

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

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

Vol. XII, No. 97.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1908

LAST EDITION.

TERMS: SINGLE COPY, 5 CENTS PER YEAR, \$5.00.

DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 123 Cars, 3630 Cattle; 46 Cars, 3,749 Hogs; 10 Cars, 1,836 Sheep.

STEER TRADE RULES DULL

Too Many Cattle in Sight and Prices Are Weak to a Dime Lower.

QUALITY IS VERY POOR

Cow Trade Also Dull. Prices Unevenly Steady to 15c Lower—Bulls Sell Steady—Calf Market Firm—Slow Trade in Stockers and Feeders, Values Weaker—Live Pork Trade Opened Very Slow—Sheep and Lambs Generally Steady.

RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1908.

The following table shows the receipts from January 1, 1908, and receipts for the corresponding time in 1907:

	1908	1907	Dec. Inc.
Cattle	509,021	601,909	42,888
Hogs	2,252,237	1,820,432	432,805
Sheep	671,997	745,509	173,512
Horses	22,182	26,681	4,499

LIVE STOCK IN SIGHT.

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

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	50,000	60,000	60,000
Kansas City	15,000	11,000	15,000
South Omaha	6,000	3,000	14,000
St. Joseph	3,000	3,000	1,800
East St. Louis	5,000	5,000	2,000

RECEIPTS BY CARS.

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

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. & O. west	49	49	49
C. & O. east	25	25	25
Great Western	6	6	6
Missouri Pacific	2	2	2
St. Joseph & Grand Island	7	7	7
A. T. & S. F.	54	54	54
Total	181	181	181

CATTLE.

Trade Does Not Show Much Life, Prices Trend Lower.

Opening market day of the week again brought out more cattle than demands of trade called for. And, too, the supply was largely of a class not intended to excite special attention from the buyers.

The total supply at five primary points was 69,500 or not materially different from a week ago, but 17,000 larger than a year ago. The liberal Monday run at the local point included quite liberal proportion of westerns, a big string of Nevada rangers being among the receipts. The market did not show much life in any branch and on steers all bids were on a lower level with trade finally settling on a weak to 10 cent lower basis. Offerings did not include any very good steers. In fact, there was nothing offered of quality good enough to sell above \$6.25 and the bulk of beef steers were of short-fed light and medium weights selling in a range of \$5.00 to \$5.75 with common to fair light weights at \$4.25 to \$5.00.

Western were divided between killers and feeders. A pretty fair class of steers went to killers at \$4.70. The Nevada cattle were pretty good in quality, the feeders selling at \$4.75, killer end of the string had not sold at a late hour.

The next three or four weeks are not likely to develop any reliable improvement in market conditions, as it includes the annual holiday period as well as cleaning up to get ready for the start of the new year. Therefore, there is not much likelihood of any too many really good fat cattle, but there is plenty of beef of the lower priced grades on hand and not much show of lighter receipts.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers.

No.	Wt.	Price	No.	Wt.	Price
16	1159	.62	26	1050	.45
56	1197	.55	3	930	.40
10	1159	.50	7	880	.40
10	1113	.50	10	852	.40
1	1020	.50	7	881	.40
1	1009	.50	2	895	.40
20	1202	.40	1	820	.40
1	1390	.40	2	1035	.35
28	872	.40	1	710	.30

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

The market for cows and heifers was generally dull and unsatisfactory from sellers' viewpoint. A few lots of good cows and desirable heavy heifers were sent to the scales early in the session at prices preferred about steady with the close of last week, these going to fill urgent orders. After first rounds trade had dull tone and prices were mostly a dime and in cases 10c lower than last week's finish. Bulk of the fair to good butcher and dressed beef cows sold in a range of \$2.00 to \$4.75. A fair class of killers sold at \$3.00 to \$3.50, while most of the cutter cows went at \$2.75 to \$3.00 and canners at \$2.00 to \$2.75. In the heifer line there was an absence of anything choice and most of the useful grades sold at \$3.65 to \$4.50.

Trade was of light volume until the forenoon was well advanced and the clearance was later than usual.

Not many bulls were offered today and there seemed to be an outlet for them at last week's range of prices. Last week's level of prices was fully sustained in the calf trade; in fact, where any change in the market could be detected it favored the selling side. The practical top was \$7.00 for choice light veals.

Buyers started out bidding a lower basis of prices compared with final quotations of last week, but could make no headway on their first bidding basis and along toward noon began getting a few hogs on about a steady basis of prices. The market for the day finally ruled steady and hogs were soon cleared up when sellers got ready to let go at the prices.

Prices ranged from \$5.00 to \$5.60, with the bulk selling at \$5.15 to \$5.50. The bulk Saturday sold at \$5.10 to \$5.50, a week ago at \$5.25 to \$5.50, a month ago at \$5.35 to \$5.70, a year ago at \$4.30 to \$4.40, three years ago at \$5.27 to \$6.22 1/2, four years ago at \$4.89 to \$4.85, five years ago at \$4.50 to \$4.65.

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one week ago, estimate figures standing at 77,900 for today against 114,400 last Monday. Locally the supply was about 2,700 less than a week ago and the quality of offerings was not as good. Drovers today were largely mixed with nothing on choice or prime order offered up to a late hour of the day. This fact makes sales on paper appear lower while, quality considered, the market was about steady.

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OTHER LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Union Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 14.—The Live Stock World reports: Cattle—Receipts, 50,000. Market steady to 10c lower; cows mostly 10c lower; feeders slow. Hogs—Receipts, 50,000. Market strong; top, \$5.80; bulk, \$5.45 to \$5.75. Sheep—Receipts, 45,000. Market 15c to 25c lower; top lambs \$7.50.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 14.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports: Cattle—Receipts, 13,000. Market steady to 10c lower; cows and heifers steady to easy; stockers steady; calves steady. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000. Market averaged 5c lower; top, \$5.70; bulk, \$5.00 to \$5.60. Sheep—Receipts, 15,000. Market steady to 15c lower; choice lambs \$7.

SOUTH OMAHA. SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 14.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports: Cattle—Receipts, 6,000. Market slow to 10c lower. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000. Market nickel higher; top, \$5.60; bulk, \$5.35 to \$5.45. Sheep—Receipts, 14,000. Market steady.

EAST ST. LOUIS. EAST ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 14.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports: Cattle—Receipts, 5,000, including 1,400 Texas. Market steady to shade lower. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000. Market \$5 to 10c lower; top, \$5.85; bulk, \$5.40 to \$5.70. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000. Market 15c to 25c lower.

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET. Today's cash values: Receipts, wheat, 16 cars; corn, 7 cars; oats, 1 car. Wheat. No. 2 red, 1.05 @ 1.06. No. 3 red, 1.02 @ 1.04. No. 4 red, 1.00 @ 1.02. No. 2 hard, 1.00 @ 1.02 1/2. No. 3 hard, 97 @ 1.01. No. 4 hard, 93 @ 98.

Corn. No. 2 white, 56 1/2 @ 57. No. 3 white, 56 @ 56 1/2. No. 4 white, 55 @ 55 1/2. No. 2 corn, 55 1/2 @ 56. No. 3 corn, 55 @ 55 1/2. No. 4 corn, 54 @ 55.

Oats. No. 2 white, 50 @ 52. No. 3 white, 49 @ 50. No. 2 oats, 49 @ 50. No. 3 oats, 47 1/2 @ 48 1/2. Bran chops, 39 @ 40. Corn chops, 39 @ 40. Shorts, 41 @ 42. The above cash quotations are based on actual sales each day and are furnished by T. P. Gordon, Board of Trade Building, St. Joseph, Mo.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS. The following Chicago board of trade quotations are furnished by T. P. Gordon, Board of Trade Building, St. Joseph, Mo. Options Open High Low Close Yearly. WHEAT—100% 100% 100 100 101. May—105% 105% 104 104 106.

CORN—Dec—57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2. May—61 1/2 61 1/2 61 1/2 61 1/2. OATS—Dec—50 1/2 50 1/2 50 1/2 50 1/2. May—52 1/2 52 1/2 52 1/2 52 1/2.

PORK—Jan—15.07 15.80 15.65 15.72 15.67. May—16.00 16.15 16.00 16.07 16.00. LARD—Jan—9.10 9.17 9.10 9.15 9.12. May—9.37 9.47 9.37 9.37 9.35.

RIBS—Jan—8.15 8.22 8.15 8.17 8.15. May—8.42 8.52 8.42 8.47 8.45. BUTTER FAT. The Blue Valley Creamery Co., St. Joseph, Mo., quotes butter fat today at 29c for No. 1.

BIG TRAP SHOOT. Experts From All Sections to Meet in New York. New York, Dec. 14.—Shooting experts from all sections of this country and Canada will gather at the traps of the New York Athletic club at Travers Island next Thursday and Friday to compete in the fourth annual national clay bird championship. The first day of the meet will be given over to the championship preliminary match. On Friday America's premier shooting event, the contest for the national amateur championship will be held.

GOOD FEEDING MARGIN. The recent boom in live mutton values has put feeders in high spirits and this probably explains the happy smile that illuminates the countenance of O. D. Moore, of Highland, Kan. Mr. Moore was in today with two cars of western bred lambs, which sold at \$7.00. These lambs had been fed about 75 days, made a good gain in weight and sold for \$2.50 more than they cost as feeders on this market the latter part of September.

Striving to Please. "Yes," said the housewife; "you're in a sad story. But it isn't the same story you told last year." "Well, lady," answered Plodding Pete, "you surely wouldn't expect a man to go all that time an' not show any improvement!"

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EAST INTERESTED

New England States Consider Necessity of Conservation of Forests.

GIFFORD PINCHOT'S VIEWS

Mountain Trees Should Be Given Ample Protection Says Chief of Service.

FORESTS SHOULD BE KEPT Not Alone the Need of Lumber That Calls For Forest Preservation—Needed to Preserve Water Power and Afford Navigation—Farm Crops Need the Forests to Bring Rain and Keep Moisture Sufficient for Crop Production in Soil.

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 12.—"Lumbering has always been and still is one of the leading industries of New England," said Gifford Pinchot, chief of United States forest service, in a letter read here at the recent dedication of the Myrick Farm and Home building. "When our forefathers, after rough voyages in wooden ships, first landed on the coast of New England nothing impressed them more in their new home than the great stores of wood in the New England forests. They saw their value at once; they wrote home about them; they would not allow them to be washed or burned, for they had come from a country in which the forests had dwindled and wood was dear enough to be protected and carefully used.

"But as they explored the forests farther and farther and found no end, they felt that here they had more wood than they could ever hope to use. So their care for the forest relaxed. Instead of protecting it they began to attack it and to cut it down. Land needed for plow. The forests receded and the fields spread; and this was well, for the farmers needed to bring as much land as they could under the plow. But while the growth of the farms is a good thing, indifference to the forest can never be anything but harmful. It is possible to have too much forest; it is only too possible, also, to have too little. As long as the pioneers took the timber from true farm land as well as well, but when they began to carry the axe up the mountain side and clear the slopes where only thin soil covered the rock it soon became plain that nothing was gained and that a great deal was lost by taking away the forests and leaving nothing in their place.

"Thus, without meaning it, and really without doing anything wrong, the danger point was reached in forest use in New England, and that is where we are now. There are few parts of the country which more greatly need to take a new point of view in handling the forests—the point of view of conservation.

Arguments Put Forth. "If the lumber industry is to go on it must, of course, get the logs, and for this reason it sounds plausible to argue that if you save the forests you will stop the lumber industry. Yet this would be one of the greatest mistakes any one could possibly make. It is true there is an old saying that you can't eat your cake and have it too; but the important thing about this saying is that it applies to cakes and other things which do not grow, and which, once gone, are gone forever. Forests grow all the time, and the longer they are kept the more wood can be got out of them in the long run. Sparing the ripe, merchantable forest trees does nobody any good, not even the trees. They are made to use, and the most that scientific forest management can do is to use them best for the longest time. Therefore, the best thing that can happen for the lumber industry is to use forestry to keep the forests going. In a word, forest conservation is the life insurance of the lumber industry.

Why Forests Should Be Maintained. "

THE STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

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GETTING COLORADO SHEEP.

Indications now are that St. Joseph will get a good big share of the Colorado fed sheep and lambs during the coming season. The first consignments are beginning to arrive and they are meeting good reception here.

GETTING WAGON READY.

That ancient institution, the water wagon, is being got into readiness for the load of resolutions and other things with which to start on the campaign of 1909. It would not hurt any to draft an extra wagon into the service and load it up with Missouri tight-wads.

REAL BULL IN CORN MARKET.

The "man behind the plow" is the principal bull in the corn market at the moment. Nearly all the buying orders come from scattered sections of the great corn belt. The farmer believes that corn is too low and he wants to have a line of futures and part of his cash on the farm in case of an advance in price. He does not realize the fact that cash corn is a drug on the market and that values are pretty sure to reach a much lower level. Some sections of the country are selling new corn in largely increased quantities.

A LITTLE SURPRISING.

Live Stock World: That the hog market is holding up so well in the face of such a heavy marketward movement is surprising. The country is evidently well satisfied with what the crop is realizing, otherwise it would not be grabbing for the money so eagerly. As in hogs, so it is with cattle and sheep; liquidation amounts to a frenzy. December receipts of all classes of live stock at western markets will reach flood tide simply because the feed bill is prohibitive. While indulging in such liquidation the country has little cause to complain about prices. In fact, the market is giving a good account of itself under trying circumstances. The question naturally arises as to what will happen when the first bare spot is reached, and in the nature of things this condition must develop within the next sixty to ninety days. Packers are evidently co-operating to secure a lower level of quotations.

REACH FOR MORE BUSINESS.

The St. Joseph stock yards company is already laying out its plans to pull trade from a wider scope of territory during the coming year and will push a vigorous campaign for a bigger volume of business than has ever been done by the local yards.

It is not known that the packers contemplate any enlargement of slaughtering capacity. But none of the houses has ever been run to its capacity. They were all built with a view to a growth in the volume of stock coming here and an increase of fully on-third in the number of cattle, hogs and sheep arriving here would be readily taken care of by the present packing house capacity.

An increase of one-third would put the St. Joseph plant in third place among the big primary market and packing centers of this country. And, by right of location, modern equipment and reputation in consuming centers it is contended this point is entitled to third place.

THE MISSOURI OBSTRUCTIONIST.

The tight-fisted cuss who hides his wealth through fear of the assessor and cries down all attempts at improvement because it would increase taxation, is not the only obstructionist to progress in the state of Missouri. There are instances in the state where men have made an eminent success in certain special lines of development. Persistent and practical publicity of achievements in these lines would attract attention and draw people to the state to purchase lands and engage in similar lines. But either through a narrow minded fear that competition might result, or through a hoggish design to reach out and monopolize that particular line of industry, these people stifle publicity of their achievement.

That kind of a principle never made a thriving and prosperous community and never will. It is on a par with the business principle of being content with retaining old customers and not reaching out for new ones because the reaching process might cost thirty cents. It is not necessary to go outside of your own community to find the man who has been sitting in his dingy little shop or on his weed-laden farm doing business today just like his father did business a generation ago. He has a few customers who stick to him through habit. If he does any advertising at all it is perhaps a two-dollar space taken in some special paper once a year and he regards it as a grudging donation to the paper rather than an effort to increase business. His motto is: "Grab every dollar in sight and never spent a cent." If his old ramshackle building goes up in smoke some night he appeals to the city council for a permit to build a one-story shack on the ground. He is an obstructionist to progress. And it is that brand of men that has held Missouri down.

"Don't play up our results this year," said a man not long since who had made a special success in a special line of agriculture in a certain part of the state. "It might start a boom in land prices and we don't want land down there to boom." What do you think of that, gentle reader, in a state where opportunities go begging for development?

This cobless corn proposition sounds as deceptive as the painless dentist signs.

It is up to the Cubans to show whether they prefer evolution to revolution.

What an elegant hog market it would be for the packers if they were permitted to make prices to suit themselves

IN WOMAN'S REALM

Oatmeal Stuffing.

To one quart of boiling water stir in oat meal enough to make a stiff batter. Add one chopped onion, one stalk chopped celery, one egg, teaspoonful salt, little pepper, one good sized apple chopped. Fill turkey and sew up. This is superior to bread filling.

Broiled Quail With Bacon.

Wipe six quail carefully with a damp cloth, but do not wash; split them, break the long bones, and season with a mixture of salt, pepper and best salad oil, the oil being an absolute necessity on account of the absence of fat in the muscular tissues of game. Have a hot broiling oven or a clear fire, and broil for six minutes on each side. Arrange six slices of nicely browned toast on a hot platter, place the birds on them, and baste with a mixture made by creaming one ounce of butter, flavoring with a half teaspoonful of finely chopped parsley, the juice of a half lemon, and, if desired, a few grains of nutmeg. Garnish with delicately broiled thin slices of bacon and watercress.

Stuffed Tenderloin.

Procure a pork loin roast. Do not remove the tenderloin, but slit it, and stuff with dry dressing made of stale crumbs highly seasoned with salt, pepper, and sage. Roast in usual manner, and serve with potatoes roasted in pan with meat, brown gravy, and apple sauce.

English Beefsteak.

When a steak is broiled over coals the good fat is lost. When a steak is broiled in a hot skillet the kitchen is filled with smoke. The English method avoids both the above conditions and gives a better result. Have a porterhouse steak cut from an inch to an inch and a half thick. Ask the butcher to add a piece of clear suet two inches square. Shape the steak to fit the skillet, placing the suet in the center as nearly as possible. Have the fire moderate but steady, and when the skillet is hot enough to sizzle sharply carefully lay the steak in it. If wanted rare done turn at the end of five minutes; if well done turn at the end of eight minutes. Turn carefully with a broad bladed knife (do not pierce with fork) and allow to cook another five or eight minutes. If the heat is just right the upper surface will remain perfectly dry at the end of eight minutes, and after being turned the other surface will remain the same. When the juices of the meat ooze out the steak is ruined. Dish the steak on a hot platter and pour over it the fat from the skillet. Serve on warm plates.

Chopped Beef Bake.

Take two pounds of chopped beef and three tomatoes and pepper and salt to taste, add three onions chopped fine, then put meat in pot, sprinkle flour over meat, and set in oven to bake three-fourths of an hour, and serve. This is a cheap and wholesome dish.

Homemade Paste.

Make a good paste for home use by making to the right consistency with cold water a few ounces of flour and one and one-half ounces of brown sugar; put the cup which contains the paste in the center of a saucerpan of

boiling water and stir rapidly until the paste thickens, when a few drops of carbolic acid should be added to preserve it. It may be bottled, as it will keep indefinitely.

Cold Weather Window Wash.

A thin coat of pure glycerin applied to both sides of the glass will prevent frost forming thereon in the coldest weather and will prove effective until washed off.

To Wax Furniture.

In waxing it is of great importance to make the coating as thin as possible in order that the veins of the wood may be distinctly seen. The following preparation is the best for performing this operation: Put two ounces each of white and yellow wax over a moderate fire in a clean vessel, and when it is melted add four ounces of best spirits of turpentine. Stir the whole until entirely cool and you have a pomade fit for waxing furniture, which must be rubbed over with a fine brush. The oil soon penetrates the pores of the wood, brings out the color of it, causes the wax to adhere better, and produces a luster equal to that of varnish without being subject to any of its inconveniences. The polish may be renewed at any time by rubbing with a piece of fine cork.

Make Your Tapers.

If you run out of wax tapers make one by twisting a string and dipping it in melted paraffin wax and holding it up by one end to drip. It hardens instantly and you can place it in the lighter and use immediately.

Rinse Starch.

A method of starching infants' fine dresses and all dainty fabrics. First starch as usual, then open up the garment well and dip down once into clear water. When dry, slightly dampen in warm water, roll up for a few minutes. Garments starched in this way iron beautifully and are of the proper stiffness.

Would Help Immigrants.

Miss Sophontsba Breckenridge of the University of Chicago is director in the League for the Protection of Immigrants, which has done a great deal of investigating of the conditions in this country of that class of the population. Chicago is interested in a bill that will regulate employment agencies. The society has made investigation of 178 of the 279 licensed employments. There are many agencies that make a practice of swindling and defrauding the ignorant, unsuspecting immigrant.

Women Lawyers Successful.

Miss A. Florence Yeager is a clever young attorney of Philadelphia who has helped frame the bill in equity restraining certain actions of the Rapid Transit Company. She is a woman lawyer who is much respected and is determined that the constitution of the city must be obeyed, and her bill points out the way in which it is not obeyed.

Friend of Y. W. C. A.

The Young Women's Christian Association of Cincinnati was very much surprised to receive a gift of \$10,000 from a friend of the organization whose name was withheld. The building in which the association is housed is paid for, but there is a debt of \$22,500 on the property that the sum given will help to make less.

AT THE PLAY HOUSES.

Good Bills This Week at the Crystal and Bijou Dream.

Brimsful of clever wit and humor, the new bill at the Crystal yesterday played to capacity houses both afternoon and night. The bill this week is better than the average and there was no dull act to mar the whole. Kierman, Cole, Kierman and company have a most laughable and ably presented musical comedy, entitled "The Taming of the Beast," which is exceptionally well received. Matrons, as he styles himself, is a sensational juggler of rare ability and is one of the most versatile actors in this line of work seen here in many days. His hoop rolling is particularly good. His two trained dogs are fine in their specialties.

Fred and Bess Lucier have a comedy act which takes in old time fiddling and dancing and a number of bright asides which help out in their piece. Fred Ward, comedian, springs many new jokes and a few old ones and draws frequent laughs, although at times his witticisms border on the raw. Max Brooks and Sadie Vedder, in a double comedy act, will do, although some of their antics are a trifle overdone. As a dancer Miss Vedder is O. K. Frank Groh, as usual, renders the illustrated song, a dandy this week, while the moving pictures are on a par with the usual run of the house.

Over 2,500 people yesterday and last night witnessed one of the best programs that the Bijou Dream theater has yet had. All attendance records were broken. The program is well assorted. It opens with the Auxetophone overture, "Tuneful Tunes of '63." The first motion picture, "The Pillmaker's Mistake," is extremely comical. "Korea," showing life, manners and customs of that much talked of country, is a picture of great educational value, as is another showing the action of submarine boats. The comic pictures are "Madam Fancier," "Troubles of a Drug Clerk," and "The Old Maid's Temperance Club." There are two good dramatic pictures, "The Messenger" and "Miss Sherlock Holmes." "Charley's Dream" is a spectacular picture of worth.

The Synchroscope number is "Harigan" and the illustrated song "Two Little Baby Shoes."

BAD ARGENTINE SEASON.

The Argentine beef salting season has to be recorded as one of the most unsatisfactory of recent years, and especially so as regards factories engaged in that trade.

ACTED UPON BY SUGGESTION.

That Thought May Produce Blister on Hand, Is Medical Fact.

It is not generally known that thought may produce a blister on the hand or an ulcer on the foot, as well as many other actual physical changes in one's organism which are little short of miraculous. I have no doubt that St. Francis of Assisi received the stigmata of the crucifixion on his hands and feet as historically described. I have no doubt, because its possibility has been put to the proof within the past few years, and by a friend of mine whom I will name, Prof. Kraft Ebling of Vienna told a young woman he would place a small fly plaster upon her which would produce a blister in a few hours. He actually only put a postage stamp upon the skin, without her knowledge, and covered it over so securely with bandages that she could not interfere with it. The blister appeared as suggested.—Frederick Peterson, M. D., in Collier's.

Men Do Not "Nag."

Men as husbands are not so faithful as women; they are not so tender; they do not forgive, as women do, conduct which disgraces them publicly; they are not so patient with physical pain; but they have a shining virtue—they do not nag!

It is not like a man to thresh out an old injury after every grain of circumstance has been extracted and the flail raises nothing but dust. Nor is it like a man to tumble into the traps of his own logic and rescue himself by a burst of temper or a flood of tears. Men fly into passions over trifles just about as much as women, and often more violently. Their language, for instance, in regard to overdone beefsteak frequently is not fit for a lady's ears. And it seems irrational to be upset, as men are, by the misbehavior of collar buttons. Still, it may be admitted that while they fly into passions they do not fly into the same passions again and again. And when they forgive they forgive; they do not simply take the offense away and put it in cold storage.—Octave Thanet in Harper's Bazar.

Eyelids Do Much Work.

It has been estimated that the eyelids of the average man open and close no fewer than 4,000,000 times each year.

HERE'S LATEST FAD

"MENAGERIE" SHIRTS FOR CHICAGO ALDERMAN.

"The Bathhouse," as He is Locally Known, Again Illustrates the Resourcefulness and Fertility of Inventive Powers.

Chicago—"Menagerie" shirt is the latest thing in "gents" haberdashery. Alderman John J. Coughlin, "the Bathhouse," is the originator of it. He was measured the other day for a dozen of the new creations, the cost of which will be \$500. A Paris shirt-maker who has a branch establishment near the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, will make the garments. One of the firm's representatives came all the way from Gotham to Chicago to take the alderman's measure.

Rivaling the directorate effect of the new garment will be a hand embroidered menagerie symbolical of the alderman's amusement park at Colorado Springs. There are 30 or 40 different kinds of animals at the park, and each of these will be embroidered on some part of the shirt.

Another feature which "the Bathhouse" says will appeal to the connoisseur in haberdashery is that the bosoms of the shirts will each contain 240 plaits. Mother of pearl buttons for the cuffs and bosoms will complete the garment.

When asked regarding the new creation, Alderman Coughlin expressed surprise that a directorate shirt should cause any talk on the Illinois.

"Why, yes, I have ordered a dozen shirts," he said, "but as I am going to wear them myself I don't see that it is anybody's business but my own. I originated the idea of a menagerie shirt and I expect it will jump into popular favor at once."

"How about the animals to be embroidered on the garments?" he was asked. "Sure, Mike," was the alderman's reply. "I love animals. They are the best friends we have on earth. Take Princess, my elephant out at the Springs. Say, she's got more sense than a whole lot of people. Then there's Teddy, the bear, which I raised from a cub. There's more real affection in one of Teddy's paws than in some people's hearts."

"My invention is something that every man will hail with delight. Of course one doesn't have to order the animals unless he so desires. The man who came on from New York to measure me said he would make a garment that could not fail to please the most fastidious."

"One of the designs will be the Memphis Americano, I think the man called it, which will be embroidered on the sleeves. Another pretty design will be a circle of cimet lactularius, or something like that, in violet silk."

"When a fellow wakes up in the morning and sees one of those kind of shirts hanging over the foot of his bed it will fire him with enthusiasm for the day's work."

"The Bathhouse" has not decided the manner in which he will alternate the wearing of the shirts. It was suggested, however, that on certain days he hold annual receptions at his "zoo," and that for the "monkey" day he wear the "monkey" shirt, and in this fashion proceed through the category.

FREE BROUGHT WOMAN \$110.

Walnut Trunk Fifty Feet Long Sent to Germany.

Birdsboro, Pa.—One of the largest walnut trees in Berks county was sold recently by Miss Rebecca Radenoch, owned by the Radenoch homestead at Jefferson, this county, about two miles from Krick's mill. The tree has long been known as a monarch of the forest. It stood in a grove near the public road. In diameter the tree measured nearly five feet near the bottom and three feet in diameter 50 feet from the ground, without a single limb for that distance.

The price paid was \$110 and the purchaser was Abraham Eby, of the Bird-in-Hand, Lancaster county, who will ship the log to Germany, where it will be cut up and used in veneering furniture. Near this tree stood another of the same species, but a trifle smaller. The first limb, however, grew from the trunk of this tree at a distance of 25 feet from the ground.

Miss Radenoch sold a large number of walnut trees and the grove contains many more. A grove containing all trees of this character would be worth a fortune, since walnut wood is becoming exceedingly scarce and big prices are being paid for the right kind of trees.

Cannot Keep One Cent Check. Trenton, N. J.—Maj. Samuel Armstrong of the New Jersey quartermaster general's department has received orders from Washington to cash a check for one cent sent him by the federal authorities to correct an overpayment to that amount in his account with the government. Maj. Armstrong had intended to keep the check as a souvenir, but he will be required to obey the order from Washington, which shows that Uncle Sam watches his pennies as closely as his dollars.

Bath Tub for Young "Teddy." Springfield, Mass.—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has bought a bath tub.

The purchase was made in this city, and the firm of plumbers which made the sale is not slow to take advantage of the opportunity. The tub is exhibited in a show window, and on it is a placard reading:

"This bath tub is to be put into Teddy Roosevelt Jr.'s apartment."

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SHAMROCK WHISKEY. Is Distilled for Medicinal Purposes From Rye and Barley Malt. Age, ten years. No fill oil, no drugs. Price, \$1 per quart. M. J. SHERIDAN, Cor. Sixth and Broadway, St. Joseph, Mo.

Lightning Portable WAGON AND STOCK Scale. All above ground. Steel frame, only 3 inches high. Octagon levers. Tool steel bearings. Compound beam. Most accurate and durable. KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS COMPANY, 308 Mill Street - Kansas City, Mo.

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Xmas Shopping

One cannot do justice to this jewelry stock in a single hurried visit during one of the busy days preceding Christmas. It takes time to properly examine this wealth of superb diamonds; it takes deliberation before finally deciding upon some superb chest of sterling silver ware. Neither does one care to purchase a costly watch upon "the spur of the moment."

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STOCKMEN, TAKE NOTICE!

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KODAKS

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

Dolls Become Idols.

A lady missionary recently left Crofton for Qua Iboe, on the west coast of Africa, taking with her a large assortment of dolls to give to native girls.

On arrival, however, the missionary already there decided that the intended gifts should not be distributed, "because," it is explained, "the instinct of worship would in all probability lead the dolls to the position of idols." So they are all being sent back to England.

When

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TUBERCULAR COW

Inspection Rules Governing the Rejection of Meat From Animals.

TWO QUESTIONS ARISE

If a Cow Has Tuberculosis Does Milk Contain Tubercle Germ.

Fort Collins, Colo., Dec. 14.—Dr. B. F. Kaupp, who is now Pathologist of the Veterinary Department of the Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, spent eight and one-half years as a veterinary meat inspector for the United States Department of Agriculture. The following is a brief discussion by him of the fitness or unfitness of meat from cows in different stages of tuberculosis:

Two questions often arise: First, if a cow has tuberculosis, does the milk contain the tubercle germ? Second, if a cow reacts to the tuberculin test, is the meat fit for food?

Answer to first question: It has long been known to comparative pathologists that if the udder of a cow be tubercular, the milk will contain the germs, and I have one case on record where a whole litter of pigs fed on such milk became infected with tuberculosis.

If the udder is not tubercular, will the milk contain the germs? To determine this matter positively, experiments were conducted in the Pathological Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture. These experiments covered a period of three years. The conclusion of these extensive experiments are given on page 89, of Bulletin No. 44, U. S. Department of Agriculture, which are as follows: "The tubercle bacilli may be demonstrated in milk from tuberculous cows when the udders show no evidence of the disease. The bacilli may be excreted from such an udder in sufficient numbers to produce infection in experimental animals, both by injection and inoculation."

From these accurate scientific investigations we must regard the milk of a cow as reacting to the tuberculin test as dangerous.

In giving the results of the accuracy of the tuberculin test we find the following in the same bulletin, quoted from the same series of experiments:

"Thus out of 146 cows injected, but one reaction was considered questionable, and, as before stated, the post-mortem on this animal indicated that the cause of this uncertainty was due either to the minute size of the lesion, or the tendency toward encapsulation, or both."

In answer to the second question, we are often brought to face the passing or condemnation of a carcass of a cow which has reacted to the tuberculin test. As I have conclusively shown above, that a cow will react to the tuberculin test no matter what stage of development the disease may be in, the only question left is to find the lesion, or lesions, and to determine whether or not it is localized or generalized. If localized, the diseased parts must be thoroughly removed and the carcass passed. If generalized or extensive, the carcass must be condemned and destroyed.

Tuberculosis, like actinomycosis, and many contagious diseases, assuming a chronic type, has at first one point of infection, and after a long time becomes generalized. The localization or generalization of this disease can only be told upon a careful examination of the organs, glands, and other tissues of the body after death. Hence the milk from a cow that has reacted to the tuberculin test is always dangerous, but for food, the veterinarian has only to determine whether or not the disease is local, or whether it is generalized, or the germs have entered the blood and started other centers of disease.

The rulings of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will not be questioned, for before these rules were formulated, every comparative pathologist in this country and abroad was consulted as to his opinion respecting conditions under which meat should be condemned.

The veterinary inspector knows the tubercular lesions as localized, extensive, or generalized, and according to ruling on page 92 of B. A. I. Order No. 125, U. S. Department of Agriculture, an inspector has the highest recognized authority for condemning the meat if the conditions are in an extensive or generalized condition, and to pass it if the lesion be small and localized, and confined to one body cavity, or if the lesion is thoroughly calcified and encapsulated.

The meat inspection rules of this country, both municipal and federal, are more rigid than in many of the foreign countries.

If your cows are condemned for milk by the tuberculin test, do not be surprised if they are passed for meat by government or municipal veterinary inspectors. It is perfectly reasonable, and is done every day by the inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Revealing Ancient History.
In Laconia, Greece, where excavations are being carried on vigorously by English archeologists, the latest finds confirm many assertions by ancient authors concerning the Spartans. It becomes definitely known that Lacedaemonia was formed by the union of five villages; that only priestesses and citizens fallen in battle were buried; that children were birched in public, etc. But the most fortunate discovery is that of the most ancient Doric temple known. It dates from 600 B. C. It is built partly of wood and partly of sun-baked bricks.

FOR CORPS OF WOMEN POLICE.

Bayonne, N. J., May Be Leader in Unique Movement.

Bayonne, N. J.—This city will soon have a corps of women police, if Mrs. Julia Goldzier, 26 East Forty-fifth street, can bring it about. For two years she has been advocating the move. She now announces that she will ask the city council for the privilege of addressing it and setting forth her reasons.

Mrs. Goldzier is so enthusiastic she has already framed up just what kind of uniform her women police will wear. She favors dark blue broadcloth, of stylish cut, and snug fit about the body; a coat to reach to the knees and beneath this bloomers.

Light leather leggings and gaudle-lets and a natty military cap completes the outfit.

"I feel positive we would not experience the slightest trouble in getting good women to accept positions as policemen," she said. "I have already been told where I could get several, and then, I think, the Salvation Army would furnish excellent women for such work. When our children are in school they are out of harm's way, and are safe when they are at home. All the mischief is done on the streets, and it is to the interest of the city that the children should be safely guarded while at play or on their way to or from school.

"Many of our children are not neglected because of the women's clubs, but because the women do not club together enough.

"As eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, so eternal vigilance is the price of good citizenship. It would be an everlasting glory to the city of Bayonne if my system of police women were established, and other cities would quickly adopt the scheme."

THEY MEET AFTER 72 YEARS.

For Over Sixty Years Brothers Suspected Each Other Dead.

New Cumberland, Pa.—William and James Waugh, brothers, who had not seen each other for 72 years, met in this place at the home of their nephew, George W. Butorff.

William Waugh is 86 years old and lives at Canton, Ill.; James is 84, and resides at Johnstown, this state. For over 60 years of this long period each brother supposed the other dead, as he heard nothing from him.

In 1836 they were boys, 12 and 14 years of age; then their parents emigrated to the west, their father died and they were separated. For a time they heard from one another, but at last William stopped writing and was supposed to have died.

Nothing had been heard from James since the civil war, and he was thought to have been killed, and when Mr. Butorff received word from the latter uncle that he had found his brother William and that they had arranged to meet at his home in New Cumberland he was a greatly surprised man, since he had never seen them.

They expect to have a grand old time, as one of them said, since they are in the best of health, and are visiting all the points of interest in an automobile and attending receptions in their honor by members of Mr. Butorff's family.

COPY STYLE OF GERMANY.

Mexican Gendarmeria Clothed Like Soldiers of the Kaiser.

City of Mexico.—Maj. Luis G. Padilla, chief of the gendarmeria of the army, has obtained permission from the department of war to allow the members of that squadron to use the new uniforms during the military parade on account of the celebration of the independence. The new uniforms resemble in many points those of the German army.

The mounted gendarmes will wear the uniform used by the imperial guards of Germany and known as the regulation "diana" uniform. Several reforms have also been introduced in the gala and the uniforms for daily use, which resemble those used by the students of the military school at Tlalampala.

Suddenly, far away to the north, his roving eye caught sight of a moving speck crawling like a fly along the line of the horizon. Soon another speck appeared, then another and another. As the boy gazed breathlessly at this phenomenon, which was also being adorned by the faithful student of the career of Long Tom the Scout, the professor's satisfaction at the prospect of camping expressed itself in a quivering, but resonant scrap of a half-forgotten hymn, more or less appropriate to the circumstances of his approaching deliverance:

He gave my sharpest torments ease,
And silenced all my fears.
A violent nudge from Sam, who was pointing in speechless excitement at the ominous signs in the north, interrupted his song at this point, and he looked inquiringly in the direction the lad indicated. Though he lacked the second-hand experience of his gifted offspring, it did not take him long to make up his mind.

"Injuns!" he ejaculated; and his energetic "whoa!" sufficed to bring the entire caravan to a standstill. The creak of the axles had hardly ceased when, as if by magic, the moving specks entirely disappeared from the horizon.

Sam's vast, if wholly vicarious, experience of western life easily enabled him to read these signs aright, and he expounded their meaning with obvious pride to the excited little council that was gathered about Prof. Todhunter. The Indians had been watching them

and knew by the stopping of the wagons they had been observed. They numbered a score or more, and must have been headed for the water-course ahead.

Prof. Todhunter's first idea was to push on and gain, if possible, the shelter of the trees before attempting to withstand the inevitable attack, but he had not gone far when the Indians reappeared so much nearer than before that it became evident that there would be no time for this. In the clear air of the plains he could now see them with some distinctness, although they were still three or four miles away. It was clear that with the overwhelming odds of at least ten to one in their favor they would not wait until night, but that they were planning an open attack which could not be delayed for more than fifteen or twenty minutes, even if the caravan were to be kept moving at its best speed. There would thus be no time to reach shelter, and there was no other cover in sight—only rolling prairie with low knolls rising here and there from its own face.

So he again called a halt, and summoned his little fighting force of two men and a boy.

"Boys," said he, slowly, "we've got to take care of ourselves the best way we kin, an' there ain't much time ter spare. This ain't much of a pitch for Todhunter's Great Moral Wax Works, but my rule is to alius give the best show I kin for the money, an' please the public."

And Matthias, whose professional relation to the entertainment when on exhibition was that of ticket taker, responded with a dismal grin:

"Well, gov'nor, this'll be the first time I ever tried to let in all the dead-heads I could."

Their arrangements were soon made. The professor chose a spot near at hand where his movements were concealed by a knoll, and then hastily arranged his three wagons in a triangle with the horses in the center, barricading his wife and little girl behind a wall of bedding and supplies within the tilt cart. Sam was sternly counted out of the defending party, to his absolute despair. Nothing but an adroit appeal to his chivalry had kept him from absolute revolt.

"No, Sam," Todhunter had finally said; "you stay in the cart with your ma an' sister, an' take care o' them."

There were precedents for this sort of thing among the myriad experiences of Comanche Dick, so Sam reluctantly yielded. This left an effective garrison of three men, opposed to an attack from perhaps ten times that number. There were plenty of guns, to be sure, and the Indian of the fifties was only occasionally supplied with that weapon, and still employed very largely the original bow and arrow, but the odds were fearfully against the attacked.

The Father of His Country

By FRANK E. CHASE.

(Copyright, by Shortstory Pub. Co.)

It would have been a striking spectacle upon a New England country road, and it lacked its due effect under its present circumstances only because, as far as the eye could reach over the treeless and limitless prairie, there was not a living creature in sight to behold it. It was a caravan of three vehicles, drawn by sorry-looking teams of horses. One clumsy wagon, covered with a tilt that had once been white, was the prototype of the "prairie schooner" of later days. The others were gaudily painted vans, boldly inscribed with the legend:

PROF. TODHUNTER'S GREAT MORAL WAX WORKS

Day after day, week after week, it had crawled along over the untraveled plains, toward the golden promise of California. The railroads which now make this journey a trifling affair had not then been built to simplify the managerial problem, but in managerial energy the dauntless Todhunter was ahead of his time, and he did not permit mere difficulties to stand between him and the professional rewards of the new Eldorado. There were, besides, compensations. He had exhibited, with varying fortune, as long as there were settlements to provide audiences; and if the pace of his little procession was that of a snail, it characteristically carried its house along with it, for the canvas-covered cart bore all his household—his wife and two children. Altogether, his progressive domesticity had been a rather pleasant business, his closet containing but one skeleton—the noble redman. But now the end of his long journey was near at hand, and the dread of this peril of the road had all but worn itself out and given place to a pleasant sense of security.

Thus it was with him in the afternoon of an oppressive day when, all at once, the horses, guided by some instinct, suddenly pricked up their ears and quickened their weary pace, and the driver on the foremost wagon, looking ahead, saw the tree tops that told of water and a camping place. He announced the long-hoped-for discovery without excitement.

"There y'are, gov'nor—right ahead," he called out, lazily.

Prof. Todhunter rose up at the sound from the seat of the tilt-wagon at the rear of the caravan, and from this elevation peered ahead under his hand without speaking. As he did so the curtains behind him parted and a woman's face looked out.

"What is it, Bill?" she said.

"Matthias seen suthin'," replied her husband, still staring intently ahead.

"Not Injuns?" she asked, anxiously.

At this word two children, a boy of 12 and a little girl, appeared at either side of her.

"No, not Injuns, M'ria," he said, reassuringly. "God's country ag'in. Trees. An' grass. Giddap!" And sitting down again he smote his horse a leisurely and impersonal blow with the reins, at which they slightly quickened their pace.

"Ain't they goin' to be no Injuns, pop?" said the boy, an active lad, brown of skin and resolute of eye.

"You don't wante see no Injuns, Sam," replied the father.

"Yes, I do," said the boy, sturdily. "That's all I come for."

Prof. Todhunter chuckled proudly at this as the boy climbed to a seat at his side and looked sharply about him after the manner ascribed by his favorite writers of fiction to that justly celebrated connoisseur of Indians, Comanche Dick.

Suddenly, far away to the north, his roving eye caught sight of a moving speck crawling like a fly along the line of the horizon. Soon another speck appeared, then another and another. As the boy gazed breathlessly at this phenomenon, which was also being adorned by the faithful student of the career of Long Tom the Scout, the professor's satisfaction at the prospect of camping expressed itself in a quivering, but resonant scrap of a half-forgotten hymn, more or less appropriate to the circumstances of his approaching deliverance:

He gave my sharpest torments ease,
And silenced all my fears.
A violent nudge from Sam, who was pointing in speechless excitement at the ominous signs in the north, interrupted his song at this point, and he looked inquiringly in the direction the lad indicated. Though he lacked the second-hand experience of his gifted offspring, it did not take him long to make up his mind.

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The professor finally broke the anxious silence:

"If we could only have reached cover," he said. "Then they couldn't have told whether we was three or thirty; but out here we can't make no show at all."

"Sam, I count one for looks," suggested Matthias; "an' he's 'bout as safe out here as in the cart."

"Bully for you, Mat," cried the quick-witted lad, thrusting out his head. "Lemme come out, pop. I kin fire a gun 'jest as well as if I was growed up." In another instant he had climbed down among the men.

"Ah, Sammy," said his father, patting him proudly on the head, "you're a good one, but you're only one, and we want ten."

Sam was looking at the legend on one of the wax-works vans, and his face was luminous with an idea.

"Gosh! we've got 'em!" he cried. Todhunter stared.

"Yes, we've got 'em," shouted the lad. "What's the matter with George Washington?" And he pointed at the van.

Forty years later the trio would have automatically responded: "He's all right," but the formula was as yet unborn. But Sam's meaning was clear to them at once. The idea of a free performance of Todhunter's Great Moral Wax Works was repugnant to the managerial mind of the professor, but its utility under the circumstances was obvious to him.

It was an inspiration, and with desperate haste all hands set about carrying it into effect. In a twinkling the vans had been opened and a great variety of celebrities, both of peace and war, had been unwrapped and prepared for action. Their uniform cheerfulness of expression brought solid encouragement to the hearts of the little garrison. They looked so human and appeared so calm and confident and untrifled that fear seemed contemptible beside their magnificent example. They were very generally clad in military uniforms, which gave a certain sense of protection through association of ideas. In a very short time they had been effectively bestowed.

The post of honor was assigned, at Sam's suggestion, to George Washington, who was propped up in a conspicuous position at the junction of the two vans, facing the direction of attack. At a commanding height above the driver's seat of the van he stood boldly forth as the ostensible leader of the defense. A set expression of vast benevolence which the artist, from patriotic motives, had given to his countenance, and an aspect of supernatural calmness in a position of greatest peril, were well calculated to impress his opponents.

Below him, peering out between the wagons, looked the stern face of Oliver Cromwell, to whom the artist had given a mien of contrasting truculence and unyielding resolution. At the other end of the van, next the tilt cart,

stood Napoleon I., with folded arms and an air of command, the breeze toying with his characteristic beauty-lock, which rose and fell upon his forehead with a menacing effect, like the hair upon a dog's back. Below him was disposed a protean effigy, representing variously any malicious criminal that chanced to occupy public attention for the time being. A countenance of singular brutality, heightened by bushy eyebrows and a rough shave, formed a combination calculated to appal the stoutest heart.

Benjamin Franklin dominated the third angle, bearing in one hand a Leyden jar, at which he gazed with an abstraction that under the circumstances was sufficiently remarkable. Below him stood the duke of Wellington, presenting a somewhat insignificant appearance in his relatively sheltered situation between the carts. His cocked hat was not, however, without a certain effect. The classic features of William Shakespeare, flanked by Queen Elizabeth and Benedict Arnold, looked bravely forth above one of the vans, while Lucretia Borgia, her essentially masculine traits reinforced on either hand by the counterfeit pretensions of Grimaldi and Daniel Lambert, effectively manned the other. Lindsey Murray, Lord Byron and the most Cowper bestrode the tent covering of the wagon beneath which looked forth the seductive countenance of Mary, Queen of Scots, while as many minor celebrities as could be accommodated were set up in a strategic semi-circle before the wagons, where they amply corroborated the claim of Prof. Todhunter's small bills in being "as large as life and twice as natural."

Behind this fraudulent array was stationed the living garrison, with such skill as Prof. Todhunter's limited experience could command.

"The Injuns are bound to aim at their heads or hearts, boys," he cautioned; "so keep your heads well below the figgers' waists."

And after this fashion they were stationed: The professor behind Napoleon I., over whose hip his rifle was leveled, Matthias on the ground beneath the petticoat of Mary, Queen of Scots, while the other driver found in the burly figure of Cromwell the sense of moral and material support that he required. Little Sam had arrogantly seized upon the post of greatest honor, or, behind the bulging calves of the Father of His Country. Thus far, all these preparations had been screened by the knoll from the sight of the approaching Indians, who, hoping to instantly terrorize the three lonely drivers into submission, came galloping over the rise at full speed, and were taken wholly by surprise by the appearance of these unexpected reinforcements. As they swerved sharply on the down slope they let fly a shower of arrows at their waxen opponents, and received in reply a volley that made one "good Indian" and partly made another. George Washington, by his attorney, the disciple of Comanche Dick, fired the first shot, with a result that would have been a credit to either hero, and Sam was proudly conscious of having made a successful debut as an Indian fighter.

The professor cautioned his men to lie low and await their opponent's second attack and when the Indians again charged round the knoll they were met with a second deadly volley. By this time the wax works presented a curious spectacle. An arrow had torn through the calm countenance of Shakespeare, lending to his features the appearance of a derisive smile; but he had not so much as winked. Oliver Cromwell had received three arrows through his heart and had lost an ear, but had suffered no abatement of his truculent mien, as was, perhaps, not unnatural. George Washington, the ostensible leader of the defense, had been given especial attention and resembled nothing so much as a human pin-cushion. Like the rest, he bore his hurts with an easy nonchalance. The spectacle they afforded of heroic endurance and supernatural vitality would have staggered the most intelligent beholder; to a superstitious savage, it was simply appalling.

Loading as quickly as possible, the little garrison awaited the next onslaught, which proved to be a flank movement. Hastily shifting their positions, the well-masked quartet checked this advance with a third volley, but as the Indians swept by the battered array of waxen notabilities and noted the cheerful invulnerability of their unprejudiced foes, a panic fell upon them. It was not a repulse, it was an utter rout, and with a wild howl of superstitious terror, they fled in disorder over the knoll and disappeared.

After an anxious interval, Prof. Todhunter ventured to reconnoiter the top of the knoll. Nothing was to be seen save a cloud of dust rapidly receding into the north. The marvels of Todhunter's Great Moral Wax Works had been too much for the savage mind. And when their owner and exhibitor turned and beheld them, his heart, too, almost failed him.

But the managerial mind is full of resources, and nothing in California that fall made such a hit as Todhunter's Great Moral Wax Works, "pierced by the arrows of the hostile red-man," as the bills announced, more profitable in such dilapidation than ever before. With the few figures that had escaped damage artfully impaled by the spare arrows collected from the battle-field, the lay-out made a terrific picture of savage ferocity. And Sam told the story of the fight nightly to crowded houses at advanced rates, with their silent corroboration, and when asked about the Indians, used to say, with great laughter and applause, that he didn't believe they had stopped running yet.

HORSES AND MULES



AUCTION SALE OF HORSES

Will be held at Grand Island, Neb., Tues. Dec. 22

We will offer at this sale 250 head of broke horses of all kinds; one car of weanling colts, unbranded; two cars of unbranded yearlings, two cars of good mules of all ages, also ten cars of range horses, 2 to 8 years old, more than one half mares. These horses must sell. There will be no reservation. Come if you can use them.

BRADSTREET & CLEMENS



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

Colorado Farm & Ranch Lands



THERE IS NO INVESTMENT ON EARTH LIKE THE EARTH ITSELF. COLORADO IRRIGATED lands are the best INVESTMENT ON EARTH.

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, 250 more available for cultivation wheat, barley, etc. grow well without irrigation. Good box houses and barns, unlimited supply wood and water. For further particulars, address, REDLAND REALTY COMPANY, MONTROSE, COLORADO.

H. O. SIDENFADEN Undertaker and Embalmer

With Lady Attendant Both Phones 325 211-13-15 North 10th St

Good Business

WE CAN'T HELP IT. We sell you the celebrated H. & M. Brand Stock Saddles and Harness direct—no middle-man, no dealer's profit. WE PAY THE FREIGHT. We will sell you our own brand or any other make of Harness and Stock Saddle cheaper than any other dealer will sell to you. Write us for our free catalogue, or write us about the price of any number or Harness or Saddle of any make in the country. We simply wish to demonstrate to you that we can do as we claim.

H. & M. Harness Shop

Stock Yards So. St. Joseph, Mo.

TRANSIT HOUSE

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

FINEST STOCKMEN'S HOTEL IN THE COUNTRY

Finest Bar, Lunch Counter and Cafe. Most Convenient Hotel for Shippers to the St. Joseph Market. Only One Block From the Yards.

RATES: American Plan, \$2.00 and \$2.50 Per Day. European Plan, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25. A. W. KOHLER, Manager.

FARMERS!

Build your own telephone lines. We will sell you the Wire, Pins, Brackets, Cross-arms, Insulators, Knobs, Ground Rods, Lightning Arrestors, Batteries, Telephones and Tools at closest market prices and give you prompt delivery out of St. Joseph. Send for price list.

AMERICAN ELECTRIC CO.

(Reid & Platt.) 218-220 South Seventh St., St. Joseph, Mo.

Advertise in "The Journal."

COLORADO APPLES

One of the Stable Branches of Fruit Growing in Centennial State.

WHOLE WORLD FOR MARKET

Quality of Fruit and Attractive Package Win for Colorado.

Fort Collins, Col., Dec. 14.—Apple growing in now one of the stable branches of fruit growing in Colorado.

The following points in regard to this industry in Colorado will be of interest to the many people who are thinking of investing in orchard lands.

The highest development in apple growing has been attained in the counties of Fremont, Garfield, Mesa, Delta and Montrose.

The price of orchard lands is variable and depends upon the location, character of the soil, and the water supply.

The average net returns from good apple orchards, intelligently managed, will range from \$200 to \$400 an acre.

Is there danger of overproduction? We do not think so—out of first-class fruit.

Our markets are all parts of the United States from Boston to San Francisco.

People from the east find it difficult to understand how it is possible for the Colorado fruit grower to realize a price of from one to two dollars a bushel for apples.

The outlook for the future in apple growing is bright and offers special inducements to the man of small means.

DESTRUCTION OF CONCRETE
Alkali Found to Destroy Tiling in Colorado Districts.

Fort Collins, Col., Dec. 14.—Cement has been found so generally serviceable and beset with so few disadvantages that its use is generally recommended without any reservation.

Dr. W. P. Headlen, chemist of the Colorado experiment station, has found serious injury to cement tiles from alkali.

Danger Will Still Be Braved.
A medical journal in issuing a warning against kissing tells of a young man who was inoculated with a serious illness by a friendly kiss from a young woman.

regard to the separation of solid 'alkali' salts on that portion of the tile above the water line.

"The point of attack, so far as the samples at my disposal indicate, is either in the center of the cement mass or near the inner surface.

Every Colorado user of concrete should send for his bulletin, which will be sent free as long as the supply lasts, by applying to Prof. L. G. Carpenter, director, Colorado experiment station, Fort Collins, Colorado.

REPLACING JACKIES IN FLEET
Hundreds Will Be Transferred When Vessels Reach Panama.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Seven hundred blue jackets will be taken from Norfolk to Colon on the cruiser Prairie for transhipment to Panama.

Anticipating that large parties of men from Admiral Swayne's Pacific fleet will be given shore leave at Panama, the state department has received assurance from the Panama authorities that adequate protection will be given them.

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GETS DOWAGER'S GIFTS.
Tiger Skin Among Presents to Mrs. Roosevelt From China.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Mrs. Roosevelt yesterday received the gifts which were brought from China by special Chinese Ambassador Tang Shao Yi.

VERDICT FOR LIBEL.
Amory Given Judgment for \$4,000 Against Vreeland.

New York, Dec. 12.—William N. Amory, whose attacks on street railway companies in this city and their management called forth a reply from Herbert H. Vreeland, then president of the Metropolitan Railway company, which Amory characterized as libelous.

MAGISTRATE CLEARLY HAD NO HIGH OPINION OF SUPREME COURT.

Col. Blank, a police magistrate of Toronto, has a local reputation for dispensing justice in his equity mill with no especial regard for the intricacies of the law.

Magistrate Clearly Had No High Opinion of Supreme Court.
Col. Blank, a police magistrate of Toronto, has a local reputation for dispensing justice in his equity mill with no especial regard for the intricacies of the law.

Still Retained His Belief.
Magistrate Clearly Had No High Opinion of Supreme Court.



Sharp Decisive

Price Cutting in Dress Goods

A 2-Day Sale of the Wanted Materials. An Excellent Item for a Christmas Gift.

For two days, beginning tomorrow and ending Wednesday evening, we will place on sale our entire stock of plain fancy and colored dress goods at prices positively startlingly low.

Why not use this opportunity to give wife—mother—daughter—sister, or 'her' a new dress for Christmas? You save money—the recipient gets a present that will be appreciated always.

This is a suggestion on our part, of course, but if in doubt, give a dress.

SALE ONLY LASTS TWO DAYS—BE EARLY—FIRST CHOICE IS NATURALLY BEST ALWAYS.

Lot One	Choice of anything in stock—plain and fancy colors— Regular Value \$2 Yard	\$1.25	Lot Three	Choice of anything in stock—plain and fancy colors— Regular Value \$1.25 Yard ..	89c
Lot Two	Choice of anything in stock—plain and fancy colors— Regular Value \$1.50 Yard	\$1	Lot Four	Choice of anything in stock—plain and fancy colors— Regular Value \$1 Yard	79c

Santa Claus in Toyland Every Day. Free Ride on Merry-Go-Round.



Letters to Santa Claus Answered. Mail Box in Basement.

EIGHTH AND FELIX STS. AND FREDERICK AVE., ST. JOSEPH, MO.

EAST INTERESTED

Continued from Page One.

pend upon ordinary lumbering to go the proper way about it. These forests grow in situations where only the utmost care, joined with the skill of a trained forester, can take the wood which is ripe at present, without leaving the steep slopes barren for many years—perhaps forever.

"If the New England forests need to be protected against the careless use of the ax and the saw, which at least takes useful material from them for a time, how much more do they need to be protected from the total waste of fire. Yet in spite of some excellent forest fire laws in several of the New England states, and also in New York, the ineffectiveness of present fire protective methods has been made startlingly clear during the past few months.

Question a Farmer May Ask.
"Sometimes a farmer will ask. How does this forest conservation concern me? I know of no better way of answering him than by asking him in return, Does anything else concern you more? Very naturally and justly the farmer is proud of his independence. As the president has said in his letter to you upon this occasion, 'Successfully managed family farms give to the father, the mother and the children better opportunities for useful work and a happy life than any other occupation.'

Their Marks.
"The seal or signet ring," said a jeweler, "once had a very practical use. In the Middle Ages, when nobody but the priests could write, men stamped documents with their signet rings, as the illiterate now make their marks.

wood has rarely been regarded as a farm crop, the farmer is coming to see that it really is, and that a good wood lot is the source of both saving and profit.

Necessity of Wood.
"But the need of wood for fences, for fuel and for building material is only part of the farmer's dependence upon the forest. Just as the New England manufacturer needs the forest to protect the water which he uses to drive his mill, so the farmer needs the forest to protect the soil which he cultivates. Stripping the forest from the wrong place—that is, from the slopes on which nothing else grows so well—has exposed the soil of these slopes to the wash of the rains, with the result that at least one billion tons of fertile soil is swept away by the freshets every year and lost in the sea. Too often the soil washed from gullied hills, sandy and infertile, is spread over the rich bottom lands by the flood waters and they are made hopelessly barren.

Farmer Not to Blame.
"The individual farmer is not always himself responsible for these results of wasteful forest use; that is, he has not always brought them on by his own positive action. But he is responsible if he fails to grasp and act upon the truth in this matter when it is laid before him, when he has not asserted his rights as a citizen against the injury done to this New England of ours which is his home.

A Harder Job.
The tributes to the popularity of Mr. Hammond's son pleased the father, who was the oldest summer resident of Shrubville. He pleased him the more because they came from natives of the soil, whose good opinion could not be forced in any way.

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BIELHEN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS



Gasoline Engines

For all purposes. From 2 1/2 to 50 horse power. Also Steam Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Shafting and Pulleys. Repairing of All Kinds of Machinery.

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

HIS THRIFTY SOUL IN REVOLT.

Cause of Deacon's Opposition to Pastor's Exchange of Pulpits.

Although the Rev. Mr. Carter knew that the senior deacon of his new church was a thrifty New Englander, he was not entirely prepared for some of the evidences of Deacon Getchell's peculiar thrift.

"I thought you all enjoyed his preaching," said the minister, with surprise. "I had understood so."

"That's not the point," said the deacon's chin took on the look so familiar to his family and friends. "The point is that we pay \$5.25 more a Sunday for our pulpit than they do over to Harborville. So when you go over there it's just the same as making the Harborville church a present of that sum, and what I'm saying is that once a season's enough for us to contribute to their support."

Aunt Harriet's Omnipotence.
In the Beecher family the name of Mrs. Stowe was often quoted to the rising generation as one having authority. On one occasion a grand-niece of Mrs. Stowe became very angry at a playmate and, stamping her foot, said: "I hate you, and I don't want anything more to do with you, nor your man servant, nor your maid servant, nor your ox, nor your ass."

Her mother sternly reproved her, asking her if she knew what she was saying. Little Miss Beecher promptly replied: "Yes, the ten commandments."

"Well, do you know who wrote them?"

The child, looking disgusted, answered: "Goodness, yes! Aunt Harriet did, I s'pose."—Woman's Journal.

L. F. SWIFT, President; JOHN DONOVAN, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.; L. D. W. VAN VLIET, Asst. Gen. Mgr.; M. B. JERWIN, Traffic Mgr.; CHAR. PASCHE, Secretary; P. F. WELTY, Treasurer; L. B. BACE, Louis Siemens, Cashier.

ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS COMPANY

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

We are in the Market every day for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep

We are especially bidding for Range Cattle and Sheep, both for slaughter and feeding. Located on fourteen railroads, and in the center of the best corn and live stock district in the United States, we are prepared to furnish a good market for all kinds of live stock. Our charges for yardage and feed are:

YARDAGE	
Cattle, per head.....25c	Horses, per head.....25c
Hogs, per head.....25c	Sheep, per head.....25c
FEED	
Corn, per bushel.....25c	Hay, per 100 lbs.....25c

Our packers furnish a daily market for all kinds of Cattle, ranging from Canners to Export Cattle. Look up your railroad connections, and you will find them in our favor.

—A FEW SPECIALTIES—
Supreme Hams
Supreme Bacon
Supreme Lard
Supreme Sausage
Supreme Dried Beef
—AND—
Lion Brand Canned Meats

MORRIS & COMPANY
CHICAGO ST. JOSEPH KANSAS CITY ST. LOUIS

Blacklegoids
Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination for the prevention of
BLACKLEG IN CATTLE
NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT.
Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular.
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