



THE STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

405 West Illinois Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.

The Saint Joseph Journal Publishing Company, PUBLISHER.

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

Entered at the Postoffice in St. Joseph, Mo., as Second Class Matter, September 3, 1897.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Table with subscription rates: Daily, per year \$4.00; Daily, six months 2.00; Daily, three months 1.00; Daily, one month .40; Tri-Weekly, per year 2.00; Semi-Weekly, per year 1.50; Weekly, per year 1.00.

In asking change of address, please state your former postoffice. State whether your paper is Daily, Tri-Weekly, Semi-Weekly or Weekly.

Country subscriptions are payable in advance. Remit with postal order or draft payable to St. Joseph Journal Publishing Company.

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.

ENTIRELY TOO PICKLE.

Simmered down and put into the fewest possible words the hog market situation right now is too awfully pickle for a good betting proposition.

A SERIOUS PROBLEM.

Drought is becoming an important factor east of the Mississippi river, alarming exclaims the Chicago Live Stock World. Why not "dry farming?"

SERIOUS CONDITION IN INDIA.

Increase in the price of grain and food stuff throughout India has become a serious matter on account of the poverty of the masses and the low wages paid for labor.

DON'T LOOK GOOD TO CAPITAL.

Kind to look as though that old relic of past ages, the Buchanan county jail, were going to be condemned once more. Missouri is going to wake up some of these times and Buchanan county might as well be in on the awakening.

MAKING PROGRESS WITH ALCOHOL.

The farmers' national committee on dematured alcohol, organized a year ago to promote the use of tax free fuel for light, heat and power on the farm, held its first annual meeting in Washington last week.

A feature of the Washington meeting was an exhibition and demonstration of alcohol appliances with daily lectures on their practical utility. The main endeavor of the committee thus far has been to bring about the introduction of these appliances into the rural districts.

MISSOURI HEN HONORED.

The Missouri hen will be officially honored by the state at the annual poultry show which is to be held this year in Trenton, December 8-12.

So important has become the queen of the barnyard, which scratches poverty away from many a home, that a painting of her has been hung in the state house, the original being the most valuable hen in the world, worth \$2,000. She is a Missouri product.

The state legislature appropriates \$4,000 biennially for the state poultry shows and for promoting the interests of the hen and the result is seen by the greater attention which is being paid to raising thoroughbred poultry and the increase in value of the barnyard products.

The largest premiums paid in America are awarded at the annual shows in Missouri, the state paying nearly double the premium and charging about half the entry fee charged by most of the big shows of the country.

The Missouri hen is one of the greatest wealth producers of the state and is justly entitled to special honors along with the mule and other famous products of the "Grand Old State."

The Missouri State Poultry association now has the largest membership of any in America, and is setting the pace for all other state shows. Missouri made a gain of \$5,000,000 last year in its surplus poultry products, largely through the influence and interest created by the state association.

The surplus products of the Missouri hen last year were nearly \$45,000,000.

IN WOMAN'S REALM

THE CRUEL TRUTH.

Over and over again, No matter how hard I try, I can not find the gown that I want; I sigh, so I do, and sigh; Taupe and that cedar brown Are colors I can not wear; I almost wish, as I try them on, That really I did not care.

Lemon Pie.

Bake a pie crust, set aside. Take two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, put in a large bowl, moisten with a little cold water, then stir in boiling water until smooth but not too thin, grate a lemon, add juice or two lemons, sugar to taste, teaspoonful of butter, yolks of four eggs; mix the mixture together, pour your pie crust; beat up the whites of the eggs, pour over the mixture and set in oven to brown a few minutes.

Opposed the Governor.

Women teachers of New York had a quarrel to pick with Gov. Hughes because he did not vote for their equal pay bill. By this time, no doubt they are satisfied that he had good reason for what he did, and that he is at heart a friend of women who work on equal terms with men, whatever his opinion may be in regard to the equal-pay question.

To Heat Flannel.

When in need of hot flannels in case of sickness, when there is no hot water ready, wring out flannel in cold water, fold, and place in a paper bag, pinning it together, then put on top of the stove with a cover under it lest the stove burn the paper. The water will soon turn to steam and a hot cloth will be the result without the drip of water. This placed in a warm, dry flannel will prove a great comfort.

To Cure Red Noses.

The circulation is always at fault when the nose is red and shiny. You will find that plenty of fine, fresh air and outdoor exercise will remedy this trouble. Eschew all highly spiced food. Use a camel's hair face scrubbing brush. It will make your nose redder for a few days, but it will help in the cure finally. A red nose is frequently accompanied by cold feet, and this trouble is often remedied by simply rubbing the feet for fifteen minutes before retiring. This will sometimes so stimulate the circulation that the redness disappears from the nose with the improved general condition of the health. You will find that bathing the entire face daily with a weak solution of soda water will cure shiny nose. Use common washing soda—a bit about the size of a filbert, to say, a quart of water.

Twenty-three Million Women.

This number is claimed by the United States Five million are wage earners. Seven million are wives or daughters of wage earners. Twelve million are the wives and grown up daughters of farmers. About 20,000,000 of the 23,000,000 seldom are idle. The idlers are confined to the 3,000,000 remaining. Among these last are included business women, in business for themselves, professional and literary women, mothers, and all women heads of families.

New Style Lamb Chops.

Try them and you will find them a gastronomic delight. To the majority the dish will be a novelty. Have showing the areas containing coal beds. In an introduction to the chapter M. J. Campbell, the geologist in charge of the geological, geological and chemical work and defines the terms that have been adopted by the survey for indicating the various grades of coal mined in this country.

OUR COAL LANDS.

One Hundred and Four Square Miles Withdrawn From Entry.

Report by the Geological Survey: Supposed coal lands comprising 67,000,000 acres, or 104,000 square miles, were withdrawn from entry during the latter part of 1906 and the early part of 1907, and the United States Geological Survey was called upon to examine and classify these lands so that they might be restored to coal entry. Early in June, 1907, sixteen geologic parties were placed in the field in North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico, with instructions to classify as much of the land withdrawn as time and means would permit and to obtain information regarding the accessibility of the fields, the quality of the coal, and the correlation of the coal beds, as well as all other available geologic and economic data.

The information obtained by these parties will be published in detail on the completion of the work, but in order to make the more important economic results available for immediate use it has been deemed advisable to issue preliminary reports on the work of each party during the year. These reports are now in course of publication in advance chapters of Bulletin 341, which forms Part II of the Survey's "Contributions to Economic Geology, 1907." Part A of Bulletin 341 is now ready for distribution and may be obtained by applying to the Director of the Survey at Washington, D. C.

This chapter contains reports on the Sentinel Butte lignite field, of North Dakota and Montana, by A. G. Leonard and Carl D. Smith; the Miles City coal field, Montana, by Arthur J. Collier and Carl D. Smith; the Bull Mountain coal field, Montana, by L. H. Woolsey; coal near the Crazy Mountains, Montana, by R. W. Stone; the Red Lodge coal field, Montana, by E. G. Woodruff; and the Lewis-ton coal field, Montana, by W. R. Calvert. These reports include maps

Not Even Imaginable.

"There is no such thing as an impossibility," declared the epigrammatic poser. "Yes there is," replied the Ennued Man. "A woman who does not believe she has wonderfully expressive eyes is an impossibility."—Kansas City Times

SEEKS WIFE IN DENVER.

New York Inventor Asks Western Mayor to Secure Spouse for Him.

Denver, Col.—Henry Schafer of New York, who describes himself as an inventor, writes to Mayor Speer that he can't find any home girls in that city, and wants a Denver wife, Schafer says:

"Dear Mayor: Owing to a scarcity of true home women in New York and its surrounding territory, I take pleasure in asking you whether you can, through your office, secure for me a wife who is willing to appreciate a good, loving and true youth for a husband.

"I am 22, and this will be my first experience as a navigator on the sea of matrimony. Am sure it will be a lifelong success, as I am a young man with common, practical sense, well informed, well educated, and never ill-tempered nor made easy to fly into a fury. A young woman who is looking for that kind of a man and who herself possesses the same trained habits, is the one I wish to correspond with and meet. To such a one I can assure a lifelong joy and happiness.

"Life will then be a paradise. I am an inventor and spend my time solving and planning mechanical problems, of which I have achieved success, controlling numerous patents of various designs and descriptions. My income is large enough to comfortably support a wife, whom I am careful to select ere I walk into the matrimonial trap. I am anxious, therefore, to marry a Denver woman, regardless whether poor or rich, and wish to hear from them through you. References will be exchanged."

References will be exchanged. TWINS KEEP TOWN GUESSING. Residents of New England Village Can't Tell Which is Which.

Providence, R. I.—"Geel!" said a small boy who could not go to school because he had a sore toe. "You ought to see 'em. They both wore brown hats an' brown shoes an' nose, and you couldn't tell 'em apart. An' brown dresses, too," he added as an afterthought.

"There's the school, right up there," he said, pointing out a yellow building with a flagstaff in the front yard. "I ain't going no closer, because it's recess an' she'll see me if I do."

"Which one are you afraid of?" asked the stranger. "Both of 'um," answered the boy, disappearing in the opposite direction with an agility surprising for one with a toe sore enough to keep its owner out of school.

He was taking no chances, for either of the two young women who teach at the Glendale school might be his teacher—and he could not tell them apart. Neither can the others in the village; and as for the children, they are at their wits' end to tell whether they are speaking to Miss Mary or Miss Elizabeth when they pass "teacher" on the street. They are certain of speaking to Miss Reynolds, for the teachers are twin sisters and so like that their mother could not distinguish between them in babyhood and early childhood, while to-day it is difficult to tell which is which, even when they are together and thus inviting comparison.

SAYS CANAL DAM WILL FAIL.

Panama Editor Insists Present Plan is Not Feasible.

Los Angeles, Cal.—That the Panama canal project as now prosecuted must eventually be abandoned, and that the great ditch will cost \$700,000,000, instead of \$350,000,000, and will probably not be completed for 20 years, is the assertion made by J. Gabriel Duque, Central American multi-millionaire, owner of three newspapers, including the largest in the canal zone, builder of Panama's new \$700,000 theater, and close friend of Lieut. Col. G. W. Goethals, chairman and chief engineer of the isthmian canal commission.

Duque is visiting his brother in this city. He has been in Panama 32 years and bases his discouraging statement on expert knowledge of natural conditions there.

He declares the disintegrating action of the fierce sun will break the Gatun dam, release the impounded lake intended to form part of the ocean-to-ocean water way, and force the government to build practically a new canal in parts, on the sea level idea originally recommended by noted engineers of all countries.

LEAVES HIM FOR CHICKENS.

Alton Woman Makes Forty Leghorns Sufficient Cause for a Divorce Issue.

Alton, Ill.—Mrs. Alice Mahu was given the choice between her husband, Andrew Mahu, and her 40 Leghorn chickens. She chose the chickens, and she announced that she would leave her husband before the end of the week, taking the fowls along. The Mahus have been married more than 15 years. The chickens have been kept by Mrs. Mahu in the rear of her home.

The landlord, who did not care to have his premises converted into a poultry ranch, recently notified the Mahus that they must dispose of the chickens or move. "We can't move," said Mahu to his wife. "My plano tuning business is just getting built up here and if we went to some other place I would lose my customers." "I won't stay here without my chickens. Neither one of us would give in," said Mrs. Mahu, to her husband's presence, "I'm packing up my things to go here else where I can't see. I shall apply for

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

Investments

Your future success may depend upon having a little ready money at a time when a profitable investment presents itself. A Time Certificate of Deposit is available at just such a moment. We issue these in any amount, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$800,000.00

Banking Business

at the St. Joseph Stock Yards

Is handled best by

THE ST. JOSEPH

STOCK YARDS BANK

Live Stock Exchange Building SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

OFFICERS: I. A. VANT, President; G. G. EVERHARD, Vice-President; J. L. FREELAND, Cashier; E. A. GREGORY, Ass't. Cashier.

PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS

L. P. SWIFT, President of Swift & Company; EDWARD SWIFT, Vice-President of Swift & Company; EDWARD TILDEN, President of Libby, McNeil & Libby; O. W. WALLER, Manager Swift & Company; ST. JOSEPH; EDWARD MORRIS, of Nelson Morris & Company; JOHN DONOVAN, Manager St. Joseph Stock Yards Co.; W. L. KELLEY, Treasurer St. Joseph Stock Yards Co.; I. A. VANT, President; G. G. EVERHARD, Vice-President.

C. F. Rock Plumbing & Heating Co.

Modern Plumbing, Steam and Hot

Water Heating

Telephone 899

112 NORTH CHILD STREET

AMUSEMENTS

BIJOU DREAM

COR. FOURTH & EDMOND STS.

New and Cosy. Continuous, 1 to 5, 7 roll daily. Best you ever saw. Produced with life-giving effects. 10 hour program. Change on Sun. and Thursday. 10 Cents

POPULAR ADVERTISING

J. C. HEDENBERG 418 Francis St. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Abstract of Title of the City of St. Joseph Produced with life-giving effects. Telephone No. 857.

STOCKMEN, TAKE NOTICE!

The place to Eat and Drink

KEYWOOD'S CAFE

Cor. Lake and Illinois Aves. Headquarters for Good Good a South St. Joseph, Mo.

KODAKS

Know for Christmas Kodak Catalogue.

KODAK FINISHING

W. F. UHLMAN, 716 Francis St. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

BELTING!

For the Best write to

LEWIS SUPPLY CO.

115 S. 4th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

BEECH-KEEVER GRAIN CO.

Consignments of Grain

OPTION ORDERS

At Kansas City Mo.

STOCK FARM.

OF 275 acres, 125 miles south of K. C., in Missouri. Equal of any \$500 or \$100 per acre farm in North Mo., Iowa or Neb. My price \$40 Per Acre. 300 rich creek bottom, alfalfa land, 115 undrain blue grass pasture, Cozy house, two barns, fine water, big orchard 2 miles railroad town. Stock land 5 m. reaches K. C. next morning 7 a. m. Your chance to get an up-to-date farm worth the money. Come down and see it. Big list free.

LOTT 'The Land Man'

133 West Eighth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Chasnoff D. G. Co.

CONTINUOUS SALE NOW IN FULL SWING

See Bargains Every Day

317 Felix Street

**RIEGER'S Monogram Whiskey**

Purity and age guarantee Good Whiskey. Rieger's Monogram is absolutely pure and wholesome. Guaranteed under the Pure Food Laws. Its exquisite, smooth, mellow flavor has made it a lasting favorite with over 100,000 satisfied customers. We are U. S. Registered Distillers (Distillery No. 86, 8th Dist. of Ky.). Why pay exorbitant prices, when you can buy Rieger's Monogram whiskey at the regular wholesale dealer's price and save money by ordering your goods shipped direct.

**WE MAKE ALL EXPRESS CHARGES**

8 Qts. RIEGER'S MONOGRAM PRIVATE STOCK \$5.00  
4 Qts. RIEGER'S MONOGRAM EXTRA FINE \$3.00

**FREE WITH EACH ORDER**

Two sample bottles of Rieger's Fine Monogram Whiskey, Gold-Tipped Whiskey Glasses and Patent Corkscrew.

Send us an order and when you get the Whiskey, test it for flavor, smoothness and all the essentials of GOOD Whiskey. Compare it with other Whiskies (no matter what the price); test it for medicinal purposes; let your friends try it; use half of it if necessary to satisfy yourself on these points—then if you are not thoroughly convinced that "Rieger's Monogram" is as good as any Whiskey you ever drank return the balance to us and we will pay return charges and at once send you every cent of your money.

**J. RIEGER & CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.**

**FLIES CARRY GERMS**

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY MADE BY GOVERNMENT SURGEON.

Tests Made by Dr. Wherry Show That Ordinary House Insects Will Transmit Leprous Bacilli—Experiments with Rats.

Washington.—The highly important discovery has been made by William B. Wherry, surgeon of the marine hospital service, that rats have leprosy, and that the ordinary house fly, after feasting upon a dead leprosy rat, will carry and deposit bacilli of the disease. The conclusions reached are not definite that the fly transmits the bacilli of rat leprosy to human beings, but the surgeon is of the opinion that it is quite possible for the fly to transmit human leprosy from a diseased to a non-diseased person.

Dr. Wherry, in an important report, quotes noted authorities in expressions of well-founded belief that leprosy is frequently acquired through flies. The insects gather upon the ulcers of lepers and later bite well persons. In one instance a man who had been bitten by a fly in a leper settlement noticed the first outbreak of the disease at the place where the fly had bitten him. The inoculations of the fly are small, but when made under favorable circumstances carry leprosy bacilli with them, it is believed.

The very careful examinations made by Dr. Wherry at various places in California seem to confirm the theory that the fly, after coming in contact with leprosy, will deposit the bacilli of that disease for several days afterward. In the last few months Dr. Wherry examined 9,361 rats at Oakland, Cal., for leprosy, and found 20 infested with the disease, some of them in the advanced stages. One leper rat was found staggering in the streets of Oakland, blind and defenseless from the disease. The disease among rats is believed to be transmitted from one to the other by the bacilli lying just beneath the skin. Blood-sucking insects upon the rats carry the disease from the sick to the well, just as it is now admitted flies do in cases of typhoid fever.

Dr. Wherry used the carcasses of leper rats to inoculate flies. The carcasses were exposed to flies in glass jars. After many flies had been collected the jar was screened. After feeding upon the carcasses the flies soon began to deposit specks upon the sides of the jars. Examination in almost every instance showed the presence of the bacilli of rat leprosy. The surgeon found that the flies took up immense numbers of the bacilli from the carcasses. When fed upon livers and other organs of well rats no bacilli were found.

Dr. Wherry continued his important investigations with human lepers. At the Alameda county infirmary he captured two flies from the ulcerated portion of the face of an advanced leper. Within an hour after the flies had been placed in vials the specks deposited by them showed bacilli of the disease the same as in the case of the rats. For many hours afterward the specks contained lepra-like bacilli. The surgeon was even able to count the number of bacilli in one speck, using the approved methods for that purpose. In one speck there were 1,150 bacilli. Experiments upon guinea pigs with the bacilli failed to transmit the disease to these animals.

The conclusions of Dr. Wherry are that there is no certain evidence that rat leprosy and the human disease are the same, although it is now well established that the plague is transmitted almost wholly to human beings from rats coming in contact with food or clothing. The taking up of the parasites by the fly does not necessarily mean that the fly also can carry the disease, but the facts are given for what they are worth. It was discovered at least that the parasites do not multiply in flies, and that in 48 hours the insects are clear of the bacilli.

**WOUND OPEN AFTER 26 YEARS.**

Man Awakes to Find Blood Trickling From Old Shot Injury.

Houston, Tex.—Twenty-six years after being shot in the shoulder George H. Currier, a lawyer, was awakened shortly before daylight by blood trickling over his arm, and discovered that the wound, from which he had suffered no pain for a quarter of a century, had become serious, and that one of the arteries of his arm had been ruptured.

The bullet that caused the rupture had never given Currier the least uneasiness until a few days ago, when his shoulder, in the region of the long-closed wound, began to swell. The swelling later extended to the arm, but caused no anxiety, and when Currier went to sleep he was totally unprepared for what he found when he was awakened by the blood flowing from the ruptured artery over his arm. When he saw what was the matter, he summoned an ambulance and a physician and was taken to the Houston infirmary. Before he arrived he had become weak from the flow of blood. Physicians believe that he will recover if the bullet is extracted.

Moves 39 Times; Asks Divorce. Fort Wayne, Ind.—Because she was forced to change her home 39 times in her married life, Mrs. Jennie E. V. Jarrett asked a divorce from James E. Jarrett. The couple were married in 1881. Mrs. Jarrett said the family had been ejected from 16 houses for nonpayment of rent and had moved out of others to avoid process.

**AUTHOR-MAYOR OF TOLEDO**



Brand Whitlock, mayor of Toledo, O., since 1906, is well known throughout the country as an author on economic and other subjects. Mr. Whitlock is also a lawyer, being senior member of a prominent Toledo firm of counselors. He is 39 years of age.

**DESERT CONQUERED**

ACHIEVEMENT IN AGRICULTURE IN WASTES OF MOJAVE.

Three Ranchers Prove to Uncle Sam After Plucky Venture That Crops Will Grow in the Western Arid Region.

Los Angeles.—After five years of experimenting, three ranchers in the Mojave desert have proved that dry farming methods will produce fine crops in that arid region without periodical watering, and as a result hundreds of land claimants who stood in danger of losing their claims through the impossibility of irrigation may file homesteads and retain their holdings. That is what was done the other day in the United States land office by Dr. W. M. Doble, Miss Florence Benson and Mrs. K. Nath. They made final homestead proofs after their claims under the desert act had been invalidated because they were unable to irrigate.

It was shown that they had produced crops by dry farming methods, and Gen. Frank C. Prescott, register of the land office, declared that their achievement would prove of incalculable benefit to hundreds of landholders who heretofore faced the loss of their claims because they could not produce sufficient water from wells to meet the irrigation requirement of the desert land law.

"It opens the Mojave to homesteaders as well as desert reclaimers," he said. Dr. Doble and the two women, who, with him, were the first ever to have located homesteads in the desert, filed on desert claims five years ago. The wells they dug did not produce sufficient water to do the irrigating prescribed by the desert law. But instead of relinquishing their lands, Dr. Doble, who is an expert agriculturist, went to work experimenting with dry farming.

Meantime he, Miss Benson, who has a claim near by, and Mrs. Nath filed homesteads. In doing so they declared they would prove to the United States authorities that they could grow crops despite the dearth of water.

So they went to work. After one or two failures all three decided to follow a plan of harrowing their fields after each storm during the rainy season. This produced results which Gen. Prescott said were marvelous.

"The soil of Mojave," he explained, "is conceded to be extraordinarily rich. It is a desert solely because of the lack of sufficient water. Dr. Doble's crop followed the systematic harrowing. He found that the normal rainfall of the desert was enough to provide all the moisture needed, provided the ground was kept broken."

This method is something like that pursued by the farmers in the arid regions of Syria and Armenia. Rains are scarce there and come in a certain period of the year, as they do in the Mojave. The natives plow up their fields after the first rain and keep turning it over during the brief wet season. Then they plant their crops, and after that they pray that it will rain no more that year. The action of the sun draws the moisture up to the roots of the grain and provides all the refreshment the growing crops need.

Dog Scents Dollars. Beaver Falls, Pa.—When Rosa Keefe took a young bangle home to the woods for try-out the dog made a rush toward an old uprooted tree stump and, leaping about it, barked excitedly. With his gun in readiness to take a shot at whatever might be uncovered, Keefe overturned the stump. There lay a pocketbook, containing \$470.

**CAT THAT PLAYS PIANO.**

Girl's Pet, Devoted to Music, Spends Hours Pawing Over Keys.

Boonville, Ind.—Little Gladys Schultz has a pet cat of which she is very fond and which is always at her feet or around her. Miss Gladys is about ten years old and is very assiduous in practicing her music lessons on the piano when she is not in school.

While this is going on the pet cat, Cottie, is either at her side or purring around at her feet. It seems to like the idea of the music and will often-times sit with undivided attention on a chair by the girl's side watching the movement of her fingers along the keyboard.

After leaving the room a few days ago with the cat sitting on a chair Gladys came back shortly to find Cottie sitting on the piano stool trying to imitate her example and play on the instrument. The cat would strike the keys with her paws and seemed delighted at the effect of the tones produced, repeating it several times, to the delight of Mrs. Schultz and Gladys, who were looking on. Since that time it has become a frequent occurrence for Cottie to climb on the piano stool and give vent to her feelings in music.

**DOGS ACT AS CADDIES.**

New Breed May Revolutionize Present Golfing Methods.

Oxford, Pa.—If Oxford ever achieves any particular fame it will probably be as the birthplace of the caddy hound, a new breed of dog which promises to revolutionize present golfing methods. These dogs will perform all the duties of the caddy on the golf green.

The breeder is Frank Dubrow, a rural mail carrier, who breeds fox hounds and beagles. Knowing that golf balls were often lost because caddies did not follow their flight, he trained for hounds to chase balls and locate them. The only difficulty found was to keep them from picking up the ball and retrieving it. This defect was remedied and the players were delighted with the intelligence of the animals.

Dubrow found that his work was not done, however, for a caddy was still necessary to carry the clubs about. He took two dogs, half-bred collies and fox hounds, and trained them for a month, when they would do all that his fox hounds had done and in addition carry the caddy bag strapped to their backs.

Golfers who have played with the dogs are enthusiastic over them.

**Forgives Debts in Will.**

Baltimore, Md.—In his all-embracing philanthropy even the debts owing him are cancelled in the liberally charitable will of the late George L. Muth, senior partner of the wholesale drug firm of Muth Bros. & Company, filed in the orphan's court of Baltimore county at Towson.

The instrument disposes of an extremely valuable estate. Besides a large number of bequests to Catholic institutions of a charitable nature, together with a number of legacies to relatives and other friends, the will directs that all persons owing the testator money at the time of his death, whether relatives or others, are forgiven the debts and released from all obligations of payment.

**Old Windmill a Tea-Room.**

London.—Salvington windmill in Sussex has at length capitulated, like so many others, in the fight against steam milling, and has been converted into a tea-room.

It is now earning more money as a tea-room than it was at "its own trade" toward the end of its career. The mill, the huge sails of which may be seen for 30 miles 'round, is situated on the summit of the highest hill of the Sussex downs and is visited by many sightseers.

**TREES ARE FAMOUS**

LOCUSTS PLANTED FROM SEED FROM FORT DEARBORN.

Carefully Guarded for Three Generations, Will Now Be Sold to Divide Estate—Probably Will Be Cut Down Soon.

Chicago.—Soon to be divided in Rogers Park is a little estate, the story of which would interest readers not only in Chicago, but in hundreds of homes in other states. On this property stand seven honey-locust trees that were grown from seed produced by the parent tree inside the stockade at Fort Dearborn. The seed was gathered and the trees nurtured and guarded by three women of three different generations of the same family, one of whom, with her family, is still living under their shade.

The estate is known as the Kyle property. There was a house and a remnant of a tract of 160 acres of land that was bought from the government for \$1.25 an acre. The land is now worth about \$2,000 an acre. In the early history of Cook county Mrs. Sarah Marshall, who was born in Nottingham, England, in 1788, came to Illinois and settled on the ridge about ten miles north of the mouth of the Chicago river. Shortly afterwards she obtained several of the pods that grew on a honey-locust tree on the site of Fort Dearborn. The beanlike seeds were extracted and planted. When the young locusts were large enough they were set out in different places about the farm, and later were dug up and replanted.

These trees produced seeds that were given to many friends in different parts of this country, and from the trees that grew from it other seeds were produced until the distribution has assumed the proportions of a problem in arithmetical progression.

Long before Mrs. Marshall died the care of the Fort Dearborn locusts, as they always have been called, was transferred to her daughter, Mrs. Ann Kyle, whose husband was the master of a vessel on Lake Michigan, and therefore spent most of his time away from home. When the town authorities threatened to cut down six of the trees because they stood on the roadway, Mrs. Kyle stood guard over them, armed with a shotgun, and threatened to shoot the first man to sink an ax in one of them.

When Mrs. Kyle died the care of the trees passed to her heirs, chief among them being her daughter, Mrs. Maxwell, who is the present guardian of the trees that have produced the seed for shade for probably a thousand homes, scattered over a big section of the United States.

**SAVES FAWN FROM HOUND.**

Now the Rescuer Dare Not Bring It to His Own State.

Allentown, Pa.—A bit of a Jersey deer, a spotted fawn, two months old, had a thrilling time of it at the Delaware Water Gap the other day. Zadok Decker was fishing in a boat just below Danfield, when he heard the howling of a hound over in the Jersey brush, and suddenly saw the fawn bound into the river. Behind came a big hound, plunging into the stream.

Then the race was on—the fawn swimming for life toward the Pennsylvania shore, with the hound in close pursuit. Mr. Decker hastened to the rescue, and the fawn seemed to recognize in him a friend and swam toward the boat as he approached. He reached out, grabbed the fawn and placed it in his boat just as the dog was on the point of snapping it.

But after Decker had rescued the panting little thing he did not know what to do with it. He could not take it to the Pennsylvania side and take chances of a \$50 fine. So he concluded to take it back to Jersey.

Just then two brothers, named Kitchen, appeared on the Jersey shore. It was their hound that had chased the deer, and Decker turned the fawn over to them, and they started home with it. They said they would pen it up and keep it awhile for safety.

**MUSEUM GETS COURT SCEPTER.**

Exceedingly Rare Chinese Curio Is Obtained by American Directors.

New York.—Dr. Herman C. Bumpus, director of the American Museum of Natural History, has announced that the museum has acquired an exceedingly rare Chinese curio from Kio Ching, the forbidden city of Peking. It is called a "judge's staff of scepter," is fashioned of lacquered wood more than a century old, and its end is sharpened to a point. The other end is fashioned like the head of a winged dragon.

After a judge has heard the evidence in the case of a prisoner charged with a capital offense, he takes up the scepter. If he points the dragon's head at the prisoner the latter goes free, but if the prisoner is confronted with the sharpened end he must be beheaded.

This is said to be the only specimen of its kind ever obtained from the forbidden city and brought to this country.

**Looks Her Jaw on a Pear.**

Allentown, Pa.—Biting a pear at lunch in the Wilbacher silk mill, Miss Helen Malk dislocated her jaw. A physician had a real job replacing the locked jaw.

**TYPHOID LINGERS 18 YEARS.**

Recent Outbreak at Georgetown Is Traced to Woman Milker.

Washington.—One of the most remarkable discoveries in medical history in connection with the source of the spread of typhoid fever has just been brought to light as the result of an investigation made by officers of the public health and marine hospital service into a recent outbreak of that disease in Georgetown, or West Washington, D. C.

The investigation disclosed the fact that a woman milker at a neighboring dairy who had had typhoid fever 18 years ago still throws off in her dejecta virile typhoid fever bacilli and was the responsible agent in spreading the disease. With one exception this is the first considerable outbreak of typhoid fever in the United States traced through virile to such a carrier.

A peculiar phase in connection with the case in the examination developed large number of bacilli in the dejecta of the woman, although she apparently is enjoying good health. Surgeon General Wyman says an important source of the disease has been developed and one which heretofore has not been fully recognized.

The case just discovered is deemed of special interest to health officers in tracing sources of typhoid fever outbreaks. Gen. Wyman states that this case establishes the fact that at least two per cent. of all recovered cases of typhoid fever become bacilli carriers for a longer or shorter period, even while otherwise enjoying good health.

**BABY HAS MANY ANCESTORS.**

Fifty-Eight Living Great, Greater and Greatest Grandparents.

McGregor, Ia.—The distinction of possessing more grandparents than any other one of the 10,000,000 babies in the union is believed to rest with Agnes Naomi Reah Gully, two and a half months old. She is the first born of the sixth generation.

While she coos in the arms of her great-great-grandmother, who does the family cooking at 95, she is learning to differentiate 58 grand, great, greater, and greatest grandparents in the following order:

Her parents, eight; their parents, 16; their parents, 32, less two deceased; total, 58 grandparents for her tiny self.

Her greatest grandmother, Mrs. Lydia Shrake, has rival claims to distinction which she jealously guards. With her ten children, 41 grandchildren, 85 great-grandchildren, 80 great-great-grandchildren, and one great-great-great-grandchild, making a total of 167 descendants, she rightfully demands attention. Whether it is more honorable to count down to a posterity of 167 or reckon up an ancestry of 58 is a mooted question in the community.

Mrs. Shrake has to her credit the additional facts that she sent five soldiers to the army in 1861 and is the widow of a soldier of the war of 1812.

**EARN \$15 OR AVOID MARRIAGE.**

Harvard Expert Says Family Cannot Be Brought Up on Less in Cities.

Boston.—Thomas Nixon Carver, professor of economics at Harvard university, in an article printed here says it is not in the interest of society or the laboring classes that men who cannot earn \$15 a week should try to marry and bring up a family in a place like Boston.

When persons who cannot earn \$15 a week bring children into the world, the chances are that the children will be like them, he says. There will thus be a large supply of unskilled laborers to crowd the market and make conditions worse for the superior laborers. He advocates the adjustment of the labor question and the exclusion of the ever-increasing stream of unskilled foreign laborers.

"That the standard of living among the less skilled laborers should be raised is the belief of Prof. Carver, but he also adds that under existing laws such reform would be almost impossible. "As long as we allow unrestricted immigration to overcrowd the market," says Prof. Carver, "it will be futile to try to alleviate poverty or improve conditions."

**USES \$5 BILL AS A LIGHTER.**

As Result of Blunder Man Had to Go to Jail.

Long Island City, N. J.—Casius Valchi of Bay-side had to go to the county jail because the man who was sent to the Flushing police court to pay his fine of five dollars used the money for lighting a cigarette.

William Hewlett, a negro, was sent to Flushing by John Casius of Bay-side to pay Valchi's fine. In order not to lose the money Hewlett rolled the bill in a piece of paper and put it in his vest pocket. On the way to the courthouse Hewlett stopped at a blacksmith shop, and taking a piece of paper from his pocket, lighted his cigarette.

When he reached his destination he looked for the money, but it was not where he had put it, and he then remembered having lighted his cigarette with a piece of paper taken from his pocket. He ran back to the blacksmith shop, and there, in the furnace, was the five-dollar bill smoldering on the hot coals. The remains of the bill were picked out, but were not sufficient to pay Valchi's fine, and he had to go to jail.

**FINE OLD WHISKIES**

GOOD WHISKEY, properly distilled, filtered and aged, is invaluable to the sick room and an invigorating beverage for pleasurable drinking. You have every assurance and every protection that you are buying good dependable whiskies when you buy either of these brands. They are now pleasing thousands of people, and are guaranteed under the Pure Food Laws. Do not spend your money for rectified or compounded goods when for the same price you can buy a good article.

**"Old Joel" "Our Choice"**

Pleasant Money Can Buy

Per Quart \$1  
6 Full Quarts \$5

4 Full Quarts \$3  
8 Full Quarts \$5

Express Prepaid

NO MARKS ON BOX TO INDICATE CONTENTS. We want your judgment on these brands. Send us an order and give it a good test. Taste it, compare it with any Whiskey you have, and then, if not satisfied, send it back and we will cheerfully refund your money.

CUT THIS AD OUT AND SEND IT WITH YOUR ORDER AND WE WILL ENCLOSE A BOTTLE OF WINE FREE. SEND FOR PRICE LISTS ON WHISKEY, WINE AND BEER. S J

**D. FELTENSTEIN** 315-317 EDMOND ST. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

**Buy Your Liquors at Wholesale**

Fine BONDED WHISKIES and PURE CALIFORNIA WINES by the Quart or Gallon at WHOLESALE PRICES.

**Shippers to the Saint Joseph Market**

Are Cordially Invited to Call and Inspect Our Stock when in the City Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention.

**Great Western Liquor Co.**

1 1/2 Blocks East of Exchange Building. Illinois Avenue. Opposite Transit House.

**SHAMROCK WHISKEY**

Is Distilled for Medicinal Purposes From Rye and Barley Malt.

Age, ten years. No fossil oil, no drugs. Price, \$1 per quart, \$10 per dozen. \$6 per half dozen quart bottles, or \$1 per gallon. Freight paid to any railroad station on receipt of price. Will ship C. O. D. Write for complete price list. Business record 25 years. Reference, National Bank of St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, MO. **M. J. SHERIDAN,** New Telephone 140. Importer and Dealer in Wines and Liquors, Cor. Sixth and Spruill Streets.

**JAMES KERSEY,**

Stock Yards, Southwest Corner Illinois and Lake Avenues, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS Old Telephone No. 168. SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

**HORSES AND MULES**

**JACKS AND JENNETS**

FOR SALE—Home-raised on our Cherry Grove Stock Farm. All in extra good serviceable condition. Will bear close inspection, as all are bred right. Prices reasonable. Also fifty head of young mules. C. M. DAILY & SON, Savannah, Mo.

**FOR SALE** Registered Shropshire sheep, yearlings, and ram lambs for sale. Also limited number of ewes. Also high class Jacks and Jennets and young mules in carload lots or by pairs. S. B. UTZ, South St. Joseph, Mo. Yard phone 702 South 4 rings. Advertise in The Journal.

**HAMMOND'S**

**"MISTLETOE"** Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Lard and Canned Meats

Are the Finest that the Packing House Art Can Produce

**Hammond Packing Co.** Chicago, Ill. St. Joseph, Mo.

Publicity Pays. Try The Stock Yards Journal

TO CURTAIL CROP

The Kentucky Breeders Will Shorten Up on the Raising of Colts.

A NOVEL METHOD ADOPTED

Will Keep Down Expenses Until the Racing Game Improves.

Leighton, Ky., Nov. 19.—The curtailment of their interests will likely be the solution of the thoroughbred breeders of Kentucky to meet the conditions of racing in this country, which seem destined to prevail for two or more years, at least.

Madden Will Curtail Breeding. Among those who take this view of the situation is John E. Madden, the master of Hamburg Place, and it was he, also, it is said, who first suggested the curtailment of horses to those breeders who do not desire to dispose of their holdings at the present time.

hold in Illinois, but, as I have reason to know, throughout all the states. "Further than this," he continued, "the good-road doctrine appeals both to man and beast, and if horses could vote I expect they would support en masse, for president or anything else, the man who is ahead in advocating the keeping up to a good standard of the country roads."

"Yes, I know they were repaired occasionally. Delinquent taxpayers in this country are as ancient as any other laws in the statute books, and no one seems to have any respect for them, venerable as they are. Did you ever travel along some of these old country roads—and some of them adjacent to some pretty good-sized towns?"

"I feel that I am competent to enlighten some people on the good-roads question, because it is a subject to which I have been giving attention for a great many years. It is to Congress, I know, that we must look for a wider attention to the question of giving the farmers and country people generally good roads. It is not solely because we country people have to get our mails through the rural-delivery system more regularly by the betterment of conditions on the highways and byways, though that is ever essential, but we want to see the country made more attractive, and you can bet we are going to move very strongly in this direction."

HAVEN FOR KENTUCKIANS.

Ozark Soil Great for Production of Tobacco.

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 19.—There is an extreme likelihood of an early and extensive exodus of tobacco farmers from Kentucky and Tennessee night-riding districts, according to advice which has been received by the Missouri Immigration Association.

The causes of the exodus are well and generally known. The reports received show a large territory in which the greatest amount of tobacco is raised are thoroughly disgusted with the continued depredations of the night riders and, despairing of ever seeing the country resume normal conditions have determined to seek a region where they can be in peace and raise their children without being forced to witness a repetition of the recent harrowing scenes.

Hope Seen in Missouri. According to President J. H. Curran of the Immigration Association, Missouri is the one and only state to which they can turn and find as good or better conditions than in Kentucky. "In our Ozark region," said Mr. Curran, "we have all the good points of Kentucky and very few or her faults. In the first place, no state in the union is so careful of the life and liberties of her citizens. We have the smallest percentage of illiteracy and the biggest school fund. And as for ability to raise cotton and tobacco, we have Kentucky beaten. We can raise and have raised as good tobacco in southern Missouri as is raised anywhere in the country. It is a matter of regret that our people have not gone into this industry more extensively, as the profits from tobacco are something enormous. I have known the profits from one acre of tobacco to reach from \$300 to \$500. The yield of white burley, one of the best varieties, is always great, even with ordinary attention.

"As for the rest, we have the Kentucky blue grass, which grows in our Ozark hills without cultivation. We have the blue skies, the fast horses, the beautiful women, and everything to remind the native Kentuckian of his home.

"Can Raise Good Tobacco. "We certainly will welcome the peace-loving citizen of Kentucky. I can not say that we care particularly for the night-riding contingent, but it may be that even they, under the calming influences of our ozone, will reform and become again good, law-abiding citizens."

As near as can be estimated, there are about 2,000 farmers who are expecting to make the move. Information is being furnished them in full by the immigration department relative to soil, rainfall, water, climate, etc.

FUTURE OF THE FARM.

Depends Largely on Good Roads in Country Districts.

"I am one of those farmers," said a gentleman from Illinois, "who holds the question of good roads to be inseparable from an agricultural existence. I know that in all the country regions in my state the subject is becoming, as the orators often say, a burning issue, and judging from all reports, official and otherwise, the people in the country regions are every day becoming more and more impressed with the desirability of having their roadsteads improved to the fullest extent. Not only does this

OUR NEW EMPIRE

Government Inquires Into Reason for Farmers Going to Other Countries.

WEST BETTER THAN CANADA

Great Irrigation Projects Now Under Process of Construction.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The government wants to know why intelligent well-to-do farmers from the Mississippi valley continue to flock to the Canadian wilderness to take up homes under a foreign flag while inviting and attractive opportunities for settlers are still open on many of the reclaimed portions in the west. While there has been a decided falling off in the movement from this country into the north west territories, the number of our desirable citizens who are leaving the United States to take up farms in Canada is large and efforts should be made to divert them to the several sections of our own country where just as good, if not better, opportunities exist for the homeseekers.

The national government is a big land owner but it does not advertise while Canada expends large sums annually for this purpose. Steps should be taken at this time to acquaint the homeseekers of this country with the fact that within our own borders there yet remain many desirable locations for home-building.

Our great western region in soil, climate and crop possibilities is superior to the regions farther north. It possesses better transportation facilities and markets, it is under our own flag and is occupied by our own people. Its development adds to our national greatness and strength. Potentially it is the richest and most fertile agricultural area in the world and it is destined to become the center of vast population which shall represent the highest ideals of American citizenship. No efforts should be spared to exploit its advantages and its opportunities.

Just at the present time the construction of three national irrigation projects has progressed to the point where settlement is invited and a large number of farmers from the middle west have already taken up new homes thereon. The letters received from them by the statistician of the reclamation service at Washington indicate their satisfaction in the change they have made and their abiding faith in the wisdom of their choice in location. Two of these projects are in Montana and one is in northern Wyoming. Nearly 100,000 acres divided in 40 and 80 acre farms are now ready for homeseekers. These farms are open to settlement under the homestead act, subject to the provisions of the reclamation law. The soil and climate are such that with the assured water supply which the government guarantees, maximum harvests are insured. Intelligent farming on these projects is rewarded by larger returns than in humid regions and the crop products are as diversified as can be grown in the middle west.

On the Huntley project in Montana nearly 40 families came from two townships in Iowa and their success this year is certain to bring a large number this winter and next spring. Twenty families and next spring on the Shoshone project in Wyoming, nearly all of whom come from the middle west. There still remain farms for several hundred homeseekers on these projects, and the opportunity is worthy of the careful consideration of every man who is seeking independence and a life in the open, where a maximum reward is assured for his labor.

WILL SAVE TREES

Continued from Page One.

enough to insure against the destruction of the forests for the time being, but so continually does the demand for this product increase that even the supply of these substitutes must eventually be exhausted.

The Possibilities Discovers. With the cornstalks, however, no such fear need be entertained. Billions of stalks are yearly used as fodder, but besides these statistics of the forestry bureau show that there are more than enough annually going to waste to supply the annual demand for pulp. It is a source which has not only been untouched, but which can be employed at a very low cost to the producer, with the best results, and which has the inestimable advantage of offering a new supply every year. A tree takes from eight to fifteen years to mature, and once cut down it cannot be replaced before that time rolls away again. A cornstalk, however, matures in a single season. Indeed, in some sections of the corn belt there are two annual supplies.

What this means to the farmer can be readily realized. Heretofore, with the exception of a small portion which he utilized in feeding his stock, thousands of stalks were left to rot on the fields. Dr. Bristol's discovery is expected to convert this waste into a useful and marketable product. What It Means. What it means to the manufacturers of pulp and the purchasers of that product in its various forms is perhaps difficult for the lay mind to grasp. Yearly the demand has advanced with gigantic strides until in 1907 the enormous total of 3,600,000 cords of wood were used in the manufacture

of pulp. This is an increase of more than a million and a half cords in eight years, and no forests, however dense, could long withstand such inroads.

And, corresponding with the increasing demand and the diminishing supply, there has been an enormous increase in the cost of the articles made from wood pulp. During the past five years the cost of paper has increased at the rate of from 35 to 50 per cent per annum. The price of imported pulp has increased over 40 per cent in a like period, for in all other parts of the world it has become yearly more difficult to obtain the necessary amount of the few species of woods which have been considered exclusively necessary.

Used 4,000,000 Tons Last Year. And the failure of this supply would be a more serious affair than is at first realized. Nearly 4,000,000 tons of pulp were made last year, most of which was used in the manufacture of paper for magazines, books and newspapers. But there are a multitude of other uses to which wood pulp is put. From the pulp factories it goes in a crude form to other establishments, where it is made into a number of different articles. Among these articles is the water-pail, made of wood-fiber, which is now a more familiar sight than the one made of actual wood. In addition to pails, wood pulp is used in homes in the form of basins, dishes, boxes and picture frames. Its use in the manufacture of car wheels has long been known, but a new use reported from Germany is for telegraph poles. Articles of wood pulp have a considerable bearing on electrical industries, as in the case of conduits and insulators in various forms.

Americans now use wood-pulp steam and water pipes, shoe heels, horseshoes, spools, tool handles, buttons, pulleys, paving blocks and cof-ins. Paper—our wood pulp—surgeon splints have many advantages over those of other materials. In their lightness, strength and flexibility, but of all its uses none is probably so unique as that for observatory domes. Here again its lightness, strength and flexibility commend it, and, in addition, it has none of the disadvantages which arise from the use of metallic substances near to sensitized instruments.

What One Newspaper Used. That probably used in the greatest quantities, however, in the newspapers throughout the country. One big metropolitan daily, a paper with morning and evening editions which are said to have an aggregate daily circulation of nearly a million copies, used 77,233,875 pounds of white paper last year. This is an average of 21,873 pounds a day.

Since there is now only a comparatively small acreage of spruce, hemlock and poplar remaining in the country, the failure to produce a substitute for these woods, together with a continuation of this rate of consumption on the part of newspapers, would mean that within a few years a strong effort would be compelled to obtain its supply of wood from foreign countries.

There need be no such waste in the employment of cornstalks, however, or, if waste there be, it need arouse no qualms. The supply is as unlimited as it is expensive.

Conducting the Experiments. There is no more interesting department of the government service than the little, one-story brick building in which Dr. Bristol and his assistants have made these discoveries which will revolutionize the pulp industry. In an iron shed just outside the building are stored the wood samples used—for they are still experimenting for better and cheaper results with species that have heretofore been considered worthless. These samples, consisting of about a thousand pounds of each species, are being continually collected by the forestry assistants in the field and are shipped to the laboratory in Washington for future use.

Inside the building proper are the engines, vats, digesters, strainers; in short, everything that is necessary to the equipment of a full-fledged paper mill, and besides there are a great many things which would be considered unnecessary in a large plant that they use these for the furtherance of their experiments. Just at present the walls are lined with great bundles of cornstalks which are daily being made into pulp and paper.

First Methods of Manufacture.

Years ago, when the industry was in its infancy, pulp was made by a mechanical process. In this the wood after being cut into suitable sizes and barked was held against the revolving wheels of a grindstone in a swift stream of water. This reduced the wood to the proper condition, but it also destroyed the fiber to such an extent that this pulp was worthless by itself to be used for paper. It had to be mixed with fiber that was long enough to bind it together. In later years the ground wood process gave way to the never and better soda and sulphite processes that are now used. Still even today, for reasons of economy, there is a great deal of the ground wood used, mixed with pulp obtained by the sulphite process. In the cheaper papers. This is only used in the case of newspapers and wrapping papers, as most other papers have to be a much better quality and stronger.

Only the sulphite and the soda processes are used at this government factory, so when the laboratory is ready for a test the material is barked—in regular factories this is done by machinery, but in this government establishment by hand—and is saved, with the grain, into disks five-eighths of an inch thick. These disks are then fed into a machine which reduces them to chips of a uniform size and thickness. A weighed quantity is then taken to the digester to be what is technically termed "cooked." The rest of the sample is examined for a determination of the moisture contained.

"Cooking" the Pulp. The chips to be "cooked" are treated with a mixture of liquid sulphur dioxide and steam, which thoroughly destroys the cementing material of the fibers and leaves practically pure

cellulose. The "cook" lasts for varying lengths of time, according to the nature of the substance and the conditions under which the experiment is made. When the time limit has expired and only the cellulose remains it is "blown" through the pit with jets into the "blow pit." This is fitted with a perforated tile bottom through which the waste liquor escapes.

After being thus drained the remaining stock is weighed, the moisture contents of pulp determined and the yield computed. Then it is placed in a beating machine, where all the fibers that have not as yet been separated are beaten into a liquid mass. Thence it passes to the big tank, where it is screened. All of the extraneous matter is there strained out and only the pure wood pulp remains. There is hardly any chance of anything else getting by, as the operation consists of drawing the fibers through two brass plates fitted with slits .012 of an inch in thickness. The section of a rubber diaphragm which vacillates under the plates causes the fibers to be drawn below.

Passes Through Screens. Ninety-five per cent of the pulp usually passes through these screens, and this is pressed into paper of any required thickness or quality. The remaining five per cent is fit only for the manufacture of a coarse grade of wrapping paper.

With the cornstalks the operation is similar, but before it can be cooked the pith must be separated from the outer covering. This is done by machinery. Once separated, both may be used, the pith making a strong wrapping paper, while the outer covering produces a fine quality of pulp, white in color, with long, strong fibers. Each requires only about one-third as much cooking as does the pulp made from wood. Paper made from this pulp, too, yields readily to the bleaching process, and it is said to be generally superior to that made from any wood, with the exception of the formerly despised white fir. The entire operation of converting cornstalks into paper consumes a little less than twenty-four hours. When wood is used more time is required.

Bleaching Tests Made. The workers at the government laboratory press all their pulp into paper, scores of shelves being piled high with the results of their experiments. They press it into sheets of two sizes, the smaller about eight to ten inches, and the larger twenty-four by thirty inches. Once pressed into sheets, a microscopic examination of the fiber is made. The length and fineness of the fibers are determined and numerous bleaching tests are carried out. Finally estimates are made of the amount of sulphur dioxide and lime required in making a ton of the pulp in question.

Many and variegated in color, quality and every other particular are the samples which are daily obtained. Some are long and thick fibered, while others are short, thin and brittle. In color they range from an almost pure white to a very dark brown. Some are fit only to be used as wrapping, while others have such a fine, smooth texture that they immediately remind one of the most expensive stationery.

White Fir Better Than Spruce. Strange as it may seem, too, too, the paper made from the white fir is considerably better than that made from the commercial spruce, which has been heretofore the uncontested favorite of paper manufacturers the world over. Its fibers are white and lustrous, and sheets made from it, even without any beating, are remarkably tough and strong. In length the fibers are one-half to two-thirds as long again as those of the spruce.

Continually the chemists are experimenting and studying the characteristics of each sample as carefully as does a physician his patient. New methods are tried, but always with an eye to practicability and economy. The work that has been accomplished, it is said, has brought joy into the hearts of those most practical men—the farmers. Their waste cornstalks can probably be utilized for paper-making. Those interested in the preservation of the forests see the dawn of a new era, and the public at large will receive the greatest benefit of all.

CHICAGO BUYS STEEL CARS

Pittsburg Firm to Build First Pay-As-You-Enter Equipment.

Pittsburg, Nov. 18.—The Pressed Steel Car company has booked an order for 50 pay-as-you-enter-all-steel cars for the Chicago Railway company. The order will be filled at once. This is the first order for steel cars of this character ever placed, and means a radical departure from the old style wooden cars. The company has many steel trolley cars in operation in New York, orders having been placed for them some time ago, but there are few, if any, west of the metropolis. In the east the steel street car has met all the rough requirements placed on it, and it is stated that this feature was the direct cause of the order from Chicago.

It is expected the contract is only the beginning of this branch of the business, and that as wooden cars are worn out in the various cities in the country they will be replaced by the more durable steel cars of this type.

DISTILLERY BURNS.

Total Loss in Kentucky Fire is About \$1,150,000.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 19.—Two warehouses of the Tom Moore Distilling company at Bardstown, in which were stored 15,000 barrels of whiskey, were burned late yesterday, entailing a loss to the firm of about \$400,000, fully insured. The loss to the government is \$750,000. Bardstown, the oldest town in the state, boasts but one fire engine, but the citizens managed to save a third warehouse an d the distillery itself.

ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS COMPANY. ST. JOSEPH, MO. We are in the Market every day for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. We are especially bidding for Range Cattle and Sheep, both for slaughter and feeding.

MORRIS & COMPANY. A FEW SPECIALTIES—Supreme Hams, Supreme Bacon, Supreme Lard, Supreme Sausage, Supreme Dried Beef. Lion Brand Canned Meats. MORRIS & COMPANY CHICAGO ST. JOSEPH KANSAS CITY ST. LOUIS

Blacklegoids. Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination for the prevention of BLACKLEG IN CATTLE. NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT.

TRANSIT HOUSE. ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS, ST. JOSEPH, MO. FINEST STOCKMEN'S HOTEL IN THE COUNTRY. A. W. KOHLER, Manager.

Headquarters for Stockmen and Their Families. Schlitz Cafe. 5th and Edmond, St. Joseph, Mo. Mrs. Tom Foley, Manager.

Seaman & Schuske Metal Works Company. SHEET METAL CORNICES AND SKY LIGHTS. FIRE DOORS and SHUTTERS.

GREAT SALE OF Unredeemed Overcoats 1,000 TO SELECT FROM At 312 Edmond Street. H. O. SIDENFADEN Undertaker and Embalmer.

FUR-BEARING SHEEP. As a possible source of fur supply the bureau of animal industry is disposed to think favorably of a plan for introducing into this country the Bokhara sheep, which furnishes all of the so-called astrakhan, or Persian lamb, says the Saturday Evening Post.