

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

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

VOL. XII, No. 92.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1908

LAST EDITION.

TERMS: SINGLE COPY, 5 CENTS; PER YEAR, \$4.00.

DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 140 Cars, 3,813 Cattle; 105 Cars, 8,510 Hogs; 25 Cars, 3,322 Sheep.

STEERS WEAK TO 10c OFF

Too Many Cattle Coming to Maintain Prices—A Case of Liquidation.

QUALITY IS MAINLY POOR

Best Cows and Heifers Steady; Others Weak to Lower—Bulls Easier—Calf Trade Steady—Large Supply of Stock Cattle, Values Weaker—Hog Market Opened Dull, Became Fairly Active, Prices Steady to 50 Cents Off—Sheep Steady to Lower.

RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1908.

Cattle.....	547,921	502,080	45,059
Hogs.....	2,233,961	1,792,474	481,887
Sheep.....	661,954	740,985	178,611
Horses.....	21,855	26,631	4,776

LIVE STOCK IN SIGHT.

Cattle.....	7,000	31,000	23,000
Hogs.....	100,000	25,000	6,000
Sheep.....	6,000	9,000	7,000
Horses.....	3,800	8,500	8,300

RECEIPTS BY CARS.

Cattle.....	150
Hogs.....	85
Sheep.....	35
Horses.....	9

CATTLE.

Country Dumping Enormous Supplies on Primary Markets. It is possible that the country is carrying more cattle than has been thought for in trade circles, but present receipts continue to indicate that it is largely a case of hurrying stock off rather than carry it through the winter. However this may be, the enormous run of over 100,000 at five markets for two expired days of the week is not calculated to hold prices up. The increase for these two days over the same period last week is 20,000.

On the local market today there was a fairly liberal offering of steers of ordinary to fair quality, with a few on choice to prime order. Under the pressure of enormous supplies the market is holding a weak under tone, and all buyers started out to fill orders on a lower level. Bids were generally around a dime lower from the start and the supply was bought on a weak to 10 cent lower basis compared with Monday or 15c to 20 cents lower than on the final days of last week.

Best steers were of grade selling at \$6.50 to \$7.10, with bulk being light range of \$5.25 to \$6.00. Common to range of \$5.00 to \$5.50. Common to fair light killers sold at \$4.50 to \$5.00.

Lighter receipts are necessary to any improvement in the market and it appears now that the country is determined to unload at any cost.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers.

No. 1.....	15.00	14.00
No. 2.....	14.00	13.00
No. 3.....	13.00	12.00

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

Salesmen did not experience much difficulty in finding an outlet for good to choice cows and heifers this morning. These kinds were scarce and wanted and sold fully steady. A few choice cows sold to \$5.00 with a range of \$3.75 to \$4.50 taking most of the good dressed beef styles. A few good to choice heifers sold at \$4.25 to \$5.25. For the common to fair kinds of cows and heifers making up bulk of receipts the market was decidedly lacking in tone and bulk of trading was down a weak to 10c lower basis compared with yesterday's average. Canners selling largely at \$2.25 to \$2.65 indicated the full decline and anything

suitable to sell under \$3.25 received weaker bids. Thin, light heifers were neglected and most sales were at easier prices.

A few of the best bulls sold close to a steady level but the general market ruled weak to 10c lower. There was a moderate supply of calves and the market held generally steady at recent advances. Tops again sold at \$7.00.

2....	845.4	50	895.3	50
1....	570.4	25	1500.3	50
6....	665.4	25	510.3	50

HOGS.

Fair Demand Considering Run, Steady to 5 Cents Lower.

Over 217,000 hogs at five markets in two days does not look much like a dearth of live pork in the country. Seldom have there been times when larger volume of hogs was moving toward markets than at present. Compared with last week the two day total shows an increase of 77,000.

All outside markets were wired out as opening lower this morning and local buyers made a play for further reduction. It soon developed, however, that there was a pretty good demand for hogs and before noon the market was got to going at steady to 5 cents under Monday prices. Most of the first trading was done at around 5 cents decline, but a little strength was gained as the session advanced and middle hours saw sales ranging from steady to 5 cents lower.

Quality was much the same as it has been running. Doves ran largely to mixed weights with a good many light hogs that prevent range in prices from narrowing down materially.

Prices ranged from \$4.75 to \$5.60, with the bulk selling at \$5.25 to \$5.50. The bulk yesterday sold at \$5.20 to \$5.55, a week ago at \$5.00 to \$5.85, a month ago at \$4.25 to \$4.55, two years ago at \$3.25 to \$3.50, three years ago at \$2.25 to \$2.50, 4 1/2 years ago at \$1.45 to \$1.60.

Fig and Lights—100 lbs. and Under.

No. Av. Shk. Price	No. Av. Shk. Price				
85.....	194.40	55	78.....	175.40	55
81.....	197.40	55	80.....	182.40	55

Heavy and Mixed—200 lbs. and Upward.

No. Av. Shk. Price	No. Av. Shk. Price				
60.....	327.40	60	55.....	221.40	60
59.....	325.40	60	54.....	218.40	60

Swift and Company, 4,300

Morris Packing Co., 1,330

Hammond Packing Co., 1,345

Total.....7,475

Range of Prices.

Monday.....	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00
Tuesday.....	4.75	65.00	5.00	65.00
Wednesday.....	5.00	60.00	5.00	60.00

Average Weight.

Nov. 28.....	189	Dec. 3.....	200
Nov. 30.....	200	Dec. 4.....	205
Dec. 1.....	197	Dec. 5.....	196
Dec. 2.....	200	Dec. 7.....	214

MARKET OPENED STEADY BUT FINISHED WEAK—TOP LAMBS \$6.50.

Estimates called for 4,000 sheep and lambs here today, but the final count was nearer 3,000. The five markets had 45,900 against 33,500 a week ago. For two days this week total marketing at five points shows an increase of 20,100 compared with same period of last week. The local market opened steady but weakened before much business had been consummated on this basis and during middle and closing hours of the session trade had rather slow tone and prices were weak to around a dime lower, with spots 10 to 15c off. Most of the good lambs on the early market sold at \$6.40 to \$6.50. These were generally regarded steady. Likewise wethers at \$4.60 looked steady, but as a rule sheep and yearlings had to accept lower prices. Quality was of pretty fair average but considerable common and half-fat stuff was in evidence.

Chicago had a 10c to 15c lower trade yesterday and reported a slow week opening this morning.

80 nat lambs.....	83.6	25
113 nat lambs.....	87.6	50
270 fed wethers.....	76.6	50

OTHER LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Live Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 8.—The Live Stock World reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 7,600. Market slow, dull; quality poor; cows weak; feeders steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 32,000. Market steady to strong; top, \$5.87 1/2; bulk, \$5.40 to \$5.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 23,000. Market 10c higher.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 8.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 15,000. Market slow and uneven; yearlings \$7.25; cows and heifers steady to weak; stokers slow, weak; calves steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 25,000. Market opened 5c to 10c lower, closed steady to weak; top, \$5.82 1/2; bulk, \$5.00 to \$5.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 6,000. Market steady; yearlings \$5.65.

SOUTH OMAHA.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 8.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 6,000. Market active, steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,800. Market easier, closed strong; top, \$5.65; bulk, \$5.35 to \$5.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,600. Market steady.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 8.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 7,500, including 2,300 Texas. Market 10c lower.

Hogs—Receipts, 20,500. Market 15c lower; top, \$5.70; bulk, \$5.35 to \$5.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,900. Market steady.

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET

Today's cash values: Receipts, wheat, 11 cars; corn, 4 cars; oats, 0 car.

Wheat.

No. 2 red.....	1.04	@	1.08
No. 3 red.....	1.04	@	1.08
No. 4 red.....	1.00	@	1.02

Corn.

No. 2 white.....	59	@	60
No. 3 white.....	59	@	60
No. 4 white.....	57	@	58

Oats.

No. 2 white.....	45	@	53
No. 3 white.....	45	@	53
No. 4 white.....	43	@	51

Grain and Provisions.

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

WHEAT.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 3/4	103 1/2	104 1/2
May.....	108 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2

BUTTER FAT.

The Blue Valley Creamery Co., St. Joseph, Mo., quotes butter fat today at 29c for No. 1.

The greatest known depth at which any green plant grows in fresh water is reached by a moss called *Thamnum lanema*, which has been lately discovered by Prof. F. A. Forel 200 feet below the surface of Lake Geneva.

AUTO AND ROADS

American Commission Returns from International Congress in Paris.

MARVEL AT THEIR ROADS

Secret of Perfection Lies in Maintenance—England Leads in Highways.

FOR INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

American Commissioner Suggested the Roads Congress Determine to Organize Bureau—Ultimate Benefits of So Far Reaching a Move Cannot Now Be Estimated—France Excels in Maintenance of Public Highways—Benefits Fully Justify the Cost.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 8.—Logan Waller Page, director of the office of public roads of the United States department of agriculture, who was named by President Roosevelt as head of the American commission to the recent international roads congress at Paris, returned to Washington a few days since, firm in the belief that in some of the more scientific branches of highway construction the United States has nothing to learn from the older nations, though he was willing to concede that those countries surpass this to an amazing degree in the percentage of improved road mileage and in the jealous care with which their splendid highways are maintained.

Among the many things which especially impressed Mr. Page during this European trip were the methods for regulating automobile traffic in France and England; the belief of a majority of the delegates to the roads congress that the automobile running at average speed is not detrimental to highways; the splendor of French hospitalities; the discovery that many miles of satisfactory highways in England have been constructed by mixing limestone and granite after the methods set forth in publications issued through the United States office of public roads; and the amusing discussion now being carried on by English automobilists against horse traffic in city streets and upon suburban highways.

For International Bureau. It is his belief that from the congress itself at least one big result will flow and credit for that must go to America. On suggestion by Mr. Page it was determined to create an international bureau of roads, similar in name, respects to the international bureau of navigation. This body will consist of two more delegates from each of the twenty-nine governments represented at the congress. Its purpose will be the collecting of all possible information on road work, the passing on it to a committee of experts and its distribution throughout the world.

The ultimate benefits of so far reaching a move cannot now be estimated, but the world will some day carry a heavy debt of gratitude to the government whose highway representatives conceived the thought of such a bureau and brought to its support the delegates of every country on the globe.

Credit must go to Mr. Page for the proposed erection of a memorial to M. Tressagnet, the great French highway engineer who was the originator of the modern French system of road maintenance and who began the building of the incomparable system of highways that has made France famous as a road building nation. The resolution to that effect was introduced by Mr. Page and unanimously adopted, the secretary general being empowered to receive contributions with which to carry out its provisions.

Asked what plans France had made for the visitors, Mr. Page said that he had been amazed at the manner in which the republic had planned for the comfort and the entertainment of the delegates.

Received by the President. Among the functions was an elaborate reception at the Elysee palace, where the national delegates were received by President Fallieres. The sessions of the congress were held in a vast auditorium at the Sorbonne; the various sections meeting in rooms especially furnished for their comfort and convenience at the Salles du Jeu de Paume, in a corner of the beautiful garden of the Tuileries.

Besides the official reception at Elysee palace, there was a special theatrical entertainment given at which a famous French actress recited a poem specially written for the occasion; a reception at the palace of the minister of public works; another at the magnificent Hotel de Ville; side excursions to Fontainebleau and Nice, and a luncheon at the beautiful palace at Versailles.

This latter function was of especial interest to many Americans because of the historical associations hanging about the magnificent palace. The luncheon was served in the superb

A baby girl weighing but one and a quarter pounds has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Brennan, Eastvale, Pa., which is near Beaver. The infant, although so small that it can be placed in a glass jar, is strong and healthy.

Continued on Page Four.

FOR BIRD CONSERVATION.

Audubon Workers Enlist to Save Nation's Resources.

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American Commissioner Suggested the Roads Congress Determine to Organize Bureau—Ultimate Benefits of So Far Reaching a Move Cannot Now Be Estimated—France Excels in Maintenance of Public Highways—Benefits Fully Justify the Cost.

New York, Dec. 8.—To save the crops, woods and waters of America for future Americans by preserving the birds, without whose services few growing things will survive on the continent, is the object of a special campaign that was begun in this city Saturday. At the request of the leaders of the movement at Washington, the National Association of Audubon Societies, has enlisted in the general conservation crusade, with all its working forces that have for years labored to this end. As a first step to show the rapid decline in the feathered resources of the nation a census of the game and forest birds of the entire country has been projected by the association.

Five of the leading ornithologists and workers in the Audubon association were selected as a committee to represent the important interests of bird protection in co-operation with the other elements in the national conservation organization. With William Dutcher, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies, there will serve on this committee Edward Howe Forbush, who is in charge of the authorities at Washington department; T. Gilbert Pearson, the head of its office in the South; Frank M. Chapman, a leader in Audubon field work, and Dr. T. S. Palmer, who is prominent in the government biological survey, the department of agriculture as well as an active member of the association. With the assistance of the authorities at Washington this committee hopes to soon be ready to show the people of the United States some striking evidences of the effect of bird butchery upon their chief resources.

To take a complete census of the game and forest birds over every square mile of the entire continent of this country is regarded here as one of the hardest tasks which the Audubon workers have ever undertaken in their long history of labors to preserve the national bird life. Thousands of detailed question blanks are to be sent to representatives and friends of the association in every part of the country, as well as to every known warden, ornithologist and official who is in touch with local conditions. On the expert observations of this small army of bird lovers and experts a comparative census will be based which the Audubon officials feel sure will show an appalling decrease in nature's feathered forces that insure life to all crops and trees.

Forest fires such as devastated the country this fall were declared by the Audubon authorities in this city to be responsible for wholesale destruction to America's bird races. For every tree consumed by the flames, hundreds were lost to breeding birds, they declared, while millions of the migratory flocks perished because of the conflagration. It is known that whole regiments of the smaller species have in many cases been confused and lost in the smoke clouds of the burning regions.

When we have proven in this way the tremendous and growing destruction of bird life, which is now seriously threatening the crops and general material welfare of every American, we believe the whole country will come to support our work," said William Dutcher, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies at its headquarters, 141 Broadway. "It is high time that the people of this country were made to realize the prime economic importance of our efforts to protect the nation's bird resources. This I feel sure the proposed census will accomplish. Beyond that the conservation movement which we have undertaken will continue to push our other essential lines of work just as far as the very necessary help of patriotic citizens will permit."

INCREASE THE FREE LUNCH.

W. T. Watson, deputy bank examiner, "Require the auditor to establish a culinary department in connection with his office to make doughnuts for officials who must travel."

John Radford, state grain inspector: "For the accommodation of those officials who are barred entirely from eating between Topeka and Kansas City, have the legislature memorialize the salt-makers of Union avenue to increase their free lunch provision."

Harry Bell, pure food inspector: "Put all officials who have to travel on Dr. Wiley's poison squad and the government will then furnish them their meals for nothing."

Dell Travis, state fish warden: "Require all officials who travel to eat fish supplied by the state hatchery."

L. T. Hussey, state oil inspector: "Require traveling officials to live on the by-products of the Standard Oil refinery, at the expense of the trust."

HALF A CORN CROP.

"Corn averaged about half a crop down in Jefferson county," said Albert Weishaar, of Nortonville, Kansas, in speaking of conditions in his locality to a Journal representative. Mr. Weishaar is a prosperous farmer and stockman and arrived on the market this morning with a load of hogs. "Few cattle will be fed this winter owing to the high price of corn. Even butcher stuff has been closely marketed in an effort to economize on feed. As to hogs there seems to be a plentiful supply, but the heavy, well-matured kinds are scarce. Fall wheat is not looking extra well. Drought early in the season, followed by cold, rainy weather delayed planting considerably. The acreage planted, however, is fully as large as usual if not slightly larger. The real estate market is active and land values are steadily advancing."

FARM FOR SALE.

Half section near Oklahoma City, Okla. Fine apple orchard, 1,000 trees; fenced and corralled. Half mile from station. For particulars call on or address W. E. Thompson, Drovers & Merchants Bank, St. Joseph, Mo.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

Editorial and other feature matter can be found on page 2 of The Journal. Look it up.

John and Charles Weinert, of Falls City, Neb., marketed sheep here today.

F. Deffer, of Keosauqua, Neb., furnished the trade with a car of hogs today.

S. E. Shelman, of Parnell, Mo., was noted among those marketing stock here today.

W. N. Gregory, of Rosedale, Mo., a regular shipper, had a mixed load on sale here today.

A. A. Newkirk and S. E. Stephens, of Bedford, Ia., swelled hog receipts today, each marketing one load.

Martin Prieb, of Nodaway, Mo., contributed to the day's local offerings of stock, sending in a mixed load.

W. W. Hawman, a prominent farmer and stockman of Clarkdale, Ia., was at market with three cars of sheep today.

W. E. Brittan, of Agency, Mo., shipped in a mixed load of cattle and hogs in his contribution to the day's receipts.

J. R. Stone, of Bradyville, Ia., had in four cars of cattle and hogs to represent his activities in the shipping business in that section of the Hawkeye state.

Stephen Bond, O. Maurey, R. J. Weller and Henry Barnitt, all well known stockmen of the vicinity of Mainland, Mo., disposed of stock on today's market.

THE SIX-BIT MEAL.

Attempt to Regulate Cost of Meals on Railroads.

Topeka, Dec. 8.—Many of the state officials are inclined to grow facetious in their comments upon State Auditor J. M. Nation's recent order limiting the price of dining car meals to 75 cents for officials while traveling at state expense. Some of them recall that most of the roads serve table d'hote dinners only and that they charge \$1 flat for them, exclusive of the customary tip to the waiter. They can't figure out how they are going to get three-fourths of a meal.

The dining car conductor would likely object to seeing that kind of a meal, unless he had authority to do so. Otherwise he would have to dig up the other 25 cents himself. It has been suggested that the easy way out would be for the legislature to pass a law abolishing tips to dining car waiters and to fix a minimum rate of 75 cents for meals on dining cars. It seems that this is one feature of railroad rate regulation that the reformers have entirely overlooked.

Some Remedies Proposed.

Should a hard hearted and soulless supreme court hold that a man or a company could charge what he or it pleased for " grub" and knock out the proposed maximum meal rate law then it would be up to the officials, who travel around looking after the state's business and upholding the dignity of the commonwealth to devise some other method of complying with the auditor's ukase. Several of the officials after scratching their heads for ideas along that line, have evolved what they believe is a solution of the trouble. Here are their ideas:

Assistant Attorney General John Dawson: "Require each official who has any traveling to do to furnish a tin bucket, in which to carry his meals, and require the pure food department to supply the meals out of its samples of pure foods."

Sherman Elliott, member of the board of control: "Require the adjutant general of the Kansas national guard to supply each official with a haversack and army rations."

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The Saint Joseph Journal Publishing Company, PUBLISHER.

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

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

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

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

NEW DISEASE COMING.

There is going to be an epidemic of trouble in Missouri one of these days. The microbes are at work and a new, painful disease is going to hit a lot of tight-wads right plumb under the belt—and it is going to make them howl.

RICE CROP OF ITALY.

Italy's rice crop for 1908 yielded 25,000,000 bushels, a high water mark in rice production. While the rice fields have been greatly reduced in area because of hygienic and economic demands, better methods of cultivation have been introduced, with consequent heavier yields.

INVESTIGATING MEXICAN LANDS.

Cattle barons, whose ranches in the west are gradually being cut up for agricultural purposes, are investigating Mexican lands with regard to the advantages they offer for the raising of cattle. The cattle ranchers have discovered that cattle can be raised at less expense in Mexico, and also that there is an advantage to cattle men in the inland and water transportation facilities for shipment to the United States.

OUR IMPORT LEATHER TRADE.

Notwithstanding the much lower cost of hides and skins, the import of dutiable cattle hides for the nine months ended September 30, 1908, were 95,286,530 pounds, as compared with 101,882,218 pounds for the corresponding time in 1907. The average price per pound this year was 11.50 cents as compared with 11.15 cents in 1907.

Importations of goatskins were 23,171,736 pounds less during the nine months of this year than in 1907, and 37,857,776 pounds less than in the nine months of 1906.

The exports of leather and shoes decreased slightly during the nine months from the corresponding period in 1907 and show a large loss as compared with 1906. The exports of sole leather for the nine months of 1908 were in value \$4,477,587 as compared with \$6,078,898 for the corresponding period of 1906.

THE NEW GOVERNOR AWAKE.

The St. Joseph Gazette has declared itself for a campaign of progress in Missouri. It has declared for a bureau of publicity with power to put the advantages of the state properly before the outside world. In this morning's issue the Gazette said editorially:

"In a statement given to the press last week Governor-elect Hadley let it be known that he is in hearty sympathy with the movement to do something of real value to the state by the improvement of her natural resources and by advertising Missouri to the rest of the world. In this statement he declares that it is his intention to call to Jefferson City, during the interim between now and the date for the convening of the legislature, leading citizens from every section of the state, to the end that he may advise with them as to the most practical manner in which to present his plans to the legislative body. In the opinion of Governor Hadley it is not only the state's privilege to take the lead in such matters but it is its duty to do so. It should furnish the means for a scientific investigation of our natural resources and put the result of such investigation into practical form, so that it may be used in all portions of the country.

"Governor Hadley has also expressed himself on the subject of our educational and eleemosynary institutions, declaring that he will call the men who are managing these institutions for the state to Jefferson City to confer with them regarding their needs. He will also discuss with the members of the State Board of Health what may be done to make Missouri the most healthy place in all the country. He would receive from these men their ideas regarding the work of stamping out disease of every form and consider any suggestions they may have to make for the improvement of their department of the government. He gives the impression that he is not so anxious to establish a partisan Republican control of our state institutions as he is to improve them along non-partisan lines, to the end that they may become in reality what they were intended to be.

"It has been some years since Missouri has elected a governor who has gone about the duties of his office in so encouraging a manner as characterizes the present movements of Governor Hadley, and it is but fair to say that his policies, so far announced, have met with the hearty approval of all the people. There may be some few politicians who are overly anxious regarding what course the new governor will pursue in the distribution of patronage at his disposal, but, so far as the masses of the people are concerned, the greatest interest attaches to the policies of his administration as announced in his recent statement. These policies have to do with the development of our state, with making Missouri a better place in which to live, and the governor's aid in pushing forward plans already conceived by leading citizens will be heartily welcomed. The prospects are indeed bright for our immediate future as a state. If Governor Hadley will but continue in well doing he will immortalize himself in the hearts of all true citizens of the state."

IN WOMAN'S REALM

Convenient Hat Stand. The care of the enormous hats now worn is certainly a distressing problem to all except those closely connected with the millinery business. The ordinary box and its wad of tissue paper is not sufficient to maintain its shape. Procure a moderately tall vase with a wide mouth. Wrap the top with clean, soft tissue paper and place the hat firmly upon it. Just far enough down on it so the edges do not rest on any surface. This will keep the brim in perfect shape for the entire season. It is a good substitute for the hat stands used in the millinery parlors.

Hand Lotion. One-half pint of rain water, two ounces cologne, two ounces alcohol, two ounces glycerin, two ounces rose water, one-eighth ounce gum tragacanth; dissolve the gum tragacanth in the water, add the other ingredients, bottle, shake well; ready for use; elegant for the hands in cold weather, or where you have to use hard water.

Make Your Own Takum Powder. If one uses a great deal of talcum powder and wishes to have it at about one-quarter the cost, take cornstarch and add a small amount of violet sachet powder. Mix this well and it is hard to tell from the 25 cent boxes you buy. Cornstarch is healing.

Lemon Bath. A refreshing bath is made by putting the juice of two or three lemons in a tub of water and letting it stand for half an hour. The bath is delightfully refreshing, making the skin feel smooth and supple. The acid aids in the cleansing process.

Tomato Softens Meat. When cooking tough beef add to it one cup of strained tomato and the meat will become as tender as veal and will not taste of the tomato, either.

Quilts Without Quilting. To save quilting, sew two pieces together, filling them with cotton batting. Then sew blocks together by overhanding them with strong thread.

Sewing Hints. A small magnifying glass kept in your machine drawer is a valuable aid in threading your machine needle. In sewing, cut your thread on the bias and you never will be troubled with split ends, as you are if you cut it straight or bite it off.

Yarn Trimming. A beautiful and inexpensive trimming capable of endless adaptations for winter use is made as follows: Take a strip of newspaper six inches wide and as long as convenient, fold it lengthwise in four, wind it around closely with loosely twisted wool yarn. Lay the paper lengthwise on the edge to be trimmed, put the whole under the foot of the machine and stitch through the center of the paper. Remove, cut through the edges of the paper and wool, pulling out the paper. Take a coarse comb or hairpin, run it lengthwise of the trimming to puff the wool. Stitch a second row beside the first and repeat to any depth desired.

Costless Supply of Yarn. Take any soiled knitted garment that has served its time, raw and skin yarn over a chair, tying it in several places, wash with white soap in ammonia water. You will have yarn that will be just like new, knitted in any other garment.

To Dose Children. Pills and tablets may be easily swallowed if encased in a little snow. The average child will think it fun to swallow a tiny snowball. Before giving him a medicine remedy like castor oil let the child hold ice in his mouth for a moment. The cold blunts the bulbs of taste and lets the medicine go down with greater ease. Teach the little tots to gargle their throats with plain water when they are well. It will not be necessary to teach them the trick when their throats are sore and need to be gargled.

To Protect Baby's Stockings. Bastie a piece of muslin or cambric the color of the stockings in the top where the safety pin is used, and they will not be torn by the pins.

Rub Baby With Olive Oil. Rub baby's chest and spine with olive oil and it will prevent her from getting cold during the cold weather.

Let Children Help. A child's carpet sweeper will be found useful in taking up crumbs and threads and saves a person from stooping. A little child can be taught to use it, thus helping a busy mother.

Keeps Children Amused. A girl who has her way to work through college is doing it by her knack of keeping children amused. The question of meeting the expenses of her education arose the girl seemed to have no means of earning money, as she had no bent or training.

One day as her small nephews hung entranced on a fairy tale she was repeating the idea of story telling for profit came to her. From childhood she had the power to keep children happy, no matter how restless. The college girls attend in a large city, where she had but few friends. Those she had were immediately written to and their influence solicited. One, a teacher in a large private school, introduced her to a number of the patrons, who were only too glad to have their little ones amused for an hour or so in the afternoon.

Another friend lived in an apartment house, and had often been sorry for the lonely lives of many of the children in it after school hours were over. She spoke to a number of the mothers about the girl's project, and a story-telling class was arranged for three afternoons a week. The children were collected in one room and were kept happy for an hour and a half at a time with stories. So successful was the plan that other mothers heard of it, and the girl soon had all leisure hours employed. She sold only her time and made no attempt to collect the children or see that they were safely returned to their homes.

The stories told were of all kinds. Many were tales from history. Noted bits of fiction were adapted to childish language. There were fairy tales, mythology, the child stories of Kipling, Seton-Thompson, Stevenson, and the old-time favorites of Sophie May, the Prudy books and the Gypsy Breton series were told to a new generation.

Much good poetry is now recited over and over again, until the children grow to know and love it; nor are tales of adventure and Bible stories omitted. There is little attempt at discipline. The girl's theory is that the children must be interested, not forced into interest. Sometimes the little ones grow restless, but usually they are clamorous for more when the hour is through. In the summer the girl goes to the seashore and has story-telling classes that keep her busy most of the day. At this season of the year she includes many nature tales in her list, and the children gain in knowledge as well as in entertainment. Such an occupation requires a knack that is not possessed by all women. There must be a real love of children, besides a happy gift at putting things in picturesque language.

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FRUIT-EATING BATS

QUEER CREATURE FOUND IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Returned Seldier Tells of Shooting Combination of Bird and Beast Unlike Anything He Had Ever Seen.

Los Angeles, Cal.—"I think the hardest thing to kill in the Philippines is a flying fox or fruit-eating bat. Those fruit-eating bats come flying over by the thousands from the Island of Basilan to the Island of Mindanao just at sunset, and fly back between four and five in the morning.

"I went out hunting with two ship-mates about two miles outside of Zamboanga one day, and about three o'clock in the afternoon the natives took us to some rice paddies, where, about five o'clock, the doves and rice hens were flying around so thick we sat in one place and kept on shooting till our shells were very near all gone," says a returned soldier from the Philippines.

"Just as we were going to start back to the ship a Moro told one of the Filipinos about some big birds which roosted at night in the trees close by. As near as we could make out it was some kind of a wild turkey, so we concluded to try to get one.

"While we were sitting there waiting patiently for turkeys the Moro came running up and pointed into one of the big trees, and what did we see but a big fruit-eating bat sailing around the tree. My two partners were disgusted over the funny turkeys and wanted to start back, but I wanted to get a bat and see what it looked like.

"After wasting a box of shells I finally succeeded in breaking one's wing. When he came down he started to screech, or rather I don't know what kind of a noise you would call it, till I couldn't hear. I hit him on the head with the gun barrel about four times, and it didn't seem to phase him. One of the Moros said he wanted him for 'chew eat,' so I blew the bat's head off and gave it to him.

"These bats are about the size of a half-grown cat in body, and this one's wings spread from tip to tip about three feet. They have a head just like a fox, and their bodies are covered with fine fur, something like a muskrat's, but not as thick. They have two hind legs with heavy claws on them for hanging on trees, and they also have a hook on each joint of their wings, so they can hang either way.

"I examined this bat and found out it had no stomach. I wanted to find what they lived on, but all I could find was water of the fruit. I think all they eat is fruit growing wild in the mountains.

"Their wings are like fine rubber, and you can fill them full of holes and it won't phase them. If you hit them bad in the body they will fall off and drop so far away that you won't be able to find them.

"The only way to get them is to break a wing, or go where they hang in the trees in the daytime and kill them with clubs. I never saw them hanging in the trees in the day time, but soldiers told me they saw them in the mountains hanging on trees so thick that the branches were about to break under their weight.

"The fur bearers out there don't amount to much. The only thing I saw that might be of any use was a mountain cat and those flying foxes. The deer hides have only got coarse hair on them, and they haven't got a nice pelt like the deer in the states."

DISPUTE OVER GOLD FIND.

Heir Claims \$4,500 Dug Up on Another's Property.

Baltimore, Md.—A story of hidden gold was told to the orphans' court of Baltimore county, at Towson, when Daniel Hare asked that \$4,500 in gold found upon the farm of Louis Calph, in the Sixth district, be declared a part of the estate of the late Joseph Hare, his father.

Recently Ella Hare, a relative of Mr. Calph, was astonished to pick up a \$10 gold piece near an old stump. She told Mr. Calph, who went gold hunting in the stump and brought to light \$4,500 in gold coins of various denominations.

After putting the money in a safe place Mr. Calph spoke of his find and the news soon reached Daniel Hare, who concluded that the money must have been owned by his father. Mr. Calph agreed that this was possible.

The relatives have had a falling out as to who owns the money, and the farm is being rooted up in search of gold.

Proud of His Appetite.
Parnell, Mo.—Proud of his distinction for having eaten a half bushel of peanuts, John Lyle broke that record by devouring 48 bananas in ten minutes.

EX-MAYOR OF NEW YORK



Photo by Moffatt Studio, Chicago. Seth Low, mayor of Greater New York for the two-year term beginning January 1, 1902, has a national reputation as an educator, being president of Columbia University. He was mayor of Brooklyn from 1891 to 1895. Mr. Low was a delegate to the Hague Peace conference in 1899; he is 58 years of age.

GO AFTER TREASURE

ENGLISH COMPANY IS SEEKING \$2,500,000 IN GOLD.

Novel Machine Perfected by Which It is Hoped to Recover Vast Sum Known to Be in Ocean's Depths.

London.—To the mouth of the River Colne, off Brightlingsea an extraordinary machine has been towed and anchored. It is to be used in a final attempt to recover the \$2,500,000 treasure of gold, in coins and bars, which is said to have gone down in H. M. S. Lutine in 1797 near the island of Terschelling, off the coast of Holland.

A portion of the treasure has been recovered, but any ordinary dredging plant is now useless, as the vessel has sunk into the sand. The new device is a great steel tube, nearly 100 feet in length and wide enough to allow a man to walk erect down to its center. At one end is a metal chamber provided with windows and doors and at the other a medley of giant hooks and other tackle.

The apparatus has just been completed, after years of work by Forrest & Co., shipbuilders, in their Wyvenhoe yard.

"One end of the tube," explained a member of the firm, "will be clamped to the side of a steamship or barge. The other end, by means of water-balloon tanks, will be sunk until it touches the bottom. Then, by means of compressed air, all the water will be forced from the tube and also from the chamber at the bottom of it, which will be flush upon the bed of the sea.

"Divers will walk down a stairway in the center of the tube until they reach the submerged chamber. Here they will don their diving costumes, and opening a series of water-tight doors will step straight out into the water. Engineers will be stationed in the chamber, and following the instructions of the divers, who will communicate with them by means of portable telephones, they will operate the mechanism of two powerful suction pumps or dredgers which are fitted to the sides of the tube.

"These dredgers, it is hoped, will suck away the sand around the sides of the heavy chamber until it gradually sinks by its own weight right down to the deck of the wrecked ship.

"Then the divers, making their way from the chamber to the deck of the ship and thence to the hold, will be able to transfer the treasure from the ship to the chamber by easy stages."

"In connection with the attempted salvage," an official at Lloyd's explained, "an arrangement exists whereby the salvagers, if they do bring up the sunken treasure, will receive an adequate reward for their arduous work.

"Unlike many tales of treasure upon the sea bed, there is no doubt at all that the gold coins and ingots are in the hold of the Lutine. Before the ship sailed upon her ill-fated voyage a list was compiled of the bullion she contained. The work of salvage, however, promises to be a tremendous task."

Letters "O. K." Stand in Law.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—Judge Heaton of the superior court held that the letters "O. K." written on the back of an order for money and having a signature under them, mean "all right" and are equivalent to an endorsement.

The case in which the decision was made grew out of a refusal of the McBride Electrical Company of Chicago to pay for material bought by a subcontractor for a municipal lighting plant which the McBride company was building.

A Latter-Day Miracle

By FRANK J. STILLMAN.

(Copyright, by Bherstory Pub. Co.)

Such a religious awakening had never before been known in the little village of Bounding Meadow, and as a matter of fact, it is doubtful if the spiritual error of that brief period will ever find an earthly parallel.

Horace Scott cultivated a farm adjoining the Methodist parsonage, a sort of truck farm, in which the region abounded, supplying distant markets with early vegetables, butter and eggs, and fruits in their seasons.

"Robert," said Mrs. Scott, addressing her 13-year-old son, on an afternoon in early November, "run out to the barn and gather the eggs; I am going to market."

Robert moodily aroused himself and dumped out to the barn. He made the rounds—crawled under the corn crib, where a speckled hen was industriously trying to "set," and unsnacked the mangers—and had started for the house, when his eye by chance fell upon the eggs in the basket. Something peculiar attracted his attention, and after a second glance he boy reached in and drew out an egg. It was of ordinary size and shape and color, but upon its glossy shell was something startling.

Robert halted, closely examined the markings, looked about him in a scared, puzzled way, and then legged it for the house at an altogether unusual pace, holding the egg in his hand.

Mrs. Scott had her "things" on awaiting the coming of Robert, and noted his hurried approach, as well as the peculiar expression on his usually impassive countenance. The boy entered, uttered not a word, but placed the egg in his mother's hand. She regarded him with mingled suspicion and perplexity, and then glanced at what she held. Had her gaze fallen upon a cluster of five-carat diamonds she effect could have been hardly more sensational.

"Robert Scott!" she exclaimed, and started as if stricken with a chill, the color fading from her face. "Robert, run for father; he's hoeing in the cabbage patch," and with tones ringing in his ears such as the boy had never before heard from his mother's lips he dashed out of the house.

Mr. Scott came on the run, puzzled beyond expression at the unusual call and the nervous and agitated condition of the boy.

Mrs. Scott, with her younger children, stood in the dining room, and, as the father approached, handed him the egg. He glanced at it a moment, looked up with an interrogation point stamped upon his features, and, while the noisy clock tick-tocked off a dozen seconds, the members of the family gazed into each other's faces in mute despair.

Upon the surface of the egg-shell, standing out boldly in letters that seemed aflame, were the words:

THE JUDGMENT IS AT HAND

"That's the voice of God, Horace," said Mrs. Scott, finally, in a sepulchral tone. "How wonderfully we have been honored and blessed in thus being commissioned to herald the tidings."

The whole family stood awe-struck and silent—except Lizzie, the eldest girl, who actually giggled.

Without further debate Robert and Lizzie were dispatched to carry the wondrous news to the neighbors and beg them to come with all speed, while Mr. Scott rushed to the village to warn the people and inform the pastors.

Inside of an hour the Scott residence was overflowing with anxious men and women, eager to see and hear. The egg bearing the dread message was tenderly handled by scores of trembling people, while wailing and lamentation mingled with rejoicing, filled the air. The letters appeared to have been cut or etched upon the egg shell as clearly as though engraved by hand, and when exposed against a strong light the writing seemed illuminated, producing a marvelous effect.

The suggestion that a monster prayer meeting be held at once found instant and unanimous favor. Church bells clanged and messengers were dispatched into the country, appealing to everybody to come to the house of the Lord. Work was dropped and the farmers and their families poured into the village, on foot, on horseback and in lumber wagons.

Meanwhile the townspeople, bearing the egg, had adjourned from the Scott home to the Methodist church, that being the largest, and all denominational lines having vanished. Within five minutes, however, the building was filled and the people swarmed to the other churches.

Everybody acknowledged the egg to be a direct and divine revelation that the last days of the world were very near at hand. Nobody doubted that. The only anxiety of the zealous was to warn sinners to prepare for the impending annihilation of the earth and to "flee from the wrath to come."

Such meetings had never been dreamed of. The ministers spoke with words that fairly burned into the souls of their hearers. Tongues of men and women, heretofore diffident, were loosened, and they proclaimed the Gospel and exhorted with an eloquence and fervor that moved the most stony-hearted and obdurate unbelievers, while hundreds of voices

mingled in anthems and hymns as they never had before.

All night long the meetings continued. Nobody thought of sleep, or food or business. Excitement developed into delirium. Ordinary avocations were practically forgotten and left to take care of themselves.

As the news spread people continued to push into town. The churches were packed and the village hall was converted into a place of worship, but still men, women and children stood without, clamoring for admittance. Pastors alternated in exhorting, assisted by laymen, and so irresistible was the mighty influence that scarcely a soul, in the town or surrounding country successfully withstood it.

Throughout all these moving manifestations Geoffrey Jordan, the son of the Methodist minister, remained unmoved and apathetic, and this, too in spite of the fact that he had always been an interested member of the Sunday school and the Upward League. His mystified, sorrowing father and mother labored vainly, day after day, to arouse the boy to the danger of his position—to the peril of delay.

Finally, Mrs. Jordan, with maternal intuition, divined the existence of a secret in Geoffrey's breast that chained him to the world, and that would, if harbored, forever bar him from the presence of his Creator, before whose tribunal all the people of the earth must soon appear—perhaps that very day—and she pleaded in agony with her boy to divulge the cause of his indifference.

For a long time the son steadfastly denied the possession of a secret, but at length broke down beneath the mother's searching questioning and made a full confession.

Mrs. Jordan was horrified almost to the point of hysteria. Alternately she wept and reviled herself that it should have fallen to her lot to be the mother of such an infamous creature. Then, becoming calmer, she made her way through the dense throng to her husband in the church and whispered a few words to him. His face blanched instantly, and he staggered as though beneath a violent blow.

With heroic effort, however, the minister controlled himself, and, advancing to the center of the platform, where a fellow-pastor, wholly unconscious of all earthly surroundings, and with soul aflame, was lifting his voice in exhortation, he gently touched the speaker upon the shoulder. Then, stretching his arm toward the audience, as if to implore closest attention, and raising his eyes heavenward, Rev. Mr. Jordan opened his lips to speak.

A solemn hush fell upon the vast concourse, all eyes followed those of the boy.

Mrs. Scott, with her younger children, stood in the dining room, and, as the father approached, handed him the egg. He glanced at it a moment, looked up with an interrogation point stamped upon his features, and, while the noisy clock tick-tocked off a dozen seconds, the members of the family gazed into each other's faces in mute despair.



All Rushed Wildly to the Exits.

the pastor, and the multitude gazed upward through the great glazed roof. Then a frantic shout went up. Children shrieked, men groaned and women screamed and wept. The whole heavens were seen to be blazing with darting stars. Flaming meteors flashed before the terrified eyes of the cowering crowd, seemingly as thick as snowflakes in a storm, and cries of horror and prayers for mercy drowned every other sound. The end of the world had surely come, and all rushed wildly for the exits.

A few, however, remained in their seats, and among them the village doctor—always regarded suspiciously in the community as too much of a "materialist"—who calmly pushed his way through the group of hysterical clergymen on the platform, and there, having secured the attention of his few auditors, coolly announced that the phenomenon they were witnessing was merely the meteor swarm called by astronomers the Leonids, which return to the earth's path once in about thirty-three years, on or near the 13th of November!

That was the end of the great Bounding Meadow revival, for which science was primarily responsible, though Geoffrey Jordan's hand in the matter was never publicly disclosed, as the father and mother, after the excitement subsided, concluded to keep the secret. They alone—unless Lizzie Scott had a guilty knowledge—knew that the boy, having acquired a smattering of crude chemical lore, had coated one of Farmer Scott's eggs with a thin covering of tallow, and then, with a needle, scratched the momentous words upon the shell. A few hours' immersion in a strong solution of lye completed the "miracle."

Tell a fool that he is wise, and a knave that he is honest; and they will bow low to your wisdom.

GALVESTON RIVAL

Ellis Island Has Competitor in Number of Immigrants Arriving.

GOVERNMENT AIDS CHANGE

Congress Has Appropriated \$70,000 for a Thoroughly Equipped Station.

Dallas, Texas, Dec. 8.—By literal leaps and bounds the immigration to the United States is being diverted from Ellis Island entrance through the port of Galveston, not that Ellis Island is in danger of having no swarms of incoming people, but because there are now too many, and because, likewise, the port of Galveston is the logical entrance for the west and southwest, the thousands who purpose establishing homes in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and out west in California.

This diversion of business is gladly accepted by the government, or more properly urged by the government, and made simple through the recent establishment of a bureau of information, which keeps close in touch with labor and general conditions.

Liners Bring Thousands. Considerable missionary work abroad has been called for by this change. The average foreigner who purports making America his home knows nothing about his new home except "New York." To him New York is America. Galveston he knows not at all. But of late there has been a change in this, and the great north German liners have been bringing thousands of homeseekers through the gulf city.

At the end of the year June 30, 1908, the records show that a grand total of 8,529 persons passed in through Galveston, of whom 6,026 were males and 2,503 females. Under fourteen years there were 1,734 persons, from fourteen to forty-four were 6,442, and the aged or above over forty-five were 333 in number.

There were 2,257 Germans, 1,286 Hebrews, 1,213 Bulgarians and 1,212 Russians. Of these very few were rejected for cause, with by far the larger number of rejections being among the Bulgarians, in fact, the rejections of these were greater during the year than all others put together. Out of fifty rejections among Bulgarians, eight were returned because of trachoma, the now spreading eye disease; twenty-one because they were likely to become public charges and twenty from physical disability.

Immigration Station to be Built. To the great joy of the immigration officials in Galveston a commodious establishment with every modern device erected for the proper transaction of their business. To date the custom is to examine the immigrants in a dingy warehouse at Pier 29.

An appropriation of \$70,000 has been secured for an immigration station at Galveston and contract has been let for a building of model description. A site on Pelican Spit was donated by the city, and the city appropriated \$10,000 to supply the station with water. Fifty thousand dollars will be used for the building proper and work will begin as soon as the water supply is installed and the wharves built. The approved plans are for a building capable of handling 5,000 immigrants per day.

A regular marine hospital surgeon is stationed at Galveston and an immigrant inspector whose duties cover the entire Texas coast.

Past assistant surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital service, Dr. G. M. Corput, is in charge of the health inspection. He ranks as captain and his word in matters of health is law. There is no appeal from his decision. He was at one time located at Ellis Island, later at San Francisco, and was detailed to duty at New Orleans during the yellow fever outbreak.

He personally examined every incoming passenger, and in a day from 5 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m. can, and frequently does, examine 1,000 persons.

The immigration inspector in charge is E. B. Holman. Mr. Holman has complete charge of the Texas water line. In 1894 he was appointed secretary and member of the Ellis Island board of special inquiry, and remained there until January 13, 1905, when he was sent to Galveston.

The process of passing on incoming passengers goes like clockwork. When a vessel is reported the health officer goes aboard at the quarantine station and the immigration inspector's boat goes out to it. On the way to the docks the first and second cabin passengers are examined, and on the boat landing they are ready to step ashore.

The average passenger is next taken up. Each has pinned to his or her clothing a large numbered card, corresponding to the ship's records, on which for convenience and accuracy each is given a number in addition to his name.

The health officer stands in the entrance to the great warehouse at the Twenty-ninth street pier, and as each applicant appears makes a swift but accurate examination, frequently dipping his hands into some disinfecting fluid.

He particularly turns up the eyelids of each person, seeking for traces of contagious eye disease, and one swift glance of experienced eyes shows whether or not there is other trouble. If there is the slightest doubt the doubted passenger is led into an enclosure for more minute examination, and the examination of others goes on.

The immigration inspector follows with his examination. He finds a badly frightened and excited crowd of people to work upon, and his necessary examination is a difficult one,

notwithstanding the use of interpreters.

His Chief Difficulties. His difficulty in obtaining the following information from excited foreign peoples, speaking no English, can be imagined: Family name, given name, age, sex, calling or occupation, able to read, to write, country of which subject, race or people, last permanent residence, name and address of nearest relative or friend where came from, final destination, city or town.

Also, whether he has a ticket to this place, by whom passage was paid and whether by himself, whether in possession of \$50, and if less, how much; ever before in the United States, and when and where; whether going to join friends or relatives, and if so, whom and where; ever in prison or almshouse, or insane institution or supported by charity; whether a polygamist, whether an anarchist; condition of health, mental and physical; deformed or crippled, nature, length of time and cause; height, complexion, hair, eyes, marks of identification, place of birth.

Mr. Holman says the difficulty of getting information in many cases is enormous, even to one with his experience in handling these people. When they reach America, after having been taxed to the limit and robbed wherever possible in transit from the time they leave their homes, they are willing to believe every man is a bandit, and when the officer asks if they have \$50 it is frequently a matter of difficulty to convince them no designs on it are intended. For this reason no accurate data on the money brought to this country can ever be obtained.

If the passengers are passed they are assisted on their way, the immigration officer's men buying tickets for them and starting them on property, or placed in charge of their friends.

If rejected they are placed back on the vessel and the captain is directed to take them back to their starting point free of charge, the steamship company to assume all expenses while in Galveston. The idea is to make the steamship company use as careful an inspection aboard as is used here. If a child in care of its parents is rejected, one or the other may go back with it free of expense. Usually the mother goes, leaving the father with the rest of the family. If the steamship company brings in a person with a dangerous disease or infirmity that could have been readily discovered, a fine of \$100 is assessed and there is no appeal.

In case a man has taken out his first naturalization papers a member of his family arriving later may be treated for curable disease at his expense. The immigration officer maintains a force of three inspectors and a matron at Galveston, and has an inspector at Texas City and one at Port Arthur.

The passengers are handled exactly as at Ellis Island, as many as 1,200 per day, and since the present system began, on April 1, 1903, there has not been an accident. And this in a gloomy warehouse, which will shortly be replaced by a new two-story building, 190x164 feet in size, of reinforced concrete, trained nurses and sleeping quarters for 900 persons.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES IN WEST

With Some Juicy Gravy the Appetite is Made a Willing Captive.

Ohio State Journal: There is nothing in the world that so completely rekindles the human appetite and makes it a willing captive, on one of the cold December mornings, when a boreal blast comes rushing down and infuses itself in the very brick and mortar of one's home, as a dish of hot buckwheat cakes, generously moistened with a sage spiked gravy off a sizzling-hot porksteak. This is not altogether a delicate combination, but it is, if one takes into account the day and the freezing air outside, and the shivering snowflakes, that are trying to slip in under the windows to get warm.

It is then that one does not want to toy with torrid food, or spend the time crunching cream puffs. He wants something that fights the poor chill. The Almighty made the buckwheat cake to do that very thing and the pork steak to assist it. Now, some people are squeamish about pork, and suspect it is too strong for their delicate digestion. Go to. What is that kindly odor, floating like a sweet spirit out of the kitchen—that flavors of the trying pork steak, and the delicate incense of the sage, along with it, and the mouth-watering sight of that browned pier of buckwheat cakes—what is it all, but loving Nature's urgent invitation to abandon your cowardly suspicion, and partake?

Of course this does not apply to May day, when the Johnny jump-ups are peeping from under the dead leaves and the soft zephyrs are playing tag with the morning sunshine—but now, look without, listen to that Arctic roar, see the snowflakes freezing to death, hear those icicles falling from the neighboring roof—is it time for strawberries parfait? No, indeed; pass the buckwheat cakes, and more of the steak and gravy, please; let the polar winds howl.

The "Eternal Feminine." Among some African tribes, when a man professes his love for a woman and asks her in marriage, she invariably refuses him at first least it should appear that she had been thinking of him and was eager to become his wife! By so doing she maintains the modesty of her sex, as well as tests the love and abases the pride of her lover.—London Wide World Magazine.

Ruse That Didn't Work. "I've walked many miles to see you, sir," began the tramp, "because people told me you was very kind to poor chaps like me." "Indeed?" said the genial, white-haired old man. "Are you going back the same way?" "Yes, sir." "Ah, Well, just contradict that rumor as you go, will you? Good morning."—Milwaukee News.

BEST AT HOME

Opportunities at Home Better Than Much-Advertised Canada.

MORE LAND IS ONE REASON

Plenty of American Soil Awaiting Industrious Farmers. No Advertising.

AUTO AND ROADS

Continued from Page One.

orange room, and when the delegates, to the number of over 150, had taken seats, the fountains which form the great decorative features of the superb apartments were set playing, a tribute by France to the visitors, for it is only on rare occasions that the water is turned into this chain of basins.

At the reception at the Hotel de Ville the visitors were also treated to scenes of splendor foreign to American ideas of simplicity. A regiment of the picturesquely uniformed chasseurs de la French army was detailed to stand at attention, one man on either end of every step of the grand marble staircase down which the delegates passed, and hence in double rows to the state dining rooms and grand salons. Gratifying and impressive as were these examples of almost royal hospitality, the chairman of the American delegation found more of interest in the perfection of the system of roads with which the republic is practically as advanced as this traffic imposes a vast and an unjust tax upon the citizens.

Secret is in Maintenance. No better macadam roads are built in France than can be and are built in this country; but the maintaining of these roads is attended to with the utmost care, and for that reason the highways are invariably in such splendid condition that they excite the envy of American motorists.

Prior to his arrival at Paris, Mr. Page spent some days in England in the company of some of the famous highway engineers of the empire, examining roads throughout England. It is his belief that England has arrived as near to the solution of dustless roads—the present day problem of all highway engineers—in any nation. Her engineers have given the use of bituminous materials for spraying macadam roads the utmost thought and care. Spraying highways with such materials after science has been called to the aid of the highway builder, has a tendency to preserve the solidity of the road, and prevent the formation of dust; and England has made such progress in this branch of road study that many miles of suburban roads are as free from the best kept streets of the principal cities of the world.

So firm are the highway scientists in the demand that these conditions not merely maintain but improve, that the first fight against the horse has been taken up by the automobilists.

Fights Against Progress. When the motor car began to come into use, the teaming interests of the world were strong. They berated the automobile in unmeasured terms, said that it was a menace to the public and to the horse; that it endangered life and limb; in fact, advanced every argument against it that from time immemorial has been advanced against the advent of every great invention of civilization.

In the early days of the American republic, the pack saddle men fought bitterly against the advent of the wagon. They declared it would make possible the carrying of heavier loads and the consequent ruining of the pack saddle industry; the wagon men fought the stage coach on the theory that it would facilitate traffic and throw wagon men out of work; the stage coach men battled against the railroads on the theory that the running of steam cars would drive out the stage coach driver; and each in turn was forced to make way.

The fight of the horse car men against the trolley car is remembered by all. The claim was then made that 2,000,000 horses would be thrown out of work and that horse breeders would starve. The trolley is well nigh universal, and yet more horses are raised each year than the year before, and they bring better prices.

The horse interests have ever fought the automobile. There have been thousands of columns of argument published against it, and shortsighted men have advocated such heavy taxation against it that a great and an ever growing industry would have been sadly hampered had half the senseless legislation planned been put into execution.

Now Fight the Horse. Now highway experts, aided by the motor car interests and by a powerful association of London and its suburbs, have turned like the trawled worm and started an attack on the horse.

The claim they advance is that the poisoning of all public thoroughfares is done not by automobiles but by horses; that if no horses were allowed to drop organic matter on public thoroughfares the dust nuisance would soon be naught but an unpleasant memory. They advance the logical statement that the nuisance created by hundreds of thousands of horses is detrimental to public health and

vestigations along this line have been carried on at the Iowa experiment station for some time, results of which have been published in various bulletins. Bulletin No. 101, on "A Study of the Moisture in Butter," is a continuation of this work. The bulletin is divided into three parts. Part one deals with the relation of the moisture content to the score, and gives the results of standardized experiments. In the second part the keeping quality of butter containing varying percentages of moisture is discussed. A large part of this work was done in co-operation with a prominent New York commission firm. The third division takes up "A Method of Control," giving practical directions whereby any ordinarily intelligent creameryman may control the percentage of moisture in his butter to within one per cent. Copies of this bulletin may be obtained free of charge by writing to director C. F. Curtis, Iowa Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa.

AUTO AND ROADS

Continued from Page One.

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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 furs and their prices. Includes items like Raccoon, mink, and muskrat.

Table listing various hides and their prices. Includes items like Green, yellow, and sheep pelt hides.

Table listing various furs and their prices. Includes items like Wolf, mink, and muskrat.

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H. O. SIDENFADEN Undertaker and Embalmer advertisement.

C. F. Rock Plumbing & Heating Co. advertisement for modern plumbing, steam and hot water heating.