

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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DAILY MARKETS

2,000	630.375	10,000	711.325
4,000	462.365	4,000	620.300
2,000	655.325	1,000	420.300
6,000	715.325	6,000	556.280
2,000	875.325		

Official Receipts, 129 Car, 3,347 Cattle; 49 Cars, 4,055 Hogs; 5 Car, 1,531 Sheep.

MODERATE RUN OF CATTLE
Beef Steers Scarce—Trade Active, Values Strong to Dime Higher.

SNAPPY TRADE IN COWS
Prices Strong to 10c Up—Bulls Steady to Strong—Calf Market Unchanged—Fairly Liberal Run of Stock Cattle, Decent Grades Sell Steady—Lively Scramble for Hogs Boosts Values 10 to 15 Cents—Lambs 25c Higher.

Receipts from January 1, 1908.			
	1908	1907	Difference
Cattle	483,282	545,517	79,995
Hogs	1,071,574	1,688,054	604,980
Sheep	621,500	708,888	188,588
Horses	20,082	28,191	8,109

Live Stock in Sight.			
	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	15,000	84,000	15,000
Kansas City	8,000	8,000	5,000
South Omaha	4,000	1,400	15,000
South St. Joseph	5,800	4,100	1,500
St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,500	5,000	3,500
East St. Louis	3,500	3,500	1,100

Receipts by Cars.			
	1908	1907	Difference
C. B. & Q. West	89	89	
C. & O. West	29	29	
C. R. I. & P.	29	29	
Great Western	17	17	
Missouri Pacific	17	17	
St. Joseph & Grand Island	22	22	
A. T. & S. F.	22	22	
Total	154	154	

CATTLE

Receipts Fall Off and Prices Show a Stronger Turn. Arrivals of cattle at central and leading markets for opening trade of the week fell off more than one-half compared with a week ago. There is no doubt of this being largely due to the stormy weather of last week which appears to have been general throughout the country west of the Mississippi river and unusually severe as well as of long duration. Arrivals at the local point were largely made up of rangers many of which were loaded and in transit when the storm set in. Quality of native offerings was on trashed and medium order, there being nothing on really attractive order offered. Buyers showed better disposition toward cattle than at any time last week and bid strong to a dime higher for about everything useful in the steer line. There was some disappointment that the native offerings did not include better quality, but this will be met to be a condition prevailing for an indefinite period in the future as it does not appear likely that the country will have any big supplies of fat cattle to market for some time and most feeders will market their stuff short-fed.

There were no cattle here good enough to sell above \$5.85 and bulk of natives were of common and medium grade that sold at prices ranging down from \$5.00.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers.
21,100-1274.5 85 18-1035.3 85
20,100-1368.5 15 2-930.3 85
60,100-1308.4 65 10-991.3 85
34,100-1148.4 65 2-1305.3 75
4,100-907.4 65 6-891.3 75

COWS, BULLS, AND MIXED

Tone of trade in butchers' stock today showed material improvement over the close of last week. Receipts were moderate and demand proved broad, resulting in sharp competition and an active market. On the general run of cows and heifers prices ruled strong to a dime higher though there were spots where no improvement was noticeable. As has been the case of late good weight dressed beef cows were very scarce and there was strong inquiry for this class. The same was true of good fat heifers. Most of the medium to fair killing cows sold at \$2.75 to around \$3.25, with bulk of decent fleshy heifers selling at \$3.00 to \$3.65. Cannery and cutters sold largely at \$2.00 to \$2.75, although a few old skins went as low as \$1.50. The market had good tone throughout and offerings were well cleaned up at a reasonable hour.

The showing of good butcher and export bulls was decidedly slim and the market for these classes ruled strong. Bologna and canner styles sold at unchanged prices.

Last week's closing prices prevailed in the calf trade. Top veals sold at \$5.50.

Heifers.
1,100-460.4 00 4,100-732.3 25

HOGS

Prices Take Sharp Upturn of 10 to 15 Cents on Decreased Supply. Receipts of hogs at all points did not fall off as heavily as did cattle, indicating that hog territory east and north were not so much affected by storm as was the western sections where bulk of cattle for present markets originate. The total at five points was 53,000 against 49,000 last Monday and 35,100 one year ago.

The trade was very hungry this morning and with offerings of a more attractive quality the selling interest was able to spring an advance of 10 to 15 cents in prices at which trade had an active tone that took bulk of the supply out of original hands before the noon hour. Supply of pigs was lighter than it has been coming and prices were stronger, good kinds of strong weight selling at \$4.50 to \$5.00 while light weights went largely at \$3.75 to \$4.50.

While there was a lack of strictly smooth medium and heavy weights in load lots, the mixed droves carried more attractive weight and quality than have been noted lately.

Prices ranged from \$5.30 to \$6.90, with the bulk selling at \$5.50 to \$6.70. The bulk Saturday sold at \$5.40 to \$5.60, a week ago at \$5.15 to \$5.40, a month ago at \$6.70 to \$6.85, a year ago at \$5.40 to \$5.45, two years ago at \$6.12 to \$6.32, three years ago at \$5.00 to \$5.07, four years ago at \$5.00 to \$5.10.

Figs and Lights—100 lbs. and Under.			
No.	Per 100	No.	Per 100
83	160	92	103
84	198	93	102
85	200	94	102
86	202	95	102
87	202	96	102
88	202	97	102
89	202	98	102
90	202	99	102
91	202	100	102
92	202	101	102
93	202	102	102
94	202	103	102
95	202	104	102
96	202	105	102
97	202	106	102
98	202	107	102
99	202	108	102
100	202	109	102
101	202	110	102
102	202	111	102
103	202	112	102
104	202	113	102
105	202	114	102
106	202	115	102
107	202	116	102
108	202	117	102
109	202	118	102
110	202	119	102
111	202	120	102

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The following Chicago board of trade quotations are furnished by T. P. Gordon, Board of Trade Building, St. Joseph, Mo.

Options	Open	High	Low	Close	Year
WHEAT	99	99 3/4	98 1/2	99-00	99-00
Dec.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102	102 1/2	102 1/2
May	102 1/2	102 1/2	102	102 1/2	102 1/2
CORN	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Dec.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
May	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
OATS	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Dec.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
May	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
PORK	15.80	15.85	15.75	15.77	15.85
Jan.	15.70	15.72	15.62	15.70	15.75
May	15.70	15.72	15.62	15.70	15.75
LARD	9.45	9.45	9.35	9.40	9.20
Jan.	9.45	9.45	9.35	9.45	9.25
May	9.45	9.45	9.35	9.45	9.25
RIBS	8.62	8.65	8.62	8.60	8.40
Jan.	8.40	8.45	8.40	8.40	8.17

COP AND COWBOY FIGHT.

Both Dead as Result of a Gun Fight in Streets. New Orleans, La., Oct. 26.—News was received here yesterday of a double tragedy during the night at Gulfport, Miss., in which a cowboy, belonging to a wild west show, and a cop killed each other in a street. While the show was packing up preparatory to leave for New Orleans, Lon Seelye, the cowboy, is alleged to have ridden into a crowd of negroes, beating them over the heads with the butt of his revolver. Policeman Lee Varnado started in pursuit of Seelye and they were lost to view in a cloud of dust. Later their bodies were found near the railroad, each body bearing a single bullet wound and each man's revolver containing an empty shell. Seelye was the son of a ranch owner living near El Paso, Texas.

NOVEL SWEEPERS.

New York Times: "Learned something of the men who keep the walks in Central Park swept," said an observant housekeeper. "They use long handled brooms made of lead twigs from the privet hedge to sweep the walks. I watched one for some time the other morning, and the brush did the work well, for it reached under benches and into cracks. The man told me they had been using them for the last twenty years in the park. They were fine for dry weather, but when it got so good in wet weather. When I go home I shall make some of these and not have Tommy taking my best brooms to sweep the leaves from the walks. I presume any branches with tough leaves will answer. I remember visiting an estate in South Carolina, and there were several very aged colored women sweeping the paths with brooms of twigs. They wore men's hats over their turbans and looked like witches."

GOOD POTATO CROP.

Arrington, S. D., Oct. 26.—Seventy dollars an acre is the price brought by an entire field of potatoes raised by Fred Brown, of this place. The crop averaged 140 bushels to the acre. From 100 to 150 bushels per acre is the average crop in this section the present year, and potatoes promise to become one of the staple productions of this part of the state.

MANY SHEEP PERISH.

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 26.—Twenty thousand sheep are reported to have perished in the blizzard which has raged 140 miles north of here in the last three days. The storm is the worst in years; snow is from five to ten feet deep.

REPUBLICAN RALLY.

The Republicans of the South End have arranged for a big rally to be held in Commercial hall, King Hill and Missouri avenues, on Wednesday evening of this week. Speakers arranged for are Hon. C. Porter Johnson of St. Louis, Hon. W. M. Brewster of St. Joseph and Hon. J. M. A. Read, candidate for congress. A band has been engaged to furnish music for the occasion.

TIMBER OF IOWA

Maple Field Yields Forty-Six Cords of Wood Per Acre in Twenty-Four Years. Washington, Oct. 26.—The production of 46 cords of fuel per acre in 24 years in a planted grove of silver maple, of 1,596 catalpa posts in 21 years, and 362 larch telegraph poles in 29 years have yielded Iowa farmers average annual returns of \$6.65, \$9.26, and 12.14 per acre, respectively. Even these are not the highest figures reported. Here, however, a plantation must necessarily pay well or be supplanted. Iowa has a smaller proportion of nonagricultural land than any other state, and with the increase in demand for fields and grazing lands, woodland must contend for possession of the land with annual crops grown by excellent methods in an ideal agricultural region. The remaining natural timber and planted woodlots, however, so far from receiving similarly the best methods of treatment, have often been sadly neglected and misused.

CALATPA A GOOD POST CROP

Must Pay Well For State Has Small Proportion of Non-tillable Land. The rapid removal of native woodland during the past few years has greatly reduced the local supply of posts, fuel, and small timbers. In consequence prices have risen from one-third to one-half, and in the case of posts at least will continue to increase. A famine in the supply of posts is so imminent that experiments in methods of extending their durability through preservative treatment are being conducted at the state college. These experiments indicate that the usefulness of each post can be very materially lengthened at a reasonable cost; but even with preservative treatment many posts will be required to supply the needs of Iowa farmers, more than are now being grown within the state.

TIMBER GROWTH LESSONS

Future Grove Planting Will Be For Dual Purpose of Protection and Production of Wood—Protection of Windbreak Appreciated by Successful Fruit Growers But Not Best to Surround Orchards Too Closely With Groves. In these days of airships, accidents, droughts, forest fires and political ruminations, when all good things of the homely, old-fashioned type seem temporarily blasted and burnt in a furnace heat, there comes to the rescue that ancient and unpretentious institution, the county fair. In it are reproduced the innocent joy of our simpler, inner selves, the interest our hearts take in the minor great matters of life. Here are the big oxen and the trotting horses that are fast enough, but not too fast. Here also are the huge pumpkins and the wondrous melons. And here and alive are neighbors, friends and political associates or opponents, mingling in human beings who never had a quarrel.

FAIRS THE FARMERS RUN.

Old and Homely Institutions, But Full of Fun and Pride. As between a world's fair and a county fair, no doubt the former is more splendid, better polished and more remarkable in every way. As between the two, the county fair is more whole-souled, more sociable and more satisfactory. The former must mostly be imagined from glimpses, the latter may be seen, understood and appreciated. There is no fear in the heart of the visitor to the county fair—he does not dread the scorn of the great as he cheers for the winning horse driven to a clumsy family carriage, or gazes with genuine interest at a prodigious horse, cow, sheep or pig. In fact, the county fair has a relation in its every part to something in his heart or in his home. It reflects his daily life. It reminds him of childhood joys, and suggests again the dreams and loves and little heavens of his youth.

MEXICO RANGE CONDITIONS.

Rains Have Been Ample and Grazing is Good. Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 26.—Conditions on Mexico range are flourishing finely, according to Meriano Gonzales of Monterey, who is in charge of the extensive hacienda of his brother. Mr. Treynio returned to Mexico last week going via Eagle Pass, intending to stop off at the various holdings of one of the big cattle kings of the republic. "Rains have been bountiful," reported the visitor, "and cattle are in the cream of condition, being rolling fat. Mexican cattlemen are annually manifesting keener concern in the International fair," said Mr. Treynio, "and many are preparing extra import exhibits for the Fort Worth live stock exposition. Better breeds are being rapidly introduced into the republic and the live stock shows are accomplishing wonders toward encouraging the raising of better stock."

BIG NORTHWESTERN PROFIT

Estimated Earnings in Land Rush \$90,000—Carried 62,500 Two Ways. Norfolk, Neb., Oct. 26.—It is estimated that the Northwestern railroad cleared up about \$90,000 profit from the Tripp county land rush. That line carried 62,500 passengers two ways. The amount of extra help was large, and, estimating the profit from the average passenger at \$1.50, the net made in the neighborhood of \$90,000.

HUMAN BEINGS AND SHEEP PERISH UPON NORTHERN PLAINS.

Medicine Hat, Sask., Oct. 26.—The first trains since Monday reached Medicine Hat from the East Saturday evening. Riders got in from the district south stretching to the United States border, with fearful tales of hardship created by the storm. Donald Cameron, sheep herder, with two others, were caught and forced to leave their sheep to perish and seek safety themselves. Cameron, however, became exhausted and died. After being sixty hours without sleep or nourishment, the other two reached a ranch in safety. It is feared that many other herders have perished.

WON OUT ANYWAY

J. B. Armstrong, of Page County, Iowa, Secures Late Corn Crop. Shenandoah, Oct. 26.—J. B. Armstrong of this county, this year, under the most adverse circumstances, achieved a victory over his adversities that might be regarded as in a great measure answering the query of the president as to what is necessary to make farm life worth living. Mr. Armstrong is both a systematic and scientific farmer, and does not know, nor do any of the members of his family know of anything that is the matter with the farm of late.

FARM LIES ALONG RIVER

Covered for Months by Water Yet He Raises a Big Crop. Mr. Armstrong's farm lies along the Nishnabotna river, and during the early months this year, the fertile land was all under water for a greater part of the time, and just at a time when cultivation meant either loss or success in getting a crop. After they had planted 100 acres of corn—the raises corn for seed mostly—48 put in twenty-five acres of potatoes. Special care was taken with the seed in both instances, as the winter corn show at Omaha and elsewhere, was in mind. When the corn was knee high, the floods came, and from the first part of June until July 10, they were unable to get into the fields, most of the land being submerged.

Without stopping to count the loss or to become discouraged, Mr. Armstrong watched the floods destroy his crop, while he made plans for recovering lost ground, and on July 10, when the waters had receded sufficiently to permit teams to work in the ground, they began planting corn again. To hurry matters—and here is where Mr. Armstrong showed his system and science—he soaked his seed in tepid water over night. The corn was planted July 10, and cultivated for the first time July 15. As the waters continued to recede, they continued to plant corn, not finishing until July 25. A killing frost came Sept. 27, just seventy-nine days from the time of the planting of the seed, yet the corn was mostly all matured, and a whole lot better than no corn at all.

But that was not all. They planted pumpkins along with the corn and now have about 200 loads of pumpkins for the market. There was some land that they could do nothing with at the time, or until Aug. 1. On this, they planted two acres of cucumbers and beans. From the cucumbers, they have thirty barrels of salted pickles, besides having sold \$150 worth of cucumbers in Omaha and Council Bluffs during the summer season. They are now getting seed from several wagon loads of ripe cucumbers and they will have a ready sale at good prices. The beans also bore well, and brought a good return on the investment. In addition they secured fifty tons of cane fodder and twenty-five tons of alfalfa from the flooded land. These results have been secured by brain work as well as muscle work, and by refusing to give up when the situation looked the darkest.

AFTER THE BURGLAR

WENT THREE HEROIC MEN IN THE DEAD OF NIGHT.

Ready to Sacrifice Their Lives in Defense of Their Property, They Advanced on the Marauder

It was night. Deep, dark night, all over Reno, including the home of Tom Ramsey. The darkness in the rooms of the Ramsey home was so dense it could have been discovered by a bar-keeper's convention. Tom Ramsey discovered it as soon as he got home, but he went to bed just the same, and, enjoying the possession of a clear conscience, he went to sleep without loss of time or anything else.

Cautiously and with stealth he arose and, securing his trusty automatic from the refrigerator, and wrapping his clinging kimono about his shapely form, he sallied forth from the bedroom into the darkness, now freighted with lurking, mysterious danger, into the rooms beyond. First, he awakened his son in low, tense tones, bade him arise without noise, and arm himself, because there was an anarchist in the basement preparing to blow the house up, or something like that, and, anyway, it was necessary to get a move on.

Mr. Ramsey, Jr., climbed promptly out of bed, and arming himself with a miner's candlestick of the latest and most deadly pattern, followed his warlike father forth to the fray.

There was a roamer upstairs, and he, too, was served with a notice to come forth and do battle in defense of the house of Ramsey, and hastily drawing his trousers from the place between the mattresses, where he kept them to keep the creases from going away while he slept, he was soon a member of the now fully assembled army.

"Hist!" came from Ramsey, in low, vibrating tones which made the hair on the back of the roamer's neck turn its ends upward and his toes curl in eagerness to be moving (away from the scene of the threatened carnage), and in his heart he considered the question whether or not it would not be best to desert, then and there, and so avoid taking the life of the man lurking somewhere in the gloom, all unknown, waiting for an awful death.

The son of Ramsey and the roamer followed the lead of the grizzled veteran, guided by the soft, almost inaudible froufrou of his silk kimono. From room to room the sleuths moved as silently as the shadows they would have cast if there had been any light, and poked around the corner of every door-jamb in advance of the party was the trusty automatic and the deadly candlestick, and ever and anon came the threatening chatter of the teeth of the roamer, who longed for the fray and gory glory which was sure to follow the onset.

There was nothing doing in the anarchist or dynamiter line above stairs, and then the party silently deployed on to the floor below, where it was not kept long waiting.

Suddenly, and with appalling noise, from a far corner of the room came the sound of the enemy. There was a spitting-thudding sound, followed by the crash of a heavy weight striking something with great force, followed in turn by a slighter sound from various parts of the room, and the dauntless three were just on the point of opening fire in an attempt to sell their lives as dearly as possible, when the roamer and the younger Ramsey were startled and somewhat relieved to hear the voice of the older Ramsey reverberating in clarion tones: "Oh, fudge, it's only a cat."

Silently, and with the gravity becoming the release from the necessity of shedding human blood, the roamer, Ramsey, and Ramsey Junior returned to the slumber regions above, thinking of the goodness of providence in sparing them from the necessity of bloodshed.—Reno Evening Gazette.

Eating the Octopus.

At Atlantic City the other day a fisherman caught an octopus, a rare fish in those waters. The octopus, which resembles a frayed and ruined football of brown leather, was carried home by the fisherman in a bucket of water. "What am I going to do with it?" he said. "Why, I'm going to eat it. I'd as soon eat octopus as scallops.

Undisturbed Parental Faith.

"Bliggins thinks he has the smartest children in town." "But they are always making people uneasy by their meddlesome remarks."

Youthful Assurance.

"When I was your age," said the stern parent, "I was accumulating money of my own."

JUST A WOMAN'S LITTLE JOKE.

How it Led to a Suit at Law and Serious Complications.

Mrs. Margaret Gatty, one of Brattleboro's wildest society women, planned and enacted a joke, now she is the defendant in an action at law, while the society of that Vermont city is awaiting with glee the outcome of the affair, says the Boston Post.

It all emanated from a "bright idea" conceived by Mrs. Gatty and a few of her society friends who had become firmly convinced that James H. Hooker, attorney and wealthy clubman, was working altogether too hard and needed a little diversion to distract him from the arduousness of so busy a summer.

"The young lawyer hastily clasped on his hat and hastened up to Mrs. Gatty's fashionable residence. He was ushered into the drawing room and the bag was shown him. Without further parley the lawyer opened the bag and extracted a nice yellow lemon. Then the light broke upon the attorney and amid the titterings which emanated from different recesses of the drawing room he bowed and withdrew, after declaring gracefully that he felt that the case was settled and trusted that his client would be no longer disturbed."

A little later Mrs. Gatty received a bill for services made out in the usual form. Under the conviction that this bill was merely the humorous revenge by Mr. Hooker for the joke played upon him the bill was pigeonholed.

Much to her consternation a sheriff appeared recently at Mrs. Gatty's home and served the papers in a suit for fees due to Mr. Hooker for services.

The whole city is interested in Lawyer Hooker's plan for revenge and factions have already been formed.

He Was Not Surprised.

Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court is credited with this by the Milwaukee Sentinel: A millwright was converted to the ways of thinking of a sect which periodically was inspired with a foreknowledge of the imminence of the day of doom and set the date, preparing for Gabriel's greeting.

The date was set and the day came. The millwright donned his white robe and went out into the fields to await the coming meeting with the celestial throng. The day passed until it was late in the afternoon, and the millwright having arisen at the stroke of midnight on the morn of the eventful day, grew drowsy, and, throwing himself down upon a pile of hay, fell asleep at his watch. Boys discovered him, and, with the natural mischievousness of boys, set fire to the hay. The smoke and the heat soon woke the slumbering millwright, and, sitting up with a start, he cried with the anguish of the lost: "Just as I expected! In h—, after all!"

Old Persian City.

Persia's ancient city of Tabriz, one of the scenes of recent violence in the shah's dominions, can hardly be said to have ever enjoyed a quiet life. When Turk and Turcoman and Persian were not shaking the old walls with battering rams the earthquake was having its inning. The public buildings bear traces of this sort of violence—notably the Kabud Masjid—blue mosque—constructed of wonderfully arabesque blue tiles; while the citadel gapes with its earthquake-riven sides. Although the Anglo-Indian telegraph runs through the city, it is not as in the ancient days when it was known as the "glorious Tauris." The new Russian railway has deprived it of much of its importance and the leather merchants and silversmiths eke out a precarious livelihood by engaging in a little smuggling.

Ladies First.

Two miners were returning from a lecture at the village institute, when one of them, after a thoughtful pause, remarked: "Say, Bill! I don't see the necessity of bringing chaps frae London to teach us about manners in the 'ome! We ain't so bad as that fellar made out!"

A Half-Made Reform.

French Poodle—I wonder why they muzzle only dogs? Blenheim Spaniel—What makes you wonder that? French Poodle—I have just been sitting through a fashionable tea.

An Important Distinction.

"That dog with a new muzzle acts as if he was mad," said the timid citizen. "No," answered the man of precise speech, "not mad, only indignant!"—Washington Star.

ALL ABOUT THE FLY

OF INTEREST PARTICULARLY TO THE BALDHEADS.

Its Intelligence Truly an Interesting and Exasperating Study—Believe That Mankind Was Created for Its Amusement.

"The common domestic fly," said a man who is no scholar but has managed to pick up many interesting facts, "is altogether too common and too domestic. She is one of the most interesting animals—"

"You don't mean 'animals,'" a listener broke in. "A fly is not an animal." "Then she must be a vegetable or a mineral," said the first speaker. "Call her whichever you please, but she is one of the most interesting creatures extant."

"An industrious female fly lays about 3,000,000 eggs. There are no indolent flies and few males. The fly does not set after laying; if she did she would be retired from her wonted activity during longer or shorter periods of incubation. Her eggs hatch without motherly attention, and it is seldom that one falls to hatch."

"The intelligence of flies is an interesting and exasperating study. One of the ordinary ways of trying to kill flies is to fold a newspaper in the shape of a heavy fat pad and whack at them with it when they are sitting still."

"Now, the fly is familiar with the scientific fact that if she sits perfectly still the descending paper will make an air cushion in front of it that 99 times out of 100 will prevent her from being crushed. The concussion momentarily stuns her and she falls to the floor apparently dead, but in a few minutes she has recovered and is again on the job."

"That's why when you strike at a fly hard enough to splinter the butter all over the walls she is able to reappear so quickly on the rim of the sugar bowl."

"When out not for food but merely for the fun of tantalizing you the fly knows when she has had enough. Then she sits down on a dark spot in the carpet and watches you prance around the room looking for her on the walls."

"A very good way to catch flies is to distribute fly paper and plasters of poison on the tables and window sills. No matter how thick the flies are where this is done, their number will be quickly reduced. You can easily prove this by counting the flies you have caught. It is a great comfort, when there are a few million flies in the air and more coming to count up your catch and know that a dozen or so will never pester you any more."

"This method of getting rid of flies is often employed in restaurants. It was the method used in the railroad restaurant where a passenger hurried in for refreshment, glanced along the display of pies and said: 'Give me a piece of this huckleberry.'

"That ain't huckleberry," said the waiter girl, waving her hand over the pie: "it's custard."

"When we were children we were aught to believe that a fly's foot was a wonderful part of creation—that when it was placed flat upon the ceiling the weight of the fly pulled it away in the center and made a tiny vacuum and that the pressure of the atmosphere around it, in accordance with a law of nature, held the fly from falling. Several human flies broke their necks trying to do the same trick with artificial flies' feet before it was discovered that if flies kept their feet clean they couldn't walk on ceilings."

HAD CHOSEN RIGHT VOCATION.

Young Man's Future in the Legal Profession Assured.

The young lawyer had waited many days for clients, and still they did not come. His bills were mounting higher and higher, and, sad to say, some of his creditors were becoming impatient. At this very minute his tailor, whom he owed for his last winter's overcoat, was sitting beside his desk attering all sorts of dire threats.

"I'll pay you when I can," he said. "Well, that don't satisfy me," retorted the tailor. "What would happen, do you think, if I were to take this matter to the courts and sue you?"

"You'd get judgment, of course," said the young lawyer. "Then in your own opinion you have not a leg left to stand on," insisted the tailor.

"Not a leg," returned the briefless youth. "Very well, then, I shall proceed at once," said the tailor, rising. "I certainly advise you to," said the lawyer, with a gleam in his eye.

"I shall most certainly accept your advice," retorted the tailor, sarcastically. "Good," said the lawyer. "What is the amount of your bill?"

"Sixty-eight dollars and fifty cents," said the tailor. "All right," said the lawyer. "Hand over six fifty, please."

"Six fifty?" said the tailor. "What or?" "You have just consulted me in the matter of a suit at law and have stated that you accept my advice. My charge for that is \$75, and the six fifty is the difference between your bill and mine," said the lawyer.

"If I don't hear from you by noon to-morrow I shall put the matter in the hands of my attorneys. Good morning, sir."

The tailor went out marveling much that so ingenious a young gentleman should be a member of the vast army of the unemployed.—Harper's Weekly.

A New Swindle.

Wealthy farmers of Armstrong and Vestmoreland counties, Pennsylvania, have been victimized by a brand new confidence game. Recently a man in the garb of a minister called "the arm" of W. E. Templeton, near risa, and asked for lodgings for the night, Templeton, impressed by the stranger, readily consented. Next morning he, the stranger, departed, a man and woman hurriedly drove up to the farm house, and said they had heard that a preacher was stopping there. They wanted to get married at once, and the "minister" performed the ceremony.

Templeton and his wife signed the certificate as witnesses. A week later the alleged marriage certificate turned up in the First National bank at East Brady as a promissory note for \$300, which Templeton had to pay. A number of other farmers have been swindled in the same manner.—New York Tribune.

BAITING THE TIGER

DAUGHTER OF THE KING

Captured Monarch of the Jungle Turned Loose in Public Square and Worried to Death by Men with Spears.

Tiger-baiting as practiced by the Javanese would seem to be the most daring of all sports. It thrills the blood of European spectators and sometimes makes them wish they could look on from a balloon. The tiger is the most ferocious of the cat family, and the hunting of him in India is not conducted without an elaborate outfit of elephants, shikaris and rifles, yet the natives of Java let him loose in a public square and worry him to death with their spears. The baiting is an annual festival called "rampok."

It takes place in the palace enclosure of the sultan. The enclosure is a mile square and has walls 14 feet high and about as thick, but the baiting is held in a long, open space called the "alum-aloun," bordered by stately waringins, or sacred trees, of the island. A grand stand occupied by the sultan, his family and foreign guests faces the center of the square, where eight or ten cages, each containing a tiger, are placed.

Thousands of spearmen, armed with sharp-pointed lances, march up and surround the square. Behind the spearmen are native spectators. It is a thrilling moment when the sultan gives a signal for the sport to begin. Two unarmed men approach one of the cages, pull up the trap door and take to their heels. They have a job of doubtful honor. The jungle monster is, perhaps, in an ugly mood and inclined to take revenge on the first human being at hand.

One bound and he could overtake the fleeing men. Yet, it is more likely that the tiger's spirit is cowed by long captivity, and that he, dazed by so much publicity, refuses to budge from his cage. In that case a pistol is fired near him, and the startled beast emits a roar as he leaps from his iron prison. A cry arises from the spectators, and the spearmen stiffen their lances as he dashes straight toward them. He stops too many lances in front. He stops suddenly and thinks it over. Then he walks sulkily around the square, his lithe body in a partly crouching position, his tail moving slowly from side to side, his ears back and his yellow eyes ashine with ugly alertness. He gives a hideous snarl, showing his powerful white teeth, as a handful of pebbles are flung at him.

The little brown natives revile the forest ruler and taunt him. They tell him he is not in the jungle now, and will get his deserts for killing cattle and eating little children. They entreat him to give a sample of his reputed ferocity. Finally a spearman reaches forward and gently pricks him in the flank. Like a flash the maddened tiger leaps high in the air attempts to pass the barrier wall, but he is caught on the points of several lances, and falls back into the square, amid the shouts of the spectators. He snarls with pain and rage, rolls around in a whirlwind of black and yellow stripes, springs across the inclosure and makes another try to escape.

Again the lances catch him, and the blood flows from many wounds. He is insane with rage and dashes about, attacking all sides of the living barrier. It is rarely that he succeeds in overleaping the spearmen, as a tiger did once, and landed on the heads of rearward spectators, who shrieked in terror and fell over one another, while the savage beast made for the open gate and regained his liberty in the tropical forest. Generally the wounded animal falls from exhaustion, and the spearmen make an end of him. The baiting goes on until all the tigers are killed. The sultan pays high prices for the animals captured for the "rampok."—Wide World Magazine.

Compensations of Tilling the Soil.

At the bottom of many a dazzling fortune lie dishonesty, infidelity, falsehood, robbery, betrayal of a friend and the wreck of the possessions of the unwary. What the farmer gains is laden with sweet sunshine, the zephyrs of spring and the fostering love of all nature's gentle ministry. So that when one takes account of the compensations, mental and spiritual, that come to him whose daily bread comes from honest toil, over him who lives by his wits or is the Robin Hood of society, the balance throws high into the air the one who lives by speculation or adventure.—Solon O. Thatcher, in Maxwell's Talisman.

The Sweetest Songster.

Over the breakfast table Miss Dorothy, the enthusiastic ornithologist of the boarding house, discussed the merits of the nightingale, lark, thrush and so forth. "And which, Mr. Hunker," exclaimed Miss Dorothy, "which of all the song birds are you fondest of?"

"I prefer the hen, Miss Dorothy." "But the hen isn't a song bird at all!" objected Miss Dorothy. "Well," replied Hunker, tapping another hard-boiled egg. "It's the only bird whose lay I care for!"

What Did He Mean?

"You say you are compelled to sing by your parents?" "Yes." "You shouldn't." "Why?" "Because you have no voice in the matter."—Baltimore American.

Ingenuity.

"It requires a very ingenious man to be an inventor, doesn't it?" "I should say so," answered the mechanical expert. "Getting up an invention isn't so hard, but the ingenuity required to get it on the market is enormous."

CUPIDS SHOCK BROOKLYN.

Prudish People Have Draperies Put on Frescoes.

New York.—Right in the middle of this warm, uncomfortable weather the little boys and girls who decorate the ballroom in the new Academy of Music building in Brooklyn will be lusted into sandstone aprons, granite swimming tanks and plaster of paris gowns-me-ups because vigilant stockholders in the academy discovered that their money was being spent on frescoes they deemed too frisky for a room in which young Brooklyn society is to dance next winter.

Lowell M. Palmer, chairman of the building committee, called on Herts & Tallant, the architects, and told them he had received complaints. Mr. Herts said the child figures would not lose anything in art, and that a microscope would be necessary to detect the added draperies. The figures were designed by Hutter, St. Lanne and Peterson and put in place under the supervision of William De Leferts Dodge.

Artisans are already at work in the gorgeous ballroom dressing the little cupids and using putty for safety pins. The cupids submit to the process with all grace.

HEIRESS RENOUNCES SOCIETY.

Joins Salvation Army and Will Relieve Distress of Poor. Burlington, N. J.—Miss Marlon Woolman, a Vassar graduate, member of a wealthy and aristocratic family of this city, has renounced society to take up Salvation Army work and marry S. G. Hewitt, a former New York salesman, who abandoned a promising business career to become a Salvation Army officer.

The young man was stationed at Burlington when he met and won the heiress. Mrs. Woolman, upon learning of her daughter's romance, at first objected, but finding that transferring the dashing young worker to Paterson had not diminished her daughter's interest in him, finally gave her consent.

Miss Woolman and her mother are spending the summer at Ocean Grove, and it is said the marriage will take place there.

Mr. Hewitt has now been transferred back to Burlington, and it is understood that the bride will join the Salvation Army in her home town to assist her husband in his work, and the couple will spend their honeymoon preaching the gospel and relieving the distress of the poor.

BOTH NATIVES OF OLD SCOTIA.

Russian Marshal and Turkish Vizier Hailed from Kirkcaldy. In the year 1793 the Russians and Turks, weary of war, commissioned two plenipotentiaries—on the Russian side Marshal Gen. Keith, on the side of the Turks the grand vizier of the sultan—to make peace. The two plenipotentiaries met and carried on protracted negotiations through interpreters. When all was satisfactorily settled the plenipotentiaries rose to take formal leave of each other—the marshal making his bow with his hat in his hand, and the grand vizier, his salaam with his turban on his head. These ceremonies of leaving taking over, the grand vizier suddenly straightened himself, and to the marshal's utter amazement, marched up to him, gripped him affectionately by the hand, and in the very broadest Scotch cried: "Dinna be surprised, man; I'm frae the same country as yourself. Weel I mind seeing you and your brother, when boys, passing by to the school at Kirkcaldy."

"Why, who—who are you?" gasped the marshal, staggering back in his bewilderment.

"I am grand vizier of the sultan of Turkey, but—my father was beliman o' Kirkcaldy!"

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We have 5,000 tubular Fence Posts, 7 ft. long, 2 in. diameter, made from selected second hand pipe and tubing; machine cleaned, painted and fitted with our patent malleable iron clamps that hold any kind of wire. Cheaper than wood posts. We will sell these while they last, 28c each.

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THE GENERAL'S TERM OF OFFICE. By MONTGOMERY B. PICKETT. (Copyright, by Shortstory Pub. Co.)

By his excellency's private secretary the effect that he was directed by the governor to say finally that he could not interfere, and that the law must take its full course.

NOT AN AFFAIR OF THE HEART. Lovelike Altitude, But One in Which Cupid Had No Part.

WHY JOHN LEFT THE SEANCE. Communications Proffered Threatened to Be Too Personal.

HORSES AND MULES. JACKS AND JENNETS. FOR SALE. Registered Shropshire sheep, Yearlings and lambs for sale.



LITTLE WIFE DROVE HIM HOME. Downfall of Burly Anarchist Saved Day for Reporter.

Gen. Bingham's reference to the professional "reds" as cowards recalls the experience of a New York Tribune reporter who went to a Fourth street saloon on the day following Johann Moos's first appearance in Cooper Union.

The Romance of Helium. Another chapter has been added to the romantic history of the "sun element" by the brief telegram to Prof. Dewar from Prof. Kamerlingh Onnes of Leyden announcing that the latter has succeeded in converting helium into a solid.

American Life in the Open. Nor is it only in the field of social gossip that America insists upon and always obtains the fullest publicity.

BROUGHT THE DINNER DISHES. Young Man's Action Astonished the Hotel Clerk.

A Silver Lining. Last summer I stayed overnight at a hotel in a town so small that the town marshal keeps the postoffice, department store, undertaking establishment, flour and feed and furniture emporium all under one roof.

Buy Direct From the Factory. If you are in need of a Stock Saddle or a Set of Harness we would be pleased to send you our 104-page Catalogue of these goods. We simply wish to demonstrate to you that we have got prices on our Saddles and Harness that will save you money.

LOVE FOR BALL SAVED BANK. Director Does Not Claim Credit for Financial Acumen.

The visitor asked to see Al G. Fields, the minister. The hotel clerk indicated a large dignified man who wore bow spectacles.

Swallowed a Lion. The case of a bird swallowing a lion whole—the latter being afterward rescued alive—is what happened at the Earl's Court zoo in London lately.

Appalling Cost of Warfare. Victor and Vanquished Are Alike in Dire Financial Straits.

Sweet Fern Cure for Ivy Poison. We have found that the common sweet fern which grows in every old pasture lot in New England makes a tea which will relieve the itch and pain of ivy poisoning within an hour or two.

A City and Its Press. In some respects a modern city resembles a vast commercial house. In commerce advertisement is the secret of success.

THE GENERAL'S TERM OF OFFICE (Continued). "Gentlemen," he said, lifting his hand, "gentlemen—friends" he implied.

The Argument of Gold. A man who is furnished with arguments from the mint will convince his antagonist much sooner than one who draws them from reason and philosophy.

The Real Thing. "How do I know that you love me?" "I walked all the way down Main street this evening to propose."

"Gentlemen," he said, lifting his hand, "gentlemen—friends" he implied. "Most of you have known me since your boyhood. Is there one of you who can say that I have ever left undone a duty to my state, to my country, or to my fellow-man? But, gentlemen, and his voice rang with determination, as sheriff of this county, as one who loves his duty as he sees it, who loves the law of his land, and as a humble Christian who hopes to meet his God, I refuse to execute this innocent man!"

Signs of Precocity. First Magazine Editor—I believe my youngster is cut out for an editor. Second Editor—Why so? First Editor—Everything he gets his hands on he runs and throws into the waste-basket.—Lippincott's.

ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS COMPANY. ST. JOSEPH, MO. We are in the Market every day for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

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HAWAII BIDS FOR SETTLERS.

Hawaii is making a strong bid for white settlers and the manifold attractions of the Pacific Paradise will be given a comprehensive display at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition in Seattle next summer.

MIGHT AS WELL MOVE IT.

If there is any land in St. Joseph territory that is not thoroughly soaked after this six-day siege of snow and rain it should be moved over into a prohibition district. It will never become acclimated to the wet-belt.

GREAT YIELDER.

The banana produces the largest yield of any plant. An acre in bananas will produce forty-four times more by weight than the potato, and 133 times more than wheat. The banana is the bread of the tropics and one of the most nutritious products known.

FEWER PEA-FED LAMBS.

Lamb feeding operations in the San Luis valley, Colorado, will be on a restricted scale this season. Frosts came before the peas were ripened, badly damaging their feeding value. Some estimates place the number of lambs to be fed in this district as 60 per cent less than usual.

GOT BIG ACTION.

Just for a starter the crop killer got action last week that presages awful things for the winter in the range countries. At one fell swoop of his lead pencil he froze 20,000 sheep to death in New Mexico. He also killed off a few herdsmen up in the Medicine Hat country, but has not yet reported on the mortality among sheep and cattle.

HAPPY HABITAT OF ALFALFA.

Those who have known alfalfa longest and best are the ones who esteem it most highly; in fact, very few who have once raised or used it as a feed are satisfied to be without it, and as a rule they contemplate an enlarged acreage and increased use. The marvelous fact connected with this plant so old in agriculture is that it comes, as it does, so many at the beginning of the twentieth century as an agricultural revelation. Kansas seems to be its happy habitat.

MAKES BOTH RICH.

Wherever alfalfa grows the land is not only enriched but the growers as well, for it not only fills the soil with valuable plant-food, but as hay and pasture it brings large returns that substantially increases the owner's bank account. Through its wonderful root-system alfalfa restores, enriches and improves rather than depletes the soil, to the great benefit of other succeeding crops. It makes poor land good, and good land better.

HEN HATCHES QUEER CHICKS.

A Texas doctor while hunting last summer discovered a nest full of eggs on a sand bar. He took them home and placed them under a hen showing maternal inclinations. A few days later there was great commotion in the poultry yard. Investigating, the doctor found the hen gazing at her offspring, a lively alligator, 6 inches long. This one was removed and the hen resumed her duties until 26 of the reptiles had been hatched. Pity there are no alligators in Kansas, else Secretary Coburn might have incorporated this story in his recently published book telling of the wonderful accomplishments of the hen in the Sunflower state.

RECUPERATION WILL BE EASIER.

Recuperation will be more easily effected in the hog market after the big run this year that, because of steadily improving financial and industrial conditions, says the Chicago Live Stock World. If the winter mutton crop is short, pork must make good the deficiency. When eastern hogs are run weighty stuff will be wanted for the trade in that direction and a hundred or more small killers east of Indiana will become clamorous for hogs. What happened last year affords no criterion whatever. The market of the first few months of 1909 promises to be radically different from that of the same period of 1908.

ALFALFA FEEDING.

Chas. W. Burkett: Alfalfa has become well nigh indispensable to the live stock growers of the middle west. From comparative obscurity it has come into prominence during the past ten or fifteen years in a manner never before equalled by another known plant. In Kansas alone the acreage of alfalfa has increased from 34,333 acres in 1891 to 615,000 acres in 1906, Jewell county alone having 42,000 acres. While especially adapted to the conditions of what was formerly known as the semi-arid regions its great value as a feeding crop for all kinds of stock has been the means of introducing it over practically the whole of the southwest and those who have had the greatest experience with its use are the loudest in its praise. In all sections of this territory, where cattle and sheep are finished for market, alfalfa is the only roughage ever used to any extent. It is greedily eaten by all classes of farm animals and is most valuable food for all purposes. The steer feeders and mutton producers of Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska would be lost without it, and as a means of putting pork upon the market at a low cost it cannot be excelled.

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"Munsing" the Underwear for Women "Munsing" the Underwear for Children

Many years of selling the Munsing Underwear and thousands of customers who come back and INSIST on Munsing is enough to convince most anybody that there must be a reason. We've compared the Munsing with others and unhesitatingly can say there's none better made anywhere, by anybody. You not only buy Munsing for less money, but you get a better fitting garment and a better made garment than is shown by any dealer at any price. Rather strong statement, but we can back it up with liberal testimony. The makers guarantee the Munsing to be

Sensible, Serviceable, Satisfactory Underwear

and every customer to whom we sell this brand heartily endorses the guaranty as right—proven by actual test and worth. We are sole agents in St. Joseph for Munsing Underwear for Ladies and Children. In quality the Munsing is fine enough for the most fastidious and yet priced to meet the slenderest pocketbooks. The yarns used are the best that can be secured. As for fit—customers are fond of saying that Munsing "fits like the skin"—fits so easily, so perfectly, that the underwear is scarcely felt. A much appreciated fact by those who generally find that the underwear of other makes has a tendency to fit in rather a "bunchy" manner after the second or third washing. But we could write a page about the good points of Munsing. We've yet to hear the first complaint. There will be a special showing in this store this week of

The Always Satisfying "Munsing"



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IN WOMAN'S REALM

Try This for Headache.

A simple cure for a headache is one-fourth teaspoonful of baking soda dissolved in a glass of water; if soda is not at hand cream of tartar is just as good.

Sew Buttons on Both Sides.

Bobby going to school's hard on his buttons, but if his mother would remember to sew a small button on the wrong side at the same time the big button goes on the right side there would be less trouble, as this acts as a pull to the outside button and keeps the cloth intact.

Poison Ivy Remedy.

A simple and effectual remedy for ivy poison is sweet spirits of nitre. Bathe the affected parts two or three times during the day and next morning scarcely any trace of poison will be found. Have tried this with excellent results.

Blouse Styles Change.

There is a decided change in blouses—especially in the sleeves which are longer and tighter than they have been for several years and have scarcely any fullness whatsoever at the top. This, of course, takes away much of the stiffness and attractiveness of the blouse and makes it more on the severe style, not so becoming to every woman.

On the Simple Morning Blouse.

Whether it be of the lingerie type or of tulle, of satin, of crepe she ching, the sleeves are all of the same character. The favorite blouse for winter wear promises to be made of soft liberty satin in white or in the same color as the suit with which it is worn, or, if desired, it may be of French crepe.

For Tender Feet.

Tender feet often are caused by wearing stockings too thin for the weight of the shoe, and of course an ill shaped shoe or one not sufficiently porous to admit the escape of perspiration also will cause tender feet. Never wear patent leather shoes. Try rubbing the soles of your feet with vinegar. At night soak your feet in bran and water or salt water. Let them remain in the foot bath fully half an hour. You will find nothing more restful for your tired feet than the salt foot bath.

Brief Household Hints.

Keep all the kitchen utensils in one place and a small one at that. It will save time and steps.

Don't throw away your scraps of velvet. They can be used as cleaners for all sorts of things.

Alcohol and whiting make a good silver polish and are excellent for polishing plate glass and mirrors.

Olive oil will remove tar stains from dress goods. Wash afterward with white soap and tepid water.

New lamp wicks, if boiled in vinegar and thoroughly dried before using, will not smell bad when burning.

A weak solution of turpentine poured down the water pipes once a week will drive the water bugs away.

Rub the white spots made by wet or hot dishes on your polished tables with spirits of camphor. It will remove them.

A teaspoonful of butter put into the water in which vegetables are boiling will prevent them from bubbling over.

Sweet apples will cook better and have a more delicious flavor if a little lemon juice or pure cider vinegar is added.

If lettuce is kept for several hours it should be laid on a wet towel and placed on the cellar floor or in the refrigerator.

When washing pongee silk never

write it at all. Simply hang it on the line and let the water drip out. Iron with a warm iron when dry.

If the sink pipe is clogged remove the strainer and insert the hose into it and turn the water on full force. In almost all cases it cleans the pipe.

All hard to fry fritters and doughnuts must be sizzling hot before putting in the batter.

Black leaf mixed with vinegar will be found to give a specially good polish to the kitchen stove.

Alcohol and whiting make a good silver polish which is also excellent for polishing plateglass mirrors.

Ripe tomatoes can be cooked in butter, and a cupful of spaghetti added will make a tempting dish for luncheon.

When scalding milk if you don't wish the cream to rise on it, pour it into a jug as soon as scalded, and stand the jug into a bowl of cold water.

Economy in Dress.

A woman whose income is limited and whose suits usually last at least two seasons has applied herself with diligence to making her slowly acquired wardrobe homogeneous. She selects a "ground color," which may be blue, black, brown or gray, as fancy and style dictate, one which she knows is becoming to her, and keeps this in mind whenever she goes shopping. Her suits, extra skirts, hats, gloves and little "notions" are bought with this color scheme in view. In this way she is able to vary her costume at little expense by making different combinations. For instance, her house skirt with its dip and her round lined street skirt both match one jacket.

Beckram Hat Band.

The next time you make a hat, run an inch-wide strip of buckram around the lower part of the crown of the wire hat frame, before it is covered with the material, so that you may have something "to pin to." Comparatively few milliners know about this little hatband, but it makes a great difference in the wearing qualities of the hat, and helps to keep the shape of the frame, which is otherwise wise almost certain to spread out and grow one-sided under constant wear.

Mayonnaise Dressing.

The following is a good recipe for mayonnaise dressing: One cup vinegar, one-half cup water, one tablespoonful sugar, one of salt, one large tablespoonful of butter. Put all in one dish. Upon boiling add one table-spoon corn starch and yolks of two eggs well beaten. Boil one minute. This makes about a pint of dressing. When ready to use it, take equal parts of dressing and sweet cream. This will keep for weeks in a cold place. Keep well covered.

Veal Soup.

Take one and one-half pounds of veal; cook as you would for any other soup. Cut up good sized onion. When thoroughly cooked take out a bowl of the broth and partly cool. Then into this bowl beat one egg; then turn back into other broth. Season to taste. This will serve six people. You will find excellent soup. Few people can detect it from chicken soup.

Egg Test.

Place each end of egg against cheek or lips. If both ends are same temperature the eggs are not fresh. If one end is warmer, the egg is fresh. You will find one end of a good egg always warmer, even when taken out of the ice.

THE SAME FAMILY.

Lippincott's: An official of the department of commerce and labor, who had been directed by his chief to draw up a summary of the conclusions of certain distinguished authorities on engineering met with disaster not long ago, when he had occasion to refer to certain statements of A. R. Colquhoun, the British engineer.

The official had been told that after Mr. Colquhoun's name there should be placed the letters "M. I. C. E." (Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers).

TODAY AND 14 YEARS AGO.

Purchasing Power of Corn Increased Many Fold.

Congressman Ed Madison tells a story in his campaign speeches that ought to make even the old goddess of prosperity smile. He recounts the fact that back in 1894, and for two years after, corn sold in Kansas for 10 cents a bushel. In other words, a man had to raise a bushel of corn for the price of a shave. Today corn is selling at 70 cents a bushel.

Back in '94 a farmer bought a farm wagon in Hutchinson for \$50. It was a good farm vehicle, and the farmer was of the kind who took care of his property. The other day he came back to the same Hutchinson dealer and said he wanted to buy another wagon just like the one he got in '94. "It was a good one," he said. "That's the reason I want another. How much are you going to charge me?"

The dealer reflected a moment and then asked: "I think you paid \$50 for that wagon, didn't you?"

"That's right," said the farmer.

"It will cost you \$70 now," said the dealer.

Distinctly surprised, the farmer began to object and then demanded the reason.

"Well," said the dealer, "the material, like lumber and iron and steel, has advanced in price and it costs me more now to buy them. The tariff probably has something to do with it, too."

"At the mention of the word 'tariff' the farmer went straight up in the air. He began to expound against the theory of the whole thing.

The dealer let him run along a while and then asked again: "Say, when you bought that wagon from me in '94, I think you paid for it in corn, if I remember rightly, didn't you?"

"I did," said the farmer, "but what has that got to do with it?"

"You had to give me 600 bushels of corn for that wagon, didn't you?" asked the dealer again.

"I did," said the farmer, after recalling in his own mind that corn was only selling at 10 cents a bushel in those days.

"Tell you what to do," said the dealer, "you bring me in 600 bushels of corn tomorrow, and I'll give you this wagon—"

"Well, say, hold on—" began the farmer.

"The dealer interrupted him in turn. "But that isn't all," he said. "In addition to the wagon I'll let you and your wife go over in the warehouse and pick out a survey. Then you go and pick out the best self-binder in the shop. And—"

"Here, wait a minute—" started the farmer.

"I'm not through yet," said the dealer. "When your wife comes in I'll let her go into the hardware department and pick out the best range we have. And just for good measure, suppose you tell your wife that she can also pick out enough kitchen utensils to entirely refurnish your kitchen. Now I'll just give you that—all of that for 600 bushels of corn. In '94 the same amount of corn got you just the wagon. That's a fair proposition, isn't it?"

The farmer was stunned.

"I'll just work this out in figures and show you what you are getting," continued the dealer. "We'll put the wagon down at \$70; the self-binder at \$125, and that'll get you a beauty; the survey at \$125; the kitchen range at \$80, and that certainly ought to be a peach; and the kitchen utensils at \$20, and that ought to buy a few. Add that together and you have \$420.

Multiply 600 bushels of corn at 70 cents a bushel and you have \$420.

The farmer dug up his \$70 for the wagon without saying another word and motioned to the dealer to join him at the cigar stand for a "smoke."

PORK CURETS.

The average hog today, in popular cuts, should run about as follows: Hams, 12.02 per cent; picnic, 8 per cent; pork loins, \$27 per cent; clear bellies, 12.36 per cent; butts, 3 per cent; rendered lard, 24.50 per cent. Take the market price and figure it out and see what a hog brings on this basis.

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. Possessing all of these essential features, we solicit your patronage, offering prompt and courteous service.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$800,000.00

Blacklegoids

Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination for the prevention of

BLACKLEG IN CATTLE

NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STAIN 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 injection free of cost. See our prospectus of 1907.

TRANSIT HOUSE

ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

FINEST STOCKMEN'S HOTEL IN THE COUNTRY

Line 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.

SHAMROCK WHISKEY

Is Distilled for Medicinal Purpose From Rye and Barley Malt.

Age, ten years. No fuel oil, no drugs. Prices, 60 per quart, \$10 per doz.; 50 per half dozen quart bottles, or \$1 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. References: National Bank St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, MO. M. J. SHERIDAN, New Telephone 340. Importer and Dealer in Wines and Liquors.

Lightning Portable WAGON AND STOCK Scale

All above ground. Steel frame, only 3 inches high. Octagon levers. Tool steel bearings. Compound beam. Most accurate and durable. Write for catalog and price.

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS COMPANY, 608 Mill Street - Kansas City, Mo.

DRY FARMING ONIONS.

Forty Acre Tract in Falfurrias Country Under Campbell System.

Falfurrias, Tex., Oct. 26.—Edward Hart, of Hart & Grosh, gardeners, is preparing to put forty acres of Bermuda onions under the Campbell dry farming system.

So far as is known here this is the largest crop of nonirrigated onions ever attempted in south Texas. Mr. Hart's work will be observed with much interest by onion growers throughout the Texas Bermuda belt. He is confident from experiments made last year that irrigation is not essential to the growing of high class onions. He expects to demonstrate a theory that onions can be grown at the great saving of expenses, by conservation of the natural rainfall, and the proper cultivation of the soil.

The land on which this crop is to be grown was broken after a good shower in June. It was harrowed very thoroughly, and partially packed by means of a disc harrow with the discs turned straight. No weeds have been permitted to grow or even come up on the land, which has been kept at all times in a fine state of cultivation, or as "Proof," Campbell expresses it, "tight. Although it has been an unusually dry summer the soil from about four inches of the surface down to clay is thoroughly moist, and Mr. Hart says with one good rain he can store enough moisture to carry his onion crop through the winter and almost to maturity.

The crop will be planted in single rows twenty inches apart, so that it can be worked with mule power cultivators. The seed will be planted in the field instead of a seed bed as usual, and the crop will be thinned to a stand instead of transplanted. Mr. Hart figures that the saving in cost of cultivation, transplanting and irrigation, practically guarantees him a good profit on the crop. He will keep accurate data on his operations for the benefit of the onion growing fraternity.

ARCTIC FARMING

Most Remarkable Farm in World Located Near Arctic Circle.

HOT WATER IS UTILIZED

Vegetables Grow as if by Magic and Attain Enormous Size in Short Time.

Suburban Life: What is perhaps the most remarkable farm in the world is located in Alaska, on a small tributary of the Tanana river, only 125 miles south of the Arctic circle. It is owned and managed by J. P. Karshner.

Hot-Water Farms. The hot-water farmer has seventy hens. He has also six fine pigs. His potatoes this year will be one hundred tons, at three hundred and fifty bushels to the acre.

Too Heavy for Mail. Last year he sent to the agricultural station at Sitka by registered mail at a surprisingly early date a box containing a cucumber, a stalk of rhubarb, two potatoes and a carrot.

Essentials of a Great Man. You can not substitute any epithet for great, when you are talking of great men.

Poor Bobby! "My son," said Bobby's father, "you should always remember and emulate the busy bee."

Birthplace of the Icebergs. We might call Greenland the world's ice box. If you glance at the map you will see that the state of New York, large as it seems to us, is not over one-twentieth of the size of Greenland.

Shot Out. The Rev. Mr. Waters—Look at Bill Burley, for instance. It was the demon rum that made him the one-eyed, low-browed sot that he is today.

Uses of a London Church. The church of All Hallows, London, England, presents a strange appearance every morning. The building is opened early for the accommodation of girls and women who arrive in the city by the "workmen's" trains.

When the Old Lady Wilted. Florist's Simple Explanation as to His "Remarkable" Plant. With a firm tread and a masterful air a lady strode into the shop of a London florist.

BURN THE STALKS

Southern Cotton Growers are Urged to Burn Over All Their Fields.

TO STAMP OUT BALL WEEVIL

Burning an Insurance Against Loss Next Year, Opinion of Dr. Hunter.

Dallas, Texas, Oct. 26.—Dr. W. D. Hunter, in charge of the southern field crop and tick investigations, said recently that in order to make any material progress in exterminating boll weevil it would be necessary for the farmers to act immediately by burning all stalks left in the field.

Reasons for Destroying Stalks. Dr. Hunter gave four reasons why the stalks should be destroyed in the fall, which are as follows:

1. Fall destruction prevents absolutely the development of the multitude of weevils which would otherwise become adult within a few weeks of the time of hibernation.

2. A proper manipulation of the stalks will bring about the destruction of a great majority of the weevils which are already adult.

3. It has been shown conclusively that the bulk of the weevils which survive the winter are those which reach maturity late in the season.

4. Clearing of the field in the fall makes it possible to practice fall plowing, which is not only the proper procedure in any system of cotton raising, but also greatly facilitates the early planting of the crop the following spring.

Human Pin cushions. "I was in an uptown tearoom where the scenery is all out of proportion to the amount served you," said a New York clubman.

Rest Cure in England. "Sleep and be beautiful! Rest and preserve your charms!" That is what wise Englishwomen are saying to themselves nowadays.

Essentials of a Great Man. You can not substitute any epithet for great, when you are talking of great men.

Poor Bobby! "My son," said Bobby's father, "you should always remember and emulate the busy bee."

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Uses of a London Church. The church of All Hallows, London, England, presents a strange appearance every morning. The building is opened early for the accommodation of girls and women who arrive in the city by the "workmen's" trains.

Magnificent Showing Ladies' Suits

In the Newest Strictly Tailored and Fancy Modeled Designs

Sample Tailored Skirts

Just Received 50 Skirts, made in two of the most approved gored models, trimmed with self strappings and buttons.

Interesting Coat News

Yesterday's express brought us over 100 Ladies' Coats, in the very latest models, at a range of prices extending from \$7.50 to \$58.50.

The materials are fancy mixtures, broadcloths, kerseys and chevots, black and all new colors. Select your coat from this lot and have it absolutely correct in material, style and price.

Blankets and Comforts

Buell's 11-4 All-Wool Single Blankets, in checks, cardinal, gray and tan combinations, assorted brown, pink and blue borders, regular \$2.50 value, sale price \$1.98

100 Pairs Buell's 11-4 Tan Mixed Wool Blankets, with blue or pink borders, regular \$4.50 value, sale price, per pair \$3.50

Fine Soft Silkline Comforts, full 72x84 inches, covered with pretty flowered silkline on both sides, and filled with pure white "Snow Flake" batting, light in weight but very warm, worth \$2.35, sale price \$1.85

Ladies' Underwear

Ladies Fine Ribbed Wool Mixed Vests and Pants—In pure white and natural; vests high neck and long sleeves; pants ankle length, French belt, side buttoned; sizes, 4, 5 and 6 price, each \$1.75

Ladies' Pure White Cotton Ribbed Vests and Pants—Vest high neck and long sleeves; pants ankle length, side buttoned, French belt; sizes, 4, 5 and 6, price \$1.00, or, each, 35c

Advertisement for Townsend and Wyatt Dry Goods Co. featuring Ladies' Suits, Skirts, Coats, Blankets, and Underwear. Includes an illustration of a woman in a long dress and hat.

CHARLES F. BOOHER Democratic Candidate for Congress

DURING Mr. Booher's tenure of this high office he has proven his loyalty to St. Joseph and Buchanan county, and his rare ability has placed him high in the estimation of his legislative associates at Washington.

The city of St. Joseph and Buchanan county, especially, should reward him with a handsome majority, to repay in a small measure the good he has accomplished for this section.

A vote for CHARLES F. BOOHER means a vote for your own interest.

Various small advertisements and notices including: Cabin can be bought cheap, How long do bank notes live?, The Magic of Odd Numbers, The Peak of Tenerife, and several other local notices.

OFFICIAL BALLOT.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

CANDIDATES FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

(Draw a line through all the names you do not wish to vote for.)

JOSEPH WINGATE FOLK.
VICTOR GERHARDT.
WILLIAM JOEL STONE.

For Presidential Electors:
At Large:

SAMUEL N. DICKEY.

At Large:
MARCEAS E. BENTON.

1st District:
JOHN F. BEAL.

2nd District:
STONEWALL JACKSON JONES.

3rd District:
RUBEN W. STECKMAN.

4th District:
WALTER H. ROBINSON.

5th District:
JAMES M. CALLAHAN.

6th District:
FRANK M. WOOLDRIDGE.

7th District:
HORACE F. BLACKWELL.

8th District:
WILLIAM HIRTH.

9th District:
JAMES O. ALLISON.

10th District:
JOSEPH PAULY.

11th District:
WILLIAM ROBINSON.

12th District:
LAWRENCE P. DALEY.

13th District:
WILLIAM H. EDGAR.

14th District:
WILLIAM H. MILLER.

15th District:
JACOB M. LONG.

16th District:
WILLIAM W. BRANNOCK.

For Governor:
WILLIAM S. COWHERD.

For Lieutenant-Governor:
WILLIAM R. PAINTER.

For Secretary of State:
CORNELIUS BOACH.

For State Auditor:
JOHN P. GORDON.

For State Treasurer:
JAMES COWGILL.

For Attorney-General:
ELLIOTT W. MAJOR.

For Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner:
JOHN A. KNOTT.

For Judge of Supreme Court:
WALTER W. GRAVES.

JAMES ELLISON.

For Judge Kansas City Court of Appeals:
CHARLES F. BOOHER.

FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—(Fixing the pay of members of the General Assembly at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum.)—YES.

FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—(Fixing the pay of members of the General Assembly at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum.)—NO.

SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—(Authorizing county courts and township boards to levy a special tax not exceeding twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation to be used for road and bridge purposes.)—YES.

SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—(Authorizing county courts and township boards to levy a special tax not exceeding twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation to be used for road and bridge purposes.)—NO.

THIRD CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—(Concerning the initiative and referendum; providing that eight per cent of the voters in each of at least two-thirds of the congressional districts in the State, by petition, can compel the submission of any measure for enactment by popular vote of the people; and that either the legislative assembly or five per cent of the voters in each of at least two-thirds of the congressional districts in the State can compel legislative enactments to be referred to the people for rejection or adoption.)—YES.

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FOURTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—(Increasing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court from seven to nine; providing for the appointment of two judges by the Governor upon the adoption of this amendment, to hold office until January 1, 1911; creating a new division and fixing the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court and Courts of Appeals to be the same as now provided for Judges of the St. Louis Court of Appeals.)—YES.

FOURTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—(Increasing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court from seven to nine; providing for the appointment of two judges by the Governor upon the adoption of this amendment, to hold office until January 1, 1911; creating a new division and fixing the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court and Courts of Appeals to be the same as now provided for Judges of the St. Louis Court of Appeals.)—NO.

FIFTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—(Providing for the separation of the sources of State and local revenue; establishing local option for the counties and municipalities of the State in the selection of the subjects of taxation; for local purposes, the real and personal property within their jurisdiction; discontinuing the general property tax upon real and personal property for State purposes.)—YES.

FIFTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—(Providing for the separation of the sources of State and local revenue; establishing local option for the counties and municipalities of the State in the selection of the subjects of taxation; for local purposes, the real and personal property within their jurisdiction; discontinuing the general property tax upon real and personal property for State purposes.)—NO.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CANDIDATES FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

(Draw a line through all the names you do not wish to vote for.)

JOSEPH E. BLACK.
CHAUNCEY IVISS FULLEY.
JOHN KENNETH.
EDWARD C. KERENS.
JOHN G. MCKINLEY.
JACOB FREDERICK SCHMITTHER.

For Presidential Electors:
At Large:

THOMAS B. MARKS.

At Large:
HENRY W. KIEL.

1st District:
JOHN S. NEULAN.

2nd District:
MARION G. EUBANKS.

3rd District:
JOHNSTON K. MC LAIN.

4th District:
WILLIAM C. FLEMING.

5th District:
CYRUS CRANE.

6th District:
JAMES F. RHODES.

7th District:
WILLIAM T. BIGBEE.

8th District:
SAMUEL KELLER.

9th District:
ROBERT N. PAYNE.

10th District:
GEORGE W. LETTERMAN.

11th District:
J. LAWRENCE MAURAN.

12th District:
LEO BASSIEUR.

13th District:
DAVID M. TESREAU.

14th District:
MANCIE E. MORROW.

15th District:
JESSE L. ELIFF.

16th District:
WM. DIFFENDERFER.

For Governor:
HERBERT S. HADLEY.

For Lieutenant-Governor:
JACOB F. GMELICH.

For Secretary of State:
JOHN E. SWANGER.

For State Auditor:
JESSE A. TOLEBERTON.

For State Treasurer:
WILBUR F. MARING.

For Attorney-General:
FRANK B. FULKERSON.

For Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner:
WILLIAM W. WILDER.

For Judge of Supreme Court:
ARGUS COX.

For Judge Kansas City Court of Appeals:
ARCH B. DAVIS.

FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—(Fixing the pay of members of the General Assembly at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum.)—YES.

FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—(Fixing the pay of members of the General Assembly at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum.)—NO.

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FIFTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—(Providing for the separation of the sources of State and local revenue; establishing local option for the counties and municipalities of the State in the selection of the subjects of taxation; for local purposes, the real and personal property within their jurisdiction; discontinuing the general property tax upon real and personal property for State purposes.)—YES.

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PROHIBITION TICKET.

CANDIDATES FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

(Draw a line through all the names you do not wish to vote for.)

CHAS. E. STOKES.

For Presidential Electors:
At Large:

JOHN T. FIELD.

At Large:
JAMES M. RITCHEY.

1st District:
WILLIAM S. MILLER.

2nd District:
WILLIAM SISON.

3rd District:
WILLIAM A. CROUCH.

4th District:
SAMUEL S. ALLEN.

5th District:
WILLARD MORRIS.

6th District:
JOHN M. VAUGHN.

7th District:
RICHARD T. POND.

8th District:
EDWARD M. CALVIN.

9th District:
ROBERT B. SWIFT.

10th District:
DERRICK S. WEBSTER.

11th District:
HENRY JONES.

12th District:
JOHN O. ROLFE.

13th District:
EDWARD OWERS.

14th District:
HENRY SPERLING.

15th District:
DAVID W. CROW.

16th District:
SAMUEL L. HARDIN.

For Governor:
HERMAN P. FARIS.

For Lieutenant-Governor:
MONTA I. PAYNE.

For Secretary of State:
JAMES P. BOTTS.

For State Auditor:
GEO. C. McLAUGHLIN.

For State Treasurer:
BISHOP O. TERRY.

For Attorney-General:
JAMES M. FULKERSON.

For Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner:
JAMES M. FULKERSON.

For Judge of Supreme Court:
JONATHAN P. OOR.

For Judge Kansas City Court of Appeals:
JONATHAN P. OOR.

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Peoples Party Ticket.

CANDIDATES FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

(Draw a line through all the names you do not wish to vote for.)

JOHN M. LONDON.

For Presidential Electors:
At Large:

JAMES H. HILLIS.

At Large:
PAUL DIXON.

1st District:
HENRY BRONSON.

2nd District:
HENRY W. JENKINS.

3rd District:
ULYSSES A. TOWNS.

4th District:
CHARLES L. MUNICH.

5th District:
WALLACE R. KIRK.

6th District:
A. C. DITTY.

7th District:
GEORGE A. CAMPBELL.

8th District:
D. E. BRUBAKER.

9th District:
JAMES M. BOYLE.

10th District:
W. M. BROWNSON.

11th District:
CHARLES LEONARD.

12th District:
L. R. TYLER.

13th District:
THEODORE FISSELL.

14th District:
OBADIAH HUDSON.

15th District:
J. H. POWERS.

16th District:
DOUGLAS J. PUCKETT.

For Governor:
WILLIAM A. DILLON.

For Lieutenant-Governor:
WILLIAM C. ADAMS.

For Secretary of State:
JAMES M. BURRUS.

For State Auditor:
C. L. ALEXANDER.

For State Treasurer:
F. W. LETSCHE.

For Attorney-General:
HENRY H. ARTZ.

For Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner:
JAMES W. RILEY.

For Judge of Supreme Court:
JAMES W. RILEY.

For Judge Kansas City Court of Appeals:
JAMES W. RILEY.

FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—(Fixing the pay of members of the General Assembly at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum.)—YES.

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OFFICIAL BALLOT.

Peoples Party Ticket.

establishing local option for the counties and municipalities of the State in the selection of the subjects of taxation; authorizing them to subject to taxation for local purposes, the real and personal property within their jurisdiction; discontinuing the general property tax upon real and personal property for State purposes.—NO.

INDEPENDENCE TICKET.

CANDIDATES FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR. (Draw a line through all the names you do not wish to vote for.) For Presidential Electors: At Large: J. L. WOODS-MERRILL.

SOCIALIST TICKET.

SIXTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—Providing that the indebtedness heretofore or hereafter incurred by any city containing not more than 30,000, nor less than 2,000 inhabitants, for the purchase or construction of water works, electric or other light plants, shall not be considered in determining the amount of indebtedness which may be incurred under the provisions of Section 12a of Article X of the Constitution of this State.—YES.

SOCIALIST LABOR TICKET.

establishing local option for the counties and municipalities of the State in the selection of the subjects of taxation; authorizing them to subject to taxation for local purposes, the real and personal property within their jurisdiction; discontinuing the general property tax upon real and personal property for State purposes.—NO.

OFFICIAL BALLOT.

NON PARTISAN TICKET.

CANDIDATES FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

(Draw a line through all the names you do not wish to vote for.)

For Presidential Electors:

At Large: _____
At Large: _____

1st District:

2nd District:

3d District:

4th District:

5th District:

6th District:

7th District:

8th District:

9th District:

10th District:

11th District:

12th District:

13th District:

14th District:

15th District:

For Governor:

For Lieutenant-Governor:

For Secretary of State:

For State Auditor:

For State Treasurer:

For Attorney-General:

For Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner:

For Judge of Supreme Court:

For Judge Kansas City Court of Appeals:

FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT:

FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT:

SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT:

establishing local option for the counties and municipalities of the State in the selection of the subjects of taxation; authorizing them to subject to taxation for local purposes, the real and personal property within their jurisdiction; discontinuing the general property tax upon real and personal property for State purposes.)—NO.

SIXTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—(Providing that the indebtedness heretofore or hereafter incurred by any city containing not more than 30,000, nor less than 2,000 inhabitants, for the purchase or construction of water works, electric or other light plants, shall not be considered in determining the amount of indebtedness which may be incurred under the provisions of Section 12a of Article X of the Constitution of this State.)—YES.

SIXTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—(Providing for a State tax of ten cents on the hundred dollars assessed valuation, said moneys to be apportioned in the several counties of the State as a permanent fund for public roads and highways.)—YES.

SEVENTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—(Providing for a State tax of ten cents on the hundred dollars assessed valuation, said moneys to be apportioned in the several counties of the State as a permanent fund for public roads and highways.)—NO.

EIGHTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—(Authorizing cities of 100,000 inhabitants or over to become indebted in excess of the amount provided in Section 12, Article X of the Constitution for the purpose of constructing or purchasing subways.)—YES.

EIGHTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—(Authorizing cities of 100,000 inhabitants or over to become indebted in excess of the amount provided in Section 12, Article X of the Constitution for the purpose of constructing or purchasing subways.)—NO.

For Representative in Congress:

For Judge Circuit Court Sixth Circuit Division No. 2:

For Judge Criminal Court:

For Representative First District:

For Representative Second District:

For Representative Third District:

For Representative Fourth District:

For County Judge First District:

For County Judge Second District:

For Prosecuting Attorney:

For Sheriff:

FRANK K. HULL.

For Assessor:

For Treasurer:

For Surveyor:

For Public Administrator:

For Coroner:

For Constable Agency Township:

For Constable Bloomington Township:

For Constable Center Township:

For Constable Crawford Township:

For Constable Jackson Township:

For Constable Lake Township:

For Constable Marion Township:

For Constable Platte Township:

For Constable Rush Township:

For Constable Tremont Township:

For Constable Wayne Township:

For Constable Washington Township:

For Registrar First Ward:

For Registrar Second Ward:

For Registrar Third Ward:

For Registrar Fourth Ward:

For Registrar Fifth Ward:

For Registrar Sixth Ward:

For Registrar Seventh Ward:

For Registrar Eighth Ward:

For Registrar Ninth Ward:

MANAGEMENT OF COWS.

County of Buchanan)
State of Missouri)
I hereby certify that the foregoing tickets are the official tickets to be voted at the election to be held on November 3, 1908, as shown by certificates of authentication on file in my office.
(Seal) STERLING PRICE SMITH,
Clerk of the County Court.

Care Should be Given Them in Fall and Winter Season.

It is a consolation that we are not obliged to imitate the methods adopted and practiced by our forefathers in regard to the management of the cows in the fall of the year. If they had been more considerate in regard to the comfort of their cows that did much toward swelling the total of the receipts for farm products and furnishing food and the comforts of life for the family we would not be hearing eminent men at the present time tell the tales of their hardships as little boys, when they were compelled to go to the distant fields in the early morning, when there was frost on the grass, for the cows, barefooted, and scarce them up so that they could warm their feet on the warm spot of ground where the cows had lain through the night, writes N. A. Ciapp in *Drovers Journal*.

But we do not need to go so far back as those that farmed before us to find people who do not give the cows the attention and consideration that they deserve, for there are plenty of farmers and dairymen who fail to make their cows comfortable and fail to feed regularly of such feeds as are necessary to sustain the cows and also to produce a good flow of milk. It is the indifferent ones that are complaining that keeping cows are not paying sufficiently; they are grumbling about the price not being high enough, instead of devising methods that will enable the cows to yield more milk and consequently swell the aggregate income. In most localities the prices for dairy products the last three or four years have certainly been high enough so that by keeping fairly good cows and giving them good management the dairy business has not only paid well but well for the feed, time and labor bestowed on them.

There are many who do not seem to realize that the modern, improved dairy cows that are the source of a liberal profit when properly handled are highly organized animals. They are extremely sensitive to extremes of heat and cold and are easily influenced to their detriment by surrounding physical conditions. The good cows are what should be termed of the nervous temperament; their comfort of body and mind has very much to do with their capabilities in producing milk.

After a warm spell of weather if there is a sudden change of temperature and there are cold nights and frosts, as there frequently are in the fall of the year, the milk cows feel it and there is a sudden falling off in the amount of milk produced. There is a sudden interruption in the process of the animal's life and part of the energies of the system that had been directed toward the production of milk is directed toward adapting the system to the new conditions. A cow cannot fortify to resist cold and keep up a maximum flow of milk.

Another thing that is not often considered is the cold, heating rains that quite frequently come during the fall of the year. If the cows are compelled to resist a drenching, cold rain for a whole night, or even a part of a day, they are extremely uncomfortable and when the rain ceases and the cold of hair dries it is rough and has a bad appearance. During and after the storm it is no wonder that there is a falling off in the supply of milk. A thoughtful, considerate man will not expect that cows can do their best if compelled to resist cold rainstorms.

For one who is keeping cows for what they can get out of them it is much cheaper to keep them in the stable during the cold, frosty nights than to suffer the inevitable loss of milk that is sure to follow where they are compelled to wander to any nook and corner that they can find to make themselves as comfortable as they can under the conditions. It is also more humane to keep the cows in the barn during rainy nights and even rainy days when the temperature is low than to allow them to become drenched and soaked in the rain. If one has any pride in the looks of their cows they will not like to see the rough coat. If one has an eye to his best interests he will see that to shelter the cows will be cheaper than to lose on the quantity of milk produced. Comfort is one of the prime essentials with the cows in order to enable them to do their best in the production of milk.


It is very evident to any one who gives the matter a little thought that the grass that has been frost bitten does not contain so much of the necessary food elements as it does when the weather is warm and it is growing luxuriantly. And again, when the cold weather of the fall comes on grass does not grow rapidly and often the pasture becomes insufficient to sustain the herd before we realize it. When the supply of milk drops off, then we begin to investigate and see that the feed is short.

The only safe way, if one wishes to keep up a constant flow of milk and keep the cows in good condition, is to plan to supply some good feed for the cows just at this time of the year. The conditions are sure to be with us and we should plan for them early in the season. I have in mind a man who has a large, excellent farm, whose cows do not exceed one-half the number that could be kept on his farm if he were to manage well, and yet he is complaining that his feed is short and the cows are not paying very well this year, although the price for milk is higher than ever before.

In my own experience I have never found anything better or cheaper to

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More Profit

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Produce.

HAMMOND PACKING COMPANY

Chicago, Ill.,
St. Joseph, Mo.

keep up the condition of the cows at this time of year than fodder corn. It is an easy matter to sow a patch after the field corn is planted, and by the time the pasture begins to fall or there is danger of frosts it will have developed pretty good ears and can be cut and used as needed as occasion requires. It is certainly cheap feed and can be supplied by a little effort. The ear corn and the green fodder, both of which is very palatable, are just what is needed to sustain the cows and keep up the flow of milk.

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