Hog Market, Prices on Down Grade—An Uneven Trade in Sheep and Lambs This Week.

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	Dec.	
Cattle.....	493,920	542,378	78,456
Hogs.....	1,967,010	1,680,513	308,197
Sheep.....	521,062	705,951	178,999
Horses.....	20,532	25,119	3,688

LIVE STOCK IN SIGHT. The following shows the estimated receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five principal markets in 1907:

1908	1907	Dec.	
Chicago.....	600	16,000	1,000
Kansas City.....	800	3,000	—
South Omaha.....	1,000	800	—
East St. Joseph.....	100	3,500	100
East St. Louis.....	200	3,000	—
Totals.....	1,600	27,300	1,600
Yesterday.....	8,960	45,200	13,500
Week ago.....	3,200	37,000	2,800
Month ago.....	3,200	37,000	2,800
Year ago.....	1,100	15,700	1,600

RECEIPTS BY CARS. The following shows the number of cars of stock handled today by railroads entering at the stock yards:

1908	1907	Dec.
C. & O. West.....	5	—
C. & O. East.....	18	—
U. R. I. & P.....	3	—
Great Western.....	1	—
Missouri Pacific.....	3	—
St. Joseph & Grand Island.....	3	—
A. T. & S. F.....	—	—
Total.....	33	—

CATTLE

Fat Steer Prices Steady to Strong For the Week, Common Lower. Practically no business was done in the cattle yards today. The deep snow made the pens and alleys very sloppy and offerings were not sufficient in number to attract buyers. Trade was nominally steady. This excessively and unseasonably bad weather may have the effect of a rush for market with common and trashy stock that owners do not want to carry into winter. It will also have a tendency to shut off shipments of cattle from the ranges.

For the week the total of cattle arrived at this point will total 14,500 and show a decrease of about 1,800 compared with last week. All five points the total of 265,000 is only 4,000 less than for last week and 4,000 less than one year ago. The supply has been largely made up of ranges and steady medium stock, proportion of the latter being larger than for any previous week this season, due no doubt to desire of owners to get rid of this class of stock before winter sets in its earnest.

There has been an entire absence of fully finished corn-fed hogs and it is not likely the late fall and winter season will see many of these, as the country will very likely number most of its cattle stock. Tendency of the market has been toward improvement in the lower priced grades of steers which are being sold for meat. This is a falling off in the proportion of this class of stock coming.

The best cattle here in head lots during the week sold at \$5.80, and although a few head sold at \$4.50 and anything more and anything would sell considerably higher. Bulk of fat steers have been of light and medium weight kinds that have sold from \$4.50 down with few hogs at \$4.75 to \$5.15 and common light steers at \$4.75 to \$5.00.

and medium lots going at \$2.75 to \$3.40. Fair activity has marked the trade in fat butcher bulls and prices have held about steady throughout the week. Range grades, however, are 10¢ to 15¢ lower than a week ago.

The better grades of calves have sold about in the same notches all week, but plain, weighty styles on the stocker order are closing lower.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS. A rather weak undertone has been noted in the stock cattle trade throughout the week. Receipts have been large in proportion to the demand, at least as far as the medium and cheaper grades were concerned. In the case of good, fleshy feeders there has been a fairly active tone to trade and for this class prices are steady with a week ago. The market has been liberally supplied with light stocker stuff, including a large number of calves and yearlings. A lot of these were of common and ordinary quality, being rushed in by owners to avoid carrying through the winter. For the general run of stockers, current values are 15¢ to 25¢ lower than a week ago, although best offerings are perhaps very little lower. Speculation will clean up pretty well on the better grades of stockers and feeders, but a good many of medium and ordinary quality will be carried over to next week.

Stock cows and heifers are closing 10¢ to 15¢ lower than a week ago.

RANGERS—NATIVE DIVISION. Range beef steers sold weak to 10¢ lower Monday but following days the market ruled stronger and current values are practically steady with a week ago. While receipts have been fairly liberal they were materially lighter than late weeks and it is evident that bulk of range offerings have been cashed in. Quality has been rather poor in a general way, indicating that supplies are running short. A good share of the recent range steers sold at \$1.75 to \$1.90, with common grades selling at \$1.40 to \$1.70. A train of Old Mexico steers, weighing 882 lbs., sold here Monday at \$3.40.

Cows and heifers from the ranges have been marketed freely this week. Common grades predominated and values declined 15¢ to 25¢. Best bulls held steady during the week, but common styles are closing lower. Good calves sold about steady during the week; others showed weakness.

Good weighty feeders have been in fair request and prices are steady for the week. Medium and common stocker grades finish 15¢ to 25¢ lower.

Packers' Purchases Yesterday. Cattle Hogs Sheep Swift & Co..... 1,154 2,022 619 Hammond..... 117 1,265 519 Morris..... 223 1,221 211 Total..... 1,594 4,512 619

Stock Cattle Purchases Yesterday. George Spencer..... 71 J. V. Atkins..... 70 W. R. Roomtree..... 21 W. M. James..... 11 J. C. Peters..... 4 Charles Tramp..... 4 Dawson & Reynolds..... 2 Country and order buyers..... 249 Total..... 425

HOGS

Small Supply Met Demand Reception—Weather a Factor. The storm was a big factor in the hog market of today. Wires were down in every direction and information from outside points was difficult to obtain. Buyers were hesitant and disposed to wait for information from other points. Hogs were all sharply lower than yesterday and late in the day a market was established at around 15¢ cents under the bulk price of Friday and 15¢ to 20¢ cents under high point of the week. While the market was slow and late in getting started the limited supply was quickly consumed after buyers and sellers finally got together on a business basis. Pigs were about steady.

It is likely that this storm of the last twenty-four hours will have some effect upon supplies early next week as there has been so much snow and rain in a large territory that roads will be apt to be in bad condition for a few days.

Receipts for the week at this point are 20,100, against 25,439 last week, 20,468 a month ago, 24,822 a year ago, 23,181 two years ago, 31,130 three years ago and 26,852 four years ago.

74.....281,200.50 80 219 80 5 45
Odds, Ends and Wagon Hogs.
9.....180 — 5.00 4.....10. — 4.50
1.....600 80.4 50 1.....540, 80.4 50
1.....400 80.4 50 1.....600, 80.4 50

Packers' Hog Purchases. Swift and Company..... 1,200 Mammont Packing Co..... 1,197 Morris Packing Co..... 1,195 Total..... 3,592

Range of Prices. This Week Last Week Monday..... \$5.00 @ \$5.70 \$5.15 @ \$5.25 Tuesday..... 4.75 @ \$5.65 5.10 @ \$5.15 Wednesday..... 5.00 @ \$5.75 4.90 @ \$5.30 Thursday..... 5.60 @ \$5.90 4.90 @ \$5.50 Friday..... 5.60 @ \$5.85 5.00 @ \$5.30 Saturday..... 5.20 @ \$5.80 5.00 @ \$5.50

SHEEP

An Uneven Trade in Live Mutton During the Week. Local arrivals of live mutton today consisted of a deck of western yearlings, showing a little feeding, which sold at \$4.00. Market conditions were unchanged.

Receipts of sheep and lambs on the local market for the week aggregate 5,600, a decrease of 7,800 compared with one week ago. Compared with a year ago a shrinkage is also apparent. At five leading markets the total of 252,300 indicates a decrease of 9,000 and 25,000 compared with a week and year ago, respectively.

The market has had an uncertain, unsatisfactory tone during the week. A slump of 10¢ to 15¢ was registered Monday and since that day the market has ruled uneven. Receipts have consisted largely of inferior quality, including a lot of trashy native stuff. Trade in good, fat sheep and lambs has shown a little firmness since opening day as offerings of this description have been under requirements. However, on the common and half-fat grades it has been an unsatisfactory trade on the catch-as-catch-can order.

Best lambs offered during the week sold at \$5.05, but this did not represent choice material. Fairly good Wyoming wethers sold at \$4.16. Few feeders have been offered and the market for this class of goods is closing about steady with a week ago. 138 wethers..... \$5.40 00

OTHER LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Union Stock Yards, Ill., Oct. 24.—The Live Stock World reports: Cattle—Receipts, 600. Market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000. Market 10¢ to 15¢ lower; top, \$5.90; bulk, \$5.20 to \$5.75. Sheep—Receipts, 1,600. Market steady.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 24.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports: Cattle—Receipts, 200. Market nominal. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000. Market 5¢ to 10¢ lower; lights weakest; top, \$5.75; bulk, \$5.00 to \$5.60. Sheep—Receipts, none.

SOUTH OMAHA. SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 24.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports: Cattle—Receipts, 400. Market unchanged. Hogs—Receipts, 1,600. Market steady; closed lower; top, \$5.50; bulk, \$5.35 to \$5.45. Sheep—Receipts, 500. Market steady.

EAST ST. LOUIS. EAST ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yards, Ill., Oct. 24.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports: Cattle—Receipts, 200. Market nominal. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000. Market 5¢ to 10¢ lower; top, \$5.85; bulk, \$5.30 to \$5.65. Sheep—Receipts, none.

WIRE'S DOWN.

Grain and Provision Markets Not Obtainable Account Storm. The storm played havoc with telegraph wires today and at a late hour there was no information from Chicago as to the markets on grain and provisions. Cash quotations are given the same as on Friday.

No. 2 oats..... 45 @ 47
No. 3 oats..... 45 @ 47
Bran..... 90 @ 91
Corn chops..... 1.27 @ 1.34
Shorts..... 1.05 @ 1.15

JERSEY MEN ORGANIZE

Breeders at Kinloch Farm Sales Form State Association. Kirksville, Mo., Oct. 24.—The stockmen of Missouri, who were attending the Kinloch Jersey sales here, met at the Dockery hotel and organized the Missouri Jersey Breeders' Association with a membership of more than fifty of the leading breeders of various parts of the state. The organization was formed for the furtherance of the Jersey breeding in Missouri and incidentally to help the dairy interests. It is an entirely independent organization and will hold its next meeting at Columbia in January at the time of the meeting of the state farmers' convention when a constitution will be formulated. The officers of the association elected were: R. F. Teson, St. Louis, president; Dr. Charles E. Still, Kirksville, vice-president; O. E. Fleed of the department of animal husbandry of the state university, Columbia, secretary and treasurer. All of the Jersey breeders of the state are eligible to membership in the association and it is predicted that the organization will become a big one within a few years and do great good, as the Jersey breeders of the state have never heretofore gotten together in an organization of any kind.

Many of the charter members of the organization are the biggest breeders of Jersey cows in the state and were big buyers at the sales which have just closed.

Nearly two hundred head of the finest Berkshires and Jersey cattle were sold at figures which aggregated about \$30,000. The highest priced hog brought \$450 and the highest priced Jersey brought \$5.50.

The Kinloch farm took practically all of the prizes in the Royal American stock show at Kansas City last week and is a widely advertised situation. Representatives from practically all of the central states at the sales bought extensively.

MUST LABEL STORAGE EGGS

Kansas Pure Food Inspectors Will Watch "Fresh Country" Products. Topeka, Oct. 24.—"Every merchant who sells storage eggs for fresh country eggs this winter will be prosecuted." This is the ukase issued by Dr. Crumline. "It is time this fraud was stopped," said he, "and I propose to stop it, if possible. My field inspectors will be instructed to arrest every merchant who passes off stored eggs for fresh ones."

Four arrests were made by the pure food inspectors for violating the pure food act. Curry & Selzer of Helpe, Kan., and Long & Hines, merchants of Cottonwood Falls, were arrested for exposing bad eggs for fresh. In 112 dozen eggs of the Helpe firm, seventy-two dozen were bad, and out of 100 dozen eggs of the Cottonwood Falls firm sixty dozen were bad.

Charles Huffman of Strong City was arrested for exposing for sale spoiled meat. Officials of the Star bottling works at Salina were arrested for adulterating and misbranding soda pop.

BIG PICTURE FOR UNCLE SAM

Thirty Thousand Square Feet of Canvas Will Depict Beauties of Alaska. Seattle, Oct. 24.—The United States government has made a contract with a New York firm for the execution of an enormous cyclorama for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition here next year. The contract calls for a huge picture on 30,000 square feet of canvas representing mountain scenery of Alaska, besides a mirror view of Crater Lake, Oregon, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Arizona and the Yellowstone National Park.

The expense of the cyclorama will be paid out of the appropriation for the government's exhibit at the exposition and it will go far toward advertising the scenic beauties of the Great West. Artists who will paint the picture are now on their way to Alaska to make the necessary sketches.

FARMERS' BOYS AND GIRLS.

New State School of Agriculture Will Open November 3. Brookings, S. D., Oct. 24.—The new school of agriculture of the South Dakota state college will open its doors to receive its first class on November 3. The school is planned to give the boys and girls from the farms of the state the essential training which will fit them for their life's work on the farm during the five months they can be best spared from the farm.

SAVE THE FORESTS

Stand of Timber That Cannot be Replaced in Century Destroyed This Season.

GOVERNMENT FOREST EXEMPT

Practically No Loss on National Reserves—Who Will Replant Burned Areas.

EVERY TREE MUST BE SAVED

When a Green Tree is Cut Down For Market It Must Be Replaced by a Seedling—Forest Service Doing Great Work in Saving Timber on National Reserves—Guard Strenuously Against Fires—Fire Swept Areas on Private Lands Will Not Be Replaced With Growing Trees.

The fall rains have brought to a close a disastrous season for American forests, says Maxwell's Talesman. Thousands of acres of magnificent trees have been reduced during the past summer to ashes. A stand of timber that cannot be replaced in less than a century has gone up in smoke during one summer. The beacon fires of the blazing forests have heralded to the world the tragedy of the waste of this priceless timber asset. Loss of life and destruction of homes have added horror to the lamentable loss of this natural resource. The pall of smoke has hung alike over New England, the Great Lakes and the Rocky mountains.

There have been devastating fires throughout the country, but these fires have not been everywhere. There has been practically no loss of timber from fire on the government forest reserves. The forest service of the national government is exempt from the general indictment for neglect of the country's forests.

The men of the forest service have been true to their trust. They have protected from fire the timber put in their care by the people. They have shown that forest fires can be prevented in every part of this country where the national reserves are located. They have shown that in a properly managed timber plot a fire can be checked and put out after it has once started.

Timber is becoming every year more scarce and more in demand. The time has passed when the public can afford to tolerate devastation of the forests. It is of no avail in helping the growth to maturity of young trees to replace the consumed timber. The seeds and the young trees have been swept away by the devouring flames and no vegetation is left to appropriate the rich nourishment left in the ashes of the lost forest cover. Fall and winter rains in the warm regions and the spring thaws in the north and high on the mountain sides will scour out in to the Atlantic, the Gulf and the Pacific the rich, fertile ash. The forests have gone up in smoke and their ashes will be washed to the sea. The bare land, once supporting a forest, but now left desolate, will erode and choke our rivers. The regularity of stream flow will be interrupted and the flood risk greatly augmented.

This country's forests are being made a gigantic funeral pyre to solemnize the passing of our timber supply and the demoralization of our water resources.

Our hope of retrenchment lies with the forest service. Its right to public confidence rests on two things: Responsibility, and the genius of an organization of able young men, guided in their work by scientific foresight, trained for their duties and insured to the rigors of work in the field.

One man can be held to account for the policies of the forest service. If government forest reserves are allowed to waste by fire you can put your finger on the chief forester. He stands before the American people as the guardian of the nation's trees.

But there is more substance to the reliability of the forest service than even the responsibility of an able chief. The reliability of the forest service is rooted in its personnel and in its esprit de corps. This service is recruited from the flower of our young American manhood. It is an army of peace engaged in saving the nation's forests. The young foresters of the service are fired by a zeal that matches the old-time ardor of war, and that is on an infinitely higher plane. They are engaged in the practical and prosaic work of taking a census of the trees. They are superintending the scientific lumbering that shall insure the greatest return from the timber lands consistent with the perpetuation of the forests. They are working diligently and sometimes desperately to prevent and to cope with fires within their jurisdiction. The spirit that actuates the men of the forest service and the economic value of their work to the country, make them a body of public servants of whom we may well be proud. To them we may safely entrust the care of what remains of our precious and once extensive heritage of virgin forests.

Compare with the forest service's husbandry of its charge the carelessness of the private owners. A great fire devastated within a month the timber lands of Minnesota and northern Michigan. The smoke made the air thick in Chicago, hundreds of miles away, and lake navigation was impeded as by a heavy fog. Towns and hamlets fed their flames and the people fled for their lives. Tearing rescue were made by train and by boat. Lives were lost and millions of dollars worth of timber.

Meanwhile the state militia of several states were at the game of war over in Indiana, in training for the defense of their country from the phantom foreign foe of the future. Chicago, shrouded in forest-fire smoke, was agog with the baseball craze.

"What is everybody's business is nobody's business," especially in America. At this critical hour, who thought of natural resources in peril? Who looked out for the forests? The stricken inhabitants were fleeing for their lives and the timber was left to elemental destruction.

Who owned these forests and who will first feel their loss? The public does not know and doesn't care. The public is held in wrapt expectation over the baseball sweep of the Sox and the Cubs. The collective public mind is temporarily diverted to the militia practicing war in time of peace. Forest fires up north are too remote to catch the tickle fancy of the crowd. The funeral smoke of Michigan timber blends in familiar mixture with the black clouds belched from Chicago's chimneys. The loss of millions through the destruction of forests is printed in the morning papers side by side with the latest exploits in human aviation. Alongside these new diversions and momentary excitements, the old, old question of forest fires makes little impression and gets less thought.

Who will replace these burned forests? They will go unplanted. Private owners of timber lands seem willing to run the risk of fire, pocket a loss and saddle the country with timber famine and increasing danger from floods.

It is to the interest of the nation and of the owners of timber land as well, that the forest service be given by congress at least fire-supervision over the private forests and timber lands of the entire country. In the broad aspect of their influence on the regulation of river flow, the forests of this country are inherently subject to oversight by the central government. From the view-point of its relation to rainfall and run off, each individual tree from Maine to California and from Canada to the gulf becomes a legitimate object of government supervision. Governmental authority, exercised in the interests of posterity and acting on the dictates of scientific foresight is the only hope this country has of preserving its magnificent but rapidly vanishing forests. Yet a few more summers and our fine stand of timber will be gone. Then we will think of what might have been.

AN ADDED FEATURE.

International Creates Competitive Class For Judging Slaughter Animals.

Chicago, Oct. 24.—To further increase the educational value of the slaughter test at the International Live Stock exposition, Nov. 28 to Dec. 10, the directors, at their recent meeting, decided to create a competitive class in the judging of steers entered for slaughter.

This contest is thrown open to the world and anyone desiring to take part may do so by paying an entry fee of one dollar.

The money thus obtained will be distributed pro rata among the five contestants receiving the highest rating, based upon the judging of carcasses upon the block by the regular appointed judge of carcasses.

This contest is to be under the auspices of those in charge of the students' judging contest and the carcass contest, jointly.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

C. D. Shambaugh, of Shambaugh, Ind., had stock here today.

E. H. Galer, of Wallace, Mo., disposed of hogs here today.

W. R. Linville, of St. Joseph, Mo., had in a car of cattle today.

Gray & Co., Clearmont, Mo., forwarded in a car of hogs for today's market.

A. S. Mashinney, of Northboro, Mo., contributed two cars of hogs to today's receipts.

J. M. Drago and D. C. Price, of Fairfax, Mo., each had a car of stock on sale here today.

F. A. Johnson, of Bolckow, Mo., was numbered among those having hogs on today's market.

Lytie Egan, regular shippers from Amity, Mo., marketed hogs here today.

J. Dunham, of Weatherby, Mo., contributed a car of hogs to the day's receipts.

A. Guthrie, of Mt. Ayr, and W. F. Blum, of Delphos, were among the Iowans disposing of stock here today.

On last Wednesday a sale of 73 light hogs, average weight 160 lbs., sold at \$5.20, was reported as bid at \$5.40. Correction is made herewith as such figures are annoying and misleading.

Included among the Missouri patrons of today's market were the following: J. F. Adkins, of Rosendale; C. Belmont, Hopkins; J. Deiter, King City; O. Peterson, Worth; D. C. Deaton, Ford City; and J. M. Scammon, of Rockport.

Meyers & Hoover, old time shippers of Morrill, Kan., had a mixed load of cattle and hogs on today's market.

The following Kansans patronized the local hog market today: Peter Meyer, A. E. Brown, A. L. Caswell, Halesville; Palmer & Meyer, Herkimer; T. R. Temple, Axtell; H. D. Kent, Troy; J. H. Shamm, Berwick; and J. H. Pauley, Purcell.

Included among the Nebraska shippers represented on today's market were the following: R. L. McMillen, of Doniphan; L. A. Clark, Hansen; Horner & Roland, Davenport; Farmers' Protective & Elevator Ass'n., Alexandria; H. H. Hawkins, Da Bolz; J. H. Steinmeyer, Clinton; A. J. Rusker, Steinauer; P. S. Heacock & Son, Preston; M. P. Yost, Swanton; J. H. Dixon, Adams; and W. S. Bouton, Tecumseh.

CARLYLE MAY QUIT TEACHING

Dean of Colorado College Considers Business Proposition.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 24.—Dean W. L. Carlyle of the Colorado College of Agriculture, may quit agricultural educational work and take up a business career. Professor Carlyle has just returned from an eastern trip and will spend the next two weeks in Fort Collins preparatory to leaving the service of the state as dean of the Agricultural college. Since the mandate of the state board forcing him from the position as dean of the school Professor Carlyle has been offered some attractive business propositions, as well as the directorship of the Kansas experiment station.

"I have been considering a number of propositions," said Dean Carlyle. "I have not fully made up my mind what to do. I am becoming very weary of educational work, involving so much quarreling and wrangling, and I have been seriously considering abandoning this class of work entirely and going into business. I have several propositions offered me which are most attractive from a financial standpoint.

There is but one thing that holds me to my profession, and that is the horse-breeding experiment. My heart has been in that work and I hate to give it up. We were making fine progress and I believe that the experiment means much to this country in the future. If I am to be separated from this work then I might as well give up my educational and experimental work and go at something that will permit me to live peacefully and make money."

FIMBLEY PAINT AND GLASS CO. 215 Sixth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

TO BUY PAWNEE ROCK.

Womans Club Will Make Park of Historic Kansas Spot.

Iola, Kan., Oct. 24.—Mrs. W. D. Wolfe was re-elected president of the Second District Federation of Women's Clubs, which met in this city. Mrs. Wolfe's illness has prevented her from attending the meeting of the federation after working hard to make it a success. The federation has resolved to raise a fund to purchase Pawnee Rock, an historic park of the old Santa Fe trail, and convert it into a park. It is expected that \$3,000 will be required for that purpose. The clubs also plan to build a dormitory at Lawrence for the girls who are attending the state university.

A fund known as the Weldey fund will be raised from which young ladies may borrow for the purpose of educating themselves, the money to be eventually returned to the club.

The rest of the officers for the coming year are: Mrs. George Rodgers, Olathe, first vice president; Mrs. W. R. Childs, Kansas City, Kan., second vice president; Mrs. Coleman Garnett, Kan., secretary; Mrs. Charles S. Henson, Paola, treasurer; Miss Corrine, Pleasanton, auditor.

Pleasanton will entertain the meeting next year.

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HE WON'T FORGET.

This shoveling snow in October is a phase of life that the average Missourian will not forget.

STREETS IN BAD SHAPE.

Streets are so bad in some parts of St. Joseph that children get stuck in the mud while attempting to "coon" it from one side to the other.

DATE FROM THE BIG SNOW.

Hereafter you can date weatherly things from the big snow of October 23 and 24, 1908. This record will be apt to stand for some time.

TROT OUT THE OLD TIMER.

Now, trot out your oldest inhabitant. Bring him into the spot light and let him tell us a few things about storms that beat the one that has been central in the Missouri valley for the last four days.

ODD FELLOWS AT SEATTLE.

The 1909 gathering of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States will be held in Seattle next summer during the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Thousands of Odd Fellows plan to attend.

TOUGH ON CANNER COW.

This elemental disturbance and precipitation of beautiful snow may be poetic; it may even be beneficial to the growing wheat, but it is pretty tough on the old canner cow that has not been done up in soldered tins.

HOG'S IDEAL HEAVEN.

There is no other hay so good as alfalfa for all kinds of live stock, and for horses and hogs alfalfa is invaluable, either as a hay, a soiling crop, or as pasture. It is the excellent hog pasture, and, with hogs, makes one of the most profitable farm combinations. An alfalfa field is said to be a hog's idea of heaven.

ADMIRAL BALANCE RATION.

Alfalfa is exceedingly rich in protein, the element in which corn and other crops are deficient, and hence it serves admirably as a balance to the feeding ration, saving the purchase of high-priced feedstuffs, such as wheat bran; it is this quality that makes it especially prized as a factor in dairy husbandry. It supplies the one requisite which Providence had apparently failed to provide in establishing the otherwise ready-made conditions for dairying in Kansas.

NOT WITH MEDICINE HAT ON MAP.

Medicine Hat is located up in Canada in the foothills of the Rocky mountains. The weather man is said to have his managerial office up in Medicine Hat. This being the case, and in lieu of weather conditions that have prevailed in St. Joseph since Tuesday, there is no use for Canada to come around here making goo-goo eyes and wanting to become part and parcel of Uncle Sam's domain. This neck of timber simply won't annex with Medicine Hat and her weather man on the map.

IMPROVING THE MISSISSIPPI.

The government should improve the Mississippi river from the head to the mouth.

There are some great and material questions upon which all the candidates for office, high and low, agree. One of these is the necessity for improving the Mississippi river and all its navigable tributaries. Another is the conservation of the nation's resources, such as the health of the people; the forests; the mineral productions and others which nature intended for all time. Whatever the political color of the next administration and of congress may be the fact that this has been an extravagant and wasteful people until the nation has endangered its blessings, has been impressed upon all those who think. The time has come for all to save unless they want to be beggars when they get older.

DUMPING "WEED KILLERS" ON THE MARKET.

A lot of thin, emaciated ewes have been thrown on the market during recent weeks, most of them coming from corn-belt farms. In trade circles they are commonly referred to as "skates" and "alligator bait." They have received no attention at the hands of their owners, their principal mission having been to keep down weeds. Fulfilling this purpose they are indiscriminately dumped on the market to sell for what they will bring, no attempt being made to feed them or put them in marketable condition.

Hundreds of these starved sheep have sold recently at \$1.00@2.25 per cwt. Practically the only outlet for such stock is through packers who "tank 'em."

A local commission house received a consignment of "skates" one day this week. "Wait a minute," said the salesman to the buyer, after being bid \$1.25 per cwt. for them. He went to the phone, called up the freight agent and asked what the freight charges were. Being informed he did a little figuring and then called to his yardman: "Weigh 'em up to--." They'll do a little better than pay freight, yardage and commission charges. That fellow would have been better off to have turned that bunch of skin and bones into fertilizer for his farm."

UNUSUAL NAMES ON SIGNS.

Many to Be Seen in the National Capital and Elsewhere.

"Some day, when I get time," said Representative Ryan, of Buffalo, recently as he seated himself in a comfortable chair in the Republican cloak room and applied a light to a long black cigar. "I intend to write a magazine article or something on business and professional signs."

Mr. Ryan said that the jottings down of odd and unusual names he beheld on signs had become quite a fad with him.

"Frequently," he continued, "the names on the doors of business places are exceedingly appropriate, and then again, they are quite the reverse. For instance, I have often noticed on my way to the capitol the sign of a tailor. Daily & Knightly, on another street, announce that they are engaged in the business of plumbing. Yet in spite of their implied willingness to attend to the wants of their customers at all hours, I understand that their establishment is closed promptly at six o'clock every evening."

"Barnwell Robinson is a veterinary surgeon, and his name should appeal to the owners of live stock. There is a tailor on a side street by the name of Makeover. A man by the name of Garden is a florist, and I have been told of a saloon over in East Washington conducted by a man named Booze, a very appropriate name. Reminds me of a similar place in my town of Buffalo kept by a 'German named Sauerwein! But I never could understand why two of my constituents at home, Drinkwine and Mumm, by name, formed a partnership and opened a tonsorial parlor instead of a sample room. Overturd would seem to be a very appropriate name for a real estate dealer, and a gentleman of that name in Buffalo appears to be doing a thriving business in that line."

"When Representative Steele, of the Hoosier state, was defeated for re-election he formed a law partnership with a man named Robb. Of course, there is nothing in a name, but—er—Robb & Steele does not seem to have exactly the proper sound for a firm of attorneys! And I don't know that another sign, 'Chew, Chew, Chew, Attorneys at Law,' sounds much better. When I get the time I shall prepare a brochure on this subject. In the meantime, I should like to know how the firm of Irish & English, in Buffalo, got mixed up; English is Irish, and Irish is English! The matter would almost seem to warrant a diplomatic inquiry."

Congressional Bell Signs.

On the floor of the house the door-keeper has his desk and it is here that the bells are struck that give notice of the needs of congress. One bell calls for tellers, when the house is in committee of the whole; two bells indicate a call for you and may; three, declare a recess; with four bells the red light over the door goes out; five bells mean a "call of the house" under which the sergeant-at-arms is supposed to summarily arrest any member on sight and bring him in, whether on foot or horseback; any member who is not present at a call of the house is subjected to a severe reprimand.

Looking down the corridor, the going out of the red light gives a curious suggestion of the tail end of a passenger train dashing through a tunnel. While the red light burns bright and clear it means that congress is under way, but when the light winks and goes out, then the visitors understand that the wheels of legislation have ceased to revolve.—National Magazine.

No Pockets in His Garments.

The story of "A Man Without a Country" is familiar to almost every schoolboy, yet in many ways an idiosyncrasy of an employee of the government printing office at Washington "takes the cake" when considering the fixed habits of the male gender. The peculiarity of this man—and he is old enough to be a grandfather—is that he has not had a pocket in any of his garments for 29 years. And thereby hangs a tale:

Twenty years ago a young man was wearing an expensive overcoat for the first time on the streets of Kansas City. He was also smoking a pipe. Invited into a friend's house, the pipe disappeared into a pocket of the overcoat, and half an hour afterward the coat was a smoldering ruin. The young man swore a fearful oath that thenceforth he would have a pocket in his garments, and he has kept his vow. Verging into old age, yet his tailor is instructed not to place a pocket in coat, vest or trousers.

Show Signs and Celebrities.

"Did you ever notice," asked the "satirist" to Washington, "that this is the city where every one is always pointing out something? Whenever you 'ake a walk with a resident or a friend who knows the place and the people it is a constant identification of persons or places."

"That's So and So, the senator from X," your friend will tell you.

"Then he'll indicate to you a supreme court justice or some other celebrity what time he isn't pointing out houses and buildings of importance. Almost every one down there does that mechanically. It's the great pointing out place."

Assistant Secretary Leaves Capital. Alvey A. Adee, second assistant secretary of state, has left Washington on his annual bicycle tour of Europe. Mr. Adee is expected to be away from the state department for two months.

IN WOMAN'S REALM

Older Vinegar. Making vinegar is one of the simple and easy tasks of the farm, but to secure a perfect product the process must be correctly and carefully conducted.

Only sound, ripe apples should be used, avoiding dirty fruit or washing it before pressing. Use only juice from the first pressing; place in clean barrels, which have been treated with hot water or steam to destroy undesirable germs. The barrels should not be full or tightly corked as free access of air is desirable. In ordinary cellar temperatures the first stage, the alcoholic fermentation, should be complete in five or six months, but by storing in warmer rooms and by the use of yeast the time can be much shortened. The second stage, the acetic fermentation, may be hastened by heat and by the use of a good starter of mother or sharp vinegar. When the required strength is reached the barrels should be filled to the bung and tightly corked to avoid undesirable fermentation. Other fruits which are left on hand can be used for vinegar making and the process is about the same as given.

Rich Corn Muffins. The following recipe makes a rich muffin for either breakfast or luncheon. As the fashion for eating cold bread and toast does not prevail as much as it did all hot breads are restored to favor.

To make these muffins, use 1 cup of cornmeal, 1 of wheat flour, half a cup of white sugar, 2 tablespoonsful of butter, 2 eggs, 1 cup of milk, 2 small teaspoonsful of baking powder, 1 teaspoonful of salt.

Rub butter and sugar together, add the beaten eggs, the milk and at last the corn meal and flour, with which have been sifted the salt and baking powder.

This quantity will make about a dozen muffins. The method can be changed by using a cup of cream in place of the milk, and omitting the butter and using only one egg.

Salmon Sandwiches. If a housekeeper has grown tired of the conventional sandwich she should try those made of salmon. They are most palatable.

The salmon is flaked and moistened with mayonnaise, and then put as a filling between two extra thin slices of brown bread with the crust cut off. Sweet sandwiches are also in fashion for luncheons and after-theater parties.

The newest ones served by a clever housewife have a filling of candied cherries, chopped fine and moistened with orange juice.

Oysters in Potato Cases. To one and one-half cups of cold mashed potatoes and two tablespoonfuls of cream and two beaten eggs add beat with wire whisk until light, writes H. A. of Jefferson county, Ill., in reply to an inquiry, and then line small cups with the mixture. Brush with melted butter and dust with fine crumbs. Put a teaspoonful each of butter and flour in a saucepan, mix to a paste, add one cupful of milk cream, saltspoonful of salt, a dusting of pepper and one cup of drained and minced oysters; let them reach the simmering point, fill the moulds with the mixture, put a thin layer of potato over each and bake in a moderate oven for fifteen minutes.

Beet Relish. Cook a bunch of young beets until tender. Throw into cold water, remove the skin and shred with a silver

venting it from rapidly drying out. While ordinary crib corn will take practically twelve months to become thoroughly air-dried, there is no question but what five or six weeks will make corn solid when it is hung up so that one ear does not come in contact with another. You have in that case a different proposition from what you have when corn is piled several hundred bushels in the crib. We believe that ninety per cent of the seed that will plant next year's crop is yet in the field, and to take that at husking time and put it in a pile anywhere in the house is to make a very serious mistake. It will heat more or less under such circumstances and no good, but rather, harm can come from the practice. It is taken directly from the crib and placed in the garret or in an upper room, let it be laid out thinly on the floor. So much the better if there is space enough to admit of storing enough for next year's planting without making it more than one ear deep.

NOTES OF THE ORCHARD. Handle fruit as you would eggs. Save the hard wood ashes for the strawberry plants and grape vines. Time yet, if you hustle, to make a root cave for storing fruit and vegetables.

Do not prune new raspberry canes until spring. Cut out old canes now. Wait for cool weather before storing fruit and vegetables. Then be quick about it.

A good time now to mulch those currant bushes. They will give a better crop next season if you do this. Raspberry vines that show signs of anthracnose should be dug up and burned if it is desired to save the others.

Hold plant disease and insects in check by going through the plum, cherry, peach and apricot orchard after harvest and pick up diseased and fallen fruit.

Potash fertilizers are much better than animal manure for grape vines. A Muriate of potash or hard wood ashes meet the needs of this plant. Aim to avoid rank growth of vines.

C. F. Rock Plumbing & Heating Co.

Modern Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating

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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK ST. JOSEPH, MO. UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY Strength The strength of a bank lies in its capital and surplus, its resources and the ability and financial standing of the men who conduct its affairs. Capital and Surplus \$800,000.00

GRAND GALA and FESTIVAL WEEK FOR THE FORMAL OPENING AND DEDICATION OF ST. JOSEPH'S NEW AUDITORIUM The Finest and Most Beautiful of its Size in the United States. Capacity, 7,000. One Complete Week, commencing MONDAY, OCTOBER 26 ENDING SUNDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 1. Innes' Orchestral Band OF NEW YORK, SIXTY PLAYERS, TEN WORLD FAMOUS SOLOISTS, FESTIVAL CHORUS OF 1,500. INNES' SENSATIONAL "AMERICANA" INTRODUCING A GRAND MILITARY PAGEANT. GRAND OPENING BALL MONDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 26. TICKETS ON SALE AT 511 FRANCIS, PRICES, 10c to \$1.00.

A BANK CHECK IS A GOOD RECEIPT EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT AND WE INVITE YOU TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT WITH US DEPOSITS OF ANY AMOUNT RECEIVED AND INTEREST PAID ON AMOUNTS REMAINING ON DEPOSIT FOR ONE MONTH OR MORE

ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS BANK LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING BANK, SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Blacklegoids Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination for the prevention of BLACKLEG IN CATTLE NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STING TO ROT. 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. PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH. NOTICE—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase. See instructions.

TRANSIT HOUSE ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS, ST. JOSEPH, MO. FINEST STOCKMEN'S HOTEL IN THE COUNTRY Finest Bar, Lunch Counter and Cafe Most Convenient Hotel for Shippers to the St. Joseph Market Only One Block from the Yards RATES: American Plan, \$2.00 and \$2.50 Per Day. European Plan, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25. A. W. KOHLER, Manager.

Headquarters for Stockmen and Their Families Schlitz Cafe 5th and Edmond, St. Joseph, Mo. Fine Bar and Restaurant open Day and Night. Noonday Luncheon, 25c. Sundays included. Short Orders Served at All Hours. MRS. TOM FOLEY, Manager.

SHAMROCK WHISKEY Is Distilled for Medicinal Purposes From Rye and Barley Malt. Age, ten years. No fill oil, no drugs. Price, \$1 per quart, \$10 per doz., \$6 per half dozen, quart bottles, or 11 per gal. Freight paid to any railroad station on receipt of price, or will ship C. O. D. Write for complete price list. Business record 25 years. Reference, National Bank of St. Joseph. ST. JOSEPH, MO. M. J. SHERIDAN, New Telephone 344 Importer and Dealer in Wines and Liquors. When writing advertisers please mention The Stock Yards Journal

THE FIGHT TO COME

WHEN AMERICA SHALL LOCK HORNS WITH JAPAN.

Prediction Made That Conflict in Down-fall of the Stars and Stripes.

Berlin.—Close upon the heels of "Banaz," which depicted the "coming war" between America and Japan...

The book, which is written anonymously, is entitled "The Condor." The cover shows a rampant South American eagle flying across the Andes...

The "war" breaks out in 1920. Meanwhile the weaker South American states have been chafing under the increasing influence of the United States...

The story opens with a revolution in Uruguay, which has come under the financial control of the Washington government, much to the disgust of the people...

"We telephoned the police and discovered he had pried open a window on the lower floor and gained an entrance. Going to the room of Miss Anna Moa, a young lady who is staying with us...

"The robber did not get all the money we had, as he searched very carelessly. He acted peculiarly, and the hand that held the gun trembled. I was not scared at all during the visit."

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JOKED WITH HIS VICTIMS.

Seattle Burglar Proved Himself Something of a Humorist.

Seattle.—Hearing a door close at 3:30 a. m., Mrs. O. E. Olsen, wife of a contractor at No. 2609 West Fifty-ninth street, arose, and as she opened the door to go into the hall she was confronted by a masked man who pointed a revolver at her and told her to throw up her hands...

"I was awakened by the door to my mother's room slamming, and thought something was wrong. I turned on the light and opened our bedroom door, to be confronted by a masked man who held a big revolver to my forehead and commanded me to go back to bed with my husband. I went, and we both lay in bed with our hands pointed to the ceiling while the burglar rifled my husband's clothing and the dresser."

"He did not get much money. He kept joshing us occasionally, but was not rough. After he had gone we heard him talking to some one in the yard, but could not see any person, although it was nearly daylight when he left."

"We telephoned the police and discovered he had pried open a window on the lower floor and gained an entrance. Going to the room of Miss Anna Moa, a young lady who is staying with us, we found her unconscious, but she soon revived and told us that the burglar had entered her room, and holding a revolver to her head, took some powder from his pocket and held it in the palm of his hand, commanding her to breathe it. She did so, and soon became unconscious. I believe the powder used was cocaine, as it smelled like that drug."

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TO GATHER PRUNES

CALIFORNIA RANCHER HOPES TO USE MONKEYS.

Orders a Consignment of 500 Chatterers from Panama and Will Train Them to Work in the Orchards.

San Jose, Cal.—Central American monkeys, trained to hop over orchard clods and pick up the succulent prunes that are now ripening in Santa Clara valley, are believed by Martin V. Seely of this city to be the solution of the California labor problem. To this end Mr. Seely has ordered a consignment of 500 simians from Panama and is now training some eight or ten on his ranch in the coast range foothills.

For years California fruit growers yearly have been confronted with the question of harvesting their crops. Santa Clara valley is the heaviest producer of prunes in the United States if not in the world. The work of gathering the fruit into boxes for shipping after it has ripened and fallen to the ground formerly was done by men sent by labor agencies from San Francisco augmented by school children from foothill towns.

But with the influx of aggressively Japanese white labor rebelled against working by the side of that from the orient, and as a result the little brown men overwhelmed the fruit ranches. Of late seasons, however, there has been a shortage of prune pickers, both American and Japanese, and in many instances shippings were delayed and several crops lost through the lack of harvest hands.

The usual floating labor population of San Francisco did not respond readily to the calls of the ranchers and consequently the marketing of the crops was hindered.

But now comes Seely with a panacea for the prune men's harvesting ills. Seely proposes to raise the monkey to the level of the fruit grower, and he is confident of ultimate success.

"It always has been difficult for us to obtain adequate help when most needed," he said. "When hands are available we are imposed upon in wages. Last year I sold the crop of a 20-acre lot of prunes, expecting to have them gathered. But when the time for the first picking arrived not one man or boy appeared. Finally with the help of Japs and Chinese I fulfilled my end of the contract, but at a loss."

"Then an old friend from Iowa visited me. Prunes, oranges and climates were all strange to him. When he first saw the Japs squatting or hopping around beneath the trees he laughed and said: "Where do you get all those monkeys?"

"After he had returned east I thought over his remark, and the idea occurred to me, why not get genuine monkeys to pick prunes?"

"Before coming to California I worked in Central America, and while there became acquainted with A. B. James of Acapulco, Panama. James owned a coffee plantation. The forest about his ranch clearings abounded with monkeys. The natives caught many young ones and trained them to pick fruit."

"So I have written to James and he is gathering monkeys and will ship them to me at once. Meantime I have obtained a number from San Francisco dealers. They now are in the hands of trainers, but as the animals are still strange I can't say how the venture will result. If I get the right kind of monkeys, I'm sure I will be successful."

"A well-bred, well-behaved monkey ought to be able to do the work of ten Japs. Then there would be no wages and the feed and salary of the trainer would be my only expense. The animals ordered are young and ought to prove satisfactory if properly trained. I will muzzle them to prevent them from eating the fruit, and expect to divide the 500 into 50 bands, ten to a trainer."

"The dog was not known to have attacked the cows, and Randy Taylor, veterinarian from Saranac, was called to doctor the cattle. The two cows died. Bruce and Earl Lowry then took the hides off."

"Finally they began to fear hydrophobia, and a few days ago left for Ann Arbor, taking the brains of the cattle with them. Next day a bad case of rabies was reported, and Bruce and Earl are both infected, Earl having had a sore hand when handling the carcasses."

"Tracy Lowry also went to Ann Arbor to take the Pasteur treatment, and there is much apprehension over the situation."

"Eight Wessels Attack a Cow."

REAL STORY OF INDIAN WAR.

Scout for Gen. Howard Tells It for First Time.

Lyle, Wash.—Col. Frank J. Parker, pioneer miner, Gen. Howard's old scout in the Indian war of 1875, newspaper man, later United States marshal for Washington under Cleveland, now retired, residing in Portland, has just concluded a trip up the Columbia noting changes that have been made since he and other miners floated from the Dalles to the Cascades in an Indian canoe, in 1864. Col. Parker expressed regret that some of the grotesque scenery of the Cascades had to be ruthlessly obliterated by the recent railroad construction.

Before taking the Portland train the old miner-scout related a little incident that will clear up, to some of the "old-timers," what was reported falsely at the time to be an Indian outbreak. The story runs that Gen. Howard's scout, with a Cayuse Indian guide, was en route to intercept Gen. Howard and army on the headwaters of Oxyhee river, near Silver City. During an intermission in the long ride, while the horses were grazing and resting, Col. Parker and the Indian were shooting "wind" hens. Peaceable Indians passing heard the gun reports and hurried long enough to see dodging through the brush the Indian guide, and presuming at once a hand of their mortal foes, the Banocks, were upon them, they hastened with reports to Silver City. Soon there appeared in the newspapers the story of "another outbreak of Indians near Silver City, Idaho."

Col. Parker says he has kept the real story of the Indian raid secret these 30 years on order not to detract from the fame of the then rising young journalists.

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Dead Body Sits in Chair 18 Hours.

Philadelphia.—After he had killed himself by drinking carbolic acid, the police say, the body of Cornelius J. Gallagher remained in a sitting posture for 18 hours in a chair at his home on Wallace street, before his wife, who shared his room with him, discovered that he was dead. His wife, believing that he was sound asleep, had gone to bed after several attempts to rouse him. Finally she sent for a doctor, who declared that Gallagher had been dead for hours.

"That wakes him." "Say," began Clitman, "you were saying the other day that you needed a reliable alarm clock. Get one like mine; it's sure."

"Don't need it now," interrupted Subbubs, "my next-door neighbor has just got a Shanghai rooster."

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STOCKMEN, TAKE NOTICE!

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HORSES AND MULES

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FOR SALE—Home-raised on our Cherry Grove Stock Farm.

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Registered Shropshire sheep, yearlings and lambs for sale.

Also high class Jacks and Jennets and young mules in carload lots or by pairs.

L. B. SWIFT, JOHN DONOVAN, L. D. W. VAN VLIET

ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS COMPANY

We are in the Market every day for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep

YARDAGE

Cattle, per head.....25c

FEED

Buy Your Liquors at Wholesale

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TWO BRANDS OF HIGH-GRADE WHISKIES

HAMMOND'S

"MISTLETOE"

HAMMOND'S

MORRIS & COMPANY

H. O. SIDENFADEN

JAMES KERSEY

VALUE FALLACY

New York Paper Takes Issue With Popular Business Belief.

BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES

High Prices Not a Guarantee of Good Times Under All Conditions.

It is a prevalent thought that prices in commercial channels represent the gauge of comparative wealth, and that the higher prices mean the greater wealth. But this is not a complete or appropriate view as a general application to such propositions.

There are frequent expressions of gratification that, while the year's output of crop products will be only a little better than the average, the general range of prices is high and will give them exceptional "value."

The whole object of human effort and labor is to produce and distribute those things which minister to the wants of mankind, and the greater the quantity of these, properly adjusted to human needs, the better for the general well-being.

lower rather than higher, which will aggravate this disadvantage. If the prices of other products were higher but the volume of production lower, that would be no benefit, except to those actually employed in those industries.

There is no way of figuring out advantage in restricted production and high prices, except the advantage of the smaller number in getting an excess of profit from the larger number who can secure no compensating benefits.

Special stress is laid upon the gain to the country of high prices for exports, and the bulk of our exports are farm products. High prices, of these are largely due to lessened production in other countries, and so far as we have a surplus to sell to other countries and sell it at a high price we shall obtain in return more of the products of other countries for our use.

There are frequent expressions of gratification that, while the year's output of crop products will be only a little better than the average, the general range of prices is high and will give them exceptional "value."

Whether in domestic or foreign trade the general well is served by abundance of exchangeable products and the least cost and greatest equity in distribution and exchange. Fluctuations in prices can not yield a general benefit, but only gains for some and loss for others.

IMPROVING FOREST RANGE

Water Being Supplied, Fences Constructed and Capacity Enlarged.

The increasing demands for grazing pasturage on the national forests, combined with the necessity for guarding the range against overstocking, are forcing the forest service to seize and improve every possible opportunity to increase the grazing capacity of the national forest range.

A large number of national forests contain pasturage that cannot now be grazed for lack of water for the stock within convenient reach. The total range area hampered by dearth of water is immense, so that the problem presented is of urgent importance.

The ranges of the Southwest are particularly short of water and during the past summer several reservoirs and stock tanks were constructed on the Garces national forest, Arizona, in part by the forest service independently and in part with the cooperation of the stockmen.

In the same region drift fences were built, and others are contemplated or are in process of construction. When finished, these fences will effect complete control of the stock grazing along the international boundary line, where this forest is situated.

Similar improvements on a large scale are being carried out on the Kaibab national forest in Northern Arizona, where it is expected that the capacity of the range will be increased so as to accommodate several thousand head of stock more than at present.

MISSOURI INSTITUTES. Schedule of Meetings to be Held During Next Few Weeks. Columbia, Mo., Oct. 24.—The state board of agriculture has announced a part of its schedule for farmers' institutes during the next few weeks.

BOY ATTACKED BY EAGLE. Elgin, Ill.—While stooping over inspecting a trap on his father's farm near Hampshire, Ill. Jacob Baker, 10 years old, was viciously attacked by an American eagle recently. Edward, an older brother, heard the lad's shrieks, and as the bird rose to descend for the second attack he shot it. It measured six feet from tip to tip of its wings. The boys brought the bird to Elgin and sold it to the local lodge of Eagles. It is one of the largest ever seen in this vicinity. The boy was badly cut and scratched by the bird. His face plainly showed where the eagle had inserted its claws.

ENORMOUS WEALTH IN SIGHT.

Some Figures Showing the Mineral Riches Stored in Africa.

The British South African Company is raising \$16,000,000, much of which will be spent on new railways in Rhodesia. A correspondent of the London Times draws attention to the rich adjoining district of Katanza. This district is the northern portion of the Province Orientale of the Congo State.

In the district is a great copper belt, a tin belt, and several bodies of other minerals. The great copper belt runs 180 miles. They are not copper mines in Katanza, they are copper quarries. There are mountains of pure hematite, which can be used alone as a flux if a central smelting plant is established. Other mines are self-fluxing. Over \$1,000,000,000 worth of copper has been proved, and asserts the correspondent after a personal visit, "it would be safe to predict that the actual wealth is ten times that amount."

Conservative Estimate Placed Upon Tracts Drawn at Rosebud. THE OUTLOOK IS PROMISING Specialists in Farms Look Over Reservation and Make Prediction.

FINE PAINTINGS GO TO WEST

Valuable Art Collections Outdo Those of the East.

American oil painters get much more encouragement from the wealthy men of the west than they do from the millionaires of the east, said Henry Reinhardt of Milwaukee in New York the other day. "There is more patriotism among the western men of means, and they pay better prices for American pictures than the easterners."

Keep Your Child Fearless. From the moment of the average child's first fall, when the mother cries out and picks him up with such manner and words that he screams with terror, the instilling of fear goes on. The average child begins by being care-free, but the average loving mother undermines that confidence with the most earnest industry.

Woman Makes Pet of Wildcat. Mrs. G. J. Grommet, one of Alton's best-known society ladies, has a Mexican leopard wildcat for a pet, according to the St. Louis Republic.

Wardens Haskell Buys Sisal Cheaper and Will Lower Price. Topeka, Oct. 22.—Warden Haskell says the farmers will be able to get binding twine cheaper next year than for several years past. "We have been able to buy sisal cheaper this year," said he, "and that means cheaper twine."

Washing.—On the outer stone coping of an eight-story east window in the post office department building sat a blushing bride couple, oblivious of surroundings or the risk they were running, calmly holding hands and looking love into each other's eyes.

Sharp But Pertinent Advice. "Stop seeing snakes and playing tricks inside yourself," is the advice one woman lecturer gives and she declares that it is sometimes not an advantage to have an education as one does not need an English accent to be able to help a friend in trouble. Moreover, one can be a fool in plain American and all the knowledge of other languages will not remedy the matter.

Cute Kid. "Yes, Tommy," said his mother, "you've been a very good boy to-day." "All right," cried Tommy, eagerly, "give me a nickel then." "Oh, no." "Why, ma, you told me Willie Nedore was good for nothin' an' you don't want me to be like him, do you?"—Philadelphia Press.

VALUE OF LAND

Conservative Estimate Placed Upon Tracts Drawn at Rosebud.

THE OUTLOOK IS PROMISING Specialists in Farms Look Over Reservation and Make Prediction.

Dallas, S. D., Oct. 24.—Since the winners of the first few farms in the new Rosebud lands have been announced there has been a great deal of speculation in the ranks of those who have registered and outside as to the possible value of the lands to be drawn. Many have come here, looked over the ground and gone away enthused over the prospect, yet there are always others who are not pleased.

Made Conservative Estimates. A number of specialists in farm lands have gone over the Tripp county reservation and made conservative estimates for their own uses. From these and from many individuals who have made farms it is learned that there will be at least 2,000 farms in the county that will be worth \$3,000 to \$5,000 as soon as patents can be secured from the federal government.

Something Worth an Effort. It can be said with perfect safety that all who draw lands among the first 2,500 numbers will get something worth the effort and that all the others will have at least a good chance of making something of their property.

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The Stock Yards Daily Journal St. Joseph, Missouri

ADVICE WORTH LISTENING TO.

Generally it at Least Helps One to Make Up His Mind.

You may disregard advice, but listen to it.

Don't scoff at it, no matter who the person is that makes it.

Many a fool has helped a wise man. Even the worst advice presents one side of a question.

An astute man said that he always wanted advice, not to follow it, but to help him make up his mind.

If you once get this idea about it you will be much the gainer in the battle of life.

No one person can present all the points of view, and a person about to take an important step should be able to know what is all around the horizon.

Listen to everything everybody has to say, if you have the time; if not, always listen to anything that is presented strongly, whether or not it agrees with your opinion.

And above all things never scoff at the criticism, with its implied advice, of an enemy. There you get your weakest points exposed. If you are wise you will be thankful for the opportunity to strengthen them.

SEES DOWNFALL OF THE BELL.

Metal Tubes Will Supersede It, According to Clergyman.

"It will not be many years," says a St. Louis clergyman, "before bells for church use will be almost unknown. Even now, when a church desires something to answer the purpose of the bell, the trustees do not buy bells, but tubes, some made of bell metal, other of a composite of several metals. The metal tubes are hung in steeples and struck with a hammer. They give a clear, full note, just like a bell, only more resonant. They never crack with cold or heat, and what is a still greater recommendation, never get out of tune. There is a chime in the city with one or two bells so horribly out of tune that they set people's teeth on edge. Such discord in a chime of metal tubes would be unknown, and besides, the tone is so much more agreeable than that of the bell that any one who ever hears the two can not fail to prefer the tube. It sounds like a great organ pipe, so that when one of these chimes is played the impression is that of a huge organ far up in the sky."

Friday and the Soothsayer. Two women who wished to make an appointment with a fortune teller who was pronounced "just splendid" by everybody who had patronized her, were advised by the seer to come on Friday.

"That is, if you are not superstitious about Friday," she said. "Most people are. They regard Friday as such an unlucky day that they won't

even have their fortune told them for fear they will hear something unlucky. That is why I advise you to come on that day. I will have plenty of time and won't have to put your cases through with such a rush."

Moon Regarded as a Deity.

Among the early peoples of Mesopotamia all of the heavenly bodies were regarded as deities, but the moon, because of the variety of the shapes which it assumes, was the chief of them all. Special reverence was therefore paid it and some of the oldest and most important of the Babylonian temples, as at Ur and Haran, were devoted to its worship.

Thus the crescent, the symbol by which the moon god was represented, was supposed to have the power to avert evil, and then together with the star it formed the word for incantation.

Entitled to the Best. Tipping is admitted to be a bad habit, but it is firmly established. A young fellow who took his best girl to supper felt that he must conform to custom, and handed out his coin with liberality, so that no one in the restaurant was overlooked. After they had been swung through the revolving door she said:

"Did you give that man at the door anything?"

"No. Why?"

"He ought to have had the most. He let us out."

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Many persons wonder how we got the word "post" as applied to the mails. It comes from the Latin postus, which means placed; therefore it is a fixed station. From this it came to mean an established conveyance of letters from one station to another, and the place from which the letters were sent out came to be called the postoffice. "Post-haste," a word used by Shakespeare, means speed in traveling, like that of post or a courier.

Commission. Walter had been collecting coins for some time, and one morning at breakfast he asked:

"Papa, do you go down town to make money?"

"Yes," said his father. "Why?"

"I wish you would make me a set of United States gold dollars," said Walter.

Dancing Defined. Charles had been looking on at a dance for the first time in his life.

When he reached home he said: "Audly, it wasn't a bit like I thought it would be. I thought when people danced they jumped up and down—but they didn't. They just took each other by the waist and shated."—Harpor's.

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