

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

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

Vol. XII, No. 60.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1908

LAST EDITION.

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DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 68 Car, 2,022 Cattle; 95 Cars, 7,839 Hogs; 6 Car, 1,121 Sheep.

STEER VALUES HOLD STEADY

More Useful Corn Fed Bees Here Than Usual, but Nothing Prime.

BUTCHER STUFF UNEVEN

Cows and Heifers Steady to 10c Lower—Bulls Unchanged—Veals Sell Steady—Good Feeders Steady to Strong; Stockers Moved Slowly, Tendency Weaker—Live Pork Values Steady to a Nickel Higher—Sheep Supply Light, Market Higher.

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.	Inc.
Cattle	471,506	545,958	74,693	74,693
Hogs	1,372,011	1,099,747	272,264	272,264
Sheep	623,385	707,703	84,318	84,318
Horses	20,065	28,808	8,743	8,743

LIVE STOCK IN SIGHT.

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

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	20,000	20,000	20,000
Kansas City	12,000	18,000	5,000
South Omaha	5,000	5,000	15,000
St. Joseph	2,000	7,000	1,100
East St. Louis	4,000	10,000	4,000

Totals: 47,000 Cattle, 70,000 Hogs, 48,000 Sheep

RECEIPTS BY CARS.

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

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. B. & Q. West	23	23	23
C. B. & Q. East	23	23	23
C. R. I. & P.	21	21	21
Great Western	21	21	21
Missouri Pacific	21	21	21
A. T. & S. F.	21	21	21

Total: 166

CATTLE.

Local Supplies About Same as Last Week—Steer Prices Hold Steady.

While receipts of cattle for the half week at five points show a shrinkage of 57,000 compared with last week the local supply for the same time is about the same, the figures for three days of this week are 193,000 against 105,000 for the like period last week.

In the local supply of today there were a few better cattle than have been here for some time, although the offering of fat steers was not large. Buyers were out in pretty good season and showed a willingness to operate on a basis of about steady prices in the face of the fact that outside markets were reported slow and lower. The market was finally established on this kind of a basis and a clearance effected at an early hour.

Clearing up of the weather has put dealers in more cheerful humor. The best cattle here were well bred steers that have been on feed for about seven months and were quite well fattened. They were such cattle as are selling at around \$6.75 in Chicago. They sold here at \$6.60. Other attractive steers of light and medium weight sold on a basis of \$5.00 to \$5.75 and were fully steady at recent advances. Common light kinds did not meet much favor and sold slowly at prices ranging from \$4.00 to \$4.75.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers.

	600	700	800	900	1,000
17 U D 1328	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00
19.....	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00
75.....	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00
1269	2.25	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

Signs of weakness were not lacking in this branch of the market today. In fact, late trading yesterday was on a slightly lower basis under unexpected liberal receipts. Only a moderate supply of cows and heifers was yarded early, but late trains swelled receipts materially. While there was a sprinkling of decent native dressed beef cows and desirable killing heifers, the bulk of offerings were on the common and medium order. There was little snap to the early trading, buyers holding off waiting to see the extent of the day's receipts before beginning operations. Best grades of cows and heifers sold about steady with the early market yesterday or a little stronger than the close of last week. On the other hand trade in the medium and inferior styles was of rather a slow character with prices for the day averaging about steady with Monday, or weak to 10c lower than yesterday.

There was no material change in the market for bulls. There was a fair run of calves on sale, including a few Panhandles. Values were steady.

Heifers.

	400	500	600	700	800
2.....	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00
3.....	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00
4.....	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00
5.....	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00
6.....	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00

Cows.

2.....	1145	3.50	2.....	1190	2.75
3.....	1181	3.50	3.....	1200	2.75
4.....	1229	3.35	4.....	1250	2.50
5.....	1170	3.30	5.....	1280	2.50
6.....	1180	3.25	6.....	1320	2.50
7.....	1048	3.25	7.....	1350	2.50
8.....	1040	3.15	8.....	1380	2.50
9.....	1040	3.10	9.....	1420	2.50
10.....	1048	3.10	10.....	1450	2.50
11.....	1048	3.10	11.....	1480	2.50
12.....	1048	3.10	12.....	1520	2.50
13.....	1048	3.10	13.....	1550	2.50
14.....	1048	3.10	14.....	1580	2.50
15.....	1048	3.10	15.....	1620	2.50
16.....	1048	3.10	16.....	1650	2.50
17.....	1048	3.10	17.....	1680	2.50
18.....	1048	3.10	18.....	1720	2.50
19.....	1048	3.10	19.....	1750	2.50
20.....	1048	3.10	20.....	1780	2.50
21.....	1048	3.10	21.....	1820	2.50
22.....	1048	3.10	22.....	1850	2.50
23.....	1048	3.10	23.....	1880	2.50
24.....	1048	3.10	24.....	1920	2.50
25.....	1048	3.10	25.....	1950	2.50
26.....	1048	3.10	26.....	1980	2.50
27.....	1048	3.10	27.....	2020	2.50
28.....	1048	3.10	28.....	2050	2.50
29.....	1048	3.10	29.....	2080	2.50
30.....	1048	3.10	30.....	2120	2.50
31.....	1048	3.10	31.....	2150	2.50
32.....	1048	3.10	32.....	2180	2.50
33.....	1048	3.10	33.....	2220	2.50
34.....	1048	3.10	34.....	2250	2.50
35.....	1048	3.10	35.....	2280	2.50
36.....	1048	3.10	36.....	2320	2.50
37.....	1048	3.10	37.....	2350	2.50
38.....	1048	3.10	38.....	2380	2.50
39.....	1048	3.10	39.....	2420	2.50
40.....	1048	3.10	40.....	2450	2.50

Bulls and Steers.

1.....	1480	3.25	1.....	1510	2.80
2.....	1440	3.00	2.....	1520	2.75
3.....	1510	2.90	3.....	1530	2.75

Veal Calves.

1.....	140	6.75	1.....	100	4.50
2.....	148	6.50	2.....	108	4.25
3.....	170	6.50	3.....	160	4.00
4.....	125	6.50	4.....	205	4.00
5.....	200	6.50	5.....	185	4.00
6.....	170	6.50	6.....	258	4.00
7.....	180	6.50	7.....	195	4.00
8.....	125	6.50	8.....	125	3.75
9.....	152	6.50	9.....	120	3.75
10.....	150	6.00	10.....	280	3.75
11.....	170	6.00	11.....	190	3.50
12.....	170	6.00	12.....	190	3.50
13.....	205	6.00	13.....	180	3.50
14.....	128	6.00	14.....	170	3.50
15.....	110	6.00	15.....	190	3.50
16.....	120	6.00	16.....	190	3.50
17.....	110	5.50	17.....	298	3.00
18.....	110	5.50	18.....	338	3.00
19.....	290	5.00	19.....	310	3.00
20.....	125	4.50	20.....	290	3.00

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

The run of cattle suitable for the stocker and feeder trade was not very large today. There was little change in the general condition of the market. Good fleshy feeders found favor with buyers, selling on a steady to strong basis. However, this class of material was scarce much to the disappointment of buyers. Inquiry for stockers showed no improvement and any change in prices in this line of trading was toward weakness. Even the better qualities were hard to move as speculators claim to have extreme difficulty in disposing of anything on the light weight order to country buyers. In the stocker division dealers are carrying a liberal number of light and medium weight stockers and outgoing trade in these classes is of small proportions.

The marketing of stock cows and heifers was rather small and trade was generally quoted steady.

CATTLE AND FEEDERS.

8.....	1085	4.00	8.....	1058	3.50
9.....	1058	3.85	9.....	717	3.50
10.....	990	3.60	10.....	717	3.50

Yearlings and Calves.

14.....	679	3.40	14.....	680	3.00
2.....	650	3.00	2.....	680	3.00

Feeding Cows and Stock Heifers.

1.....	520	3.00	4 Kan.	675	2.65
2.....	550	2.90	7.....	965	2.50
3.....	550	2.85	8.....	945	2.30
4.....	610	2.75	9.....	945	2.30

RANGERS—NATIVE DIVISION.

When the market opened this morning only a few loads of rangers, holdovers from yesterday, were in the pens. Some fifty cars arrived on belated trains. On the early market steers were scarce and sold at steady prices. Some 1151 lb Kansas wintered westerns sold at \$5.00.

Canners and cutters made up bulk of early supplies in the range division. Prices ruled weak to 10c lower. Best cows and heifers were unevenly steady to 10c lower. Calves were steady.

Good feeders sold steady, but stocker trade was dull.

Heifers.

4 T.....	687	2.75	8 T.....	560	2.70
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Cows.

3 Kan.	1090	3.25	24 T.....	815	3.50
1 Kan.	910	3.00	11 Kan.	955	2.40
4 T.....	912	3.00	68 T.....	788	2.40
30 T.....	873	2.90	33 T.....	783	2.40
7 T.....	985	2.75	47 T.....	784	2.35
11 T.....	840	2.65	45 T.....	741	2.30
19 T.....	810	2.65	17 T.....	736	2.25
22 T.....	823	2.65	8 Kan.	518	2.00

Bulls and Steers.

2 Kan.	1525	3.15
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Calves.

4 Kan.	120	5.75	14 Tex.	285	3.50
7 Tex.	308	3.75	7 Tex.	384	3.50

QUARANTINE DIVISION.

Several cars of pretty good steers were on sale in this division today. Trade was inclined to weakness.

Stocks.

Arkans., Okla.	177	1126	4.30
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Packers' Cattle Purchases.

Swift & Company	1,000
Nelson Morris Packing Co.	900
Hammond Packing Co.	800
Total	2,500

Packers' Purchases Yesterday.

Swift & Co.	944	2,072
Hammond	747	987
Morris	1,024	1,232
Total	2,715	4,291

Stock Cattle Purchases Yesterday.

Maxwell, Spayde & Co.	121
George Spencer	71
Charles Tramp	46
W. E. Kennedy	26
J. V. Atkins	25
W. R. Roundtree	22
M. H. Gillette	17
M. F. Donegan	10
W. J. James	6
P. W. Wright	6
Richard Sheehan	5
J. H. Milby	4
Joseph Baker	2
Country and order buyers	574
Total	935

HOGS.

Better Weather Helps Trade, Prices Steady to Nickel Higher.

Increasing supplies over first days of the week did not interfere with a good demand for hogs today and prices ruled steady to 5 cents higher with trade showing a good activity from the start. Supply at the local point for the half week is about 2,500 short compared with last week and at five points the total of 167,000 is 18,000 under figures of a week ago.

Quality of hogs was about the same.

2.....	490	4.00	2.....	728	3.40
3.....	450	3.75	3.....	728	3.25
4.....	485	3.75	4.....	815	3.25
5.....	442	3.80	5.....	775	3.05
6.....	460	3.80	6.....	775	3.05

as it has been coming, the proportion of light weights being large and ranged in prices necessarily wide. The market was not long in getting started with prices on the light and less desirable offerings holding steady while for more attractive quality the market was strong to 5 cents higher. Pigs were about steady at recent prices.

Prices ranged from \$5.10 to \$5.95, with the bulk selling at \$5.50 to \$5.80. The bulk yesterday sold at \$5.55 to \$5.75, a week ago at \$5.35 to \$5.60, a month ago at \$6.55 to \$6.75, a year ago at \$5.50 to \$5.60, two years ago at \$6.00 to \$6.55, three years ago at \$4.85 to \$4.95, four years ago at \$4.75 to \$4.95.

ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS. National Stock Yards, Ill., Oct. 28.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 4,000, including 600 Texas. Market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000. Market opened 5¢ to 10¢ lower, closing firm; top, 46.00; bulk, \$5.55 to \$5.75. Sheep—Receipts, 4,500. Market steady.

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET.

Today's cash values: Receipts, wheat, 4 cars; corn, 2 cars; oats, 1 car.	
No. 2 red	1 01 1/2 @ 1 02
No. 3 red	99 @ 1 01
No. 4 red	96 @ 98
No. 2 hard	95 @ 1 02
No. 3 hard	93 @ 1 02
No. 4 hard	90 @ 96

Wheat.

No. 2 white	66 @ 67 1/2
No. 3 white	65 1/2 @ 67
No. 4 white	60 @ 65
No. 2 corn	65 1/2 @ 67
No. 3 corn	65 @ 67 1/2
No. 4 corn	60 @ 65

Oats.

No. 2 white	45 @ 46
No. 3 white	45 @ 46
No. 2 oats	44 @ 45
Brans	91 @ 92
Corn chops	1 25 @ 1 30
Shorts	1 65 @ 1 15

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	Close
WHEAT	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
May	108 1/2	108 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
CORN	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
May	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
OATS	47 1/2	48	47 1/2	48	48
May	49 1/2	50	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
PORK	15.82	15.00	15.82	15.95	16.00
May	15.82	15.85	15.77	15.85	15.87
LARD	9.47	9.50	9.45	9.47	9.50
May					

THE STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

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If you do not receive your paper regularly, notify this office at once, so the matter may be regulated without delay.

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

Usual 20 per cent commission allowed postmasters, who are authorized to take subscriptions.

LOOK TO YOUR LAMB CHOPS.

The mutton supply is what should be concerning you the most just now.

LOOK FOR SETTLED WEATHER.

After about six more days it, at least, won't be foolish to look for settled weather. Until then counter currents of campaign air are apt to create disturbances on short notice.

INDIAN SUMMER DUE.

Well, we have had a siege of squaw winter during which the sun refused to shine for a period of just eight days. Now, if the weather man has a spark of humanity left in his bosom he will turn out about six weeks of Indian summer.

A BIG HAY CROP.

In 1890 the value of the tame hay crop of Kansas was \$2,000,000, while that of 1907 was over \$13,250,000. The annual value of products of live stock in that time has been more than doubled, and alfalfa has made Kansas one of the foremost states in dairying.

INTENT WAS ALL RIGHT.

Of course, there is some difference between an abattoir and a stockyard, although they are closely related. However, the intent of the following from a local paper is complimentary to both Berlin and the local stock yards.

THE SECOND SUNSET SOCIAL.

Imagine sixty-six persons over 60 years of age gathered in one place on a beautiful October afternoon—a Kansas October afternoon. That was what happened at Hiawatha the other day at the second annual "Sunset" social.

FRANCE FEARS THE "BEEF TRUST."

National Provisioner: An ex-prime minister of France has organized a party in the French legislature to prevent the erection of modern packing house plants at various French slaughtering points.

The fact has already been widely made known that American packers have no interest in such enterprises in France. They have been promoted by an American and American packing house brains and experience can, of course, be hired to erect and operate them.

WHAT A SMUDGE POT DID.

Of course, it is right now half-way between seasons, but it won't hurt to call attention to what happened to many farms last spring and the spring before and what may happen again next spring.

Out in the famous Grand valley in western Colorado, not long since, a Journal man was shown an orchard that afforded all the proof necessary of the advisability of smudging orchards to protect the bloom from frost.

This and other instances have awakened Grand valley fruit raisers to the importance of the smudge pot as a part of the equipment for fruit farming and a new industry has been thereby developed.

Grand valley orchards are the most famous in all of Colorado. Lands on which these orchards grow pay big dividends on valuations of from \$250 to \$2,000 per acre and the man with a ten-acre orchard is assured of a competent income, provided he be a careful man.

IN WOMAN'S REALM

Mock Cherry Jelly. To make cherry jelly out of apples, throw a handful of cherry leaves into jelly while boiling. After the leaves have boiled some time they can easily be lifted out. Jelly made this way tastes exactly like cherry jelly.

Waistcoats Popular. A year ago the waistcoat fad raged in full swing and from the display shown this season it would seem that waistcoats are to be more popular than ever.

Prevents Lumps. To prevent salt in saltcellars from becoming damp and lumpy, when filling them put in ten to twelve grains of rice. This will not come through the holes in the cover of the saltcellars, but will break the lumps of salt and gather the moisture; thus the salt is always dry and fine.

Removing Basting Threads. In removing basting threads from velvet, they should be cut every alternate stitch and drawn out with the pile of the goods on the right side. Silk thread should be used for velvet and gauze. Never use a double thread for gathering, as it is apt to knot, but put in a second gathering thread one-eighth of an inch from the other.

Current Cake. Cream well together one large tablespoon of lard and one of butter. Add one cup of light brown sugar, yolks of three eggs, one teaspoon each of cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg, ginger; add two cupfuls of currants that have soaked for a few minutes in water, then add three cups of flour that has been sifted. Add last one heaping cup of sour or butter milk, with one small teaspoon of soda dissolved in a little hot water; then beat your whites of two eggs, one tablespoon of corn-starch, half cup of sugar, flavor to taste.

Brief Household Hints. Black silk may be cleaned by sponging the dirty parts with the water in which potatoes have been boiled. If anything boils over on your stove and begins to smoke and cause an unpleasant odor throw a handful of salt on it. This removes the objectionable smell.

To prevent rust dissolve India rubber in kerosene to the consistency of cream, and brush this over the metal to be protected from rust. When necessary this coating can be rubbed off.

Cretone Ribbon the Latest. The latest recruit to the ranks of the things cretione is the cretione ribbon. This comes in a wide width, and while its function is principally a millinery one, it suggests itself for sashes, parasols, borders of gowns and dress trimmings.

Prevents Cake Falling. A shallow saucer turned upside down and placed in the center of a plate on which cake is put will prevent the same from falling in the center.

Veal and Tomato Scallop. Cut roast veal left from yesterday into small pieces. Don't mince or run it through the meat chopper. It spoils the flavor to mince it. Butter a casserole and put in the bottom a layer of veal dice; then a layer of peeled and sliced tomatoes; scatter over these a teaspoonful of sweet green pepper that has been seeded and scalded to make it mild. Season with pepper, salt, onion juice and sugar. Cover with fine crumbs. Now a second layer of veal dice, and so on until the dish is full. Dot each layer with butter. Add half a cupful of gravy left from the roast; cover closely and cook an hour. Then uncover and brown quickly.

You would be surprised to find this dish so savory. Of course, skill in seasoning goes a great way here as with other meats. But a dinner for a family of four requires no better meat course than this, flanked by potatoes or rice and a green vegetable.

Baby and Fresh Air. The baby carriage should be arranged as comfortably as possible so that a young child may enjoy many hours of sound, healthful sleep daily in the outer air. In the country or the suburbs the baby carriage should be placed in a cool, shady spot in the summer; and in the colder seasons on a sheltered portion of the veranda, sickly little infants have been brought to conditions of rugged health through being kept out of doors for several hours every day as above, even in the rain.

Save the Juice. When canning or spicing fruits save the surplus juice in air tight jars and when you make your home made mince meat pour these juices into the mince meat. You will find this saves sugar and at the same time gives the mince meat a richer flavor.

Jets are Popular Again. Jets are again wonderfully popular as jewelry. They are being fashioned in handsome designs for necklaces, pins, lockets and hair ornaments. Tiaras of jet are especially fashionable and are being worn even by young girls with evening gowns.

Unbleached Muslin for Underwear. Always keep on hand some unbleached muslin for use when making children's underwear. It should always be used for bands on new underwear and on underwear that is being repaired. Shrink the material before using it. If the bands or belts need to be pieced, seam the pieces on the bias so that when the piece is doubled for the band the seam will not be thick and clumsy. Use cotton tape to face the side openings of drawers and the plackets of petticoats. This will produce a neater finish than a facing of cloth.

CHAS. 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. He has been a "result getter" for his district and his state. 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.

TO THE VOTERS OF BUCHANAN COUNTY. In the event of my election to the office of Sheriff of Buchanan county, I faithfully promise the people I will name the most reputable and intelligent deputies and give the people of Buchanan county the best and cleanest administration the county has ever had in the Sheriff's office. I will faithfully enforce the laws—state, county or municipal—with all the authority invested in me by virtue of the office. Therefore, I ask the support of every law-abiding citizen in the county. OTTO THIESEN, Democratic Candidate for Sheriff.

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BIJOU DREAM COR. FOURTH & EDMOND STS. New and Moving Pictures Best you ever saw Produced with life-giving effects; 1 1/2 hour program. Changes up. 10 Cents Children dress

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KODAKS Write for Catalogue KODAK FINISHING W. F. UHLMAN, 716 Francis St. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

FOR SALE About December 1, one 250 horse-power automatic steam engine, one 90 horse power Bates Corless now running in our plant. THE DAVIS MILLING CO., 2nd and Edmond Sts., St. Joseph, Mo.

VOTE FOR KENDALL B. RANDOLPH REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE, DIVISION NO. 2.

STOCKMEN, TAKE NOTICE! The place to Eat and Drink KEYWOOD'S CAFE Cor. Lake and Illinois Aves. Headquarters for Good Good South St. Joseph, Mo. Advertise it in The Journal

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Electric and Telephone Supplies AMERICAN ELECTRIC CO. (Reid and Platt) 218-220 So. Seventh St. - - - St. Joseph, Mo. (Mention Stock Yards Journal.)

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STORY OF A \$10,000 STEER.

Animal Worth About Thirty Dollars Cost, Owner a Fortune.

Died, July 1, at his home near Iagonda, Mo., one red steer, 12 years old, 17 hands high, worth \$10,000; the property of Elijah E. Rice. Peace to its hide.

The above obituary appeared in a Chariton county paper recently. Details of the animal's death were obtained from Jim Rice, Elijah's son. He thinks that it was a case of broken heart. There was talk of the steer being exhibited at county fairs this season as Missouri's most famous quadruped. When the old animal learned the idea had been abandoned it laid down and expired.

At the December call, 1904, of the Kansas City court of appeals docket the biggest case over a small matter ever tried in Missouri passed into history.

The subject of litigation was a spindle-shanked steer, "a very ordinary animal, a scrub," the plaintiff said, "worth about \$30." The life of the steer fight and the great Civil war were about the same five years.

If there is a Missourian who has not heard of the celebrated steer case it is because his parents were shamefully derelict in their educational obligations to him. It has become a part of the state's fame.

In September, 1892, John Messengale, of Macon county (known as "Missouri John" when herding cattle back in Wyoming) missed from his ranch a small red steer. It did not bother him much, because he had a thousand of better quality left, and he never lost any time in hunting up the prodigal. But one evil day a horseman came along the road and called "Missouri John" out. He told him that he had seen his missing animal down on Rice's farm, which was just across the line in Chariton county. John went over to see farmer Rice. Together they visited the herd, and Messengale promptly spied the scrub.

"That's mine, Elijah," he said. "No, John," replied Elijah, "we raised that ourselves."

Messengale telephoned to his lawyer at Macon and a suit in replevin was filed. Before the justice the plaintiff described his animal as a "dark red steer, a round body, rather small dark two-year-old, a little under average size, with a white spot in his forehead and an underbit in the right ear."

Elijah gave the description of his steer as follows: "Well, the steer is just a white spot in his forehead and an underbit in the right ear."

The significance of belief furnished beautiful grounds for warfare. Both men had money burning in their pockets. The border soon was aroused by adherents of the two prominent litigants. "Missouri John" had been in his career by rounding up cattle in the west, and he knew he could not be mistaken. Elijah had grown up in the valleys—sheep—man's social success was rated according to his knowledge of steer-craft, and he felt that he knew the subject of controversy as well as he did any member of his family. In passing, it may be remarked that it is fully safe to criticize a cattle man's command of the King's English language, or his manners at the dinner table, but when you challenge his capacity to identify anything that wears horns you can look for trouble with entire confidence.

There were seven trials. Hung juries, appeals and change of venue strung the litigation out half a decade. It traveled along a highway paved with shining dollars, until at the climax it was figured the unsuccessful litigant stood to lose \$5,000. The case would have ended in 1900, but at the very end of the trial, during a strong appeal to the jury, Elijah's leading lawyer, J. A. Collett, used this language taken from the printed record:

"Messengale obtained his start by rounding up unbranded cattle in the west and branding them as his own. In the west they call that 'branding mavericks,' but here in Missouri we call it plain-old cattle stealing."

"That short tirade cost Elijah \$300, for the plaintiff appealed on the ground that there was no evidence in the record to justify the attack, and after the appellate court had read through the 275 printed pages it so held that Elijah had to pay for the brief.

During the life of the steer case it had been tried at Byrumville, Salisbury, Kansas City and Fayette. When the trial was "on" in a town the tavern keepers would send out for extra help in the cook rooms and buy out the grocers. Each side levied on its respective townships for witnesses and when the two clans would meet in a town there wasn't much room for anybody else.

The case was fought out with the varying honors until a fatal day last April, when a jury came into court at Fayette and said the steer belonged to Elijah.

"Missouri John's" lawyers went through the long record of the last trial with a microscope and then met their client at Macon.

"The jig's up, John," said one of the barristers, gravely. "There ain't the ghost of a ground to hang an appeal on this time."

"We're beat, you mean?" asked the big ranchman.

"You've guessed right."

"Well," said John, "I hate a croak. I went to law for a measly, spindle-shanked steer and I'm going to take what the fun has cost me, boys and the check's ready."

He sat awhile and calmly pulled at his pipe. Then he picked up his sombrero and walked back.

"But, say, fellows," he remarked, "that was my steer."

"The defendant notified 'Missouri John's' attorney that he would file a motion for affirmation in the court of appeals at the fall term, and they told him to go ahead—they were tired.—J. Louis Gibbs-Democrat.

For fattening fowls and for a cold weather ration cooked food is better than raw.

WHY SHE "SHOOK" HER FRIEND.

Shopper Preferred to Be Alone When Purchasing Shoes.

A woman sat down in the shoe department of a New York store and bade the clerk hurry. "I left a friend at the lace counter," she said, "and I want to get my shoes fitted before she gets here."

The clerk apparently appreciated the circumstances. He worked fast, and in an incredibly short time the woman had selected three satisfactory pairs of shoes.

"I wonder why she was so anxious to get through before her friend came," remarked another customer.

"For the same reason that makes every woman want to shop alone when buying shoes," laughed the clerk. "She has rather a large foot, and she didn't want her friend to find out what number she wears. It is seldom that the purchaser of shoes shops in pairs. They may hang together when buying anything else in the store, but when it comes to shoes each woman strikes out for herself. The only exception is the woman who has an unusually small foot. She would take her whole list of acquaintances along when buying shoes if she could."

LIKE THE ORDINARY MORTAL.

High Church Dignitary Had Name to Sign to Check.

A comical story is told of the archbishop of York, who is an ardent fisherman. Not long ago he betook himself for a few days to a little Yorkshire village, which boasted a good trout stream, and put up at a clean but modest hotel.

His grace on his arrival informed the landlord who he was, and on leaving wrote a check for his bill and handed it to his host.

The landlord closely scanned the signature and asked: "What name is this?"

"W. Ebor," answered his grace. "Ah," said the landlord, as he pocketed the check, "I thought you were telling me a falsehood when you told me you were the archbishop of York."

The man evidently did not know that an archbishop has a name like an ordinary person.

Pressed Clear Through.

Children have a very fair idea of what constitutes justice, and decidedly object to being punished more than they think they deserve. A bright, little seven-year-old committed some trifling misdemeanor and was taken to task very seriously by her mother. After listening some time in silence, Mabel said: "What makes you keep talking to me so, mamma?" "Because," replied the mother, "I want to impress it upon your mind so that you won't do it again."

"Well," was the response, with the faintest quiver of grief in her voice, "I think I'm pressed clear through now." What could the mother do but conclude that the lesson had been sufficiently "pressed" for the time being, and send the little culprit about her play?

Why Are We So Hard?

The following motto was on the wall of a woman's bedroom: "Let us take hands and help each other to-day, because we are alive together."

She is a bride of a year, and that is the sentiment with which she furnished her bedroom and tries to carry out in her everyday life. The hard blow we give with a word, the mean thought or harsh judgment recoils on ourselves. No woman who is hard and critical is happy.

"Take hands and help each other to-day" is the sure road to contentment and happiness.

Got Even with Maid.

Shirley Brooks, one time editor of Punch, was noted for his whimsical humor. "It annoys me," he said, one day, "if I am discourteously treated at the threshold of a friend's door. I remember once calling on some one, and the maid, in her rudest manner, told me he was not in, and shut the door in my face. I felt I must be revenged upon her somehow, so I returned after an interval of five minutes, rang the bell, and in my meekest manner mildly said: 'Did I say she was?'"

Married Chums.

"Has he any friends?" asked the judge of a prisoner in the dock. "No, only a wife," was the matter-of-fact reply of the witness. Rather hard on the wife not to be counted as her husband's friend, wasn't it?

It is the perfection of marriage when a couple are real chums, as well as lovers, just as it is the perfection of parenthood when children count mother and father their real, best friends.

Looking for Trouble.

"Ever notice it?" queried the man who propounds questions in sections. "Did I ever notice what?" asked the party of the audience part.

"That people who meet trouble half way nearly always stand on a corner and wait for happiness to come along?" concluded the installment querist.

Depends on the Two.

"You don't believe, then, that two can live cheaper than one?" "I do in some cases," replied Tite-wad. "Two ordinary women can live cheaper than the one I married."—Kansas City Times.

At Freshman Glee Club Trials.

First Freshman—What are you doing there? You haven't a voice.

Second Freshman—I know it, but I've got a dress suit.—Yale Record.

COLIC DUE TO CORN.

Should be Fed With Bran or Cut Hay for Good Result.

Fort Collins, Col., Oct. 28.—When corn chaff is fed to a horse it often produces stomach indigestion and bloating, which in the horse is a very serious form of indigestion or colic.

The reason that corn chop produces this condition is owing to the fact that it lies compactly in the stomach. The stomach juices cannot thoroughly permeate it to digest the nutrients, and as a result unnatural fermentation takes place. The gas causes distention of the stomach or gastric colic is the result.

This is a serious form of colic because of the peculiar arrangement of the stomach. The horse cannot vomit or belch gas unless the walls be so greatly distended that there is a modification or stretching of the part of the stomach at the point where the esophagus enters it, and consequently there is great danger of rupturing the walls of the stomach with a fatal termination.

During the past summer oats have been very high and many horse owners have resorted to corn chop as a more economical feed. If the corn chop be fed with bran or cut hay, then there will usually be no effects, because the material will not lie compactly in the stomach, and as a result the stomach juices can get at all parts of the feed and digest it thoroughly. Many will not feed wheat bran, claiming that it is of poor feed value. The fact is that it contains more protein or muscle building substance than oats, and when mixed with corn or corn chop, in proper proportions, makes a well-balanced, heavy feed.

The frequency of gastric colic among horses has increased with the feeding of corn chop since the high price of oats. B. F. KAUFPP, Agricultural college.

WOOL CLIP OF TEXAS.

Fell Away Short of Average Due to Lack of Help.

San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 28.—This year's wool clip of Texas will fall several hundred thousand pounds below the average for the simple reason that the shepherds have not been able this fall to secure adequate help.

The remarkable declaration is made by C. D. Stokes of Lompassee, representative of a large Boston wool house. Laborers of the state find ready employment in the fields and have done so throughout the year. Because of their bountiful crops the farmers are willing to pay more for help than are the shepherds. Mr. Stokes says his house last year purchased 4,000,000 pounds of wool in Texas, while this year they will not be able to secure 2,500,000 from the same sources.

CONCRETE BOATS.

M. Lambot, a Frenchman, in 1850, constructed a concrete boat and five years later exhibited it at the Paris Exposition. This was the first reinforced concrete structure, and in 1855 M. Lambot took out a patent on his invention. His patent claims show that he considered reinforced concrete to be especially well adapted to boat building, says Cement Age, New York.

In 1861, Joseph Monier, a gardener of Paris, constructed some water-tanks and vases by forming concrete over a framework of wire netting. Monier is usually given credit for the discovery of reinforced concrete, but Lambot's patent shows that his discovery antedated Monier's by several years. The idea of concrete boats seems to have been lost until 1907, when the Signori Gabellini, of Rome, constructed a reinforced concrete barge of 150 tons burden for use on the Tiber and in coastwise trade. This boat has been used continuously since being built and has given excellent satisfaction. Subsequently, a large number of boats and barges of various kinds have been built in Italy, and the Italian government has made many experiments and tests with satisfactory and practical results. The French government is also investigating the use of concrete for use in its navy. Experiments have been made in this country by a firm of engineers of Kansas City, Mo., with concrete boats for navigating the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. The models were those of a self-propelled river boat of 100 tons burden and of a 150 ton barge with loaded drafts of 3 1/2 feet, the safe maximum for the present Missouri river channel. The boats were almost without keel, the bottom of the hull sloping from the sides to a very slight ridge line in order to secure a light load draft. The data gained from these models taken with the calculation of the design of full sized boats of 300 tons and over, show that the difference in weight between steel and concrete, as applied to boat construction, is comparatively small. Concrete offers less resistance to propulsion in water than wood or steel, and no painting is required. The cost of concrete boats is about one-half that of steel boats and the maintenance cost is nothing, for they last practically forever in the water. Since it is a well-known fact that concrete improves with age, and especially so when kept in water, the advantage of concrete for boat building becomes apparent. One of the best demonstrations of the power of reinforced concrete to resist shocks is the trial made by the Italian government with a steel and a concrete boat. A 1000-ton concrete boat was rammed by a much larger steel vessel, the result being that the concrete boat suffered less damage than the steel boat. Various trials of this nature have led the Italian government to consider the armoring of their war vessels with concrete. The use of boats made of concrete seems to be a favorable solution to the transportation problem on American rivers. The great distances between ports and other physical and economic conditions require boats of low initial and maintenance cost.

Since thickly settled countries, such as Italy and France, find concrete boats economical, it is the best assurance that America, with cheap raw materials for making concrete, can profit by their experience.

MUGSIE, THE UNWASHED

By W. HANSON DURHAM

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Mugsie was happy, but hungry. Unkept, unshorn and unwashed, he slid from the side door of an empty cattle car and stood for a moment looking cautiously about.

"Gee! I never was so hungry but once—and this is the once!" sighed Mugsie, seriously, as he left the freight yard and strolled aimlessly down the one principal street of Coalton and lounged lazily up before a portly and prosperous looking personage who stood on the top step of the hotel smoking a fat after-dinner cigar.

"Say, pard!" began Mugsie, with a most seductive smile, as he approached. "You hain't got a quarter you want to invest in a dead sure thing have you? For a quarter, I'll turn you in the biggest dollar's worth of work on your investment. What do you say, boss?"

The man made no reply, but stood smoking indifferently, and then he turned suddenly to Mugsie and snorted: "What can you do?"

"Anything you say, boss," suggested Mugsie, confidentially. "Saw wood, tend the babies, or bust a bank. But I've got to eat first, you know."

"Well, all right! I'll stand for your dinner anyway, and then we can talk. I think I can use you. Come on!" and, as he spoke, he turned and entered the hotel office with Mugsie following closely upon his heels. After a few brief words with the clerk in charge, Mugsie was at length escorted in state to a seat at a well-spread table in the solitary seclusion of the kitchen, where, in silence, he managed to absorb sufficient food to constitute a substantial meal, and, as he was at last reluctantly forced to finish his feast, he shoved his chair slowly back and with a sigh of satisfaction strolled leisurely out to where his prospective employer was waiting for him in a secluded corner of the hotel office.

"I'm ready for biz," announced Mugsie as he stood picking his teeth laboriously. "What's the orders?"

"Well," began the man, briskly. "You see I represent the Chinese Conqueror, the only original, genuine, non-alcoholic stomach stimulant on the market. I am introducing this reliable remedy to the public," explained the man. "I have here a bag of about 300 small sample bottles which I want you to deliver here in this town from house to house. Understand?" and he picked up a canvas bag and slipped the strap over Mugsie's left shoulder and shoved him toward the door, saying as he did so:

"I've got to catch this train to the next town, but I'll be back in the morning to see how you are getting along, and leave you a new lot."

For nearly five minutes Mugsie was true to the trust imposed upon him, but the day was sultry, he was well fed, and felt more like sleeping than trudging about in the hot sun from house to house with a bag of bottles on his back, but he stuck manfully to it until he heard the noon train arrive and depart. Then he straightened suddenly up, shouldered his samples, and struck out straight down through the village street without stopping until he reached the outskirts of the town and there, safely secluded under a bridge over a broad, babbling brook, he tossed aside his burden of bottles and sat wearily down in the cool shade. Leaning comfortably back against the stone buttress of the bridge, he closed his eyes and promptly proceeded to sleep.

Late in the afternoon he awoke with a sudden start and sat bolt upright, and for a moment sat staring straight ahead at nothing—in evident study.

"It's a great scheme, Mugsie! There's millions in it," he soliloquized in self-communion, and he yawned sleepily and reached for his samples.

"The Chinese Conqueror!" he mused, as he picked up a bottle and slowly and laboriously spelled out the letters of the label and the directions for doses below. Then, with his knife he carefully cut off and detached all reading matter from every bottle but the words "Chinese Conqueror," and then, one by one, he took the bottle and, cautiously withdrawing the corks, poured their contents out upon the grass. Refilling them with water from the brook, he corked them all securely, and at last, just as it was beginning to grow dark under the bridge, Mugsie had 200 small samples of brook water before him, each bearing the lithographed label, "Chinese Conqueror" in large and conspicuous black letters.

Carefully concealing the bottles in the bag behind a big bowlder under the bridge, Mugsie stole out from his shelter and clambered up into the road and struck out straight for town, and there he entered the first grocery store he saw and called for a cake of soap.

In another moment his order was filled, and Mugsie held his precious purchase, carefully wrapped and tied, in one hand, while with the other he dove deep down into the pockets of his trousers and at last fished up a solitary nickel. Tossing it on to the counter, he hurried out of the store into the street, and down along the road through the gathering darkness, and crawled back under the shelter of the bridge again.

For a few moments Mugsie was busy with his cake of soap, and then, carefully wiping his face and hands upon the sleeves of his tattered coat, he shouldered his bottles of brook water and climbed carefully back up into

the road again, and with free and easy strides once more approached and entered the little town and took his station on a busy corner just as the street lamp overhead first began to flare and flicker.

Mugsie possessed a ready tongue and a copious command of picturesque English, which, together with his grotesque appearance, natural wit and drolleries, soon attracted a few passing pedestrians, and then, as his wits worked and his tongue flew, the crowd gradually grew until it seemed as if Mugsie had succeeded in attracting the attention of a major part of the male population of Coalton.

"Gentlemen and fellow workers," he exclaimed, as the crowd gathered. "This is a dirty town! You are all dirty! The coal dust of the mines of Coalton is on you all, and has soiled your clothes. Cleanliness is next to godliness, and I have come to deliver you from dirt. I have here," he announced loudly, as he held high a bottle of brook water, "a Chinese secret you all know how white a Chinese laundryman will make a dirty shirt don't you? How do they do it? You don't know! That's their secret! I'll tell you! I know! For 14 years I was a missionary among the Chinks and there I learned their most sacred secret. They all use this—what I am offering you here to-night at only 25 cents a bottle—half price—merely to introduce—The Chinese Conqueror!"

The crowd simply looked and laughed good-naturedly, but none ventured to bite at the bait he offered and Mugsie continued to extol the virtues of his wares wondrously.

"It's great, gents! A simple, scientific, Chinese secret. It removes all dirt and grease instantly in hot, cold hard or soft water. No matter how black the dirt—no matter how white the shirt—it's all the same. Behold! Look and learn!" and as he spoke Mugsie put the bottle back in the bag and drew something forth. Those nearest in the crowd craned their necks and saw something that looked like the short stub of a candle. He struck a match and slowly proceeded to light the wick, continuing loudly:

"I have here, as you all see, a sooty, greasy candle, such as you all use

every day, and here is a friend here who wears a white shirt. With his kind permission, I will now proceed to show you all just what the Chinese conqueror will do to dirt."

Before anyone could even realize what his intentions were, Mugsie blew out the candle and, stepping quickly up, suddenly drew the greasy, sooty, charred end straight across the broad back of a burly bystander who stood gazing in his shirt sleeves, leaving a straight streak of grease and soot from shoulder to shoulder.

For a moment it looked as if Mugsie must either fight or fly, but again his smooth speech and easy assurance asserted themselves, and with slow and deliberate movements he coolly drew forth a bottle from the bag at his side and carefully applied its contents to the soiled and streaked shirt. Like magic, even under the manipulation of Mugsie's grimy fingers, the broad smooch vanished, leaving the cloth spotless and unsoiled, and then Mugsie straightened slowly up and cast a look of conscious triumph over the heads of the bystanders.

The crowd stood for a moment gazing wonderingly, and then one man stepped slowly forward and bought a bottle, and then another and another, until in a few minutes Mugsie was working with both hands and a fast flying tongue as he passed out the bottles and took in the cash of Coalton, until at length, as the last bottle was gone and the crowd was calling loudly for more, Mugsie made his final joke and, with a few words of appreciation, bowed low to all, picked up his empty bag, and passed along down the street in the direction of the railroad tracks.

"To-morrow is wash day!" commented Mugsie thoughtfully, as 15 minutes later he boarded a slow-moving freight train with \$50 in his pocket, "and I had better be moving on. It's kinder funny how a soap candle and a bottle of brook water will fool the people, hain't it?" and that same old smile of serene self-satisfaction stole over and settled again upon his homely bearded mug.



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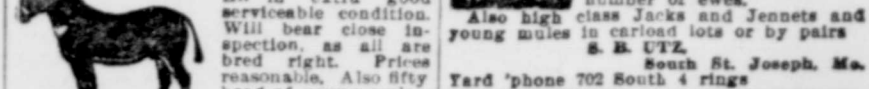
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FOR THE MAN ON THE LAND.

Sheep are good weed exterminators. A thin sod is made by overpasturing. Dairying is a profitable business, and you get your pay in cash. The bee was first imported into New Zealand in 1839 by a missionary. Weeds are an advantage in that they compel the farmer to cultivate his crops. Weeds are easier to kill when they are small than after they have grown to full size. Scours among pigs may often be avoided by keeping the trough and swill barrel clean. The potato was originally called "batata" by the Indians, but usage produces the present name. The dairy cow should have plenty of good feed, and should not have to work very hard to get it. Many a horse is punished for things he cannot help. That is a good way of ruining a valuable animal. A bull of the dairy breed is more likely to become vicious without warning than one of the beef breed. The best breed of live stock for a farmer to keep is the one he likes best, and has the best success with. To make dairying a paying and profitable business one cannot afford to overlook the feeding value of skim milk. Don't be jealous of your neighbor's successes, but strive to do better than he by profiting from his experience. Good dairying cows can only be secured by breeding sires and dams that have the qualities essential for good milkers. The making of good butter begins with the care of the cows, and is followed up until the butter is placed on the market. It is a matter of fairly common observation that size of bone is difficult to obtain on overstocked or stale pastures. There is a difference between sour milk and sweet milk in feeding pigs, and it is very much in favor of the latter. Short lactation periods, as a rule, result in a high percentage of fat, while long periods give a lower percentage of fat. Prompt and regular settlements are commendable from every point of view. Even the weather settles every few days. There are many men who, no matter how tired they are, seem to take a pleasure in going away down the road to meet trouble. Sheep need shade as much as any farm animal. Can you give them a few good-sized trees to lie under in the heat of the day? The best time to determine what shall be done with the brood sow is when she brings her litter and while she suckles it. The walk is the foundation of all other gait, and without beginning at the foundation, all future developments will be unsatisfactory. The best milkers are those that are loosely built from last rib to hips and roomy in the flank. A cow with good digestion will ensure profit to the owner. A farmer who carries on dairy farming successfully will secure good returns from it and will have a source of revenue the whole year through. A sow with a weak constitution will produce pigs with a like defect, and a slow maturing sow will be the mother of equally slow-maturing pigs. Charcoal given to animals, especially to poultry and swine, acts upon the blood as a purifier, often being found of benefit when there is no definable disease. Butter taken from the churn in granulated form will take salt much

more evenly than if gathered into a lump, besides which the milk can be more thoroughly extracted. All profit that comes from a dairy cow, or one being fattened, is derived from the food over and above that which is necessary to sustain life. Good handling does not consist in breaking horses of bad habits. The height of the art is anticipating a bad desire, and in destroying the desire before it takes more definite shape in action. Pigs as a rule take their form from sire and their feeding qualities from their dam. The brood sows should be selected at weaning-time, and raised with a view to their future usefulness. Elizabeth's-house at Brixton, England, where the first potatoes were grown in England, is to be pulled down. It was a country seat of Queen Elizabeth, and Sir Walter Raleigh planted the first potato there. Be sure that the new male bird you are using for breeding is no relative of the hens. You could not expect strong, rugged stock where there is a close relationship between sire and dams. Provide dark nests for the hens to lay in, and discard all nests that are low down. It is often low nests that teach the hens the habit of egg-eating, because there the hen can see and eat broken eggs. Trials have been made to test the influence of age, and it would appear that young cows yield richer milk than old animals, and that cows of from five to six years produce an average quality. A horse that is to be used for driving or riding should carry no more extra flesh than is essential to plump muscle and strength, and it should have sufficient exercise each day to harden its muscles and give it good wind. When cows show a desire to mate the excitability is so great that the milk flow is seriously interrupted. Especially is this noticeable in warm weather, and the flavor of the milk may also suffer as well as the yield and total solids. The large black pig is making a name for itself. More especially is this so in the hot sunny countries like the Argentine, Brazil and Italy. From North Germany, too, there is a fair inquiry for boars for stock purposes. Some of the curryscombs and brushes used on the farms of this country are a sight to behold. Better throw them over the fence and get new ones. The cost is slight, and you will do a great deal better job. Think how much better the horses will feel about it too. Colts, unlike children, suffer little or no inconvenience from their temporary dentition. But during the cutting of the permanent teeth is the critical epoch in the life of young horses. Between the ages of two and three is where the trouble generally occurs. The importance of water to an animal may be known from the fact that it constitutes about two-thirds of the weight of the body, entering into the composition of all its tissues and fluids. As the ordinary ration fed on stock does not contain nearly so large a proportion, it can readily be understood the necessity of its forming a separate part of the animal's food. The smallest sheep in the world are probably those of the Cameroon region of West Africa. A specimen sent to the British Natural History Museum was only 19 inches high, though an adult ram; it had stout horns about 1 1/2 inches long, and the coat consisted of coarse hair about an inch long, with no trace of wool. The general color was chestnut-red, the buttocks, underparts and most of the legs being jet black.

POULTRY HOUSE

Good Care and Shelter Necessary to Success in Poultry Raising.

FRESH AIR IS A NECESSITY

Serviceable Houses Can be Built Cheap and They Pay Well in Results.

Fort Collins, Col., Oct. 28.—Successful poultry raising and egg production go hand in hand with good care and shelter. For profits in the business, it is as necessary to house the poultry as it is dairy cows or good driving horses. Very small profits come from those flocks that roost in the trees or perhaps on the farm implements in an open shed. Fresh air is necessary, but it must not be given in such large doses, especially during the winter months. The hen that roosts in the open during the winter uses all her food to keep her body warm. If the poultry business is worth doing at all, it is worth doing right. If it is done right, the flock must be sheltered, writes H. N. Bainter of the college faculty.

REPUBLICAN RALLY AT COMMERCE HALL, KING HILL & MO. AVE. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, AT 7 P. M.



HON. C. Porter Johnson of St Louis, the well-known lawyer and orator, Hon. A. W. Brewster, of St. Joseph, and Hon. M. A. Reed, St. Joseph's Candidate for Congress, will address the meeting.

A band will enliven the occasion. Everybody Come.

"Who Has Always Made Good"



Joseph Albus

Candidate for Sheriff

Has practically lived in this county all of his life. He was born at Leavenworth, Kansas, March 30, 1859, and has lived in this county and the city of St. Joseph since 1861. Mr. Albus is of German descent; his father came from Germany, arriving in St. Joseph on July 4, 1852. His mother came to this county with her parents, who were German, from Ohio in 1839. Mr. Albus served as deputy City Treasurer and Collector for four years, and City Treasurer and Collector for four years, handling over four million dollars of the people's money without a loss of a cent to the people. He has served upon the Board of Public Schools of St. Joseph one term. He served as a Member of the Legislature, and always voted in the interest of the people. Was appointed deputy Surveyor of Customs for the port of St. Joseph, Mo., which position he resigned to make the campaign for the office of Sheriff. By voting for Joseph Albus means that you can and will get a good business administration of the office of Sheriff in the interest of the citizens of Buchanan county.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 31, 1908

To My Friends and Fellow Workmen: In the late primaries I was a candidate for the nomination for Sheriff, subject to the Republican voters. I am proud of the vote received and was defeated by a small plurality. I now take this opportunity to thank all of my friends who so loyally supported and voted for me. The choice in the primaries went to my friend and neighbor, Mr. Joseph Albus. I have known Mr. Albus for a number of years and desire to say for him that he is honest, upright, true to his friends and will make a good sheriff. I now ask all my friends and those who voted for me to do everything they can to elect Joseph Albus. Yours very truly, WM. BETTIS.

ROCK ISLAND EARNINGS.

Made 6.2 per Cent on Its Capital Stock After Providing for All Charges.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—The Rock Island earned \$4,478,102, or 6.2 per cent on its capital stock of \$75,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, after providing for all charges, according to the twenty-eighth annual report issued Saturday.

The effect of the depression is shown in the decrease in total operating revenues, which fell off \$1,554,476, or 2.8 per cent, which is largely accounted for in the great slump in freight earnings, amounting to \$2,316,545.

Passenger earnings, on the other hand, increased \$539,571, in spite of the panic year and the two-cent-a-mile fare laws which were passed last year in many of the states through which the road operates. The number of passengers carried increased 1,578,545.

Operating expenses show an increase of \$1,515,925, or 3.7 per cent and taxes increased \$113,856, or 6.8 per cent. There was no reduction in the dividend rate, 5 1/2 per cent for the year, but the balance profit and loss surplus suffered a serious reduction of \$4,683,789 to \$758,317, or \$2.99 per cent.

The number of freight train miles show a decrease of 289,874, the revenue per ton mile remaining at 84 cents. Although the passenger revenue increased, the number of passenger train miles decreased 7,837, the revenue per passenger mile decreased from \$0.653 to \$0.615, a decrease of \$0.038.

The recent business depression caused a serious decrease in your gross earnings, which decrease was met as far as thought advisable and practicable, by a reduction in operating expenses—the integrity and efficiency having been given careful consideration.

"During the year your company sold all except 7,700 shares, preferred of its holdings of stock of the Chicago

& Alton Railroad company to the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad company, receiving therefore that company's gold bonds of 1917.

"In last year's report mention was made of the expenditure of \$4,059,934 for additional and improved terminals at various other points. To complete these terminals and for additional similar work your company has disbursed \$1,531,044 during the current year.

"The industrial department records show the establishment along the lines of the company during the fiscal year of 290 new industries. The promoters are estimated to have expended over \$9,000,000 on the company's lands.

"Four new side tracks were built to mines, and sixty-three to private industries; extensions were added to one mine track and to twenty-one tracks to private industries.

"There was acquired fifty-one locomotives, thirty passenger train cars, 2,947 freight cars and one service car, all being new equipment."

WILL RESIST BAGGAGE RULE.

Railroads of Texas Will Oppose State Railway Commission.

San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 28.—Texas railroads are preparing to resist the new baggage rules recently promulgated by the State Railroad Commission. This announcement was made a few days ago by I. N. Turner, president of the Texas Baggage Agent's Association, when called upon at a meeting of the organization to be held in Dallas Nov. 16th. The new rules will form the principal topic of discussion at this meeting, and it is expected that some definite movement will be put on foot to secure the repeal of the obnoxious rules.

The commission's ruling was to the effect that certain classes of drummers' samples, such as opera chairs, cash registers, etc., must be listed as baggage. To this the railroad men object, claiming that liability claim payments can be made excessive. The ruling was made on petition of the Texas Travelers' Protective Association.

TRUNKS

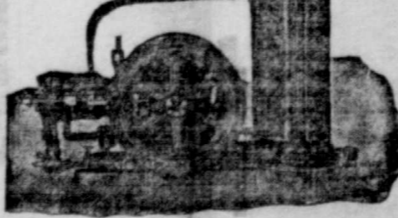


Our line of trunks, suit cases, Oxford bags, ladies' leather hand bags and in fact everything in the leather line is most complete. We also repair any of these kind of articles.

F. ENDEBROCK TRUNK COMPANY

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BIELHEN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS



Gasoline Engines

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

516-18-20 S. 7th St., Saint Joseph, Mo.

HAMMONDS Mistletoe

Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Lard and Canned Meats

are the finest that the Packing House Art Can Produce.

HAMMOND PACKING COMPANY

Chicago, Ill., St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE—25,000 HEAD OF CATTLE.

20,000 steers four years old and up in fine condition. 5,000 fat heifer calves, in lots to suit. These cattle can be delivered from August to December in stock yards at El Paso, Texas.

Address J. S. Daugherty, Huckerly Bldg., El Paso, Texas.

ON account of making gas connection this afternoon pressure will below until 5 p. m. Shut off all burners before lighting.

Blacklegoids
Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination for the prevention of BLACKLEG IN CATTLE
NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING 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.
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HOME OFFICE AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.
NOTICE—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

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