STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

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

VOL. XII. No. 107. ST. JOSEPH, MO., MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1908 LAST EDITION. TERMS: SINGLE COPY, 5 CENTS PER YEAR, $4.00.

DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 64 Cars, 1,833 Cattle; 55 Cars, 4,392 Hogs; 8 Cars, 1,800 Sheep.

MODERATE RUN OF CATTLE

Active Call for Useful Fat Beeves and Prices Strong to Dime Higher.

NOTHING PRIME ON OFFER

Cow and Heifer Trade Ruled Brisk at Stronger Prices—Bulls Scare, Trade Active—Calf Market Unchanged—Stock Cattle Steady to 10c Higher—Dime Advance in Hog Values—Sheep Active.

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...	576,511	613,742	37,231	....
Hogs....	2,313,986	1,891,642	....	322,344
Sheep...	688,683	758,887	175,204	....
Horses..	22,617	26,866	4,249	....

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.....	19,000	30,000	25,000
Kansas City	8,000	8,000	7,500
South Omaha.....	8,800	4,600	4,800
South St. Joseph.	1,800	4,400	1,800
East St. Louis...	4,000	7,000	2,500
Totals.....	36,600	54,000	41,600
Saturday	1,700	18,300	4,100
Week ago	57,600	75,700	77,800
Month ago	42,100	72,300	57,500
Year ago.....	85,700	62,800	25,700

RECEIPTS BY CARS.

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

C. B. & Q., west	41
C. B. & Q., east	38
C. R. I. & P.	9
Great Western	9
Missouri Pacific	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island	27
A. T. & S. F.	4
Total	129

CATTLE.

Small Run Met With Good Demand, Prices Higher.

The final week of the old year opened with a moderate supply of cattle in sight at primary points. Five markets reported only 36,000 for today against 41,400 a week ago. There have practically been no cattle at markets since last Thursday and the trade was hungry for a few. Sellers had no trouble in getting the market started early in the day at prices strong to a full dime higher and buyers were willing to clear the yards early at the stronger prices.

Local offerings were of moderate proportion for Monday and included a few fairly good grades of steers. Notwithstanding the fire in one of the big packing plants yesterday all buyers were in the field and good competition for all useful and attractive grades of offerings. Arrivals included a few cattle that were on quite good order and these were readily taken at the stronger prices. The best here were on heavy order and were of the kinds selling around $6.50. A good class of short-fed steers of around 1,400 lbs. weight sold at $6.35 and other sales at $5.50@6.00 were generally considered around a dime higher than last Thursday with common to fair light killers going at a range of $4.50@5.25.

The market does not call for liberal receipts this week, nor is it likely that there will be any increase over the number here last week. However, the trade seems to be in fair condition and moderate supplies will perhaps find a good outlet. Friday will be observed as a holiday by banks and other commercial interests, but the yards will be open as usual and arrivals for that day will find the market open with the usual quota of buyers on hand.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers.

34	UDB 1426..6 60	21....	1151..5 25
36....	1400..6 35	3....	1046..5 25
18....	1416..6 20	1....	1280..5 25
20....	1381..6 05	11....	942..5 00
15....	1236..6 00	1....	940..5 00
41....	1400..6 00	1....	1210..4 85
19....	1223..6 00	1....	960..4 35
21	s&h.1224..5 75	1....	880..4 25
4....	992..5 50	1....	1010..3 75
22....	1148..5 35	1....	760..3 50
1....	1310..5 30		

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

Trade in cows and heifers had brisk tone today and values were strong to 10c higher. Nelson Morris & Co. had their buyers out and they were in the market for their usual quota of butchers' stock, regardless of the fire at their plant early Sunday morning. Other buyers all had good orders and the moderate supply was cleaned up at a seasonable hour. There was a scarcity of good toppy stock among the offerings, medium to fair grades predominating. There were also a good many canners and cutters on sale. Strongest inquiry was for the better grades and most advance was scored on these kinds. There was a place for everything, however, and canners sold readily on a steady to strong basis.

Bulls were scarce and quality medium. Sellers had no difficulty in effecting sales on a basis of last Thursday's transactions.

Calves moved freely at steady prices compared with last week's closing quotations.

Cows.

1....	1450..5 25	9....	991..3 40
1....	1500..5 25	5....	1014..3 25
1....	1160..5 00	16....	911..3 25
1....	1500..5 00	1....	940..3 25
1....	1240..4 75	2....	1015..3 25
3....	1026..4 75	1....	930..3 25
1....	1290..4 65	1....	870..3 25
1....	1290..4 50	1....	1030..3 25
2....	1115..4 50	8....	891..3 10
27....	1162..4 40	7....	990..3 10
1....	1290..4 35	1....	1100..3 00
2....	1135..4 35	1....	890..3 00
67	Wyo 999..4 25	1....	960..3 00
2....	1120..4 25	1....	800..3 00
3....	1186..4 25	1....	910..3 00
1....	1210..4 25	2....	1080..3 00
24....	991..4 25	1....	1030..3 00
1....	1200..4 25	1....	930..3 00
1....	1180..4 25	4....	1070..3 00
1....	1150..4 25	5....	984..3 00
1....	1060..4 15	5....	996..2 85
16....	1041..4 00	4....	997..2 85
2....	1040..4 00	10....	894..2 80
1....	1180..4 00	2....	715..2 75
4....	1155..4 00	4....	857..2 75
10....	1177..4 00	3....	980..2 75
17....	1052..3 90	5....	830..2 75
23....	1005..3 75	12....	1001..2 75
1....	1180..3 75	5....	968..2 75
8....	1064..3 75	19....	934..2 70
1....	930..3 75	3....	920..2 65
9....	1111..3 75	12....	850..2 50
1....	1040..3 75	1....	840..2 50
5....	1198..3 75	8....	990..2 50
1....	930..3 75	6....	990..2 50
2....	1190..3 60	3....	913..2 50
1....	1210..3 60	7....	928..2 50
2....	950..3 60	11....	878..2 50
2....	1050..3 60	1....	860..2 50
5....	892..3 50	1....	820..2 50
10....	958..3 50	2....	790..2 40
2....	1065..3 50	4....	825..2 40
1....	940..3 50	19....	849..2 35
4....	1095..3 50	14....	856..2 30
1....	1080..3 50	1....	950..2 25
4....	1070..3 45	10....	712..2 25
12....	1005..3 45	22....	675..2 15
4....	1045..3 45	1....	970..2 00
4....	1030..3 40	1....	860..2 00
16....	978..3 40	2....	755..2 00
6....	1130..3 40		

Heifers.

5....	1042..5 35	3....	623..4 00
1....	600..5 25	2....	655..4 00
2....	995..4 25	3....	406..3 75
1....	770..4 50	3....	423..3 75
24....	784..4 50	15....	708..3 75
24....	804..4 50	1....	950..3 75
1....	970..4 25	2....	605..3 65
15....	821..4 10	1....	500..3 60
5....	752..4 10	1....	560..3 50
1....	470..4 00	2....	745..3 50
1....	1020..4 00	2....	665..3 50
1....	770..4 00	1....	510..3 40
1....	690..4 00	2....	750..3 35
5....	468..4 00	1....	640..3 25

Bulls and Stags.

1....	2040..4 50	1....	1110..3 25
1....	1230..4 50	1....	900..3 25
1....	1820..4 50	1....	1000..3 25
1....	1480..4 00	1....	1430..3 25
1....	900..4 00	1....	1330..3 25
1....	1530..3 75	1....	1410..3 25
1....	1500..3 75	1....	1210..3 25
1....	1860..3 50	1....	1230..3 25
1....	1200..3 50	1....	1150..3 00
1....	1370..3 50	1....	1240..3 00
1....	1400..3 40	2....	1265..2 85
4....	1087..3 40	5....	1172..2 75
1....	1590..3 25	1....	1100..2 50

Veal Calves.

2....	160..8 00	5....	124..5 00
1....	220..8 00	2....	95..5 00
1....	180..7 75	1....	210..5 00
1....	120..7 75	1....	170..4 50
2....	105..7 75	3....	303..4 25
2....	180..7 50	1....	90..4 25
1....	110..7 50	1....	260..4 00
1....	120..7 25	4....	302..4 00
1....	190..7 00	1....	380..3 75
1....	110..7 00	3....	313..3 50
1....	150..6 50	1....	270..3 50
1....	140..6 50	1....	310..3 50
2....	165..6 25	5....	312..3 50
1....	170..6 00	1....	350..3 25
1....	90..5 50	4....	290..3 25
1....	160..5 50	3....	393..2 75

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

Competition between feeder and packer buyers for light, unfinished steers was keen today and most of the decent feeders commanded stronger prices. Supplies of stockers and feeders were moderate and there was comparatively strong demand for anything useful or attractive in this line, the general market being quoted steady to strong, spots showing a 10c advance over transactions at the close of last week. Regular dealers carried over only a meager supply of stock cattle from last week and they were good buyers this morning.

Stock heifers were scarce and prices had a stronger tendency.

Stockers and Feeders.

10....	1012..5 05	16....	963..4 20
21....	887..5 00	21....	876..4 15
20....	978..4 35	14....	753..4 15
17....	754..4 30	5....	782..3 80
1....	950..4 25	1....	790..3 65
5....	760..4 25		

Yearlings and Calves.

2....	690..4 00	3....	402..3 65
2....	545..4 00	1....	560..3 50
17....	569..3 85	7....	520..3 25
3....	436..3 75	1....	440..3 00
2....	425..3 75		

Feeding Cows and Stock Heifers.

13....	632..3 30	6....	565..3 00
1....	570..3 30	2....	800..3 00
1....	400..3 25	1....	660..2 75
2....	525..3 25	1....	660..2 75
1....	770..3 25	2....	740..2 70
7....	694..3 25	1....	720..2 65
1....	480..3 25	8....	702..2 60
4....	767..3 10	1....	960..2 50
1....	650..3 00		

Feeding Bulls and Stags.

2....	1035..3 15	1....	1080..2 95

Packers' Cattle Purchases.

Swift and Company	500
Morris Packing Co.	500
Hammond Packing Co.	400
Total	1,400

Packers' Purchases Saturday.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Swift & Co.	....	670	....
Hammond	....	456	....
Morris	....	249	....
Total	....	1,375	....

HOGS.

Lively Demand and Prices Are Given a 10 Cent Boost.

Advancing prices late last week did not get a big run of hogs started as was anticipated by some who did not take the Friday holiday into consideration. The total run for today at five points was only 54,000 against 58,900 last Monday and 62,800 a year ago.

Buyers were on the planks early with good orders and there was not much trouble in forcing an advance of 10 cents over Saturday prices and at this advance the supply was quickly taken. A larger run would have been welcomed at the advance.

Quality of hogs was quite good and weights were heavier than on Saturday, this shortening up the range in prices for bulk of supply.

It is not likely that receipts will be large this week and the demand seems to be very good.

Prices ranged from $5.25@6.00, with the bulk selling at $5.55@5.90. The bulk Saturday sold at $5.30@5.70, a week ago at $5.10@5.60, a month ago at $5.50@5.80, a year ago at $4.50@4.60, two years ago at $6.32½@6.40, three years ago at $5.40@5.45, four years ago at $4.30@4.50.

Pigs and Lights—199 lbs. and Under.

No.	Av.	Shk.	Price	No.	Av.	Shk.	Price
77....	184..	80.5	65	69....	175..	—.5	40
85....	195..	—.5	65	63....	146..	—.5	30
86....	197..	40.5	60	118....	136..	—.5	25
90....	179..	—.5	60	38....	127..	20.5	00
73....	189..	—.5	60	10....	139..	—.5	00
78....	193..	80.5	60	10....	98..	—.4	00
75....	196..	40.5	55	8....	115..	—.4	00
93....	191..	49.5	55	4....	90..	—.4	00
88....	176..	80.5	55	44....	88..	160.4	00
106....	164..	—.5	50	17....	85..	—.3	90
78....	174..	80.5	50				

Heavy and Mixed—200 lbs. and Upward.

45....	323..	20.6	00	113....	218..	40.5	80
56....	284..	120.5	95	56....	238..	40.5	80
66....	289..	120.5	95	73....	213..	—.5	80
66....	276..	80.5	95	66....	233..	160.5	75
73....	245..	80.5	90	82....	231..	80.5	75
67....	231..	—.5	90	67....	227..	—.5	75
56....	303..	280.5	90	79....	227..	80.5	75
55....	271..	—.5	90	84....	214..	120.5	75
64....	220..	80.5	85	86....	218..	160.5	75
62....	268..	40.5	85	65....	245..	80.5	75
80....	228..	120.5	85	78....	212..	—.5	70
75....	252..	80.5	85	87....	214..	320.5	70
59....	268..	120.5	85	63....	200..	80.5	70
85....	233..	40.5	80	42....	214..	40.5	70
62....	232..	40.5	80	84....	208..	40.5	70
40....	255..	40.5	80	74....	231..	200.5	70
70....	238..	40.5	80	78....	200..	—.5	65
118....	226..	120.5	80	76....	200..	40.5	65
94....	211..	—.5	80				

Odds, Ends and Wagon Hogs.

6....	161..	80.5	70	1....	600..	80.4	50
15....	218..	—.5	65	1....	580..	80.4	50
6....	163..	—.5	50	1....	650..	80.4	50
1....	550..	80.4	50	1....	540..	80.4	50
1....	610..	80.4	50	1....	500..	80.4	50
1....	370..	80.4	50	1....	140..	—.3	00
1....	410..	80.4	50				

Packers' Hog Purchases.

Swift and Company	1,600
Hammond Packing Co.	1,220
Morris Packing Co.	1,100
Total	3,920

Range of Prices.

	This Week		Last Week	
Monday.....	$5.25	@6.00	$5.00	@5.65
Tuesday.....	....	@....	4.90	@5.65
Wednesday..	....	@....	4.90	@5.60
Thursday....	....	@....	5.00	@5.80
Friday	....	@....	5.20	@5.90
Saturday	....	@....	....	@....

Average Weight.

Dec. 17	214	Dec. 22	201
Dec. 18	201	Dec. 23	202
Dec. 19	197	Dec. 24	205
Dec. 21	210	Dec. 26	189

SHEEP.

An Active Trade in Sheep House, Values Holding Steady.

Fears expressed last week that excessive receipts of sheep and lambs would result from the raising of the Michigan quarantine, were not borne out in estimates posted this morning, the five points reporting 39,500. While this total was 13,100 larger than last Monday's meager run, it was less than a normal supply for opening day of the week. However, there is no doubt that a lot of stuff has accumulated in Michigan since the federal quarantine was established some weeks ago and a liberal proportion of the dammed-up supply must be cashed at Chicago. The best policy for the country to persue is to ship nothing but well finished stock until this Michigan stuff is out of the way.

Local receipts numbered 2,000, consisting largely of lambs, both westerns and natives. Quality of the westerns was good, but most of the native offerings lacked finish. Trade opened brisk and a clearance was effected early. Last week's inflated values were fully sustained, top lambs selling at $7.50. Other good western lambs sold at $7.40. Native lambs were largely of a class selling at $5.75@6.30. Most of these should have been held in the feed lot another month or six weeks.

Sheep were a scarce article, so few being offered that a test of prices was out of the question. Quotably the market was steady and inquiry good for well fattened material.

281 fed west lambs....	80..	7	50
230 fed west lambs....	77..	7	40
226 fed west lambs....	79..	7	40
105 fed west lambs....	84..	7	40
224 fed west lambs....	76..	7	40
11 nat lambs.....	91..	7	00
198 nat lambs.....	66..	6	30
109 nat lambs.....	66..	6	15
15 fed west lambs, cls.	63..	6	00
10 fed west lambs, cls.	77..	6	00
10 fed west lambs, cls.	68..	6	00
9 fed west lambs, cls.	73..	6	00
51 nat lambs.....	67..	5	75
20 nat lambs, feeders..	66..	5	25
21 nat weth & yrls...	122..	5	25
7 nat ewes.....	103..	4	00
2 nat lambs, culls....	75..	3	90
1 nat buck.....	170..	3	00

Packers' Sheep Purchases.

Swift and Company	683
Morris Packing Co.	486
Hammond Packing Co.	340
Total	1,509

MARKET NOT CRIPPLED.

Any reports that the killing and market facilities of the St. Joseph stock yards and packing houses have been crippled by the fire in the Nelson Morris plant yesterday are erroneous and malicious. The market for live stock was open as usual today with all buyers, including the Morris forces, on hand with orders that would readily consume larger supplies than are coming. Rebuilding of the burned portion of the Morris plant will be begun at once.

OTHER LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Union Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 28.—The Live Stock World reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 19,000. Market 10@15c higher; cows 10@20c higher; feeders strong.

Hogs—Receipts, 30,000. Market 10@15c higher; top, $6.15; bulk, $5.60@6.10.

Sheep—Receipts, 25,000. Market steady to strong.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 28.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 8,000. Market steady to 10c higher; nothing choice; cows and heifers 10@15c higher; stockers steady to strong; calves unevenly higher.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,000. Market 5@10c higher; top, $6.00; bulk, $5.40@5.95.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,500. Market steady to 20c higher; lambs $7.60.

SOUTH OMAHA.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 28.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Journal-Stockman reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 3,800. Market active, 10c higher.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,600. Market dime higher; top, $6.00; bulk, $5.60@5.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,800. Market 10c higher.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

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

Cattle—Receipts, 4,000, including 800 Texas. Market steady to strong.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,000. Market 5@10c higher; top, $6.15; bulk, $5.60@5.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,500. Market strong.

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET

Today's cash values: Receipts, wheat, 15 cars; corn, 18 cars; oats, 2 car.

Wheat.		
No. 2 red	1 05	@1 06
No. 3 red	1 02	@1 04
No. 4 red	97	@1 01
No. 2 hard	99½	@1 04
No. 3 hard	97	@1 02½
No. 4 hard	94	@ 95
Corn.		
No. 2 white	57¼	@ 57½
No. 3 white	57	@ 57¼
No. 4 white	56½	@ 57
No. 2 corn	56½	@ 56¾
No. 3 corn	56¼	@ 56½
No. 4 corn	55½	@ 56
Oats.		
No. 2 white	50	@ 53
No. 3 white	48	@ 49
No. 2 oats	48½	@ 49½
No. 3 oats	47½	@ 48½
Bran	92	@ 93
Corn chops	1 10	@1 12
Shorts	1 05	@1 13

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	Opened	Highest	Lowest	Close	Close Yes'y
WHEAT—					
Dec.	103⅛	103⅛	102⅛	103	102⅝
May.....	107⅝	107⅝	106⅝	106⅞	106⅞—
CORN—					
Dec.	57⅝	57¾	57	57	57⅛
May.....	60⅞	61⅛	60⅞	60	60⅞
OATS—					
Dec.	49¾	49¾	49⅝	49¼	49⅝
May.....	52	52	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
PORK—					
Jan.....	16.37	16.40	16.32	16.32	16.22
May	16.67	16.70	16.52	16.57	16.45
LARD—					
Jan.....	9.55	9.57	9.50	9.52	9.47
May	9.75	9.80	9.72	9.77	9.67
RIBS—					
Jan.....	8.45	8.45	8.35	8.37	8.35
May.....	8.75	8.77	8.67	8.72	8.67

GOOD GAIN IN WEIGHT.

Thos. McCaleb, of Tarkio, Mo., was here today with two loads of 1,400-lb short-fed steers that sold at $6.35. These cattle had been on feed just four months and made a gain of 300 pounds per head. They had been fed five pounds of molasses feed per head along with a full corn ration and the gain made was a very satisfactory one. The price made a very decent margin of profit.

Working along the lines of least resistance it is natural for the tariff reformers to get busy with the wool schedule the very first thing.

Advertise in The Journal.

THE MORRIS FIRE

Fertilizer Building and Tank Rooms at the Plant Are Destroyed.

FIERCE FOUR HOUR FIGHT

Damage to the Plant Will Reach Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

KILLING CAPACITY NOT HURT

Buying Forces on Hand Today With Usual Orders—Work of Rebuilding Will Be Begun at Once—Fire Was Largest of the Year in the Local Packing Houses—Market Not Effected by the Work of the Flames.

Once more the packing industry of South St. Joseph has been attacked by the fire-fiend. This time it was the Nelson Morris plant and today property of the approximate value of above $100,000 is a mass of smoldering ruins.

Fire was discovered in the fertilizer department of the plant about 4 o'clock Sunday morning and before the progress of the flames could be stopped the entire fertilizer plant and tank rooms together with their contents of lard and by-products of the packing plant had been destroyed.

The flames, which had evidently been smoldering for some time, were discovered by a night watchman in what is known as the "dry room" of the fertilizer department, and spread rapidly from that to the tank rooms. By the time the two South End companies of the city fire department, two uptown companies and the companies from the various packing houses got into action the flames had gained great headway and were shooting skyward with tremendous force.

A wind blowing stiffly from the northwest drove the flames directly toward the beef and hog killing beds and the coolers and threatened to set them afire. The burning building and the threatened structure are separated by a wide space used for track space and loading docks, and in this the firemen took their stand and bravely fought the encroaching flames.

Rapidly the fire spread into the tank rooms, where huge vats loaded with lard and grease added to the fury of the flames. On top of the roof the ammonia coils, their foundation eaten away by the flames, suddenly fell through the building to the ground floor with a terrific crash. Walls and floors fell in and the flames, with redoubled fury, swept on in their path of destruction.

Water Mains Burst.

It was at this point that the two water mains burst, pouring hundreds of gallons of water out on the ground and reducing the pressure of the streams being played on the fire to mere spouts of water that utterly failed to reach the seat of the fire. The firemen, deprived of their greatest weapon, devoted their efforts to playing what water they could get on those portions of the buildings as yet untouched and on the killing beds. One of the mains was quickly repaired by the shutting off of a plug in the street, which took the water from the north side of the building and gave the hose on the south side a normal pressure. The other broken main, right in the middle of the building on the north side continued throughout the conflagration to waste the precious water in an unavailing stream that poured out over the surrounding grounds.

The breaking of the water mains gave the fire an ultra serious aspect and for a time it was feared the entire plant would go up in smoke. However, after repairs had been made to the mains the fire was confined to the fertilizer plant and tank rooms and after about three hours hard work the fire was under subjection with only minor damage to the main buildings of the great packing plant.

L. W. Lloyd, superintendent of the plant, himself took personal charge of the work of fire fighting and made himself familiar with every detail of the fire which was at once transmitted to the officials of the company at Chicago and Kansas City.

"I estimate the damage to the plant at between $100,000 and $125,000," said Mr. Lloyd yesterday afternoon. "The fertilizer room was stored to almost its capacity with by-products and the tank rooms were also filled with thousands of dollars worth of products. In addition to that, we had just received a number of the new expensive tanks, which were completely destroyed. Practically the entire building will have to rebuilt, with the possible exception of a portion of the north wall of the tank rooms. Our work will not be seriously hampered by the fire and we will be in working order again by Tuesday. The work of rebuilding the destroyed building will begin at once and we will be in the market as usual for our quota of live stock."

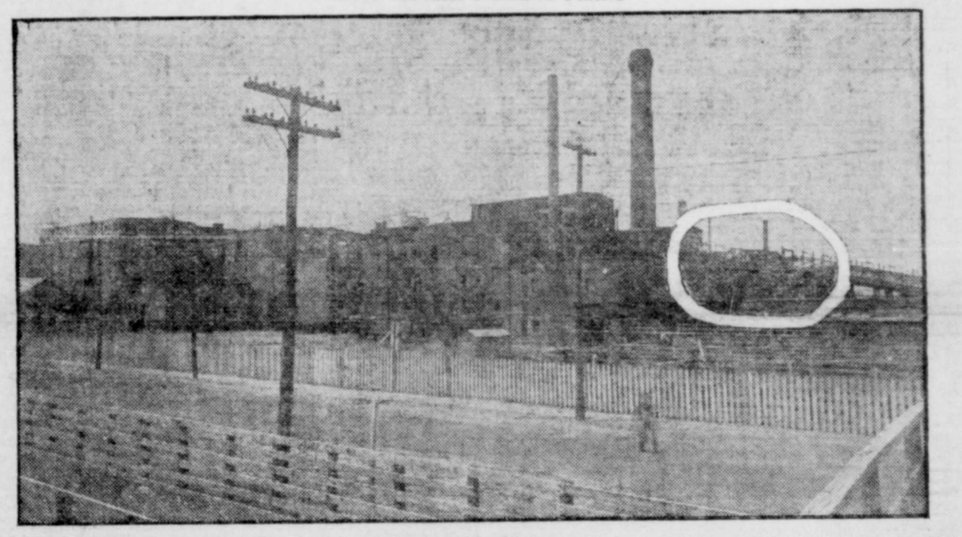
The fire has not crippled the slaughtering facilities to any considerably extent and buyers for the Morris plant were on hand today with orders for all classes of live stock as usual.

The loss by the fire is well covered by insurance. Work of clearing away the debris will begin at once and rebuilding of the burned structures will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

FARM FOR SALE.

Half section near Oklahoma City, Okla. Fine apple orchard, 1,300 trees; fenced and cross fenced. Half mile from station. For particulars call on or address W. E. Thompson, Drovers & Merchants Bank, St. Joseph, Mo.

NELSON MORRIS PACKING PLANT



The white circle to the right of the picture shows the portion of the plant destroyed by the early morning fire yesterday. The view is from the northeast.

FIRE IN COAL MINA.

Flames Thought Under Control, Break Out Anew.

Trinidad, Colo., Dec. 28.—Fire in the coal mine of the Victor Fuel company at Hastings, 20 miles north of here, which has been burning since last Wednesday, and which was thought to be under control, broke out afresh early yesterday, following a series of small gas explosions. Employes refused to enter the mine. An effort is being made to get behind the fire by cross cutting. The fire started a mile from the main entrance.

Workmen have been overcome by gas in attempting to gain control of the fire, but no one has been seriously injured.

BURNS TO DEATH.

Watchman Gets Clothes Saturated With Kerosene.

Washington, Dec. 28.—With his clothes saturated in kerosene from an attempt to start a smoldering coal fire with the oil, Charles Callahan, a watchman, aged 45, yesterday became a living torch and burned to death in agony near a watch box where he was on duty.

His body was discovered later by the police who had previously warned Callahan that his habit of throwing kerosene on the coals would prove fatal to him.

POLICE QUELL CHURCH ROW

Knives and Revolvers Drawn in Chicago House of Worship.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—Opposing factions in the Church of the Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox church became so belligerent before services yesterday that it required the presence of a squad of police to clear the house for worship.

Revolvers and knives were carried by members of the congregation who styled themselves "rebels," and after they had gained possession to the church they denied admission to the "regulars," who arrived under the leadership of Rev. A. Mandelares, the pastor. Seven arrests were made after the "rebel" forces had resisted the police.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

Joe Coats marketed stock here today from Exeter, Neb.

H. Powers, of Gentry, Mo., marketed three cars of cattle here today.

Flint & Galloway, Bethany, Mo., cashed in a load of hogs here today.

Elmer Neal, of Fairfax, Mo disposed of one car of lambs here today.

R. M. Strong, Wilcox, Neb., had a shipment of stock on sale here today.

J. H. Aggson, of Stamford, Neb., had one load of cattle on sale here today.

Robert Bulkley, of Beattie, Kan., had a mixed load of stock on sale here today.

W. H. Ruyle, Beatrice, Neb., contributed a car of hogs to the day's receipts.

H. W. Hart, Hiawatha, Kan., had in two cars of cattle today of his own feeding.

H. E. Bowman & Co., of Lawrence, Neb., disposed of two loads of hogs here today.

Myers & Hoover, extensive shippers of Morrill, Kan., had in four cars of cattle today.

Fueling & Burger, of Hilgreth, Neb., consigned one load of hogs to this market today.

Harvey Powers, of Grant City, Mo., continues to regularly patronize the St. Joseph market, sending in a load of sheep today.

G. M. Veach, Lewiston, Neb., had in two cars of hogs as his quota to the day's offering.

Payne & McNarey, Sabetha, Kan., swelled cattle receipts today to the extent of one car.

J. V. Webb, Bedford, Ia., the well-known shipper of that point, disposed of cattle here today.

The Farmers' Grain & Supply Co., of Minden, Neb., had a mixed load of stock on sale here today.

E. Glenn, of Smithfield, Mo., contributed two loads of hogs to the receipts at this point today.

Homer Kurt, of Albany, Mo., was at the yards today looking after the disposal of one car of cattle.

Modesette & Dryer, extensive shippers, with headquarters at Grand Island, Neb., marketed seven cars of cattle here today.

W. H. Scane, of Bedford, Ia., was at this market today with a consignment of stock, consisting of two cars of hogs and one car of cattle.

PRESENTATION OF CUP.

Tomorrow night at the new Auditorium St. Joseph will pay tribute to the one man who has done more to promote the interests of the city than any other one man in the city. It will be the occasion of the presentation of a loving cup to Col. John Donovan.

A program of music and speech making has been arranged that will afford a good entertainment and the doors of the Auditorium will be thrown open to the public free of charge.

Vocal selections will be rendered by Mrs. Stella Thomas Coffer and Miss Bertha Kinzel. Maupin's Band of 22 pieces will be on hand. One thousand school children will be massed upon the stage to sing in chorus.

Speeches will be made by O. W. Waller, Mayor Clayton and Joshua Motter.

For Sale—Fifty-seven 1,100-lb feeders. Can ship on Great Western, Wabash or Burlington. Ed. Sherlock, Ravenwood, Mo.

PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE

One fine black Percheron stallion; good foal getter; gets good colts. Must be sold by February 15. Address W. E. O'Donnell, Cameron, Mo.

Wanted—To buy a gentle high class saddle and driving horse, write description. Address J X, care Journal.

FOR SALE.

Ewes dropping lambs; 140 westerns, 2 to 4 years old; lambs from Shropshire bucks. Rex Bradbury, Exchange building.

PIMBLEY PAINT AND GLASS CO.

213 South Sixth street, St. Joseph, Mo.

BUTTER FAT.

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

THE STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

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

The Saint Joseph Journal Publishing Company,
PUBLISHER.

W. E. WARRICK, - Editor and Manager.

Largest Outside Circulation of Any Paper Published in Buchanan County, Missouri.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily, per year	$4.00
Daily, six months	2.00
Daily, three months	1.00
Daily, one month	.40
Tri-Weekly, per year	2.00
Semi-Weekly, per year	1.50
Weekly, per year	1.00

In asking change of address, please state your former postoffice.

State whether your paper is Daily, Tri-Weekly, Semi-Weekly or Weekly.

Country subscriptions are payable in advance.

Remit with postal order or draft payable to St. Joseph Journal Publishing Company.

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

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

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

WHY REPORTS ARE VALUABLE.

Why crop reports are valuable is explained by the Department of Agriculture. Manufacturers of agricultural implements by knowing about the crops can distribute their wares more intelligently and economically. They can send large consignments to sections having large crops and less to sections of crop shortage. Railroad companies by knowing about the crops can provide sufficient cars and move them more economically and promptly. Finally, farming is the basic industry upon which all others greatly depend. Therefore, accurate knowledge of the crops is of vital importance to all industries.

CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION NEEDED.

Live Stock World: It should be realized that in grain speculation, as in all other affairs, new or abnormal conditions call for a campaign of education, a presentation and demonstration of facts, so that the trade at large may cope intelligently with the new regime. While the inculcation of facts controlling the present situation in wheat has been slow, as evidenced by the small volume of outside speculation, there is little question that the real condition, the central fact, viz., that the United States will be a law unto itself in regard to demand and supplies until a new crop, must be the basis of calculation by speculators.

MULE FEEDING IN MISSOURI.

The Fulton, Mo., Gazette has compiled figures showing that 1,000 mules are on feed this winter in Calloway county, compared with 2,020 in 1907, 2,079 in 1906, 1,500 in 1905, 1,844 in 1904 and 2,035 in 1902. Harris Bros. of McCreedie have the largest number on feed, 105. It's not the losses of last year that account for the fewer number on feed, but because the oats and corn crops in that section are lighter this year. The Gazette says the mule feeder figures that 75 cent corn and 50 cent oats are too high to throw in the mule through. It gives as a noticeable feature of the feeding this season the absence of big mules from the feed lot.

TOOT FOR MISSOURI.

Did you ever notice that too many Missourians become over-enthusiastic in talking of the glories of other countries and forget the virtues and possibilities of their own state? The following from a Louisiana, Mo., paper illustrates the statement. It over-states the value of Grand Valley, Colo., fruit farms, or rather takes one little five acre farm owned by a preacher as an index of values per acre of Grand Valley fruit farms. Average fruit farms in the famous Palisaide and Grand Junction sections run from $250 to $700 per acre and not $4,000 as a general price as is indicated in the article. The thing for Missourians to do is to start in the first of the new year and toot the horn of Missouri. Colorado does not need any boosting at the hands of Missouri. However, the story in the Louisiana paper is pretty good, as illustrating what might be done:

"Missouri nurserymen are holding their annual meeting at the Coats house and learn that unless the East—and that includes the Missouri valley—soon adopts and fosters the fruit growing methods of the west, the eastern fruit growers will be put out of business by those of a country that has not been known long as a fruit producer.

"Last year, William P. Stark, of Louisiana, Mo., president of the Missouri state board of horticulture; J. M. Irvine, editor of the Fruit Grower; T. H. Todd and J. H. Christian, also members of the board, spent nearly two months traveling through that fruit country west of the Rocky mountains which comprises the states Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and a part of Montana. What they learned, Mr. Stark told about this morning.

"Back here in Missouri," he said, "we feel pretty good if we can sell orchard land for more than $100 an acre. But out in that western country $4,000 is considered a fair price for an acre. Possibilities! I never saw anything like it. Why, even a real estate man could not exaggerate the possibilities of that country out there. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, berries and fruit of any kind, grows in size and quality that are remarkable. Everything is just right. The climate conditions are exactly what are needed, the majority of the growers are college graduates and everything is done in a scientific way.

"Beginning at Palisaide, Colo., the land is worth $4,000 an acre. Everywhere is prosperity and energy. Everywhere are irrigation canals, clean cut orchards, the most up-to-date machinery for the extermination of insects and worms that destroy fruit, and the best implements for the cultivation of the ground.

"Farther on in the Hood river valley in Oregon are the dry farms, just as valuable. There, by intense cultivation and by conservation of moisture men are growing rich on the proceeds of a few acres. Why, out there ten acres of fruit cultivated land is enough to keep a family in luxury. The proceeds of an acre is about $2,000 a year. Find me the Kansas and Missouri farm of fifty acres that yields $2,000 a year.

"Now here is the proposition. The east must learn the west's methods or go broke on the fruit proposition. Right now, a fifty pound box of western apples brings as much as a barrel of New York or Michigan apples. The reason? They are better quality, larger, firmer and freer from the flaws of insects and worms and much of that quality is due to the systematic way in which they are grown.

"Mr. Stark pulled a large pear shaped apple from his pocket.

"The Delicious," he said, "and a product of the west. Everyone is the same in size and firmness. It has the taste of everything from pineapple to pear and this apple is just one of the fruits that makes the western land worth $4,000 an acre."

A scientist asserts that a caterpillar eats 6,000 times its own weight every year. It has an appetite like a school boy.

IN WOMAN'S REALM

Mammy's Pie.

Chop one cup cranberries, one cup seeded raisins, and one cup of mixed nuts and figs together. Then stir in one cup of granulated sugar, a tablespoon of flour, a saltspoon of salt, three-quarters cup of water, and one teaspoon of vanilla. Scatter chopped nuts over the top and bake in upper and lower crust.

To Avoid Soggy Pie Crust.

After having lined the pie tin with crust, break an egg and let the white drop into it, tipping the pan so as to get it all over the surface of the crust, then let it roll out into a cup, after which it may be used for settling coffee or in various other ways.

Corn Muffins Without Eggs.

One cup yellow corn meal, one cup of flour, one good tablespoon of lard, one-half cup sugar, one-half teaspoon salt, two teaspoons baking powder, enough sweet milk to make a thin batter. Mix dry ingredients together first, then rub in lard and add milk and beat well for five minutes. Bake in muffin tins in a hot oven twenty minutes.

Peanut Cookies.

Remove skins from two cupfuls shelled peanuts and put them through meat chopper; cream together three teaspoonfuls butter and one cupful sugar; add three eggs, two tablespoons milk, one salt spoonful salt, one teaspoonful backing powder, nuts, and enough flour to make a soft dough; roll on floured board; cut with a small cutter; bake in a moderate oven.

Fruit Cake.

Cream two teacupfuls of sugar and one butter, add the beaten yolks of five eggs, a cup of milk, and four teacupfuls of flour sifted and mixed while dry with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Have ready mixed one pound of raisins, half a pound of currants, one-fourth of a pound of citron, a cup of almonds chopped fine, one wineglass of brandy, and the same of wine. Mix all well together and add the whites of the eggs whipped to a froth. Bake in a moderate oven for two hours.

Pecan Nut Cake.

One and one-half cups of sugar, six eggs, one-half pound pecans chopped fine, one teaspoonful baking powder, one teaspoonful vanilla extract, three tablespoons flour. Stir yolks of eggs until light, then add rest of ingredients. Last of all whites of eggs beaten. Bake in a slow oven. As this cake is rich it can also be served with whipped cream as dessert.

White Lake Marshmallow Filling.

Two cups sugar (one granulated and one powdered), one-half cup butter, one cup milk (or water), three cups of flour, two teaspoons baking powder, and the whites of three eggs. Beat the sugar and butter to a cream. Sift the flour and baking powder together, three times; add some flour to the creamed sugar and butter, then a little milk and so on until the milk is used up. Beat the eggs until light and continue with them the same way. Bake in three layers and spread with the following filling. Filling—Three fourths cup granulated sugar, white of one egg. Put the sugar on stove, with just enough hot water to cover. Pour on the well beaten egg, stir briskly. Cut eighteen marshmallows in small pieces (use the scissors to cut them wish) and stir into the boiled icing while hot. Flavor with vanilla.

Chocolate Whipped Cream Cake.

One-half cup butter, one and one-half cups flour, one cup sugar, one heaping teaspoon baking powder, four eggs, three-quarters of a cup sweet cream in which three tablespoonfuls of grated sweet chocolate have been dissolved. Bake in layers and when cold spread with whipped cream and chopped almonds. This cake is delicious.

Fruit Corn Muffins.

Take two cups Grains of Gold, one cup white flour, four teaspoonfuls sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one tablespoonful butter, two eggs, one and one-half cupfuls of milk, one cupful of any kind of fruit, peeled and sliced. Bake in a hot oven twenty minutes in muffin pans.

Hickory Nut Cookies.

One cup of brown sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-third cup of sweet milk, two eggs beaten light, one and one-half cups of sifted flour, one and one-half teaspoons of baking powder, one-half teaspoon of salt, two cups of chopped hickory nuts. Drop by teaspoons on greased pans a little distance apart. Bake in hot oven.

Christmas Gift Cakes.

When one wishes to give a little present, an acceptable one is a small fruit cake, suitably decorated. For a Christmas gift they should be baked in deep round pans six inches in diameter. Invert on a paper plate, frost top and sides, and before frosting sets decorate the top with a wreath of imitation holly. Cut the stems and leaves from candied citron and use little round red candies for the berries. A wreath of genuine holly may encircle the sides. For a birthday, name and date can be formed with the candies, encircled with a wreath of rose leaves cut from the citron.

Fashion Notes.

Soutache of self-shade often trims the corsage and it is a pretty relief.

Heavy serges are being used extensively for both morning and afternoon suits.

The simulated buttonhole, elaborately worked, is seen on every variety of gown.

Embossed velvet belts in all the desirable colors come with cut steel buckles.

Net waists, lined with China silk, have tucked fronts and backs and long sleeves.

Fashionable waists are made in the exact shades of the suits they accompany.

Daytime millinery has modified in size, but evening hats are at their biggest.

The most fashionable coats are almost perfectly straight from shoulder to hem.

Ottoman effects in silk, wool, and cotton are at the height of popularity just now.

Single stole ties as well as those simply tied in a knot will be fashionable.

The newest neck decorator is a high dog collar, set at intervals with large precious stones.

Some of the new costumes have perfectly plain fronts, but are elaborately braided at the back.

For the first season in many years all white is overshadowed by colors, even for dancing frocks.

A favorite hat will be the merry widow, reduced of the present season, as well as the daytime wear.

It is a season of myriad colors. Everything is seen from the faintest tints to the most gorgeous hues.

Russian turbans of white marabout and spotless emine are destined to be taken up for visiting hats.

Buttons are not prominent in new automobile coats, but the collars and cuffs are extravagantly ornate.

One of the newest cloths in imported tailor-mades is a smooth satin faced fabric with an interwoven rib.

A three piece white fox set—turban, stole, and muff—is the daintiest thing in Paris fur fashions.

Coat style sweaters are more than ever to the fore, and the newest ones are of stylish cut and finish.

Fashionable color names are gray tone taupe and brown tone taupe, wistaria, Catawba, canard, blue, rose, and amethyst.

Black satin waists with net yokes are trimmed with satin bands and with jaunty vest effects, finished with big buttons.

New hats of the Gainsborough and Romney style are large, but not nearly so large as were worn in the early fall.

Shadow stripes and checks—the one tone kind—remain as good as ever, though their downfall was predicted in the early fall.

AMUSEMENTS.

Bills For the Week at the Crystal and Bijou Dream.

A one mile bicycle race on a stage is the feature act at the Crystal theater this week. The three Marvelous Heumans, as they are known, are without doubt the best trick cyclists that ever appeared on a vaudeville stage in St. Joseph. The trio is composed of two women and a man. In the concluding race the women ride tandem. The bicycles are stationary. The riders' program, however, is recorded.

Ted Lenare has a clever monologue stunt and sings some ripping good songs. Minnie St. Claire, who calls herself "The Girl from Missouri," has a cute laugh that is infectious and with her rube jokes, songs and acting keeps the audience in an uproar. Curtis, Wilson and company have a clever one act farce, entitled "What Happened to Brown." They provoke many laughs. The great Lester is indeed a clever ventriloquist. He throws his voice to all parts of the house and does it with equal ease, either when smoking a cigaret or drinking a glass of wine. Frank Groh this week has for his illustrated song selection Victor Kramer's new song, "Long Ago." The moving pictures are interesting and have educational value.

To say that the Bijou Dream management excelled all former records for securing a good entertainment just because it is holiday week does not put it just fairly. But the fact remains that the bill for this week excels any in the past. The films are well selected for their humor, comedy, pathos and educational values and the result is a pleasing diversity of subjects.

One cannot resist laughing at "Nature Fakirs Come to Grief." "How Bridget's Lover Escaped," "Bell Boy's Revenge," and "He Got Soap In His Eyes." A motion picture film showing the "Mines at Decazeville," is intensely interesting. The illustrated song, "Somebody Lied," is always popular and always good. "Chicken Chowder" is the Auxetophone number and "Yankee Doodle Dandy" the Synchroscope selection.

Drudgery in the Kitchen.

The path of progress is clear. There is no more reason why the woman in modern civilization should scrub and cook and darn and dust than there is why these things should be done by men. The development of improved machinery and the growth of labor saving devices of all kinds will finally obviate the necessity of doing these things each day in each home through the land. Co-operation, which we are slowly learning to greet as a friend, will overcome the drudgery and make the life of a woman as enjoyable and eventful as that of the man.—Nearing and Watson in "Economics."

His Motives Misunderstood.

"Our pastor is such a thoughtful man," said Mrs. Jenner Lee Ondego. "When he is going to preach a missionary sermon and take up a collection for the heathen he always announces it two or three Sundays beforehand."

CHILD'S RARE GIFT

SIX-YEAR-OLD MARY GERHART IS FINE PIANIST.

Allentown (Pa.) Girl Never Took a Lesson in Music, But Her Performances Surpass Those of Most Adults.

Allentown, Pa.—Music, heavenly maid, has many handmaidens for her deliverance and interpretation. Some acquire her precious gifts only by slow and painful process, while others seem to be born with the gift divine, as if music had whispered into their ears at the very birth the secret of her harmonies and her harmonics.

Such a one is Mary Gerhart, the six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Gerhart of this city. Her age naturally precludes the idea that she has ever had any musical training nor has she ever received a lesson in her life. Neither of her parents possesses the slightest knowledge of music nor cares very much about it. The same is true of nearly all her relatives, except an aunt, who in her childhood days possessed a remarkable gift of improvisation and reading by ear, but whom the force of circumstances prevented cultivating and developing her genius for music save to the extent of seven lessons. Those seven lessons, however, have been the means of giving her an insight into music, which has been one of the comforts and solaces of her life.

Mary is one of three children, all girls, and all noted for their exquisite personal beauty. The eldest, Esther, aged 13, is the only one who is receiving musical instruction. No one paid any particular attention to Mary, who had never shown any desire for music, and who rarely touched the piano. Suddenly one day she sat down to the piano and soon issued forth the more or less classical strains of "The Merry Widow waltz." There were a large number of false notes in the first rendition, but these her acute musical ear and sense of harmony soon corrected, and now she plays it perfectly in time, shading and pedal work. Her attitude at the piano, the position of her hands and her digital dexterity are remarkable.

Where she learned and became acquainted with the tune no one knows. Her sister does not play it; she is yet too young to be taken to the theater, and the only explanation is that she heard a strolling band of German musicians. She herself won't say where she heard it. Possibly she doesn't know.

Other selections which she has learned and played are "Nearer My God, to Thee," learned in Sunday school; "I'm Afraid to Go Home in the Dark," a somewhat different type of music; "The Star Spangled Banner," "School Days," etc. Some of these tunes she picked up at the homes of her playmates.

Lately she has been developing rare gifts of improvisation for one so young.

NUBIAN TOMBS YIELD FINDS.

Lecturer Describes Archeological Results of Expedition.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Finds, said to be of the greatest importance in the science of compartive archeology, were the subject of an illustrated lecture, the first of a series by C. Leonard Woolley at the University of Pennsylvania museum. They were the results of the second Eckley B. Coxe Egyptian expedition, which busied itself with excavations of tombs in Nubia. The greatest part of the objects recovered from the mounds are on exhibit in the museum of the university.

The description of the construction of the Nubian tombs formed a large part of the lecture. It was the third exploration of the ruins, so that the expedition got what the lecturer called the leavings of the two previous excavations. Nevertheless, some unique finds in pottery and bronze were made. Some pieces were especially commented on as being probable parent suggestions of Byzantine art. There were inscriptions on the tombs which are being deciphered here and in Berlin and Oxford.

The combination of bird and human heads in the decorations testified to the faith in immortality of the soul. Jugs full of things to eat and drink were found with the skeletons. Scores of the faces of the dead carved on the tombs suggested as many personalities as a cartoonist of the present day could need to invent for any purpose in tragedy or comedy. The objects furnish light on many unknown pages of history of Nubia and other countries of the period from 100 to 300 A. D.

May See Life on Planet Mars.

Baltimore.—R. W. Wood, who occupies the chair of experimental physics at Johns Hopkins university, has worked out a mercury telescope by which it is hoped that life, if it exists, may be seen on the planet Mars.

Prof. Wood reported his invention recently to the National Academy of Science.

Prof. Wood refused to make any definite statement as to the future possibilities of the instrument. It is possible, he said, that a mirror 15 or 20 feet in diameter, mounted in the tropics at the bottom of a deep pit might enable people to observe details on Mars and the other planets which cannot be seen with smaller instruments.

E. F. SWIFT, President — JOHN DONOVAN, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. — L. D. W. VAN VLIET, Asst. Gen. Mgr. — M. R. IRWIN, Traffic Mgr. — CHAS. PASCHE, Secretary. — P. P. WELTY, Treasurer. — L. R. SACK, Superintendent. — 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.....6c | Sheep, per head.....5c

FEED

Corn, per bushel.....95c | Hay, per 100 lbs.....90c

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.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
ST. JOSEPH MO.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

A Convenient Form of Deposit

The Certificates of Deposit issued by this bank yielding interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum afford a convenient form of deposit for funds which come in during January from dividends, interest payments and other sources.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $800,000.00

Meier & Meier
ARCHITECTS

Fifth Floor Ballinger Building, Seventh and Edmond Streets., St. Joseph, Mo.

All Out of Town Work Given Prompt and Careful Attention.

SHAMROCK WHISKEY
Is Distilled for Medicinal Purposes From Rye and Barley Malt.
Age, ten years. No fusil oil, no drugs. Prices, $1 per quart, $10 per doz.; $6 per half dozen quart bottles, or $4 per gal., freight paid to any railroad station on receipt of price, or will ship C. O. D. Write for complete price list. Business record 25 years. Reference, National Bank of St. Joseph.
Cor. Sixth and Sylvanie Streets. ST. JOSEPH, MO. M. J. SHERIDAN, New Telephone 340. Importer and Dealer in Wines and Liquors.

C. F. Rock Plumbing & Heating Co.
Modern Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating
Telephone 899 — 115 NORTH THIRD STREET

EXCHANGE DIRECTORY.

Following is a list of the commission merchants in the Live Stock exchange at the St. Joseph stock yards:

Blanchard, Rush & Co., rooms 326-328.
Byers Bros. & Co., rooms 202-204.
Clay, Robinson & Co., rooms 329-330-331-332-333.
Cox, Jones Live Stock Commision Co., room 229.
Crider Bros. & Co., rooms 302-304.
Daily, C. M. & Co., rooms 317-319.
Davis & Son, rooms 206-208-215-216-217.
Johnson & Son, rooms 205-207.
Kansas City Live Stock Commission Co., rooms 226-228.
Knollin Sheep Co., rooms 219-221-223.
Lee Live Stock Commission Co., rooms 209-210-211-213.
Missouri Live Stock Commission Co., rooms 201-203.
Nichols, Gilchrist & Co., rooms 321-323.
Nye, Schneider, Fowler Co., rooms 306-308-315.
National Live Stock Commission Co., rooms 338-339-340.
Prey Bros. & Cooper, rooms 318-322.
Russell Live Stock Commission Co., rooms 312-314.
Stewart & Durrant, rooms 229-230-231.
Sager & Young, rooms 232-234-236.
St. Joseph Live Stock Commission Co., rooms 212-214.
Tagg Bros., rooms 337-339.
Thompson, Drinkard & Emmert, rooms 309-310-311-313.

STOCK CATTLE BROKERS.

Following dealers in stock cattle are represented in the Exchange building:

Atkins, J. V., room 301.
Baker, Joseph, room 319.
Donegan, M. F. & Co., room 302.
Hoffman, G., & Co., room 316.
Maxwell, Spayde & Co., room 303.
Roundtree, W. R., room 316.

If Detroit had a live stock market it would be getting into bad odor these days with its all-hog propensity. But then nobody would ship anything to Detroit if the quarantine was raised.

HAMMONDS
Mistletoe

Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Lard and Canned Meats

are the finest that the Packing House Art Can Produce.

HAMMOND
PACKING COMPANY
Chicago, Ill., St. Joseph, Mo.

KODAKS
KODAK FINISHING
Write For Kodak Catalog.
WM. F. UHLMAN,
716 Francis St. — St. Joseph, Mo.

THE WISDOM OF SOLOMON

By G. B. DUNHAM.

(Copyright, by Shortstory Pub. Co.)

During the brief stop made by the train during its climb up the mountain side the car had been half emptied. All the men whose conversation had been of ranches and ranges, saddles and spurs were left behind. This is Rocky creek. The cowboys who went east in the fall came to the railroad through the pass with the latest beef drive of the season, chilled and disgusted. They swore great oaths never to tighten a cinch again, and sold their outfits to Jud Bristol for a song—or, at the most, a song and dance. Now they were coming back in shoals.

Bill Field and half a dozen of his fellows left the train on such an afternoon, and lined up on the platform to watch it away. That duty discharged, they felt as tired and thirsty as though they had helped to pull the cars up the long hill, and with a common impulse turned toward the buildings across the track.

Rocky Creek is not much of a town to look at—Cook's tourists don't stop there—but it ships more stock than any other three stations on the road. It is a straggling row of irregular wooden buildings along a single street facing the railroad. At the end of the row are the stock yards, large pens for handling and loading cattle.

The homing cowboys turned their steps toward the general store of Jud Bristol. This store had long been one of the institutions of the town. Built two stories high in front, successive low additions made as business increased had extended back two hundred feet. Some parts were of redwood, some of pine and sheet iron; all were unpainted and weather-beaten. A sign had at one time reached across the front reading, "Groceries, Dry Goods, & C." When the committee attempted to hang a superfluous citizen there, it broke in the middle, one end came down and was never replaced. The present reading—Goods & C—has been generally interpreted to mean "goods and credit." Within this ridiculous old shell was a complete department store, with a saloon annex, and a blacksmith shop and stock corral adjunct.

"Hello! a new sign," said Bill, as they came opposite; "Jud is putting on airs."

"Changed his name, too," said another; "he spells it 'A. Solomon—Buys and Sells Everything.'"

"I can speak three languages," remarked bewildered Bill, "American, English and profane, but I can't get hold of a word that fits the occasion."

"Well, come along into the synagogue," urged Jo; "we got to have the liquor anyhow."

In the saloon annex the boys took the usual and made their inquiries about the former proprietor.

"Jud has gone broke," said the artist who mixes; "collections were a little slow, and the sheenies came down on him and closed him out. That gent over there in long whiskers corralled the whole outfit."

"I owe Jud about seven dollars, myself," said Bill, adding amiably as he chewed his liquor: "If things were like they used to be in this country we could pour coal oil on them whiskers and set 'em afire. No sense in shutting Jud off. Why, he was the most accommodating dealer that ever was; used to buy my saddle and togs every fall when I quit, and pay me the cash. Sell 'em to me again on credit in the spring."

With this tribute to the character of the late proprietor, Field dismissed the subject and ordered the score charged up to himself.

"That don't go," said the artist; "new boss don't keep a slate."

"It's got to go," retorted Bill; "I ain't off the range, nor just back from Klondike. I been east all winter."

Bill was crossed again by the new management when he tried to buy back his last year's saddle and outfit on the usual terms. The proprietor politely and decidedly declined to sell him goods for any other consideration than spot cash, and was quite unmoved when Bill repeated to him the regret already expressed to the barkeeper, that the changing times no longer countenanced the use of kerosene and matches as a vermicide.

"Have you lost any trouble?" asked Bill. "Because if you have," he added, "I should think you would find it right here, and pretty quick, too."

William Field was not a desperado. He belonged to a class of young men who come from country homes in the east to work on the cattle ranges, and who consider themselves amenable to no law but force after they get west of the one hundred and third meridian. They are good boys, but the light air turns their heads a trifle, and they own the earth. The men who own merely the flocks and herds, the stores and railroads, are there by sufferance. All that ails Bill and his fellows is the free life of the range; they have too much their own way, and any woman can tell you that is not good for any man.

Bill quitted the store too mad to take a parting drink of coal-tar whisky, went to a lodging house, took a room and went to bed. The whole town went early to bed in the spring time. Frontier towns are virtuous when they are poor. When shipping time comes around, and the pens are full of cattle the boys have got their wages burning holes in their pockets—"that is another story."

Bill went to bed, and the little bad whisky he had taken went to his head. He had a vivid and startling dream. When he awoke he was out on the street, dressed, with his shoes in his hand. As he gazed stupidly about, unable for the moment to collect his thoughts, bright lights flared up in the windows of Solomon's store, and there was a cry of "Fire!"

His dream! The shoes dropped from his hand, and joining the cry, Bill dashed down the street to where Mr. Solomon, half dressed and weeping, stood wringing his hands.

"My Gott," he moaned, "I'm a ruined man!" The fire had already made much headway. Men gathered quickly. Some broke in doors and windows and brought out a few goods. A bucket brigade was formed and passed up water from the creek, but soon gave up a hopeless task. There seemed nothing to do but watch the big shed filled with half the county's supplies go up in the smoke. The fire was fiercest at the back, but very rapidly eating toward the front of the building, and the outside stairs leading to Solomon's living rooms were burning. Suddenly a child's face appeared at an upper window. She vainly tried to raise the sash.

"My Gott! Rachel!" screamed the old man. "I thought she was at the hotel."

Bill Field was as vigorous in action as in speech. He made a break for the stairway and went up through the flames, broke in the doors, knocked out the sash, dropped the child from the window to those below, and fell out after it.

It was a foolish act, because the window was but 15 feet from the ground, and some one might have found a ladder, set it up at the front

Dropped the Child from the Window.

of the house, and saved the child before she strangled in the smoke. But the people cheered Bill just as hard as though he had done a noble thing, and he owned the town that night.

It was at first thought that Bill had received no more serious injuries than the bruises resulting from his fall, but the smoke and flame inhaled on the stairway soon made their effects so felt that he was put to bed in great pain. His lifelong friend, Jo Thornton, stayed with him and put all the other fellows out. The doctor said he might live a couple of days.

On the last day he asked to see Solomon. The merchant came to the room and the bedside, expressing profuse gratitude for the saving of his daughter.

"The fire has taken half my money," he said, "but I'll use the other half to see you through."

"Mr. Solomon," said Bill faintly, and wasting no words, "I was awfully mad at you, and I think I must have gone crazy that night," pulling himself together with a great effort; "I—fired your store."

Jo was leaning over him as he spoke, and for one instant was dazed. Then he burst out, "Bill, you lie! He lies, I tell you," repeated Jo, turning fiercely on Solomon, and dragging him out of the room. "He lies. I did it myself."

After the funeral the efficient sheriff of the county took charge of Jo. He admitted having made the confession, and the same newspaper which carried to their boyhood home the story of Bill Field's heroism and death reported the sentence for arson of Jo Thornton. The few persons who knew about the scene in Bill's room said that "probably both men were in it."

All but A. Solomon. He did not talk for publication, but, over and over, to himself he whispered:

"My Gott! My Gott! And I did it myself to get the insurance."

Weakest and Strongest.

Which is the weakest thing of all
Mine heart can ponder?
The sun, a little cloud can pall
With darkness yonder?
The cloud a little wind can move
Where'er it listeth?
The wind, a little leaf above,
Though sere, resisteth?

What time that yellow leaf was green,
My days were gladder;
But now, whatever spring may mean,
I must grow sadder.
Ah, me! a leaf with sighs can wring
My lips asunder!
Then is mine heart the weakest thing
Itself can ponder.

Yet, Heart, when sun and cloud are pined
And drop together,
And at a blast which is not wind,
The forests wither,
Thou, from the darkening deathly curse,
To glory breakest—
The strongest of the universe
Guarding the weakest!

WILL BE SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT TAFT

Photo by Waldon Fawcett.

Fred W. Carpenter, for the last nine years private secretary to Wm. H Taft, will succeed Wm. R. Loeb in the responsible post of secretary to the president. Mr. Carpenter is a native of Minnesota.

MADE GOOD "STILLS"

VAULTS IN BROOKLYN USED TO CHEAT UNCLE SAM.

Wrecking of Old Buildings Reveals Secrets of the Days of the Early '70's in the City's Fifth Ward.

Brooklyn.—In excavating for the foundations of the new factory building for the Thompson Meter Company, at Bridge, York and Talman streets, several most curious walled-up vaults have just been uncovered under the sidewalks of Bridge and York street—cave-like places that instantly brought to the minds of a number of the old residents of what used to be the Fifth ward of Brooklyn the days of "moonshine" whisky, shortly after the civil war.

Those were great days in the old Fifth ward, when nearly everybody had a kettle of "mash" heating, and these old vaults with evidences of secrecy, now that they have seen daylight let into them, have the romantic appearance of being hiding places for unlawfully-made liquor.

The Hennebique Construction company is to erect on the plot a big five-story structure of re-enforced concrete. In order to get the proper room ten old shacks—one and two story frame buildings—and the ground they stood on, were bought and torn down, under the direction of Israel Pomeranz, a well-known excavator.

There isn't a resident of the neighborhood, and there are some whose memory of the ward goes back 60 years, still living there who can remember the shacks as other than old when they first remember them.

When they were built no cellars were put under the buildings, but, according to one old resident, the vaults under the sidewalk, with a passageway from an areaway, were built originally to keep provisions in. In post-bellum days they probably made fine hiding places for "moonshine."

A photograph taken the days the vaults were uncovered shows that these caves were of no flimsy construction. Built of both broken bowlders and brick and laid in cement of the best quality, the excavators had pretty difficult work to break through the walls.

There were six vaults on Bridge street and two on York, but the two houses torn down on Talman street had no vaults under the sidewalk. In front of the houses with vaults there were small sunken areas, to which two steps generally led. Years ago there were openings from these areas into the vaults, but of late years the presence of the hollow places were not suspected, it is said, by the occupants of the houses.

In one of the vaults photographed there was an old-time cask, covered with dust and with one head broken in, of the style of cooperage of years ago, and curious spectators that peered into the recess were at once reminded of the days that led up to the calling out of the militia in the early '70's, when "moonshine" making reached its most notorious days.

Calls Phonographs Public Scolds.

Elgin, Ill.—Ruling public phonographs into the class of common nuisances the city council has established a precedent by ordering Chief of Police James W. Younger to notify the management of the five-cent amusement house to abolish at once its crowd-attracting noise-producer. This action was taken by the council after having received a petition from a score of business men praying that the phonograph be abolished. The petition pleaded that the continuous grind of the playhouse barker not only distracted nerves, but also proved a financial detriment to business in that vicinity.

"DOG AND CAT DEMENTIA."

Fool Fads of Some Silly Society Women Are Thus Designated.

Chicago.—Fashionable women, the wives of wealthy men who love poodle dogs and high-bred cats better than babies as members of the household, are mentally unbalanced—they have "dog and cat dementia," according to Herbert A. Williams, a New York sociologist connected with the Jacob Riis settlement who spoke recently at the Woodlawn Woman's Literary club on "The Frivolities of Society."

"Observe the crowds of fashionable women that attend the fancy dog and cat shows given at frequent intervals in any large city—Chicago for instance," he said. "Why, some of these thoughtless, hair-brained women almost fall in love with these four-limbed pets. Baby shows are not one-third as popular as the canine and feline exhibitions.

"Why a homely poodle or a germ-carrying cat should be of greater worth or attraction than a bouncing baby of health and beauty I can't see.

"Some time ago a rich New York society woman advocated the founding of a home for homeless cats and dogs. Think, will you, of the supreme ridiculousness of establishing an orphanage for animals when there is so urgent a need for more homes for deserted children."

Mrs. Edward R. Burnham, president of the club, said that pets were generally a nuisance in the household and that a bright and handsome baby was always to be preferred.

IN INTERESTS OF SCIENCE.

Denial That President's African Trip Is "Slaughtering Expedition."

New York.—That President Roosevelt's African hunting trip will not be a "slaughtering expedition" is reported by Maj. A. E. Mearns, U. S. A., surgeon stationed at Fort Totten, who was recently in Washington to confer with Mr. Roosevelt as one of the party to accompany him.

Maj. Mearns is connected with the Smithsonian institution, and will gather material for the museum during the expedition. Explaining that the trip was not for "slaughter," Maj. Mearns said it was to be in the interests of science and to provide specimens for use in this country.

It is understood that Maj. Mearns will be the president's chief adviser on natural history subjects. Mr. Roosevelt will do little more shooting than is required to obtain two or three specimens of every kind of wild beast which it is allowable to shoot in the region to be visited. These specimens will be placed in the national museum at Washington.

Maj. Mearns is a graduate of Columbia university, and has been in the medical service of the army since 1883. He is a charter member of the American Ornithologists' union and a member of the Linnaeus society, the National Geographical society and the Biological society.

Plans to Breed Snappers.

Hamburg, Pa.—Charles Aschenbach is experimenting in raising snappers, with apparent success.

Six weeks ago, in plowing out his potatoes he found 24 young turtles, each the size of a silver half-dollar, took them home and placed them in a box containing wet sand. He feeds them milk and meat scraps. Since their captivity one has died.

They are mindful of the weather, disappearing under the sand during the fair weather and coming out during rainy weather. His neighbors are anxiously watching for the result.

Sends Chickens to Africa.

Greensburg, Ind.—Fred Styers of this city has shipped three Columbia Wyandotte chickens to R. W. Hazell, Cape Town, Africa. The price received for the three fowls was $150.

AID TO UNDERTAKER

FRIENDLESS WOMAN MADE POSITION FOR HERSELF.

Left to Make Her Own Way, Through the Death of Her Husband, She Has Achieved Signal Success in Vocation.

Chicago.—A new position in which her natural feminine sympathies and her delicacy of hand and manner are demanded has been created by a woman in this city. She is an undertaker's assistant. She is a woman of wide experience, who has known sorrow and whose sympathies have not been dulled, whose kind and thoughtful ministrations appeal to families whose sense of delicacy requires something more than is offered by customary business methods.

Some years ago this woman, finely nurtured, highly educated, received a telegram telling her that her husband had been killed in a railroad wreck. Months of illness followed, and when again she was able to face the world she found that little provision had been made for either her or the little son whose birth followed the father's sudden death.

What should she do? Go back to the south whence she came and live on relatives? No, that she could not do. Dressmaking? She could not sew, except on the dainty, fluffy little things which women delight in making. Music? Drawing? China painting? In none of these was she sufficiently skilled to give instruction. Finally she went to the hair-dressing parlor she had frequented when her husband was here to note the way the brown locks were arranged and to criticise or approve.

"Y-e-s, I will take you," said the French proprietor to whom she stated her desire to learn both manicuring and hair-dressing. "You have what you call charm and in a few months' time you can earn a living, at least, madam; but it will be hard.

Scolded by the little Frenchman, snubbed and made miserable by the other employes, patronized by her former friends, for months she was at the shop by eight and left at six o'clock. Then came a day when over-taxed nerves rebelled and she left the shop of monsieur in a cab, never to go back.

When she recovered from this illness the woman opened a little shop of her own and for some months managed to make enough to pay her bills, with none over for an emergency fund.

Then one day opportunity not only knocked at her door, but walked into the house, took a chair and sat down. A telephone message came from a girlhood friend, who lived on Michigan avenue, stating that her mother had died suddenly and that the presence of some dear friend was necessary to keep her from an utter collapse. Couldn't Mrs. Smith come at once?

When she reached the house she found things in confusion, with a hysterical, screaming woman at the head. Quickly she brought order out of chaos. Organization was her strong point. Then she turned her attention to the dead woman.

"I could bear everything," said Nina, "but the thought of these rough men handling my mother's body."

So Mrs. Smith prepared the body for burial, and when she had finished her work elicited from the undertaker the remark that he wished he had as able an assistant ts she had proved to be.

That set Mrs. Smith to thinking, and after the funeral she approached Mr. Jones and told him she had been considering his remark and that, if he wished, she would be glad to go to some one else on a like mission.

That was the beginning. Since that time she has worked to learn embalming and expects in a few months' time to get a license to practice it. She has given up the shop and her services are in demand all over the city. Undertakers find that their patrons appreciate the presence of a tactful, sympathetic woman, one who combines the necessary knowledge with the purely womanly attributes which no man can ever possess.

SMASHED TRUNK EXPLODES.

Ancient Sport of Baggageman in St. Paul Station Gets a Black Eye.

St. Paul.—The ancient and highly humorous sport of baggage-smashing isn't near as popular as it used to be in the St. Paul Union station. Gus Lindquist, baggageman, can tell the answer if he can be persuaded to cease picking splinters from his person for a sufficiently long period.

A new trunk came into the depot recently. New trunks are always popular with the baggage-smashers. They bounce higher when they are thrown from the car to the platform. Lindquist seized upon this one, and with one mighty swing threw it at the door of a baggage car on a train.

The trunk blew up. Pieces of it flew all over the car and the depot platform. Lindquist's face was filled with splinters, his right eye almost destroyed and his right cheek lacerated.

The trunk belonged to George Kietzman, of Markens, Wis., and was consigned to Lakota, N. D. It contained a shotgun and a box of 1,000 cartridges. It was the cartridges which exploded.

But Lindquist thinks he is going to have the last laugh after all. He says he's going to have the law on Kietzman, as it is illegal to ship explosives in a trunk. He also says the time-honored customs of the baggage-smasher must be protected.

HORSES AND MULES

500 Horses at Auction

Grand Opening Sale at the St. Joseph Stock Yards Barns

Saturday, January 2, 1909.

We will sell 500 horses, consisting of extra good draft, express, general purpose horses and some extra good farm mares. Sale will begin promptly at 10 a. m. Everything guaranteed as represented or no sale. Private sales daily. We carry the largest stock of horses and mules west of the Mississippi river.

F. H. SWEET.

JACKS AND JENNETS

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

FOR SALE

Registered Shropshire sheep, yearlings and ram lambs for sale. Also limited number of ewes.

Also high class Jacks and Jennets and young mules in carload lots or by pairs

S. B. UTZ,
South St. Joseph, Mo.
Yard 'phone 702 South 4 rings

Advertise in The Journal.

AMUSEMENTS

BIJOU DREAM
COR. FOURTH & EDMOND STS.

A Costly Entertainment at Economical Prices

Open, daily 1 to 5, 7 to 11 p. m., 90 Minute Program.

Moving Pictures

Program Changes Thursdays and Sundays, 10c, Children 5c

POPULAR ADVERTISING

ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE

Choice home grown ALFALFA SEED for sale. Prices and samples furnished on application.

J. A. PALMER, Stamford, Neb

J. C. HEDENBERG 418 Francis St. ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Abstract of Title of the City of St. Joseph and Buchanan County.
Telephone No. 657.

Dr. E. D. Holme Dr. Anna Hurst
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Graduates from the A. T. Still School Kirksville, Mo.
Office Suite, 41-43-44 Ballinger Building. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Old phone 1288.

The Great World's Fair Prize Winning Seed Corn,

Seed Oats and all kinds of Farm Seeds in bulk. Barred Rock Cockrells and Scotch Collie Puppies. My large illustrated catalog free. Tells how to raise corn every year.

John D. Ziller. Farmer Seed Corn Grower. HIAWATHA, - - - - - - - KANSAS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Joseph Cattle Loan company will be held and convened at their office located in the Live Stock Exchange building on the property of the St. Joseph Stock Yards company, south of the city of St. Joseph, in the county of Buchanan, state of Missouri, on Monday, Jan. 11, 1909, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year or until their successors are duly qualified and for the transaction of such other business as may come before such meeting.

I. A. VANT, President.
J. L. FREELAND, Secretary.

HISTORIC CHURCH TO GO.

York (Pa.) Edifice Has Been Place of Worship Since 1743.

York, Pa.—The congregation of old Zion Reformed church has decided to sell their ancient structure. The ground was given by the Penns in 1743. About that time an old block-house made of logs was constructed and used as a church and as a place of refuge against the raids of Indians of that section. The log structure was torn down in 1763 and replaced with a stone building. The stone church was destroyed July 4, 1797, and three years later the present brick structure was built.

But few changes have been made to the edifice since its construction. It has been a place of worship since 1743. It was made famous during the early period on account of the members of the continental congress worshiping there. The body of Philip Livingston, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was buried in the churchyard near the door of the church. His body has since been removed to Prospect Hill cemetery.

There was some objection to selling the property because of the history and sentiment of the early days being connected therewith.

Maine Sexton for Sixty-Six Years.

After 66 consecutive years' service Obed W. Russell has resigned as sexton of the Union church in the town of Phillips, and he is probably the dean of Maine sextons. And for all these services he has never accepted a cent in payment.

All the old Phillips families of his time have been greeted by the sound of the bell rung by Mr. Russell's steady hand, and when the last scene of all came it was Mr. Russell who sounded the knell. In those days there was a custom to signalize the departure of each member of the church by tolling the bell at intervals of about 30 seconds to the number of the departed's years, and on many occasions Mr. Russell has been called from his warm bed to climb the steeple in all sorts of weather.

A Horseshoe Breaker.

Charlemagne was said to be the most powerful man physically of his time. One of his favorite feats of strength was to break the heaviest horseshoe by gripping it with one hand.—Sunday Magazine.

33 1/3 % More Pigs More Pork More Profit

When

Swift's Digester Tankage

Is used to balance rations for Swine

Guaranteed Analysis { Protein, 60% Phosphates, 6% Fat, 8%

For swine of all ages, fed up to one-half pound per head per day, costing less than one cent.

For Particulars Address

Swift & Company
Chicago

Kansas City St. Louis St. Paul
Omaha St. Joseph Ft. Worth

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Joseph Journal Publishing company will be held and convened at the office of the St. Joseph Stock Yards company in the Exchange building, situated on the property of the last named company at its stock yards, south of the city of St. Joseph, in Buchanan county, Missouri, on Monday, January 11, 1909, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing directors of said company for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before such meeting. JOHN DONOVAN, President.
W. E. WARRICK, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Joseph Stock Yards Bank will be held and convened at the office of said bank, located in the Live Stock Exchange building on the property of the St. Joseph Stock Yards company, south of the city of St. Joseph, in the county of Buchanan, state of Missouri, on Monday, Jan. 11, 1909, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year or until their successors are duly qualified and for the transaction of such other business as may come before such meeting.

I. A. VANT, President.
J. L. FREELAND, Secretary.

BIELHEN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS

Gasoline Engines

For all purposes. From 2 1-2 to 30 horse power. Also

Steam Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Shafting and Pulleys. Repairing of All Kinds of Machinery.

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

BELTING!

For the Best write to

LEWIS SUPPLY CO.
115 S. 4th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

Journal Advertising Pays

PARAFFINE TUBS

Process of Importance to Rutter Makers and Shippers.

CAUSE OF MOULDY BUTTER

Bureau of Animal Industry Issues Interesting Circular.

Washington, Dec. 28.—"Mold" is a term applied to a large group of very small plants. These plants are found growing on the damp surface of almost any substance which contains animal or vegetable matter. They are propagated by very small and very light spores, which are formed in enormous numbers and are so light that they are carried about by the slightest movement of the air. While they grow more rapidly at high temperatures, molds are not so sensitive to cold as many other plants, and they will grow even in refrigerators held at near the freezing point. In addition to food and proper temperature, a supply of air is absolutely necessary to their growth.

When molds grow on butter they not only give it an unsightly appearance, but bring about changes in its composition which seriously affect the flavor. Moldy butter is very common, especially in the summer, and is a source of great annoyance and loss to butter dealers. Mold spores are so well distributed that it is impossible to secure tubs, boxes, or liners entirely free from contamination. If the wood is well seasoned and is stored in a dry place these spores will not germinate, but if the tubs or boxes are made from imperfectly seasoned lumber or become damp through improper storage, the spores will germinate and the contamination will be very much increased.

Moldy butter comes from tubs contaminated before they are packed, and is not due to moldy refrigerators. Conditions which cause moldy refrigerators would favor the growth of mold on the inside of packed tubs, but the contamination for the most part must come before the tubs are filled.

The trouble from moldy tubs may be decreased by using only well-seasoned tubs, storing them in a dry place before using and in a good refrigerator after filling. Since, however, it is not always possible to fulfill these conditions, some additional measures become necessary. These usually take the form of killing the molds on the tub by heating or by treating with an antiseptic. Tubs are frequently steamed before packing, but while this is of some benefit, it is not always effectual. Soaking in cold brine, hot brine, or brine with the addition of a small amount of formalin has been recommended.

A more recent method is to coat the inside of the tub with a thin layer of paraffin. This not only kills the molds on the tub, but also makes a surface on which molds can not grow. It has the added advantage of preventing the shrinking of the butter away from the tub. In unparaffined tubs the water is absorbed by the wood and an air space is formed between the butter and the tub in which molds on the tub or the liner will find favorable conditions for growth. In a paraffined tub this water is held and the molds are unable to obtain the air necessary to their growth.

The results of a few experiments made to determine the relative value of various methods of preventing moldy tubs are given in Bulletin 89 of the bureau of animal industry. Tubs were exposed in various ways to insure a thorough contamination. One tub in each lot was soaked over night in cold water, one was soaked in brine containing formalin, one was boiled in brine and allowed to stand in the hot brine over night, one was paraffined on the inside, and one was dipped in hot paraffin. After filling with butter they were held in the creamery refrigerator about the usual length of time and were shipped to a commission house, where they were examined when received.

It was found that all of the untreated tubs were badly molded. In those treated with brine and brine-formalin the mold was very materially checked, but the treatment could not be depended upon to prevent it entirely. The paraffined tubs were all free from mold, either on the tub or on the liner. In addition the paraffin made a neat, clean package, while the soaked tubs were more or less discolored and swollen.

The advantage of paraffining is not alone in the prevention of mold growth. The well-recognized loss of weight in butter on standing is due to the absorption of water by the tub from the butter. This is almost entirely prevented by making the inside of the tub impervious to water by covering it with paraffin. The trouble and loss from molds falls largely on the butter dealer, but the loss of weight in shipment affects the creamery.

In one experiment 12 unparaffined tubs, containing 766¼ pounds, lost 7¼ pounds in shipment. A similar lot of 12 paraffined tubs, containing 756 pounds of butter, lost in shipment only 1¼ pounds.

When butter is held in storage in unparaffined tubs the loss from shrinkage is very appreciable. It should be remembered that a paraffined tub will weigh 2 or 3 pounds less than a tub soaked in the ordinary way. Therefore, if the tubs are not actually weighed, the advantage gained by paraffining is likely to be lost by the creamery. The cost of paraffining is very slight when compared with the loss from molding and shrinkage.

If properly applied 2 or 3 ounces of paraffin should be sufficient to coat a 60-pound tub. A good grade of paraffin can be bought for 8 or 9 cents a pound.

Molds in Print Butter.

It is more difficult to prevent mold on prints wrapped in paper and packed in boxes, because the air can not be excluded as it can in tubs. The boxes may be protected from mold by paraffining. Liners should be stored and protected from dust, and cartons should be so paraffined that they will not absorb water.

Applying the Paraffin.

Paraffin should be hot enough to penetrate the wood slightly before it cools, otherwise it is likely to form a thick layer that will crack off. On the other hand, if it is too hot it will soak into the wood without filling the cracks. The proper temperature will depend somewhat on the method used, but is about 240 degrees F.

Paraffin may be applied by pouring a small amount of the hot wax into the tub and rotating the tub until the inner surface is covered. The more common way is to apply it with an ordinary flat paint brush, but this method is slow and it is difficult to secure a uniformly thin coat.

A NOTED FARMER.

Alfalfa Bill a Character of Oklahoma County.

William H. Murray, president of the Oklahoma constitutional convention and speaker of the first state legislative assembly, known familiarly as "Alfalfa Bill" and "Cocklebur Bill," neither of which gives him offense, was in retirement all last summer and fall at a "private sanitarium," says the Kansas City Star. He says he recovered his health and is now stronger than he has been for several years. Murray's private sanitarium is such a place as should bring health and content to any man. It is any one of innumerable spots that may be found on 1,200 acres of the finest land in the state.

Murray's sanitarium is his farm, which he loves more than politics, his home is the home of a pioneer, built of logs, with the native wilderness at its doorstep. Between two trees swings a hammock, fashioned of boards, the handiwork of "Alfalfa Bill," and there with the birds singing and the sun shining, the president of the constitutional convention loitered day after day with his books and his friends. He had been threatened with nervous breakdown.

What Murray learned from books came mostly from his own endeavor, as he sat alone at his fireside, or glanced at a thumbed volume as he walked the fields. He studied in that way as a boy. He strengthened and improved his mind by clinging tenaciously to books that at first he was unable to understand, and over which he pored because he did not understand them, but which he was determined to master. In that way he grappled with philosophy, political economy and history. In his library are worn volumes much talked about, but seldom read these days. Locke, pacon, Pope, Macauley and Greek and Roman classics. "Alfalfa Bill" has read them through and through.

"Alfalfa Bill" is the product of the big, open places of nature; his voice is pitched to be heard when the wind blows mightily in the trees, or to be caught among the hills. Naturally, there is some disturbance when he speaks in the streets of a town, or in buildings. Enough of outdoors and the soil clings to Murray to make him unconventional, and to cause men to say he is uncouth when measured by the fine distinctions of formal social usages. This, however, does not disturb the serenity of "Alfalfa Bill," who smiles, perhaps grins, when his attention is called to the fact that a statesman should wear a collar and a "biled" shirt and that both should be spotless.

Murray's manners and language gave offense to his critics in the constitutional convention and in the legislature, and perhaps they were not altogether unjust in some of the things they said. Friends who knew Murray at his true value besought him to make some concession to urban proprieties. It may be said that in the course of time there were indications that "Alfalfa Bill" had given some thought to what his friends had said.

Politics has been costly to Murray. He is a good farmer at home, but a poor one in Guthrie. Before he went to the constitutional convention he had equipped his farm with agricultural implements of all kinds, and in addition had a carpenter's kit and a farmer's blacksmith shop. Upon his return from the legislature he was unable to find even an ax. Neighbors had borrowed this and that and had forgotten to return them. "Alfalfa Bill" found his big crosscut saw six miles down the creek. When he entered state politics he had 300 hogs running in the open country, as they used to raise hogs in that part of Indian territory. The hogs fattened on mast, and it was the custom annually to round up hogs in a neighborhood and let each farmer brand his increase. During the last legislature one of these roundups was held, and "Alfalfa Bill," counting carefully, had just twenty-nine left out of his original 300. He had sold none. Luckily he had put up a big supply of meat at hog-killing time in the winter of 1907-08.

For Good Speaking Voice.

Don't contract the throat when speaking. Try to keep it free, the cords flexible and easy to manage. Don't forget that it is worth practicing in the privacy of one's room to learn the natural register, the tones in which the voice works best. By these exercises there is not the slightest danger of becoming declamatory. A declamatory style of conversation is a horror, but much will be gained if one tries the experiment of making a tone reach the next room without raising the pitch of the voice. This means deep breathing, chest expansion and head held erect. Without these three it is impossible to have a good speaking voice—a fact worth remembering.

TO REACH SOUTH

Will Show Small and Shiftless Southerners How to Improve.

MUCH PROMISE IN SCHEME

How One Man Demonstrates Agricultural Possibilities of That Section.

Washington, Dec. 28.—One of the most fascinating stories to come out of that camp of enthusiasts, the department of agriculture, is that relating how the one-mule farmers of the south are being transformed into two-mule farmers. It is a story rosy with promise and bound to be national in its effects. And it is one of the potent reasons for Mr. Taft's belief that in 1912 he will carry some of the southern states.

The major-general of this movement for the education of the farmers of the south is S. A. Knapp of Louisiana, himself worth a story a few columns in length. Knapp was an ordinarily prosperous individual in one of the middle western states when he happened to visit the great swamp belt facing the Gulf of Mexico and to perceive the possibilities there concealed. He bought an acre, drained it, devoted it to rice culture, and then found it worth at least $200 an acre in any man's money. Today he is a millionaire and his example in reclaiming swamps was so freely followed that he became convinced that the southern people needed nothing but a good example to take care of themselves.

Will Do It by Example.

At this point he and Secretary Wilson came together with the result that this rich and successful man agreed to devote some years of his life to the education of the one-mule farmer of the south, and to do it by example. He organized in the department of agriculture what he called the "Farmers' co-operative Demonstration work," and with it has been causing a revolution. He has sent agents through the south to show a few of the farmers in each community how to farm. It was often a hard struggle to induce them to try, because like many other people they thought they knew it all. But the inevitable effect, where one did adopt scientific methods, was to make him a marked man because of the size of his crop and the money he was making. And presently his example was followed by the neighbors and all became prosperous and highly disposed to think well of the Republican administration at Washington.

A Planter's Story.

Here is a short speech by an Alabama planter delivered at a public meeting in that state not long ago. There were many other speeches of like tenor, but this one is selected because of its brevity:

"I was born in a cotton field and have worked cotton on my farm for more than forty years. I thought no one could tell me anything about raising cotton. I had usually raised one-half a bale to the acre, and supposed that was all the cotton there was in the soil for one season. The demonstration agent came along and wanted me to try his plan on two acres. Not to be contrary, I agreed, but did not believe what he told me. However, I tried my best to do as he said, and at the end of the year had a bale and a half to the acre on the two acres worked his way, and a little over a third of a bale on the land worked my way. You could have knocked me down with a feather. This year I had a bale and a half on my whole farm. If you do not believe it I invite you to go down and see. Yes, sir, as a good cotton planter I am just one year old."

It Doesn't Pay.

In most of the southern states the average farmer works with one mule, and one of the first things the department agents try to teach them is that it does not pay to fool around in that way.

"We have to teach them," says Mr. Knapp, "that the earning capacity of a man on a farm is almost exactly in proportion to the number of mules or horses he can keep employed. This is startlingly true outside of rice, sugar cane and garden trucking. In North Dakota each farm worker has five horses, cultivates 155 acres, and earns $755 a year. In Iowa the average keeps four horses busy, tills 80 acres and earns $611 a year. In Alabama each farm laborer works three-fifths of a mule, tills 15 cows and earns $143 a year.

"Every step in our work in the south is a revelation and a surprise to the farmer. After we induce one to work a little land under scientific instruction he sees his name in the county paper as one of the farmers selected by the United States department of agriculture to conduct demonstration work. He receives instructions from Washington. He begins to be noticed by his fellow farmers. His better preparation of the soil pleases him. He is proud of planting the best seed and having the best cultivation. As the crop begins to show vigor and excellence his neighbors call attention to it, and finally when the demonstration agent calls a field meeting at his farm, the farmer begins to be impressed that he is a man of more consequence than he thought.

The Man Must Grow First.

"This man who was never noticed before has a meeting called at his farm. He concludes that he is a leader in reform. Immediately the brush begins to disappear from his fence corners, and the weeds from his fields. His yard fence is straightened, whitewash or paint goes upon the buildings, the team looks a little better and the dilapidated harness is renovated. Finally the crop is harvested and a report about it appears in the county papers. It produces a sensation. A meeting is called by the neighbors and the farmer is made chairman. He receives numerous inquiries about his crop and is invited to address a meeting at the county seat to tell how he did it.

"The man made a great crop, but the man grew faster than the crop. There can be no reform until the man begins to grow, and the only possible way for him to grow is by achievement—doing something of which he is proud. As soon as the man begins to grow he will work for every possible rural betterment, and the natural result is better people, better conditions for all and in the end a better country as a whole. We know this because the man I have described is now to be found all over the south, and the south is coming forward at a pace which means a new south in a few years—a south that will hold its own with any other section of the United States."

PREPARING FOR ALFALFA.

More People Know About It More They Want to Know.

Independent Farmer: The more people know about alfalfa the more they want to know. How and when to prepare the seed bed and when to sow are questions that are naturally uppermost in the minds of beginnesr. And it is true also that many who have had experience with alfalfa are open for instruction as to most approved methods. One or two things to be remembered at the outset, and it will be an easy matter to understand our favorite plan for starting the alfalfa crop under normal or average conditions in eastern Nebraska.

The alfalfa plant is necessarily an extremely delicate affair in its infancy, owing to the very minute size of the seed from which the plantlet springs. It is absolute in its requirement of surface moisture during the first ten days or two weeks of its existence. The second fact to be kept in mind is that weeds are the natural enemy of the alfalfa plant.

But weeds and moisture go hand in hand. Therefore our plans must be such as to combat the weeds and to conserve the moisture. Happily enough the weed killing process is right in line for saving the moisture of the soil. But it requires skill in the plannng as to time of sowing and as to manner of preparing the seed bed. The man who has ever planted an alfalfa seed in the soil knows that nature's combination of light, heat and moisture will bring a young plant into being on very short notice. The problem is how best to keep the plant growing with the least hindrance from weed growth, and with the fullest, possible moisture supply up to its requirements.

To plow the seed bed in early spring is a timely start for putting a field to alfalfa. Fall plowing might be all the more desirable if it could be arranged that way. A natural reservoir is thus opened up for catching the season's rainfall. Shortly following every good shower this seed bed should be gone over with the harrow, or perhaps in some cases run over lightly with the disc. This preserves a mulch, or fine dirt cover, which acts as a blanket in shutting off the loss of moisture into the atmosphere through the action of the sun and the winds. This must be kept up until the seed is finally put in the ground. If this programme has been faithfully carried out there need be no uneasiness about the supply of moisture being sufficient to start the plant into vigorous growth, and in making every seed grow that is possessed of vitality. This is the secret of getting a full stand; and of all crops a partial stand is most to be avoided with the alfalfa crop.

But to avoid the disastrous effects of weed growth is another question. To accomplish this end requires more of the same skillful work with the harrow or disc. We favor early spring plowing and continuous harrowing of the alfalfa seed bed as the only logical way of fighting the weed pest. The idea is to encourage weed growth by every trick or device possible. Get the tiny weed seeds up next the light and heat, and keep the moisture there to make them start quickly into life, and then put on the harrow or the disc and kill them "dead," and at the same time prepare the way for starting a new batch of weeds into action. Keep this up once in ten days or two weeks until along the latter part of July or early August, when it will be found the weeds have dwindled down to an unknown quantity. Then pick the first favorable opportunity, as presented by a nice shower of rain, and put on the seed. Don't put a nurse crop in, too; it acts as a weed crop, in taking up the moisture that should go to add to the strength of the alfalfa growth.

Under such conditions there is no question about getting a sure, full and vigorous stand of alfalfa at the very outset—one that will stay there.

Legal Amenities.

Several decades ago there lived in Charleston, W. Va., a judge noted for his boorish manners. A very finical lawyer whom he especially disliked was once trying a case before him, and all the while the barrister spoke the judge sat with his feet elevated on the railing in front of him hiding his face.

Exasperated by this the lawyer queried:

'May I ask which end of your honor I am to address?"

"Whichever you choose," drawled the judge.

"Well," was the retort, "I suppose there is as much law in one end as the other."

Ahead of the Game.

Byker—I attended a successful sleight-of-hand performance last night.

Pyker—So?

Hyker—Yes. I lent the conjurer a counterfeit dollar and he gave me back a good one.

GOBBLING LAND

School Land in Meade County Is Being Taken Rapidly.

LAWYERS GET THEIR SHARE

Decision of Attorney General Caused Quite a Commotion.

Fowler, Dec. 28.—The decision of Attorney General Jackson in regard to school land has caused quite a commotion in western Kansas, and Meade county is coming in for its share of the excitement. Scores of men both young and old have filed on quarters in various parts of the county and are putting up buildings. The lumber men are beginning to smile in a very pleasing manner as they send out load after load of lumber. The lawyers are also coming in for their share of the spoils and, although but few if any cases have come into court, yet a whole lot of legal advice is being obtained. There is little doubt but what this is a splendid thing for the country as it is bringing in new settlers and the large tracts of land are being broken up. New houses are being built for present needs and after six months, when the land will be appraised, more substantial residences will be erected for permanent occupancy.

H. Llewelyn Jones, a lawyer from Meade, was in Topeka last week and, judging from the following article, he brushed up against some of the newspaper men while there:

There are indicatoins that there will be little or no school land in western Kansas after March 1. It is being rapidly taken up by settlers who want to have homes of their own in Kansas.

Men and women by the hundreds are flocking to western Kansas counties and settling on this land. This is made possible by the ruling of the state auditor and attorney general that all of the school lands that have been under lease for five years and not re-valued are open to settlement, and that the leases are void.

"The people are over-running our county," said H. Llewelyn Jones, a lawyer of Meade, Kansas. "Every piece of school land has been settled on, sometimes by three or four and as high as ten people. I know of one section that now has ten claimants.

"All of these have come into the county within the past week, most of them since Sunday. They come in wagons, on horseback, in automobiles, and on foot. Just before I left a case was called to my attention where there is going to be trouble. One man went to a quarter section of school land, and settled on it. He dug the trenches for the foundation of his house and then went to Meade to file on his claim. It took him two days to make the round trip. When he returned he found that another man had laid a foundation in his trenches and was building a house of his own on the land."

MAINE WATERS YIELD PEARLS.

Old Trapper Finds Small Profit by Opening Bivalves.

Isle au Haut, Me.—The mountains look on Isle au Haut and Isle au Haut looks on the sea, and close up under the mountains and near down to the sea in a fishing hamlet called the Thoroughfare lives old Sol Hamilton, the man who first brought back foxes and striped raccoons and pearl-bearing mussels to the island.

The importations were made a long time ago—Sol says he did the work when William Henry Harrison was running for president in 1840—and since then the black foxes have degenerated from type and all pups have been born red, while the mussels have so far forgotten how to produce pearls worth carrying away. But the raccoons have grown fat and prospered while feeding on a marine diet and breathing fog, so that the last ruffed grouse and most of the domestic poultry have been exterminated from the town.

Hamilton is the only resident of Isle au Haut who has ever found a pearl in a mussel shell. He was so elated over his good fortune that he took the boat for Boston and spent two weeks and $60 in marketing his pearl for $18. The transaction did not pay as an investment, but it convinced old Sol that pearls in paying quantities were in Isle au Haut waters, and anybody who could work hard enough and long enough could get rich at pearl hunting.

Hamilton finds one or two pearls every year. Recently he discovered three pearls, one of which he sold for $30, and the other two being small and off-color brought $2.50 and eight dollars, respectively.

All He Asked.

The father of the girl looked at his caller.

"You are much older than my daughter," he said, "but you are a millionaire, and she seems to want you—so I suppose it's all right."

"Thank you," murmured the caller.

"But there's one thing I want you to promise me," the gray-haired father went on.

"And what is that?"

The old man's tone grew more serious.

"I want you to promise me that if I ever run for office you will carefully refrain from announcing that you intend to vote for me."

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, 300 more available for cultivation, wheat, barley, rye grow well without irrigation. Good hog houses and barns, unlimited supply wood and water. For further particulars, address,

REDLAND REALTY COMPANY, MONTROSE, COLORADO.

Good Business

WE CAN'T HELP IT. We sell you the celebrated H. & M. Brand Stock Saddles and Harness direct—no middleman, 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.

MORRIS & COMPANY SUPREME BRAND HAMS BACON LARD

—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.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY

HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.

NOTICE.—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

TRANSIT HOUSE

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

FINEST STOCKMEN'S HOTEL IN THE COUNTRY

Fine 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.

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. Write for catalog and price.

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS COMPANY, 865 Mill Street. Kansas City, Mo.

H. O. SIDENFADEN

Undertaker and Embalmer

With Lady Attendant

Both Phones 325 211-13-15 North 10th St

Advertise in "The Journal."