



FROM CORN STALKS

GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS ASSERT THEY CAN MAKE PAPER.

Discovery Promises to Do Away with All Fear of a Pulp Famine—Process of Manufacturing Is Easy.

Washington.—The chemists of the department of agriculture believe they have solved the problem of cheaper paper that will dispense altogether with the use of wood fiber.

The government chemists predicted when the manufacture of the new kind of paper is started on a large scale it will be at least 50 per cent. cheaper than the print paper now made from wood pulp.

It also will put an end to the danger of a pulp famine, which already has begun to assume alarming proportions. Prodigal extravagance in the cutting down of forests, forest fires, and the increased demand for wood of the spruce tree caused by the growth of newspapers all over the world have threatened to exhaust all the world's supply of paper material.

Many experiments have been made to discover some other material to replace the wood pulp. Some 5,000 different materials have been tested, but vainly.

The chemistry bureau of the department of agriculture has been one of the most earnest workers in this matter for years, but not until quite recently have the results been so positively successful as to permit any announcement. The first practicable samples of the new paper have been manufactured by Dr. H. S. Bristol and his assistants.

Dr. Bristol has carried his experiments to the point of making the paper in five shades.

The white paper is made from the hard outside shell of the stalk and the yellow grades from the pith. The yellow grades have much longer fiber and resemble the paper made from linen rags or cotton. This kind of paper is soft and pliable. Millions of tons of corn stalks will be available for this new manufacture. At present the stalks are cut and used only as winter food for the stock on the farms.

The process of manufacturing the new invention is much easier than that involved in reducing wood pulp to paper. So far the new paper has been made in a laboratory without special machinery or the wholesale production necessary to insure cheapness, but the department is going to experiment at once on a larger scale and the officials believe the price of white paper as well as other grades will be reduced to a startling degree.

The estimates of the department are based on the present cost of wood pulp paper, which is \$13 a ton. With wood costing eight dollars a cord, that is the price of the paper. With corn stalks costing about \$15 a ton, adding in the cost of bringing the bulky material to the Washington laboratory, the cost has been about \$14 a ton. There is no doubt in the minds of department chemists that increased production will cut this cost in half.

"No special growth of corn is needed," said one of the chemists. "We have used the ordinary stalk from the Virginia fields, and the kind which is destroyed in wasteful quantities each year can now be turned to use. Not only will the cost of paper be greatly reduced, but the farmer will have an added asset in a by-product that ought to net him a neat sum each year."

SAYS CIGARETTE MUST GO.

Ban Placed on "Coffin Nail" by Washington Supreme Court.

Spokane, Wash.—The supreme court of the state of Washington has decided that the cigarette must go, and that the anti-cigarette law, enacted by the legislature of 1907, is constitutional. This reverses a ruling by Judge E. H. Sullivan of the Spokane county superior court, who declared it unconstitutional from the fact that the title of the law is in conflict with its provisions. The decision by the upper court means it is unlawful to manufacture, sell, or give away the paper rolls or "the makings" in any other part of the commonwealth. The coffin nails were sold openly in Spokane pending the supreme court decision, and the effect of the enforcement of the law will be to send thousands of dollars to border towns in Idaho and Oregon, and other states where cigarettes are not under the ban.

The fight against the law was started last year by H. S. Winsor, a former local restaurateur. It was intimated at the time that the "tobacco trust" was back of the litigation to upset the law or gain time to dispose of the big stocks on hand. However, it is made clear that every dealer who handled cigarettes or papers in the meantime is liable, though it is not believed prosecutions will be pushed for former offenses.

Advocates Sand as "Cure-All."

New York.—Skilled medical mechanics who have been charging large sums for tunneling in search of the vermiform appendix will soon be granting the bread line if their patients get in communication with Clayton King, a carpenter of Orient, L. I.

The qualifying adjectives in this case are used without reservation, for, if his theory that sand will cure all the ills to which the body is heir is correct, he will be more popular shortly.

King says: "Eat sand." "Then laugh at the doctor." "Eat it three times a day and feel well."

"Eat it six times a day and feel still better." "The sand diet will cure anything." King actually lives up to his advice

PROMINENT MICHIGAN DEMOCRAT



Photo by Moffet Studio, Chicago.

Daniel J. Campau, the Michigan member of the National Democratic committee, is well-known in trotting turf circles throughout the country. He is the owner of The Horseman and Spirit of the Times, devoted to breeding and turf news. Mr. Campau is a lawyer by profession and was collector of customs at Detroit from 1886 to 1890.

HIDDEN IN BOILER

SUPPOSED PENILESS WOMAN HAD MUCH MONEY.

Aged Jersey City Resident and Her Daughter, Believed by Neighbors to Be Paupers, Furnish Surprise to Town.

Jersey City, N. J.—A strange story of wealth hidden in an old wash boiler and sent to a storage house has been revealed by the unprecedented case of Mrs. Anna Mangels, 70, and her daughter, Miss Anna Mangels, a spinster of 46 years.

It was discovered by neighbors recently that Mrs. Mangels and her daughter had barricaded themselves in their house at Twelfth and Grove streets, and that once a day they lowered a pall from the second story to a boy employed to purchase food for them, and that they denied themselves to everyone. Everybody supposed they were penniless.

The daughter seemed to be as alarmed over some unknown happening as was the mother.

Investigation disclosed that 14 years ago Mrs. Mangels' husband died and left her and the daughter the house they lived in, as well as another. Afterward the two houses were said to have been sold, but the widow and daughter denied this. The deeds, however, were on file in the chancery court. The only money turned into the court was \$2,000, which is still there, the women persistently refusing to accept it.

Three years ago the elder woman was adjudged insane. Her two nephews offered to provide a home for the two women, but they declined to accept it, saying they were not related to the men. September 11 the women were taken to the Hudson county jail that their sanity might be inquired into.

Still affirming that they had never consented to the sale of their property, they said they were not only wealthy, but that they had a large sum of money concealed in the household goods that had been sent to storage.

Lawyers John J. Treacy and Charles C. Kelley, the latter of whom had obtained their release from the jail and the appointment of a guardian, went to the storehouse with Mrs. Mangels and were astonished to see her draw from an old wash boiler a bundle of money as big as a brick. It contained \$1,212. Then she unearthed bank books with deposits aggregating \$15,000.

Henry C. Inzleman of New York, appointed guardian of Mrs. and Miss Mangels, took action at once looking to the reopening of the sale of their property, which took place several years ago.

Mr. Inzleman expects now that the whole tangle will soon be straightened out and the women will be in peaceful possession of their property.

Hermit May Live in Street Car.

St. Louis.—The right of Joe Custer, known as "the street car hermit," to live in a decrepit horse car on Wren avenue has been sustained by Judge Pollard of the Dayton street police court.

Custer had been fined \$100 for "maintaining a frame residence within the fire lines." When the city building department asked for an execution on the fine Judge Pollard visited the "residence" and then refused to issue the writ.

Custer for many years lived in a house built almost entirely of glass at Twenty-first and Wash streets.

CAN READ MEN'S THOUGHTS.

Young Russian, Residing in Philadelphia, Offers to Prove Assertion.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Is there really such a thing as mental telepathy? Can one person read another person's thoughts? Professor John Neuman, a young Russian, says he can do it, and to prove it says he will drive, blindfolded, through the streets of Philadelphia to any place a committee may select and find any sort of an object the committee may have hidden in any place it may choose.

Professor Neuman shows letters from men who have made a study of occultism, psychology, mental telepathy, spiritualism and its phenomena, such as Professors Hodgdon, Chickering and James of Harvard university, and Professor Hyslop of Columbia university.

He recently successfully essayed the same feat in Boston, Newark, and Jersey City, having for his committees men eminent in those communities, who would be above collusion.

Prof. Neuman makes the claim that he performs his feat by pure telepathy that he does not resort to muscle reading. In order to prove this he will not permit any one to sit upon the driver's seat with him, nor in any manner come in personal contact with him. All the restrictions he places upon the test to which he submits is that the object shall not be hidden in any one's pocket, nor in a safe. It may be placed in a bureau, a closet, or hidden away under bushes.

With these provisions Prof. Neuman will enter an open brouche. The committee of from three to five men will also enter the brouche and occupy the rear seats. Neuman will ask of them that they simply fix their minds upon the object and its hiding place and, although he is a stranger to Philadelphia and does not know its streets, he will drive, blindfolded, directly to where the object is hidden and find it and turn it over to the committee.

OLD NOTE WORTH MUCH MONEY.

Issued 137 Years Ago for Few Dollars, Now Calls for Thousands.

New York.—A ten-pound note of the English colony of New York, issued February 16, 1771, 137 years ago, and before the Declaration of Independence, has been presented to Controller Metz, with a request for payment. He has been staggered by the figuring of his experts, who make out that if the city is obligated to redeem the note with compound interest to date it will have to fork over something like \$28,000. The controller has asked the corporation counsel for legal advice.

The note was sent to Mr. Metz by a commercial agency. It is in a very good state of preservation. Authorized five years before New York, with the other original states, became free from British rule, it bears the old coat of arms of the colony of the grant to the duke of York. This coat of arms is the same as that used now by the city of New York with the exception of the removal of the crown.

FOUND A PETRIFIED MELON.

Fishermen Disappointed When They Tried to Slice Big Stone.

Richmond, Va.—W. E. Bell, J. Dean, A. Harris and A. Seay, four colored men, while fishing under the Free bridge, saw lying in shallow water what they took to be a watermelon. Bell was just at that minute wrestling with a James river eel, but as the season for melons is rather late he left the eel, line and all, go and made a grab for the melon. It was too much for him, however, and he had to call on his comrades for help.

Finally, through the combined efforts of the four, the melon was gotten into the boat. The hopes of the negroes were doomed to disappointment, however, for when an attempt was made to cut it the blade of Bell's knife was turned back to the handle.

OF RARE INTEREST

HISTORIC MANUSCRIPTS IN LIBRARY AT ALBANY, N. Y.

In Its Collections Is the Draft of a Speech Delivered by Louis XII. Before the States General in 1789.

Albany, N. Y.—Among the manuscripts and early-printed books collected by the late Duncan Campbell of Albany, and presented to the State library in accordance with the terms of the will of his sister, Miss Ellen Campbell, is a manuscript draft of a part of the speech of Louis XVI. at the opening of the state's general in 1789. This draft is in the handwriting of Jacques Necker, the great minister of finance, and agrees closely with parts of the speech as actually delivered.

A catalogue of this collection was published by the State library a short time ago and has already called out inquiries concerning some of the items of the collection from several of the historical scholars of this country and Europe, among others from M. Dejean, director of the National Archives at Paris, who showed great interest in the Necker manuscript, first asking for a translation and later requesting the State library to have a photographic facsimile made and sent to the French government office at Paris.

John Boyd Thacher, an international authority on the history of the revolutionary period in France and a connoisseur in autographs and handwriting, says of the manuscript: "I recognized it immediately as in the hand of Necker, although the speech itself was only (probably) tentatively submitted to the king, who availed himself of only one or two passages."

It is the acquisition of such interesting and important manuscripts as this one which adds dignity and historical value to the already notable and extensive manuscript collection of the State library.

Notable among the more recent accessions to the State library is a volume of the Albany Sentinel covering the period from July 3, 1798, to June 28, 1799, inclusive. The paper was published every Tuesday and Friday, by Loring Andrews & Co., printers to the state, at the printing office in Court street. It was founded by Andrews in 1797 afterward published by Backus & Whiting, later continued as the Republican Crisis by Isaac Mitchell, and in 1808, merged in the Balance.

The volume just purchased by the library is fairly well preserved. The paper, of course, is yellowed with age and some of the pages are torn, but very little of the text is missing. The book was, until lately, the property of Mrs. Watson, of Florence, Tex., who inherited it from a great-granduncle.

The library already had other portions of the file of the rare old journal, and welcomed the opportunity to add to its holdings the number covering a year of considerable historical interest.

WINS GIRL IN BALLOON.

Then Marries Her Immediately or Reaching Terra Firma.

Dayton, O.—Away up in the clouds while making a balloon ascension together at the Darke county fair, Dar Cupid accomplished an aerial romance, which, however, made the earth tremble when the girl's father heard of the coup. The principals were James G. Wright, aeronaut, of 123 Hunter avenue, and Hazel F. Townsend, the 17-year-old daughter of Joshua Townsend, a prosperous Darke county farmer.

The latter came to Dayton accompanied by his daughter to consult County Prosecutor Nevin respecting the legality of the wedding which followed. The young couple had known each other but a short time before they took the trip to the clouds to tether, and, while far above the wondering gaze of thousands of people, Wright popped the question and the girl accepted, simply for the novelty of the thing.

When the parents learned that the marriage was valid they gracefully accepted the situation, but put a ban on any more aerial trips. They have little hope that Hazel will take heed, however, as she made a balloon voyage in Eaton recently and is preparing to take many more.

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Finally, through the combined efforts of the four, the melon was gotten into the boat. The hopes of the negroes were doomed to disappointment, however, for when an attempt was made to cut it the blade of Bell's knife was turned back to the handle.

The fruit, or stone, weighs 150 pounds. To all appearances it is a watermelon. Even the stripes can be plainly seen, but it is as hard as a rock.

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### NEW YORK'S THIRST.

According to the records of the internal revenue department last month New York City drank fermented liquors enough to give each inhabitant three quarts.

### SHORT ON MILCH COWS.

Perhaps the most noticeable feature of a crop report just issued by the Ontario department of agriculture is the reduction in the number of milch cows and cattle generally in the province. There were in 1908, 1,113,374 milch cows in Ontario, as compared with 1,152,071 in 1907, a falling off of merely 40,000. Other cattle decreased from 1,744,165 to 1,711,485 in the same period.

### COLLEGE STOCK JUDGING.

Journal-Stockman: Nebraska agricultural college students took second money in the stock judging contest at the International show in Chicago this week and ranked first in the hog judging contest. It is eminently fitting that this state should rank second only to the great state of Iowa in judging stock as it also ranks second in producing stock. If these two big and rich states were to go out of the corn raising and stock breeding business, a good share of the rest of the country would have to go hungry or at least subsist on short rations.

### THE FEEDER TRADE.

Live Stock World: Eastern feeder trade is encountering considerable vicissitude this year. First came the long spell of dry weather that made suspension of buying operations imperative. When rain afforded relief and stocker dealers re-established communication with eastern customers the quarantine again interrupted trade. Several thousand light cattle intended for the tobacco sections of Pennsylvania were held up at Chicago last week, most of them being diverted into other channels at a loss. The outbreak of disease, no matter if less serious than reported, will materially curtail purchasing of light cattle by tobacco growers in the East because of apprehension of losses by mortality. The outbreak occurred at an unfortunate time as tobacco growers take advantage of fall gluts of such stuff at Chicago to supply their needs. These cattle were well worth what they were costing and a larger number than usual would probably have been taken but for the unexpected interruption to traffic.

### COTTONSEED'S TRUE VALUE.

Oklahoma Farm Journal: The plant-food contained in a ton of cottonseed is worth, at market prices, about ten dollars per ton. For feeding alone to stock cattle being wintered in the stalk fields and on ordinary roughness, its value is practically the same as that of corn. Corn is now worth eighteen dollars a ton. Cottonseed is worth that much to you for feeding animals that can make good use of it. If you have plenty of alfalfa or cowpea hay, cottonseed may with profit replace fully half the corn you are feeding to your milk cows. You can't feed cottonseed profitably to calves, hogs and horses; it may make trouble for you if you try it. But if you have wheat pasture for the hogs, you may profitably feed them some cottonseed meal, even when it costs \$25 per ton. But it should be fed cautiously, with at least four times as much corn, kafircorn, or milo, and it should be soured by soaking in water for twenty-four hours before feeding. Fed properly, this will save more than enough corn to pay for the cottonseed meal which is bought. The plant-food in a ton of cottonseed meal is worth about twenty-two dollars and you're bound to get your money's worth if the manure is put on the land this winter.

### INVITED TO OMAHA.

That incarnated and high-salaried writ of inquiriendum, the farm commission, appointed to inquire into conditions down on the farm, is going to be in session in Omaha next week. A number of Missouri farmers have been invited to meet the commission and join in seeing how Omaha can entertain commissions and conventions. It remains to be seen whether or not the Missouri farmers will be able to convince the commission that there is a Missouri on the map with a St. Joseph in one corner of it. Presumably the Missouri farmers will do their "level best," but Missouri has been a "dead one" so long that the task of getting the state into the spot-light is a stupendous one. Missouri is, and for two generations has been, the victim of a plethora of tight-wads and it is going to require a superhuman effort to pull the state away from the influence.

However, this is foreign to the subject in hand. The object of the farm commission, that is now touring the country, is the betterment of farm life conditions. It is not expected that the commission will go into farm yards and houses and undertake to compile a set of rules and regulations for the government of the farm household, door yard and barn yard. A few suggestions, however, occur in contemplation of the subject that the commission might take up and follow to a profitable conclusion. None of them are new ideas but they are worth thorough investigation. They are good roads, extension of free rural mail delivery, and agricultural education in public schools. This latter would require a revolution in the school systems of the whole country. It is not the purpose of this article to enter into an extended discussion of this subject but the first requisite would be the elevation of school teaching to the plane of a profession and to do this the first thing to do is to put the school teachers' salary on a basis that will make it an object to him to enter the realms of pedagogy as a permanent employment. At present fully seven-eighths of the school teachers, especially in rural districts, are there merely as a resource to fall back on while preparing for some other and more remunerative calling.

# IN WOMAN'S REALM

### Will Fight White Scourge.

Mrs. Rufus P. Williams, chairman of the health department of the general federation of women's clubs, says that an international congress on tuberculosis will be held in Rome next year, and she hopes that the federation will be properly represented at the meeting. She says the world is awakening to the fact that the greatest scourge of the day is tuberculosis and it is well that 800,000 women should interest themselves in it. It is expected that there will be health departments in all the clubs.

### Still Fond of Her Horse.

Miss Ethel Roosevelt is looking forward to breaking in a new mount with much more enthusiasm, it is said, than to her social triumphs this winter. She is still young enough to put such pleasure first, and is not at all fond of the automobile or other means of outdoor pleasure, preferring a horse, as do her father and mother.

### Babies Are Scarce.

There is only one family of the members of the president's cabinet in which there are any young children. A boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. George B. Cortelyou recently, the third son, and this is the only baby in the presidential family.

### For Oily Hair.

Once a week use sifted corn meal as a dry shampoo for your oily hair; be sure to brush it out well the next morning, or it will form dandruff. When you want it to wave, have it perfectly clean, apply a speck of vaseline to the scalp, moisten with bandoline, lay in waves and tie a piece of chiffon over; it will dry in waves and stay a day or two or three in cool weather. Stop the "ruffing" and do not wear a rat. Get an ounce of quince seed at the drug store, put it in a bowl and pour half a pint of warm water over; let steep until thick; strain, add a few drops of alcohol and also of perfume; this will make a good bandoline; if too thick, thin with cologne. You will find full directions for treating blackheads given many times in these columns. Send for bleach for brown spots.

### The Baby's Bath.

The baby's bath is as a rule given in the morning, but if the child is at all inclined to be restless at night, then the best time to give the bath is in the evening. Care should be taken from the beginning to clean the mouth thoroughly two or three times a day. A solution that is useful to keep on hand where there is a baby is made by adding to a quart of warm water all the boric acid it will dissolve. This makes a mild non-irritant preparation that may be used for washing the baby's mouth and applying to any sore as a soothing and cooling agent. Especially is this valuable where there is any sign of a discharge from the mouth. If there is the faintest suggestion of a discharge from the eyes they should be washed frequently with this preparation.

### Feeding Cows in Winter.

Second Article on Proper Care of the Dairy Animal.

Columbia, Mo., Dec. 4.—Next to what to feed, the most important question which arises is, how shall the cows be fed. To feed economically cows should be fed as individuals and not as a herd. It is too often the case that each cow in a herd is fed the same amount of grain, regardless of how much milk she is producing. By this practice feed is not used economically as some cows will be underfed, while others will be overfed. In feeding animals one should understand that the animal always uses a certain amount of the food it receives to maintain the body. This is the first use to which the food is put and is called the ration of maintenance. This amount is required by animal whether she is producing milk or not. All feed given above this amount is used for milk production, or is stored on the body of the animal as fat. In the case of a young animal part of this excess is used for growth. Of the two mistakes made in feeding perhaps the one of underfeeding is the more common. It is a very serious mistake to feed a cow only that required to keep up her body, and then not feed her enough in addition to produce what milk she can. If a cow declines in weight while giving milk, it shows she is not receiving sufficient food, as a good cow if not fed enough will produce milk for a time at the expense of her body; that is, she will take the surplus flesh from her body and convert it over into milk and thereby will lose in live weight. On the other hand, when a cow is being overfed it may be detected in a short time by the fact that she will put on flesh. This condition may be corrected by giving her only the amount she needs and will use for milk production. This means feeding enough to maintain practically a uniform weight.

### Success on a Rented Farm.

Cedar Rapids Republican: The following is the story of the success of one man on a rented farm in Iowa:

### Baby's Bed.

A cradle is not an essential article of furniture for the nursery, for a child soon outgrows the narrow confines of a cradle, and for this reason it is best to get a good sized crib at the start. The mattresses on a child's bed is apt to become uncleanly and insanitary in a short time, even when protected by a rubber sheet. This latter thing is not comfortable and the sheet which covers it often becomes displaced. A thick blanket folded several times makes an excellent mattress for a child's bed, as it can be shaken out and aired thoroughly. It should be hung out of doors on a clothes line frequently for its airing.

### To Sew on Hooks and Eyes.

Try this quick way of putting hooks and eyes on a waist. Sew the eyes on the left front the desired distance apart, with the loops out far enough to make hooking easy, then baste the right front carefully over the left, lapping as much as may be desired; turn the waist just as it is wrong side out, put a hook in every eye, and sew them in position.

### Make Over "Buster Brown" Suits.

Don't discard your boy's Buster Brown or Russian suits because he has outgrown that style. Just run a drawing through the hems of suits and you have first class blouse suits without extra expense. If sleeves are short face them.

### Strengthen Hosiery.

Sew small pieces of tape to the top of each stocking, where the fasteners come, and fasten the garter fasteners on the tapes instead of the stockings, and thus save the stockings from wearing out at the top. This is good on children's stockings.

### To Take 'Black' Off Burned Cake.

A good way to take the "black" off cake when it is burned. Allow the cake to cool and then take an ordinary grater and rub lightly over the burned surface. This will leave a light brown crust on the cake, so that it can be frosted, and is much better than cutting the burned part off with a knife.

### Holiday Nut Cake.

Two and a half cups sugar, one of butter, three and a half of flour, one sweet milk, five eggs, one pound seeded raisins, one-half pound citron, one-half of a lemon peel, one-half of an orange peel, one pint hickory nut meats, one nutmeg, two teaspoons baking powder.

### Peter Muehring, a renter living in Grundy county, has paid the rent of a 160-acre farm with thirty acres of oats, and had enough left to put \$290 in the bank. The other 130 acres will do as well as the oat crop. His corn will yield fifty bushels to the acre, his potatoes \$15 per acre, and the pasture land has brought him \$100 per month in milk checks during the summer.

While this man has been doing all these wonders on 160 acres of land other men, owning farms, have spelled failure in their farming operations and that right here in favored Iowa. Take notice of the name. It is a name that stands for hard work and close watching for wise buying and selling, for economy, savings, banks accounts and many other things that farmers must understand if they would succeed in the business of farming and getting ahead in the world.

There are still too many men left on the farms of Iowa who imagine that things will do themselves, that all they have to do is to sow and to reap and that if the spout of the thrashing machine does not bulge with grain something is wrong with the land, or with the weather. There are still hundreds of men left in Iowa who

# Christmas Suggestions

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Plain and Fancy Crepe de Chines, for scarfs and dresses; attractive color range, 23 in. wide, per yard **50c**  
Extra Fine Quality Pure Silk Crepe de Chines, for scarfs, exquisite range of styles and colorings, regular \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 qualities, special per yard **98c**  
This lot won't last long at the price.

Silk Waist Patterns at \$2.98—A large and a very choice lot, representing the season's newest designs and colorings, actual \$4.00 to \$6.00 values, sale price, per pattern **\$2.98**  
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Regular \$1.75 Wool Dress Goods, at, Per Yard, \$1.25  
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DRY GOODS CO.

Member Retail Merchants' Association. Railroad Fares Rebated.

To take small packages with you means shorter hours for the sales-people, drivers and delivery boys.

farm by guess, instead of by thinking out every step that is taken. Some listen to all sorts of things about farming, but absorb little of what they hear and practice still less of it. There is not a piece of land in Iowa that, under conditions as they have been, ought not to yield from \$12 to \$15 an acre in products. And yet there are farmers who have not made \$5 an acre off their lands during the past year, so they say. There is still need of education, the kind that the college at Ames has been spreading over the state. Industry and thrift combined with science—these have wrought for Peter Muehring the record set forth and they can do it for others.

### NEW SPECIAL STAMP.

Departure From Conventional One to Be Placed on Sale.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Approval was given by Postmaster General Meyer to the new special delivery stamp, which will be placed on sale within the next ten days. It is a radical departure from the conventional United States stamp, being patterned rather after stamps of French design, is more artistic and at the same time severely plain and delicately executed.

## Kansas Farm & Ranch Lands

### Valley Alfalfa Land

WOULD you buy a farm that is all bottom land, improved, with running stream, (Never known to overflow). Fenced and cross fenced, everything in fairly good condition. Nearly every acre of this land will produce three and four crops of alfalfa every year and I can prove it to you by the crops taken from pieces now seeded.

I have several farms of this kind for sale at from \$15 to \$25 per acre. These farms are real money makers and I know you will agree with me when you see them. Write size of tract wanted and I will immediately send guaranteed description of the best bargain I have.

Yours Truly,  
W. K. MCKINLEY, . . . . . NESS CITY, KANSAS.

## Colorado Farm & Ranch Lands

Remember One Good Investment Often Equals a Lifetime of Labor

Colorado Irrigated lands have made fortunes for others they will make one for YOU.

Agents wanted. Write

### Colorado & Interstate Realty Company

Rocky Ford, Colorado

## THE RANCH YOU WANT!

1,600 ACRES

Thirty-five miles from Montrose, 50 acres in cultivation, 5000 more available for cultivation wheat, barley, rye grow well without irrigation. Good hog houses and barns, unlimited supply wood and water. For further particulars, address,

REDLAND REALTY COMPANY, MONTROSE, COLORADO.

## COLORADO FRUIT LANDS.

WRITE TO

F. D. ALLEE, - - - Grand Junction, Colo.  
Ask him about Grand Valley Fruit Lands.

## THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

### Proof of Payment

When anybody presents a bill for payment which you have already paid, your returned check with the payee's endorsement thereon is absolute proof of payment, and there can be no further argument concerning the matter. You are cordially invited to open an account subject to check with this bank.

**CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$800,000.00**

G. H. FURBECK T. C. HURT

Visit Our Display at Merchants' Exhibit Building at Stock Yards

## FURBECK & HURT

Manufacturers of

### ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA PRODUCTS

Manufacturers' Agents of

High and Low Pressure Steam and Water Packings, ASBESTOS  
Daniels' P. F. P. Rod and Ebonite Sheet Packings, AND RUBBER  
Mineral Wool Hair Felt, Waste; Building Papers of all kinds; Keystone Hair Insulator for sound, Heat and Cold; Hosiery; Slide, Cut and Wire Lacing; ROOFING  
Fire proof and cold water paints; kearsage boiler gaskets.  
216 South Seventh Street Telephone Main 726  
ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

## REMOVAL AUCTION SALE

The present room being leased to other parties makes it necessary for us to vacate, and no other location obtainable forces us to dispose of our stock at auction. Commencing

Saturday, December 5th At Our Store No. 615 Felix Street

Thousands of dollars' worth of goods to be disposed of at your own price. All goods guaranteed as represented. Special accommodations for ladies during sale. Any article selected will be offered for auction. Sale positive. Nothing reserved. Terms Cash.

## G. H. McKelvey

615 Felix Street. St. Joseph, Mo.

Advertise in "The Journal."

RURAL CARRIERS

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General DeGraw on the Work.

FAVORS PACKAGE DELIVERY

Patrons and Merchants Desire Permit for Handling 11-lb Bundles as Mail.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—Touching the heart of the agricultural communities in every state in the union, the annual report of the fourth assistant postmaster general, P. V. DeGraw, made last night, announces increased usefulness of the rural free delivery service and the unprecedented bringing of the work of the bureau up to date and recommends rural delivery of packages of eleven pounds maximum at a special postage, and the uniforming of rural carriers.

Such a service, according to the report, would benefit alike the rural delivery patrons and local merchants without injuring or competing with any other service. "It can be given," adds DeGraw, "with the facilities now employed and would materially increase the revenues of the department. A special reduced rate of postage for merchandise carried only by rural carriers would unquestionably be of material value to the retail merchants on rural routes and at rural delivery distributing centers, as well as enhance the influence of the rural service in making life in the country more attractive."

Desire Package Service. Rural carriers at present are not permitted to carry for hire any manner of package that is mailable, but congress increased the salaries of the carriers. The demand for a package service by them, fostered in the first years of rural free delivery, still exists. It should be met, according to Mr. DeGraw, not in the old way, which permitted the use of the government's agency for private gain, but by the establishment of a system for the carriage of merchandise by rural carriers at such rates as will be a fair compensation for the service performed, the revenues to be credited to the postal receipts. Patrons and merchants, he adds, desire to have small packages delivered by rural carriers, but will not pay the present fourth class rate, which is prohibitive as applied to this class of service.

The rural carriers in the service, of which Mr. DeGraw is the head, daily pass 2,900,000 homes, and he recommends once more the adoption of a uniform system of classification under which they must work as undoubtedly adding to the dignity and efficiency of the rural service. Their high standard of efficiency is attested by the fact that only 145 carriers out of a total number of 29,143 were dismissed for cause during the past year. Rural delivery is now in operation on 942,887 miles of road, over which carriers are required to travel daily. Of these roads 35,990 miles are macadam, the remainder being earth, sand or gravel. Since the service was first established 170,632,162 has been expended on roads traversed by rural carriers. Rural officials and patrons are notified whenever repairs are necessary on rural routes. More work has been done on such public highways and more expenditures made in their improvement during the past year than in any previous year in the history of rural delivery, and the official reports received clearly indicate that interest in road improvement is being generally manifested throughout the country.

Estimate of Appropriations. The estimate of appropriations necessary for this service for the next fiscal year, as submitted by Assistant Postmaster General DeGraw, is \$28,246,000, an increase of \$773,000 over the current appropriation. Of this estimate \$24,932,159 is for continuing the service on 39,377 routes in operation on June 30 last, \$626,841 for continuing the service on 723 routes which it is estimated will be established during the current fiscal year at an estimated average salary for carriers of \$367 per annum; \$172,000 to inaugurate new service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910; \$1,360,000 to pay substitutes for 39,638 carriers on vacation, at an estimated average rate of \$367 per annum, less 6 per cent deducted on account of carriers not in service twelve months; \$12,000 to pay clerks in charge of stations of rural delivery service, and \$15,000 to pay tolls and ferryage charged for carriers who traverse toll roads or turnpikes or across streams over toll bridges or ferries. During the past three years the quantity of mail handled was less than 9,000 pieces per quarter, which heretofore has been considered a fair average for a standard route. Included in this number are 659 tri-weekly routes and a number of short length routes serving restricted territories.

The report recommends legislation by congress which will permit the adoption of an improved method of disposing of undeliverable articles of mail by sale, so as to eliminate as far as practicable the objectionable lottery features involved in carrying out

the existing law on the subject. In the dead letter office during the year there were received 13,145,172 pieces of mail, and there were returned to senders 7,202,684 letters and parcels, or almost 2,000,000 more than in the previous year. On the last day of the fiscal year every piece of mail matter received had been opened and treated, an unprecedented condition in the work of the division.

The report recommends increasing the number of positions in the higher grades of clerkships, with corresponding decrease in the lower grades.

PAY MAIL BILL MONTHLY.

New System to be Put Into Operation in February.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—A new method of payment to the railroads for the transportation of mails is to become effective February 1, 1909. Instead of payments for this service quarterly, the roads are to be paid in the same manner the government discharges its other obligations, once each month.

The estimated revenue paid the roads for the year 1908 is \$48,000,000. The new system will mean that \$4,000,000 will be put into circulation every month instead of \$12,000,000 every quarter. The payments for 1909 will be on the same weight basis as 1908.

Although the railroads have been required to file with the postoffice department their vouchers on which the payments are made monthly, the payments were made quarterly. The new system will save the roads a great deal of labor, besides allowing them the use of the money two months sooner than was granted them under the old system.

Some time ago the American Railway Association, through F. A. Delano, and the Rock Island road, through Guy Adams, superintendent of mails, began a campaign for revision of the manner of reimbursement to the roads for the carrying of mails. Under section 1284 of the postal laws payments were made quarterly, and that prevailed until the recent order, No. 583, was issued by the postmaster general allowing payments to be made at the end of each month.

The government receives preferred service from the roads in the handling of mails, but the latter have always been compelled to wait three months for payment for that service. "The government pays all of its bills every month," said Superintendent Adams of the Rock Island mail service upon his return from Washington, "and the roads felt that they, too, were entitled to monthly payments. Rural free delivery carriers are paid monthly, with a small original investment, while the roads which represent an investment of millions have waited three months for their reimbursement. This action of the postoffice department in granting a change to the long existing method is very pleasing to the carriers, as it shows a disposition to meet on common ground for a fairer play than the old law presented."

The position of the roads is that they are the very life of the postal department, inasmuch as the city carriers, carrying the mail to residences or commercial houses, and the rural delivery carrier, carrying the mail to farmers, are dependent on the railroad to bring to city or station his supply of mail for delivery.

That the railroads should be careful in their rate advances lest a maximum rate law be enacted and that the shippers and carriers should work more in harmony, were the opinions voiced by J. C. Lincoln, president of the National Industrial Traffic League.

BREAKS SPUD RECORD.

Eight Hundred Bushels Per Acre Reported From Spokane.

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 4.—Eight hundred bushels of potatoes of the Burbank variety from an acre of land is the yield produced on a four acre patch owned by R. J. Hurd, a rancher on the Little Spokane river in Spokane county, Wash. The remaining three acres netting an average of 533 1-3 bushels, or a total of 2,400 bushels for the patch. It is believed to be a world's record. The tubers are of good size and color and are smooth of grain. One hill contained thirty-three potatoes, weighing twenty-two pounds. They were grown without irrigation, in sandy loam soil, planted three feet apart, and cultivated in crisscross fashion.

Another big yield grown without irrigation is reported by G. C. Colebank of Sullivan, Stevens county, Wash., who averaged more than 400 bushels on five acres thirteen potatoes taken from one hill weighing fourteen pounds. The potatoes were grown on practically unbroken land and were hoed only twice during the season.

FIGHT SCOURGE

Secretary Wilson Wants Big Fund to Fight Foot and Mouth Disease.

ORIGIN NOT DISCOVERED

Department Inspectors Puzzled in Locating Source of Epidemic in East.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson will soon ask congress for an emergency appropriation of \$500,000 to fight the foot and mouth disease among live stock herds in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Maryland. The work of eradication of the epidemic has become so expensive to the agricultural department that Secretary Wilson deems it a wise policy to have on hand a special fund to be used in wiping out the scourge.

While the experts have not been able to satisfy themselves as to the origin of the disease in the country, the slaughter of herds is being continued with a view of radiating the affection. The United States government is called upon to pay two-thirds of the appraised value of the cattle, the state bearing the rest. Not only is this item of expenditure summing up into big figures, but the cost of disinfecting premises is paid by the federal government and is enormous.

When the disease affected the cattle in New England \$300,000 was spent in freeing the country from it, but in that case little trouble was encountered in ascertaining the origin, while at present the experts have not been so successful.

It is believed that the disease will be exterminated at a cost to the government of \$500,000, but that this sum will not begin to measure the loss occasioned by the outbreak. Dealers in the quarantined states are appealing to the department daily for permission to fulfill contracts, whose forfeiture means the loss of thousands of dollars, but the department cannot find its way clear to grant relief.

Canada Draws Tighter Lines. Detroit, Mich., Dec. 2.—A rumor that there are cases of foot and mouth disease among cattle in Essex county, Ontario, has brought nearly a score of Canadian government inspectors to Windsor, Ont., and resulted in an order to Collector of Customs Smith at Windsor to bar from landing at that port from the American side of the Detroit river every kind of vehicle. The Canadian inspectors will make a thorough examination of the cattle, sheep and swine in Essex.

Seek Release of Feed. Saginaw, Mich., Dec. 2.—About 100 Michigan hay dealers at a meeting here yesterday adopted resolutions asking Secretary of Agriculture Wilson to modify the existing foot and mouth disease quarantine against Michigan so far as it relates to hay, straw and fodder. A committee consisting of George C. Warren of Saginaw, Albert Todd of Owosso and J. A. Heath of Lenox was chosen to carry the resolutions to Washington today.

Wisconsin Puts Up Bars. Madison, Wis., Dec. 4.—Governor Davidson yesterday issued a proclamation prohibiting importation into this state from Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland of "any cattle, swine or sheep, excepting under such restrictions as the state veterinarian may make."

No Disease in Ohio Herd. Springfield, Ohio, Dec. 4.—No trace of foot and mouth disease was discovered in the herd of cattle quarantined in the stock yards east of this city when Dr. Paul Fischer, state veterinarian, and Government Inspector Morrow made a systematic examination yesterday, but the entire herd will be kept in quarantine awaiting development, if any, of the disease. The cattle came from Chicago by way of Detroit. Dr. Morrow will make a systematic examination of the herds about Springfield.

Rhode Island Protects Farms. Providence, R. I., Dec. 4.—To prevent the spread of the foot and mouth disease the state board of agriculture yesterday passed a resolution in the importation of any meat, cattle, swine, sheep, goats and other ruminants from New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey.

RAILROADS AID GROWTH.

What One System Has Done in Southwestern Country.

Southwest Trail: Railroad activity has played a prominent part in the development of the great southwest, and it is refreshing to find the people of that section of the country coming to a full appreciation of how much of their prosperity they owe to the roads. Those who have long been in the southwest have always been friendly to the transportation systems, knowing that but for them there would have been little opportunity to gain in wealth.

Just a little study in retrospect is enough to prove that the railroads have been the dominant factor in bringing the southwest to its present high place in point of production. Not so very long ago there lay millions of acres of as rich land as the sun ever shone upon, far removed from any transportation. Huge crops might be raised, but they could not be sent to market, except by wagon, and that was too slow for profit. The rich land must lie idle, except for the cattle that ranged the plains, bringing returns on a valuation of only about \$2 an acre.

It was the railroad financiers. They invested huge sums in laying tracks into what seemed almost a barren waste, but they knew it was neither barren nor a waste. They knew there were millions of struggling farmers in the congested states who, because of the high price of land, could not become owners of their own farms. They believed these men would follow the civilization of the railroads and become co-operators, as it were, in bringing the land up to the high place it deserves to occupy.

The surmise was correct. As soon as the railroads were in operation they began a systematic study of the soils and general farming conditions, employing the highest grade of experts for the purpose, and the results showed that a true paradise had been tapped. The land which, since then, has proven the greatest alfalfa producer in the world, was in the lot. Wide acres that have put to shame the former corn producing states, that have routed the wheat growers of other days, that have come to mingle corn and cotton, two big money-makers, have been opened for settlement.

The Rock Island-Frisco lines played a big part in this big project. They know they displayed good judgment in building long stretches of track across seeming arid plains, for now they have seen the country affected come to them as among the most fertile spots of earth. They have seen the wonderful Artesian Valley in Kansas set a high example in alfalfa growing. The land there was hardly considered worth buying before these railroads went through. Now some of it cannot be bought at any price. It will be remembered that in 1889 a large part of the Oklahoma territory was opened for settlement on the homestead plan. Every farm that was available was filed on. But did prosperity then become established there? It did not, and everybody knows why. The men who had gone there were earnest and industrious enough, but they had no market. Pretty soon the Rock Island-Frisco lines began to gridiron the state, and then came the prosperity that has made the state—it having since been admitted to the union—one of the most famous spots on the globe. It was the entrance of the proper transportation, thus putting the farmer in direct touch with the market, that gave the needed impetus.

The same may be said of the Texas Pan Handle and eastern Colorado. Before the entrance of the railroads both were wide cattle ranges. What did the civilization of the railroads do? It drove the buffalo and the cowboy back to what had been the frontier became the habitat of the farmer, his family, his domestic animals and his automobile. Where once was but a huge pasture there blossomed the fields of grain. The transformation was complete.

It would be possible to go on indefinitely telling of the benefits derived to specifically named sections as a result of the invasion of railroad tracks. It could be shown that this same invasion has multiplied land values time and again, thus adding heavily to the wealth of the owners. The wide areas that had been cattle ranges and valued at about \$2 an acre have become farming farms, ranging in value as high as \$50 an acre.

The constant aid offered by the Rock Island-Frisco lines to the farmers and others in their territory has been another thing that has added to the general prosperity. The enormous advertising campaigns carried on in the interest of immigration in the southwest have piled up land valuations in a manner almost unprecedented. The railroads after taken advantage of the low excursion rates offered have bought these lands. Right about the time of the fact that the homesteaders' excursion rates that have prevailed for so long have in reality been of greater benefit to the land owners and land buyers than to any other interests. They have not been remunerative to the railroads, but have been kept in for the purpose of encouraging settlement, thus giving assurance of increased traffic in the future.

Still another thing done by the Rock Island-Frisco lines is worthy of special mention. That is the maintenance of an agricultural and horticultural department, in charge of Dr. Paul Fischer, state veterinarian, and Government Inspector Morrow. This department is intended to do, and does, give the farmers free advice regarding the proper manner in which to till the particular soil on which they have taken up homes. It is realized that in most instances the settler in the southwest has changed his location in a manner that has put him on land that has to be cultivated in an entirely new manner to him. A little advice is worth much to him, and this is what is given.

Commissioner White has a special car supplied with samples of all the crops that thrive under the varying conditions prevailing in the different sections of the territory, and he travels over the territory in this car, giving lectures to gatherings of farmers. These lectures are always free, just as is everything else supplied from that department. These lectures and the booklets which Mr. White has found a combination that is sufficient to start the newly arrived farmer in the right direction.

These things demonstrate how closely woven together are the interests of the railroads and the public. The one must have the other in order to thrive. The farmer can do little with his crops unless the railroad is at hand to haul them to market. He must needs have transportation to profitably dispose of his live stock. The railroad would be a poor investment did not the farmer live along the way and the many industries build up in the cities and towns. These things mean friendship between the people and the transportation systems the natural condition.

Can Feed Cows Newspapers. That is a great invention, to make cheap and good print paper out of cornstalks. Farmers can feed the old papers to the cows, to their (cows') physical, mental and moral betterment, and also get more for the cornstalks in the first instance.

St. Joseph, Mo. Topeka, Kan. Wichita, Kan. Grand Island, Neb. TALLOW, FURS, PELTS, WOOL, HIDES



THE hide market remains in fairly steady condition with an effort already being made by tanners to force it lower. Hides continue to be of good quality, however, grubs have commenced to make an appearance and with continued cold weather hides will soon become long haired, at which time we look for prices to be materially reduced. Prices of hides are high and we advise keeping your stock well cleaned out. The fur market is in good condition with almost all selections in demand. Ship us anything you have in our line and we will make it net you attractive prices.

Table listing various types of hides and their prices, including Green Cured Hides, Opposum, Muskrat, and Fox.

Table listing various types of furs and their prices, including Wolf, Beaver, and Otter.

Advertisement for James C. Smith & Co., featuring a list of furs and contact information for St. Joseph, Mo.

AMUSEMENTS

Advertisement for Bijou Dream, a moving picture show at 418 Francis St., St. Joseph, Mo.

POPULAR ADVERTISING

Advertisement for J. C. Hedenberg, an abstract of title for the City of St. Joseph and Jackson County.

Advertisement for Alfalfa Seed for Sale, offering choice home grown alfalfa seed.

Advertisement for Imported Shetland Ponies, direct from Scotland.

Advertisement for Stockmen, Take Notice!, offering a place to eat and drink at Keywood's Cafe.

Advertisement for Kodaks, offering a write for Christmas Kodak Catalogue.

Advertisement for Kodak Finishing, offering services for Kodak film.

Advertisement for W. F. Uhlman, offering belting services.

Advertisement for Lewis Supply Co., offering various supplies.

Advertisement for Currie Wind Mill Co., offering wind mill services.

Advertisement for Place for Carlyle, offering a former dean of college.

Advertisement for Denver, Dec. 4.—The annual meeting of the Interstate Fair association.

Advertisement for H. O. Sidenfaden, an undertaker and embalmer.

Advertisement for C. F. Rock Plumbing & Heating Co., offering modern plumbing services.

Advertisement for Lightning Portable Wagon and Stock Scale.

Advertisement for Remedies for Hives, offering a remedy for hives.

Advertisement for Innovation Credited to King, offering a remedy for hives.

Large advertisement for St. Joseph Stock Yards Company, featuring a list of services and contact information.

Advertisement for Blacklegoids, a vaccine for the prevention of blackleg in cattle.

Advertisement for Lightning Portable Wagon and Stock Scale, featuring a detailed illustration of the scale.

Advertisement for C. F. Rock Plumbing & Heating Co., offering modern plumbing services.

Advertisement for H. O. Sidenfaden, an undertaker and embalmer.

Advertisement for Remedies for Hives, offering a remedy for hives.

Advertisement for Innovation Credited to King, offering a remedy for hives.