

STEERS SLOWER SALE

WEAKER PULSE OF TRADE TRACABLE TO HEAVY RECEIPTS AT OTHER CENTERS.

FEW NATIVE BEEVES OFFERED

Ranger Contingent Shy On Toppy Stuff—Cows and Heifers Slow, but Generally Steady—Stockers About Steady.

It was not lively going in the cattle alleys this morning. This was the result of general rather than local conditions, the trade here, in some measure at least, reflecting the slow and weak tone prevalent at the other markets. It was simply a case of a few days' rest at the leading centers. Chicago and Kansas City reported 37,000 and 30,000, respectively, and Omaha and St. Louis were both well stocked. Locally receipts were on the moderate order and fell short of the run for the opening day last week and the corresponding day a year ago.

Good to choice feeding steers are quotable at \$5.25@5.50; medium to good grades, \$4.50@5.00; good fancy stock steers, \$4.50@5.00; common to fair stock steers, \$4.25@4.75; stock heifers, fair to good, \$3.65@4.00; stock cows, \$2.85@3.40; stock calves, \$3.75@5.25.

Stockers and Feeders.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists various stocker and feeder prices for different grades and quantities.

Yearlings and Calves.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists yearling and calf prices.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists dressed beef and shipping steer prices.

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

The opening session of the week was only moderate. General run of quality was only fair. Packers started out to buy cattle lower, which had a tendency to make the market rather slow. Early bids were a little lower, but commission men held on for steady prices. When the two factions got together prices were about steady after a slow opening week. The bulk of the offerings were of odds and ends. Very little corned stock of any description was on offer. Mixed yearling heifers and steers continue scarce. Western cows and heifers were in small quota today, and prices were quoted fully steady with last week. There was no noticeable change in the bull market. All grades sold steady. Calves sold readily at steady prices. Top vealers going at \$7.75.

Heifers.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists heifer prices.

Cows.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists cow prices.

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET.

Today's cash values: Receipts: wheat, 15 cars; corn, 27 cars; oats, 2 cars.

Wheat.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists wheat prices.

Corn.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists corn prices.

Oats.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists oat prices.

Veal Calves.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists veal calf prices.

HOGS MOSTLY STEADY

LITTLE CHANGE SHOWN IN GENERAL LEVEL OF PRICES—TRADE FAIRLY BRISK.

WEAK SPOTS ON LIGHT MIXED

Moderate Supply Made Up Largely of Light and Heavy Mixed Drovers Which Sold in Narrow Spread.

Saturday's average price level was well maintained in the live pork trade. Receipts at this point were moderate but combined supply at the leading markets, 69,000, was 17,000 head in excess of the total for the opening day last week and was almost double the run for the corresponding day a year ago. Right at the opening packers put forth a little effort to establish a cheaper schedule, especially for light mixed droves, and there were occasional spots quoted a nickel lower on this class, but as the session progressed the feeling became firmer and the bulk of the day's crop was marketed at prices in substantially the same notches as on the previous session. There was a moderately active tone to the trading and everything was disposed of before the noon whistles blew. Quality of the offerings was generally described as fair and more uniform than on the closing days of last week. Light mixed and mixed heavy packing grades formed the bulk of the supply. There were a few lots of light lights but they were not as numerous as on Saturday when this class came in for considerable discrimination and likewise an uneven decline. Neither was there a large showing of good butcher hogs and the result was that bulk of sales for the day were made within a very narrow range. The top was \$6.52 1/2. Pigs were comparatively scarce and found outlet generally at prices even with the cheaper level established Saturday, \$4.50@4.75 taking the general run of such stuff.

Prices ranged from \$5.75@6.52 1/2, with the bulk selling at \$5.50@6.45. The bulk Saturday sold at \$5.25@5.50, a week ago at \$6.30@6.45, a month ago at \$6.45@6.65, a year ago at \$8.30@8.50, two years ago at \$7.50@7.70, three years ago at \$5.50@5.70, and four years ago at \$5.40@5.45.

Heavy and Mixed—100 lbs. and Upward.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists heavy and mixed hog prices.

Range of Hog Prices.

Table with columns: This Week, Last Week. Lists range of hog prices.

QUARANTINE DIVISION.

Fourteen cars, ten loads of steers and four of cows and heifers, made up the supply in the Southern division of the cards today. Like in the native side steers ruled dull with a weaker tendency, while she stuff got away in fair season at steady prices. Cows and heifers sold in a range of \$3.90@4.35.

Heifers.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists heifer prices.

Packers' Cattle Purchases.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists packers' cattle purchases.

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Today's cash values: Receipts: wheat, 15 cars; corn, 27 cars; oats, 2 cars.

Wheat.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists wheat prices.

Corn.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists corn prices.

Oats.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists oat prices.

Veal Calves.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists veal calf prices.

The blue ink is made from German or Canadian cobalt. The black ink from Niagara Falls acetylene gas smoke, and most of the green ink is green color mixed in white zinc sulphide, made in Germany. The red color in the seal is imported from Central America.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

Today's Receipts. Cattle, Hogs, Sheep.

Receipts from Jan. 1 to Date. The following table shows the local receipts from January 1, 1911, and receipts for the corresponding time in 1910:

Table with columns: 1911, 1910, Dec., Inc. Lists receipts from Jan 1 to date.

Live Stock in Sight.

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

Table with columns: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep. Lists live stock in sight.

Receipts by Cars.

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

Table with columns: C. B. & Q., West, East, Grand Western, St. Joseph & Grand Island, A. T. & S. F. Lists receipts by cars.

WHOLESALE BEEF PRICES.

Following are today's wholesale prices for beef cuts as given out by Swift & Company:

Table with columns: Dressed Beef, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3. Lists wholesale beef prices.

NAME BRENNAN'S SUCCESSOR

W. E. Renfro, of Chicago, Here to Take Management of Plant.

W. E. Renfro, of Chicago, has been named to succeed James T. Brennan as general manager of the local plant of the Hammond Packing company.

KILLING FROST LAST NIGHT

Temperature Drops to Below the Freezing Point Here.

Old Jack Frost, forerunner of hoary old winter, visited St. Joseph and vicinity last night and left his trademark of white on the city. It was a real killing frost, the first of the season. Twice last week, however, there were light frosts, more noticeable on the farms than in the city. The higher ground, Corn is well matured in this locality and the frost did no appreciable damage except to late garden truck. The temperature yesterday was drawn into the cloud, weather bureau, dropped to 34 degrees, or two degrees below the freezing point. Frost is again predicted for tonight.

Feathers as a Fertilizer

Farmer Makes Discovery Which Has Proven to Be of Great Value.

A short time ago I happened to stop at the home of a huckster. I incidentally began to talk about the value of different kinds of manures. He said: 'You can talk about manure and sheep manure, but I've got something that's got them all beaten.' Of course I was anxious to find out what it was, and it developed that it was feathers, says a writer in an exchange.

LAND REGISTRATION ENDS

More Than 53,000 Persons Apply For Government Tracts.

Gregory, S. D., Oct. 23.—At midnight Saturday night the time had expired in which registrations could be made for land in the Rosebud and Pine Ridge Indian reservations. The total registration at the four points is divided as follows: Gregory, 23,125; Deadwood, 14,412; Chamberlain, 10,678; and Rapid City, 5,112. Total, 53,327.

ST. JOSEPH HAY MARKET.

Local Quotations Corrected to Date by Local Dealers.

Table with columns: Options, Open, High, Low, Close. Lists St. Joseph hay market.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The following Chicago board of trade quotations are furnished by T. P. Gordon, 1005-1008 New Corby-Forsce Building, St. Joseph, Mo.

Table with columns: WHEAT, CORN, OATS, PORK, LARD, RIBS. Lists grain and provisions.

STATE'S FUR INDUSTRY

PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR TRAPPERS MARKET PRODUCT WORTH \$133,156 IN 1910.

STATEMENT LABOR BUREAU

State's Fur-Bearing Animals Include the Mink, Raccoon, Skunk, Opossum, Fox, Wolf, Otter and Many Others.

Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 23.—A Missouri industry which has given considerable attention in a bulletin soon to be issued by Labor Commissioner Austin W. Biggs, is that pertaining to the trapping of fur-bearing animals and the marketing of the fur.

From advance sheets of his bulletin, which will appear in full in the 1911 Red Book, it is found that the professional trappers, as well as the amateur boys who work at the business on Saturday's, in order to earn his spending money, had an unusually prosperous year in 1910, this statement being based on preliminary figures collected by the bureau.

There were trapped and taken to market in Missouri, in the year mentioned, 532,787 pounds of furs, valued at \$133,156, an increase over 1909 of something like 12,900 pounds. While this aggregate valuation is not large, as compared with many of Missouri's other immense productions, yet it nearly equals the combined value of the surplus shipments of barley, millet, cane seed, and alfalfa for the state for the year in question.

While there are many trappers in the state who make this a business, yet it is estimated that the greater part of this vast production comes from men and boys who work this as a side line a few weeks during the winter months.

McDonald County Leads.

In the production of furs McDonald county comes first with a yield of 2,586 pounds. Then follows Saline with 2,573; Pettit with 2,295; Randolph with 12,917; Cass with 11,857; the smallest yield from any county being about 1,000 pounds.

Missouri's fur-bearing animals consist, for the most part, of the mink, raccoon, skunk, opossum, muskrat, fox, wolf, wild cat, civet and otter, although the mink, raccoon, skunk and opossum produce the most valuable catch, with the lowly opossum far in the lead, as far as total number of pounds are concerned, while the tender succulent fur-bearing animals, properly cooked, and flanked by the appetizing, home grown, sweet potato, made many a savory meal for the hungry Missourians.

Whichever list, the fur of the mink brought the highest price, ranging from \$6.00, for the large, dark kind, to \$1.00 for the small, inferior skin. In point of value of production and value of Missouri furs.

PIMBLEY PAINT AND GLASS CO.

213 South Sixth street, St. Joseph, Mo.

CREATED LAND IN LITIGATION

Farmers and Land Company in Supreme Court Over Title to Soil.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 23.—The capricious conduct of the Missouri river is responsible for a big lawsuit that is up for a time in federal court here. The case involves the ownership of a large tract of land in Dakota county, Nebraska. The plaintiff is the S. B. Land company of Sioux City and the defendants are John and Thomas Gribble, Jacob and William Rummel, John Betts, Horace Tuttle, Albert Roost and Edward Tuncliffe, all of Dakota county.

The defendants had filed a demurrer to the amended petition claiming that admitting what was alleged in that document to be true, the facts did not constitute a cause of action on that side of the soil that had been tried later of the facts as presented by both sides.

Between the years 1858 and 1876 the Missouri encroached on the Dakota side until it had taken a lot of farm land in Union county, Dakota, to that owned by the defendants. Under the law of accretions, they declare, this accretion of the broad acreage became their property. During the next six years, according to the plaintiff's petition the river changed again slowly, and transferred back to the Dakota side the soil that had previously been taken away. At this time the Sioux City land company purchased it.

It is content, however, with the new channel it had cut out, the river later went on a rampage, and when it was all over the land was safely back on the Nebraska side again. The plaintiff claims that as this last transfer was by evulsion, that is, by sudden plucking out of the land from South Dakota and placing it in Nebraska, title still remains in the Dakota. The defendants say that this change, like the previous ones, was gradual. If as claimed by plaintiff the land goes to it as asserted by defendants, the land belongs to them.

AMUSEMENTS.

At the Tonicium, Monday, October 23.—The tonic opera hit, 'The Choccolate Soldier.'

At the Lyceum—Tonight and Wednesday night, 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.' Thursday, Friday and Saturday night and Saturday matinee, 'The Whole Damn Family.'

WEATHER FORECAST.

For Missouri and Iowa: Fair to light with fog; Tuesday probably increasing cloudiness.

Kansas and Nebraska: Fair and warmer tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness.

STEADY MUTTON DEAL

SCARCITY OF FAT STOCK IN DAYS' MARKETING HELDS PRICES UP WELL.

FEEDER OUTLET IS GOOD

Country Buyers Put Up a Good Call for Thin Stock—Best Fat Lambs Sell at \$5.75.

The opening day of the week brought out a moderately liberal supply of sheep and lambs at the five markets. Total marketings amounted to around 139,900, which compared with the same day a week ago shows a decrease of approximately \$900, but is 4400 more than received for the corresponding day a year ago. Locally estimates called for 3900 and about that many showed up, consisting of 11 cars of range lambs and a deck of mixed natives. Quality was nothing to brag of, the range lamb delegation carrying a goodly percentage of light trashy lambs designated as feeders, and it was plainly apparent that the scarcity of good mutton was all that prevented packers from cheapening cost materially. Outside markets reported openings weak and lower generally, and as a result indications at the start were that fat lambs and sheep were in for a drubbing but after buyers had made an excursion through the pens and compared salesmen's claims of a scarcity of fat material, competition became rather spirited and early offers of low or rates were quickly retracted to the sheep of the 'has been' and negotiations from 10 o'clock on were at steady rates. Trade developed a fair amount of activity after movement got started and clearing of fat mutton supply was accomplished within the morning hours at steady prices, as compared with values in force at last week's close. Best lambs sold at \$5.75 with several lots down to \$5.70. Ewes, what few were on offer, changed hands generally at \$3.15@3.25.

WISCONSIN BEEF PRICES.

Following are today's wholesale prices for beef cuts as given out by Swift & Company:

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STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

City Office—Rooms 2 and 3, Koch Building, corner Sixth and Edmond streets.

The St. Joseph Journal Publishing Co., Publishers.

W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager.

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

Printed at the Plant in St. Joseph, Mo., Second Class Matter, September 3, 1897.

Subscription Rates table with columns for rate and amount.

Advertisement text regarding stock commission and advertising rates.

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

Special 25 per cent commission allowed postmasters who are authorized to take subscriptions.

COLORADO BUYING FEW LAMBS.

G. W. Ballantine, vice president and general manager of the Denver Union Stock Yards Co., Denver, Colo., was a visitor at Chicago, says the Live Stock Reporter, and stated that Northern Colorado was taking hold of feeder sheep and lambs very slowly.

"Northern Colorado has a very short crop of hay, which, along with the prospectively high price of corn, makes it imperative that some stock be laid in the feed lots at lower prices than recent years," said Mr. Ballantine.

"That part of Colorado which lies on the western slope never had a better hay crop and grazing conditions were never more favorable. On the other hand, eastern Colorado has been hit hard by the drought. From the western slope country shipments of cattle will fall 20 to 40 per cent under last year.

"Northern Colorado has a very good crop of beets. There will probably be about as many cattle fed as last year, when fewer were handled at the sugar factories than for several years previous."

SHOULD EXIST UNCLE SAM.

Forty per cent of the population of the United States consists of farmers or of denizens of towns having less than 2,500 inhabitants, and a large proportion of those people are farmers, a matter of common knowledge, and yet but 6 per cent of the total expenses of the federal government is expended upon service of direct and immediate benefit to the farmers, says the St. Joseph Gazette.

It is time that the federal government took an immediate and direct interest and part in the development of the highways. That the government has the constitutional right was demonstrated over a hundred years ago. At that time and until the advent of the railroads the government had done much to develop interstate highways and was upon the high road toward doing much more when the railroads were introduced into the industrial life of the nation and from that time on it became the policy of the government to subsidize the railroads and neglect the ordinary highways.

This government has donated nearly 200,000,000 acres of public land to railroads and has besides donated large sums of money at different times. A railroad is nothing more nor less than a public highway with fixed charges for using.

As having a bearing upon the discussion of the right of the government to help build roads it is worth reminding our readers that it is the settled policy of the government to drain-swamp lands and furnish water for desert and semi-desert tracts. Besides, the government is expending \$275,000,000 upon one canal project. There is plenty to warrant the farmers making demands upon the national treasury for help at highway building, and they ought not to be slow about asserting themselves.

The South Australian cabinet has appropriated \$25,000 toward the Mawson Antarctic expedition.

WHY CHILDREN TELL STORIES

Egotism and Vanity Are Chief Causes of Falsehood and Habit is Difficult One to Cure.

Boston.—How lying children can be cured and the habit prevented was told by Rev. Robert Swickerath, S. J., professor of pedagogy in Holy Cross college, in one of ten lectures he delivered before the Catholic teachers' institute which closed recently at Boston college.

"Lies must not be taken either too lightly or too seriously," he said, "but every means must be taken by educators to cure them."

Prevention he regards as more important than the retreating, yet in every case lying will crop out from time to time, requiring the utmost care, prudence, vigilance and tact of the best teachers. Said he: "Lying should be prevented by prudence and tact and by systematic treatment of children. If a child has caused any disturbance and the teacher, especially one who is known to inflict invariable severe punishments, angrily charges him with the offense, the child will usually deny the deed in sheer excitement. One lie leads to another."

"A teacher as a rule should not immediately insist on arguing the case but await a better opportunity, until the child has calmed down. A teacher who is generally sympathetic, patient, judicious in inquiries, reasonable in punishment, will seldom be told a lie."

"It is much more difficult to assign general remedies for the cure of the habit of lying. Here, as in other cases, a specific remedy is needed. It is important to know that the lies are different according to the source from which they flow."

"The most common of all lies is that arising from sheer egotism. Lies are used to shield one from censure and punishment as the umbrella is employed to protect one from rain and hail. Sometimes the source is vanity; children boast at times even of wickedness, to appear bold before comrades."

"It is certain that some given to lying, when once thoroughly aware of the disgracefulness of this habit, conceived such a horror against it that they became disgusted with everything dishonest and developed characters known for uprightness and honesty."

HAREMS ARE FEW IN TURKEY

Mistaken Idea That Each Husband Takes Advantage of Plural Marriages—Polygamy is Rare.

Constantinople.—There exists in Europe and America a mistaken notion that almost every married Turk has several wives, that he is at liberty to marry as many times as he likes, and that it is for him just as easy to divorce a wife as to change an overcoat. Polygamy in Turkey is the exception, and not the rule, the majority of the Osmanli having but one wife. In the metropolis itself polygamy does not amount to five per cent. It is rarely met with in other big centers of the Ottoman empire, save among the richest and most powerful functionaries, and even then plurality of wives is an exception.

The legal number of wives is four. Only the padishah and caliph is allowed to have more, being a person beyond and above limitations and restrictions of that kind. The prophet Mohammed had seven wives, and Ali, the fourth in the succession of the caliphate, had nine.

One of the chief causes of the plurality of wives being so rare among the Turks is that, while the prophet and the Koran permit the faithful worshippers of Islam to marry four wives, they also provide strict injunctions of a religious and ethical nature, which every Muslim must adhere to if he doesn't want to be excommunicated from the fold of orthodox Islamism. Thus, a Turk who is desirous of contracting a second marriage is bound by an explicit law to provide for his new life companion a separate dwelling place, in every respect similar to that of his first wife, as well as an equal number of slaves and servants.

FAMOUS OLD HOTEL IS SOLD

Star and Garter of Georgian Days No Longer Paying Venture—Be Converted Into Modern Inn.

London.—The famous old Star and Garter hotel at Richmond, where lords and ladies of the olden times danced and made merry, was sold a few days ago for \$30,000.

This hotel was the magnet of fashion from the time that Lady Betty, guided to it by her link boys, met there the beaux of Georgian days, until the coming of the automobile made the distance between it and London so short that persons went to hotels further afield and forced the proprietors to close the doors.

The new purchasers, however, believe that, converting it into a modern hotel, they will be able to renew its prosperity by catering to those who wish to be near enough to London to reach the city in a short time and yet be "far from the madding crowd."

PUZZLE FOR ANIMAL KEEPERS

"Man-Shy" Birds More Difficult to Keep Alive Than Any Other Kind—Other Problems.

London.—Problems that have to be faced in keeping alive the animals at the Zoological society's gardens formed the subject of a most interesting address given at the Royal institution by Dr. P. S. Mitchell, secretary of the society.

Two great dangers that confronted wild animals in freedom, he said, did not exist at the zoo—death at the hands of other wild animals and starvation.

A curious feature was the heavy mortality among British birds in captivity. It was heavier than that of birds from distant lands. Explorers in those lands described the complete absence of shyness in birds and animals. It was not so with English birds and animals for in inhabited countries the only chance a wild animal had of life was to be "man-shy."

English birds and animals had therefore acquired this "intolerance of man." That was why they took so long to get used to keepers and visitors, and why the mortality was so heavy.

Another difficulty was the change of diet. Take the gorilla, for instance. They had until lately given high prices for gorillas, so the hunters caught them, got a small stock of native food and rushed them to England. Here the native food was exhausted and the change of diet had bad results.

This was the reason that the zoo decided not to be in the market for gorillas until they had been in captivity for some time and grown used to "civilized food."

The food question with lions and tigers was not difficult. They had been able to get fresh food for them easily, but since the motor car had displaced the horse it was becoming difficult. He supposed they would have to teach them to feed on punctured motor tires.

Zoo fleas were mentioned. The British flea, according to Charles Rothschild, a great authority on fleas, drove off from the animals their own fleas and took their places, so that Mr. Rothschild, as a collector of fleas, found that the gardens furnished him with no new species.

PLATINUM RISES \$10 OUNCE

Hard Variety is Quoted in Maiden Lane at \$43 and Soft at \$41—More Costly Than Gold.

New York.—Platinum, which now is far more costly than gold, has been advancing rapidly in price in the last few weeks. It is quoted in Maiden lane at \$43 an ounce for the hard platinum and \$41 an ounce for the soft metal. These are the highest prices ever reached and indicate an advance of about \$10 an ounce in the last six months.

The upward movement in platinum was nearly equal several years ago. In 1905 pure platinum was selling at \$18.50, with only a languid demand. Early in 1906 the sales began to increase and prices steadily advanced until in December of that year pure platinum was selling at \$38 an ounce and hard platinum touched \$40. Then a decline started and continued until 1908, when the price was down to less than \$20 an ounce. The present upward movement started soon afterward.

The production of platinum in this country is small, for all that is obtained comes as a by-product in working the gold placers of California and Oregon. The chief source of supply is the Ural mountains in Russia, but some is also obtained from South America and Canada.

WOMAN ONLY IS PERFECTION

Eight Times as Many Males as Females Color Blind, Declares Prof. Wilson of Columbia.

Boston.—Prof. Edmund Beecher Wilson of the department of biology at Columbia university delivered a lecture before the Society of Arts. In the talk these points stood out: "Man is hybrid. Only woman is complete, in harmony with creation. Far more, a man is likely to inherit some serious illia color blindness."

Professor Wilson handed this little conundrum to his audience: "Color blindness is a sex limited affection. Eight times as many men as women are color blind. A man may inherit color blindness from one of his parents, but it takes two to transmit it to a daughter."

"If a color blind man marries a woman not color blind all their grandsons will be color blind, but their granddaughters will be able to tell green from yellow and will not be color blind. The daughters will escape color blindness, but their sons will see no difference between the colors of a crow and a parrot. The daughters of these sons will have a complete color sense."

GOES TO SEA IN TENT ON SHIP.

New York.—Unique in the history of steamship accommodations are those provided for James M. Neilson, an English traveler and hunter, who is sailing for Florida on the coastwise liner St. Louis. When he arrived here from London he found all the staterooms on the St. Louis engaged. Accordingly he asked permission to rig up a tent, part of his hunting outfit, on the hurricane deck of the vessel.

"I am a believer in fresh air—oceans of it," he told the captain, "and I expect to get my fill between New York and Florida."

HINTS TO THE HANDICAPPED

Writer in Atlantic Monthly Tells Them How They May Make Best of Life.

Grow up as fast as you can. Cultivate the widest interest you can, and cherish all your friends. Cultivate some artistic talent, for you will find it the most durable of satisfactions, and perhaps one of the surest means of livelihood as well. Achievement is, of course, on the knees of the gods; but you will at least have the thrill of trial, and, after all, not to try is to fail. Taking your disabilities for granted, and assuming constantly that they are being taken for granted, make your social intercourse as broad and as constant as possible. Do not take the world too seriously, nor let too many social conventions oppress you. Keep sweet your sense of humor, and above all do not let any morbid feelings of inferiority creep into your soul. You will find yourself sensitive enough to the sympathy of others, and if you do not find persons who like you and are willing to meet you more than half way, it will be because you have let your disability narrow your vision and shrink up your soul. It will be really your own fault, and not that of your circumstances. In a word, keep looking outward; look out eagerly for those things that interest you, for persons who will interest you and be friends with you, for new interests and for opportunities to express yourself.—Atlantic Monthly.

CANNIBALS WHO CHEW GUM

Traveler Finds the Seris Kindly and Affectionate and Quite Without Deadly Weapons.

Though it seems rather a pity to shatter romantic illusions and myths in a world from which romance of that kind, anyway, is fading rapidly, yet it must be said that there are only two old, useless rifles in the hands of the tribe, and at the time of our visit only two bows and a couple of quivers full of arrows, not one of which was headed. And now they haven't those, for we bought them for souvenirs.

Among themselves, at any rate, however they may have behaved to strangers in the past, the Seris were as kindly and even affectionate a lot of people as I have ever had the good fortune to encounter. Never did we see a mother or father slap a child. Never was anger displayed or irritation. They were continually sharing with each other the little gifts we made them. Really, you know, when you see a group of alleged cannibals sharing chewing-gum (the first they had ever tasted) from month to month and enjoying themselves hugely, respect for travelers' tales of blood and thunder goes down a peg or two.—Michael Williams in Outing.

LESSONS IN ETIQUETTE.

Those who have dined in restaurants or hotels habitually will find that they have fallen into many unpleasant little ways, permissible possibly toward a handmaid, but not toward a hostess. They feel that they have the privilege both to criticize openly and to imply criticism either of the food itself or of the way in which it is served. Women who cherish the ambition of making poor, forlorn habits of hotels happy with "home cooking" have their hopes dashed by this ungracious habit. Let those, too, who have fallen into the habit of dipping a spoon or fork into a glass of water and then wiping it on a napkin before using it beware of those moments when they become deeply absorbed in conversation at the house of a friend or even at the home table. Could any habit be more insulting to a hostess?—Harper's Bazar.

A STUPID HUNTER.

Returning from two months spent on a ranch he was telling a story of hunting in the hills with an Englishman.

"All of us were out hunting one day," said he, "and the Englishman shot at everything that moved. If the wind carried a cloud of dust upward, you could depend on its lushing up to shoot at it. So it happened that he narrowly missed shooting a young woman, who, with her husband, was visiting on the ranch. When our party returned the husband, boiling angry, approached the Englishman and said: "Look here, you damned stupid ass, you missed shooting my wife by an inch."

NAILS IN HARD WOOD.

It will be found almost impossible to drive thin steel nails into hard wood, for the moment you hit them hard enough to puncture the wood they bend over on themselves. Many people employ the use of a small gimlet to bore the hole destined to hold the nail, and few people know that if yellow soap is rubbed on the nail it can be driven in the hardest wood with ease.

This trick was learned by a carpenter, who discovered it accidentally. Now whenever he is working with hard wood he keeps a cake of soap near by and sticks it full of nails, using them as he needs them.

He also has a deep hole cut in the handle of his favorite hammer and keeps it filled with soap in which to stick the nails if the cake of soap is not conveniently near.

WISE TIGHTWAD IS BEATEN

How "Percy Chambers" Thought He Was Getting the Best of Railroad, But He Was Not.

Chicago.—This is the story of a tightwad beaten at his own game. The tightwad, a Chicagoan, who will be known here as Percy Chambers, because that is not his name, was in St. Joe, Mo., recently, and wanted to go to Salt Lake on a business trip, but he hated to pay out \$30.50, which was the advertised rate for the round trip. So Percy hunted up a friend who was in town with a theatrical company bound for Denver.

"Joe, will you smuggle me to Denver on your company ticket?" he asked.

"Well, it's up to you," said Joe. "My ticket calls for eighteen fares and we have our own sleeper. If you can smuggle yourself into a berth so you won't be counted by the conductor, all right; I'll furnish the berth, but if he finds you, you've got to pay."

That satisfactorily arranged, Percy gayly brought his suitcase to the car on the night of departure, boarded it and succeeded in getting past the argus-eyed conductor safely. When he set foot in Denver he sighed a sigh of joy at having saved so much money.

"Not only am I ahead of the game to the amount of the fare to Denver," he said to himself, "but I saved the sleeper fare, which is several bucks to the good."

Then he went out and purchased a ticket to Salt Lake. This cost him \$18 and he groaned in spirit but paid. When he arrived in Salt Lake and transacted his business he went to the station to buy his return ticket to St. Joe.

"One ticket to St. Joe," said he. The clerk made it out, stamped it and threw it before him.

"Thirty dollars, please." "What?" gasped Percy. "Why, the round trip fare is only \$30.50."

"Sure," was the response. "That's the summer tourist rate, just 50 cents higher than the one way."

Percy said. Then he went back to his hotel and figured it out:

Table showing fare calculations: One free ride St. Joe to Denver, \$0.00; Denver to Salt Lake, \$18.00; Salt Lake to St. Joe, \$30.00; Total, \$48.00.

FAT MAN BITES HIS OWN TOE

Wins Wager From Friend, But Goes to Hospital With Dislocated Hip—Saw Baby Do the Trick.

Philadelphia.—It will be a good while before Charlie Bacon again boasts of his ability or tries to win a bet by his athletic prowess. Charlie is in a hospital for this reason, and he has learned a lesson that will last a long time. He tips the scales at the 250 mark, but always has been so careful of his physical condition that he has been able to do stunts of which many a lighter man might feel proud.

He watched his friend Ben Kearns' newest baby put its big toe in its mouth and boasted that he could do the same. Ben bet him \$20, all his small change, that he couldn't, and Bacon tried the trick. He succeeded, but there was a snap and the big fellow fainted in pain.

When a doctor arrived he found that Bacon had dislocated his right hip and sent him to a hospital.

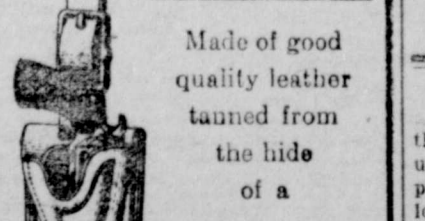
BEST HE COULD DO.

When Ralph Delmore, who was assisting in staging "The Confession," was giving instructions one day to the actors as to what they should wear during the snow storm in the first act, he said: "I want every one to wear their heaviest overcoats during this scene, as it is supposed to be the coldest night in twenty years. Now, don't forget this." Mr. Delmore repeated this order several times to impress it on the minds of the actors, when one of them, undoubtedly new to the stage and who had no lines at all to speak, approached him. "I have no overcoat, Mr. Delmore, but suppose I wear my heavy flannel underwear?"—Kansas City Star.

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### A Change of Heart

By Estelle Tracy

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"You don't play the game fair, Catherine." Barry Churchill looked down with frowning impatience at the fair girl who sat idly tracing fantastic patterns in the white sand at her feet. She waited to give a final embellishment before raising dark eyes that held a look of quiet amusement in their depths.

"Oh, I don't know, Barry," she replied. "It really isn't my fault that you insist on repeating that tiresome question at regular intervals never more than six weeks apart, nor am I to blame that I can't give you the answer you desire me to give. So just where I break any of the rules of the 'game' as you choose to call this summer friendship of ours, I am at a loss to understand." With a light shrug of her shoulders, Catherine Hollister rose to her feet and opened the gay little parasol.

"Granting that," returned her companion quietly, "still you might at least give a reason for your continual refusal. Why won't you marry me, Catherine?" he insisted as he took the parasol from her hands.

The girl's face flushed deeply at his touch, but her voice was even as she replied. "I have given you my woman's reason before and to all intents and purposes it proved wholly inadequate, so why bother to repeat it? I might add, though, what I have refrained from saying heretofore out of a kind consideration for your feelings—"

"And that is?" the man inquired.

"That you aren't at all the sort of man I would care to marry," she continued.

The man gave a laugh that was intended to be careless but his face whitened at her words. "If your distaste is engendered by any one particular shortcoming that I might change," he began somewhat sarcastically.

"It isn't," the girl broke in abruptly. "You are you and I am I," she said, "and any attempt to weld two such natures into one harmonious whole



Sat by Her Open Window.

would result in inevitable disaster, so why talk about it further?" And she dismissed the matter with a little impatient gesture of her hands that was meant to express finality.

Together they walked along the beach in silence, the man with grave face and set lips, the girl carelessly swinging along beside him. She had removed her wide-brimmed hat and the cool evening wind blew the soft hair around her face. The man felt a tightening sensation in his throat as he looked at her and every line and curve of face and figure was stamped indelibly on his remembrance.

With all her winsomeness there was yet an unapproachableness about Catherine Hollister that kept most men at a distance, and it was a hint of mockery that ever flickered in half-tantalizing eyes that had kept Barry Churchill from revealing the whole strength and tenderness of a passion that had touched the very depths of his self-contained nature. Like a wall his cold restraint and pride rose between himself and the girl until her very soul cried out against it.

That night she sat by her open window looking out over the storm-swept expanse of ocean that had been so placid a few hours before. Her eyes were wide and her heart was filled with a tumultuous pain that all her calm reasoning could not still.

"Why can't he be more warmly human?" she said fiercely to herself as she rose and began to take down heavy braids of gold that were coiled around her head.

"You're a perfect goose," she said to the girlish reflection in the glass. "To think of you, Catherine Hollister, accustomed all your spoiled life to a perfect excess of love and tenderness, dreaming of marrying Barry Churchill! Why, his proud indifference and self-centered affection would break your hungry little heart into a thousand fragments in less than a month and he would never dream that he had been the cause of it!" With a laugh that was half a sob she turned down the light and slipped downstairs to her sister's room.

Opening the door softly, she peeped in. "Hello Cathie," exclaimed her sister's husband. "Come in and join our happy circle."

"Can't," returned Catherine. "I thought Madge said you were going to be away tonight or I wouldn't have ventured down. I'm lonesome and want to borrow the baby if she isn't asleep."

"Not by a whole lot, she isn't," returned the fond parent as he turned to a silk-lined crib that held the jewel of the household.

"Here Dolly Dimple," he said as he lifted a crowing bundle of soft muslin and lace from its depths. "Go comfort the lonely heart of this spinster aunt of yours while I enjoy my book and pipe in peace for half an hour."

As he laid the baby in the girl's outstretched arms, he gave one of her long braids a gentle twask. "Why don't you marry Barry and settle down to a happy home life of your own?" he asked, teasingly.

"Why should I, when I can borrow all his joys and save myself its sorrows?" she retorted laughingly.

As she stepped out into the hall, the entrance door was hurriedly opened and the tall, coated figure of Barry Churchill confronted her.

"Where's Jack, Mrs. Weston?" he began breathlessly, his eyes blinded for the moment by the bright light of the room.

"Oh, I beg your pardon," he exclaimed quickly, as he discovered the identity of the slender figure. "Madonna," he breathed, as he looked down at the lovely vision, and a warmth and tenderness such as Catherine had not dreamed his nature capable of came into his face.

When he spoke again, after a long, tense moment, his voice was quiet and unmoved as ever. "I want to see Jack a moment," he explained. "There's a vessel struck the cliffs and I think we can do the poor fellows some good."

With flushed cheeks and holding the baby more closely in her arms, Catherine led the way into the little sitting room. A few minutes later both men were hurrying down the beach toward the scene of the wreck while the two women, counting long weary hours, waited fearfully for their return.

Shortly after midnight heavy tramping on the stone walk caused both women to spring to their feet. As the door opened and Catherine recognized the figure being borne in, she gave a low, heart-broken cry.

"Oh, Barry's all right, Cathie," Weston cried quickly. "He would go out one time more to try and save a fellow—did it, too, by Jove, and the breakers took most of the starch out of him."

"He'll be right when we get him warmed up and a little brandy down his throat," one of the fishermen said kindly, as he laid a fatherly hand on the girl's shoulder. Thus reassured, she crept back into the room, refusing all orders to go until she saw the light of consciousness slowly returning to Churchill's eyes. As he recognized the white figure at his side he reached out a comforting hand. With a glad cry the girl caught it to her lips, then fled from the room.

Bright and early the following morning Catherine slipped quietly downstairs and out upon the wide veranda overlooking the sea. Early as she was, Churchill was there before her. At her step he turned.

For a single moment the girl stood, deep-shadowed eyes gravely searching his face.

"Catherine," the man's voice held a question in it as eager eyes swept her lovely face.

The girl stepped to his side. "I wanted to tell you," she began bravely, "that I have changed my mind since yesterday—and if you think you care to ask me that question again—"

But for reasons that would be obvious to an understanding person, the stumbling sentence was never completed.

**Shining Record.**

To have performed the duties of a responsible position for 47 years without making a single mistake is an achievement which is probably unique in the annals of public service. Such is the enviable record of Mrs. Willa A. Leonard, who, at the age of 71, has just resigned the post of chief of counterfeit detectors in the treasury department.

During her remarkable term of service Mrs. Leonard was required every day to pass upon the genuineness of hundreds of currency notes of various denominations. The notes passed first through the hands of subordinate examiners and came to Mrs. Leonard for final judgment, she being a sort of supreme court whose opinion was the last word. She never made an error as to the character of a note, though she had handled millions and millions of dollars. Here is an unparalleled record of efficiency, little short of genius.

**Loose Scabbards for German Swords.**

Germany, rescued by British arms, as Lloyd-George intimated the other day, from humiliation at the hands of Napoleon, did not become unified and formidable until 1871. Then she found the world partitioned off by her more fortunate neighbors. She arrived too late, and has never ceased to resent the fact and to prepare herself to force, when the time arrived, a division of the world's backlands commensurate with her ambitions and her armaments. The pressure she exerts has behind it 4,000,000 fighting men and the propulsion of a population that has been swollen since 1871 by 25,000,000; in effect by another nation the size of Austria. That is the Morocco question, nakedly stated. Tomorrow it may call itself the Congo or Holland or Belgium or Balkan question; but it will be the same question.—New York World

**Students on the Gain.**

Berlin.—According to figures just published, the proportion of German students studying at the German universities this summer underwent a further increase. At all the universities there were 57,233 students, of whom 4,519 were foreigners. This is equal to 7.9 per cent. of the whole, against 7.6 per cent. 20 years ago. Of foreign countries Russia sent by far the largest number, 2,040. There were 252 Americans, against 299 last year.

### WOMEN NOT TOO FAT

Chicago Experts Pooh-Pooh New York Pessimist's Views.

**Women Here Are Slender and As to Gotham, Says One Dressmaker, They May Be Fleeshy, But Another Doubts It.**

Chicago.—"Why are there so many fat women?"—Quotation from a New York dispatch in a morning newspaper.

"There are not!"—Answer of Chicago experts on the figure feminine.

Some little old New Yorker, with his broadwise eyes, has been making observations in the eastern city, but his "profound dismay" at what he calls "the alarming corpulence of our middle aged women" finds no sympathetic echo in Chicago. A reporter visited half a dozen corset dealers and fitters and found them agreed that the Chicago woman, at least, retains her slim, graceful figure.

"I admit that the New York woman is a little prone to stoutness," said Miss A. M. Nichols, manager of a large downtown corset shop, "but the Chicago woman still has the loose, athletic lines, so much admired and desired."

The New York dispatch deploras that women "waddle ponderously" at thirty-five, a condition reached by overeating and drinking. The average weight—New York figures—is 165 pounds and suit sizes are 33 bust and 24 waist.

"The average Chicago woman weighs under 150 pounds," continued Miss Nichols. "She wears a 36 bust and a 24 waist. That has been my experience, and I handle all sorts and classes of women."

"How does she do it? Why, by taking care of herself. For instance, she does not overeat. She has a practical diet, which everybody should have. She does not eat at all hours of the night. She exercises systematically—that is, when she is advised to exercise to keep in condition she does not go violently pell-mell at it. She uses common sense."

"Then our leisure class is a leisure class in name only. No women take better care of themselves than Chicago society women. However, the appreciation of the luxurious never develops into a mad chase. It is tempered with right living. As far as getting old and 'matronly' at thirty-five is considered—well, she just don't."

"This New York man says he has counted four stout women to every stout man. Just go out on the street any time and make observation and see how far from fitting the Chicago condition that New York observation comes."

Miss Anna Snyder, manager of another shop and an expert fitter, laughed when she read the dispatch.

"Isn't that just like a man?" she smiled. "Why, with modern lacing it is beyond any poor man to tell whether a woman is stout or slender. Corsetting has become such a science that women strike a more symmetrical average."

"Another sapient remark by this male person is that the American woman cannot wear a hobble skirt because her hips are too broad. That New York man certainly should take a trip outside of his city. Why, the hobble was made for the slender lines of the Chicago feminine figure."

"Well, I just returned from New York," said Mrs. Jeanne, at the head of another establishment, "and while the New York woman has made a fine start toward eating and drinking, I fear she is not so far past redemption as the New York man would have us think. Perhaps he has a preference for the splendor type and one or two stout women seen one right after the other sent him off in a panic."

"At any rate, we need not worry over Miss Chicago becoming stout. She knows how to care for herself and is acquainted with the fact that moderation in living means moderation in figure. That is why the Chicago person is often surprised to hear visitors comment on the general beauty of the women of the city. To him it has become so common that he does not realize the fairness of the city until he has himself been on a visit."

### ZOO ANIMALS MADE TO WORK

Lordly Camel Pulling Big Lawn Mower Is Novel Spectacle in London Park—Done for Exercise.

London.—Work, the curse of Adam, is a blessing in disguise, and that blessing is no longer to be withheld from such of the "zoo" animals as can benefit by it.

Already startled visitors have rubbed their eyes on beholding a lordly camel harnessed to a big lawn mower, hard at work on the grass in the zoological gardens. The beast is quite resigned to his lot, but up to the present has not developed the intelligence of the horse, who pauses and swings back at the end of the journey across the lawn. The camel has to be pulled and pushed round. Still, the camel is very good-natured about it, and the exercise seems to improve his temper and health. His one great advantage over the horse is the fact that the camel's splay, padded foot does not damage the turf like the hoof of a horse.

Very soon light camel carts will ply between the commissariat department and the cages, carrying provisions for the other animals. Already the llama, a South American cousin of the camel, has been harnessed to a kind of government cart for the conveyance of children round the grounds.

A lazy life is never a healthy life, and the enforced idleness of captive animals hinders their development and is prejudicial to their health. This is fully recognized by the authorities at the gardens, and the first steps (as illustrated by the camel) have already been taken to exercise them. The case of the elephants is now under consideration. Their strolls with loads of children is a poor substitute for adequate exercise, and it has been suggested that they might draw heavy lorries used in heavy removal work in the grounds in connection with building operations and the moving of large animals. It is only a question of suitable harness.

For exercising the larger animals an interesting scheme has been proposed. It is that of establishing an "exercise circus," consisting of a stout circular cage with a central "island," reached by an overhead footbridge. Lazy deer and bison, young lions and over-plump bears will be turned into it in selected, harmonious squads. Details have not yet been considered, but it is recognized that a device of this nature would do much to improve the health and condition of the animals.

**PRINCE OF WALES A SMOKER**

English Rulers Allow the Hair Three Cigarettes a Day Since His Seventeenth Birthday.

London.—Since his seventeenth birthday it has just become known, the Prince of Wales has been permitted to enjoy an occasional cigarette. Like the King of Spain, he shows a preference for the genuine Spanish cigaritos, which are very small and made of choice Havana tobacco. They are not gummed, but are held together by a dexterous inward fold of the paper.

The king and queen did not wish their eldest son to smoke until his seventeenth birthday, and on that date he received many gifts representing the smoker's small luxuries. If rumor speaks truly the young prince does not show great enthusiasm as a smoker, and is quite satisfied with the three cigarettes a day which are allotted to him until he reaches his eighteenth birthday.

The health of Prince Henry continues to cause anxiety. The experiment of sending him to school at Broadstairs has resulted in an improvement, but the gain in strength is hardly rapid enough to satisfy the royal physicians. It is hoped, however, that a quick change for the better will come during his holiday sojourn in the Highlands.

Prince Henry's lack of vigor is the more serious because he is growing too fast for his age. He is the tallest of the king's sons, and he has the making of a handsome lad. His continued weakness does not seem to affect the prince's lively disposition, which has earned for him the family nickname of "Bluebottle." He is the humorist of the royal children, and his comicallities of manner and speech are the delight of all who know him.

**\$500,000 CINCHED BY BABY**

Arrival of Infant Secures Big Estate for Pennsylvanian, Nephew of Former Congressman.

Scranton, Pa.—When the stork dropped into town the other night on his usual rounds he called at the home of Charles R. Connell, nephew of former Congressman William Connell, and now Scranton is boasting of a "half million dollar baby" while the baby's mother is proudly displaying its charms to her friends and at the same time showing a \$10,000 diamond sunburst, the gift of the proud father.

Under the will of the baby's grandfather, it was provided that if its father died without issue the estate was to go to the children of the former congressman, and inasmuch as Mr. and Mrs. Connell had been married eight years without having their union blessed by children, it began to look very much as if the behest of the will would stand. The arrival of the baby, however, sets aside this provision of the will and the \$500,000 of the family, no provision having been made by the late congressman for its conversion in the event of the child's not living.

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

**PROTECT YOUR CATTLE FROM BLACKLEG**

Take No Chances. Blacklegoids are Simplest, Safest and Surest Preventive.

No Dose to Measure. No Liquid to Spill. No String to Rot.

**PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY**  
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY. DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.

**IMPORTED PERCHERONS**

Our fall shipment direct from France arrived Sept. 1, 1911. See our exhibits at Inter-State Live Stock and Horse Show, St. Joseph; Missouri State Fair, Sedalia; American Royal Show, Kansas City, Mo.

Visit our stables. All stock yards cars pass our barns.

**PERCHERON IMPORTING CO.** 20, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

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MODERN PLUMBING, STEAM and HOT WATER HEATING

115 North Third Street, Telephone 899.

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660-662 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.



TRAVEL IN AIRSHIP

Service Opens in Germany With Scheduled Flights.

Representatives Claim That Aerial Trips Are Quite Free From Danger and Have Many Advantages Over Rail Rides.

Paris.—The Hamburg-American Shipping line announces that from now on it will book passengers for excursions on the Zeppelin airship Schwaben from Baden-Baden to different places in the Black forest and the valley of the Rhine as far as Weissenburg and Woerth.

The manager of the Paris office of the Hamburg-American line explains that his company, although having no official connection with the Zeppelin company, has entered into an arrangement whereby passengers for the airship trips may reserve seats in the Schwaben at the various offices of the Hamburg-American line. The headquarters of the business is at Baden-Baden. Each excursion occupies from one and a half to two hours. The fare is 200 marks.

Variety of itinerary is a feature of the trips, a different program being organized every week, though passengers are always given a ride through fine mountain, forest or river scenery. Wind, too, still plays an important role in determining the destination of the Schwaben, and if at the last moment an announced trip has to be changed or suppressed altogether, those who have booked passages may either have their money back or select another excursion in the week's program. Besides the ordinary advertised excursions the company can arrange for much longer trips for parties sufficiently large.

The Schwaben, which has a length of 145 meters, has three cabins, two for the crew of nine persons—all naval men—and a central cabin for passengers. Stability is obtained by means of planes. When the airship is in motion no rocking is felt. The cabin is comfortably, not to say luxuriously, fitted in mahogany, and accommodates 24 persons who sit facing the same direction. There are large observation windows, and the general aspect of the cabin is that of a first-class saloon on a railway train or an ocean liner. An excellent restaurant chef presides over the kitchen, and cold meals are served aboard.

The Schwaben makes an average speed of 54 kilometers an hour with its three engines developing 375 horsepower. If necessary, it could remain in the air for 12 to 15 hours, traveling from 500 to 1,000 kilometers, according to the direction or force of the wind. "Naturally," added the official, "it is not the company's intention or idea that the airship service should compete with trains or steamers. The time has certainly not come for that. But there is no reason why airship excursions, such as those organized from Baden-Baden, should not become general. They are quite free from danger, and they give passengers a novel and delightful experience. Few who try it will not agree that aerial travel has many charms and advantages over locomotion by train, steamer or automobile. In none of the latter can the traveler obtain such comprehensive views of scenery as he can from an airship."

BABY PACIFIER IS INVENTED

Musical Instrument and Milk Bottle Combined—Give Parents a Rest—No More Carpet Walking.

Venice, Cal.—No more will the cries of "Little Precious" stir his proud and happy father to a tick-dodging mania, then on a midnight bedroom course, for Mrs. J. W. Efferson of Douglas, Ariz., the wife of a mining man, has arrived here with a baby and a "Baby Pacifier," a device combining a milk bottle and an aeolian harp, the use of which gives the infant music during dinner hours and his parents a respite from squalls.

Mozart's five-year-old attempts at music are outdistanced, for the younger Efferson, hardly past his first milestone, can play a dreamy waltz, a quickstep, a stately minuet or a delightful ragtime symphony, all depending on the repidity with which he partakes of a lacteal repast. "All Goin' Out and Nothin' comin' In," walls the aeolian harp—and with much feeling—as the milk disappears. The "Baby Pacifier" was invented by the father of its sole user. A mining man, tired from the toils of the day, and not relishing long tramps over carpet by night, his mechanical genius found a penance for restless children.

Mothers of families at this beach have descended in a swarm on the Efferson household in an endeavor to copy the "quieter."

Pig Battles With Shark.

Providence, R. I.—When the four-masted schooner Marguerite reached here Captain Habcock said that while she was becalmed near Fire Island the crew captured a shark, which seemed to have savored fresh pork and followed the vessel.

The shark's frantic efforts to get back into its native element attracted the attention of Dennis, the schooner's mascot pig, and when the animal leaped around the fish's head the shark flipped over and seized Dennis by the nose.

The pig, however, broke away and, securing a hold on the shark's lower jaw, worried it to death.

COULD NOT LIE FOR CUPID

Would-Be Bridegroom, Under Age, Confesses to Truth With Tears in Eyes—Seeks a Guardian.

St. Louis.—Leon Smith, marriage license clerk of East St. Louis, was in his office waiting for Cupid to get busy when a young man and a young woman walked in.

"Want a license?" Smith said, affably, to the young man. There was no response.

"I'll do the talking," said the girl, smiling.

Smith regarded the young man with sympathetic eyes and sighed. It was too bad. Here was a deaf-mute whose affliction made it impossible for him to hear or answer the clerk's questions.

Instead of questioning the man, as is the custom, Smith turned to the young woman:

"My name is Clara Putnam and his is Albert Sommerfeldt," she said. "We are both from St. Jacobs, Ill."

Smith told Miss Putnam she would have to make affidavit as to Albert's age.

"Albert is an orphan," she said. "To the best of my knowledge he is twenty-one years old. His only relative is a brother, who is not his guardian. His father died several weeks ago. On his deathbed he gave consent to our marriage."

Albert continued to twirl his hat and study the carpet. Smith prepared the necessary affidavit blanks and was handing them to Miss Putnam to sign when he heard a sob. Looking around he saw that tears were running down Albert's cheeks. To his even greater surprise Albert stepped forward and said:

"I can't tell a lie." He paused to weep some more and added: "I'm only twenty years old. I won't be a man until March 3 next year."

Miss Putnam quieted her fiancé and they left the office without the license, promising to return when they found somebody to act as guardian for Albert and give consent to the marriage.

QUEEN TELLS HOW TO BOSS

Carmen Sylva of Roumania Draws Up Ten Rules for Beginners in the Matrimonial Game.

Bucharest.—Carmen Sylva, Roumania's queen, has drawn up the following precepts for the guidance of a young wife who wishes to be happy in her home:

1. Never begin a discussion, but if an explanation is unavoidable do not yield without having proved your point.

2. Never forget that you are the wife of a man and not of a superior being; it will make you understand his weaknesses.

3. Do not ask your husband for money too often. Try to manage with the allowance he gives you every week.

4. If you discover that your husband has rather a big heart remember also that he has an appetite. If you attend to the latter you will soon win over the former.

5. From time to time, but not over-frequently, allow your husband to have the last word; it will please him and will do you no harm.

6. Read the whole of your newspaper and not only the sensational news and your husband will enjoy discussing the events of the day and politics with you.

7. Beware of hurting your husband's feelings, even if he is sulking.

8. From time to time pay him a compliment by telling him that he is the nicest and most attentive of married men and at the same time make him understand that you, too, have your faults.

9. If your husband is clever and active be a good comrade to him; if he is somewhat heavy, be his friend and his counsellor.

VALUABLE 1853 HALF-DOLLAR

Coin Passed in Payment for Car Fare Worth More Than \$2,500—On Exhibition at Chicago.

Chicago.—An 1853 half-dollar which was taken by a conductor on a Cottage Grove avenue car a few years ago is said by numismatists at the American Numismatic association exhibit at the Art institute to be the most valuable coin in the exhibit.

The conductor turned the half-dollar in at the barn. The barn man replaced it by another and sold it to Stevens & Co. of Chicago for \$5, who sold it to Charles Wilcox of Chicago for \$100. Wilcox in turn sold it to De Witt Smith of Lee, Mass., for \$500. Smith later refused to sell it for \$2,500.

It is now on exhibit in the collection of H. O. Granberg, a wealthy mine owner of Oshkosh, Wis., and though Mr. Granberg will not say what he paid for the coin, it is safe to say that it was far more than \$100. The coin lacks the arrows and sun's rays which appear on all other coins of the same mintage. It is the only coin of its kind in existence.

OLD JOB IS FINISHED

St. Louis Savant Works Half Century on Aristotle's Book.

Dr. Denton J. Snider, Leading Writer on Philosophical and Psychological Subjects, Finally Completes Long Task.

St. Louis, Mo.—Dr. Denton J. Snider, St. Louis savant, who has been pronounced by eminent American and European critics the leading writer on philosophical and psychological subjects, has just completed the final work in his system of universal psychology.

The new book is entitled "The Bioscosmos," and is an exposition of the life of nature psychologically treated. Specifically it treats of the science of biology in its widest sense. In Dr. Snider's system this is the third part of nature, as the whole is conceived.

Scientists and the world of letters have been following the progress of Dr. Snider's labors during many years, and his announcement that the entire work is completed is one of the important literary items of the season.

In this tremendous work the dream of the Greek philosopher Aristotle, and later that of Herbert Spencer, of accumulating all there was of definite knowledge and weaving it into a vast, comprehensive system, to be a monument for future ages, has been realized by the St. Louisian.

Aristotle accomplished what he set out to do, and in a measure Spencer was successful, but in the system of the English thinker there are certain gaps, such as history and esthetics. These gaps are filled, and the progress in learning since Aristotle's time is supplied in Dr. Snider's new system.

The works of Dr. Snider number more than 26, but the essential ones included in his new science are 16. The entire subject is grouped under seven general heads: Organic psychology, psychology of philosophy, psychology of nature, psychology of art, psychology of institutions, psychology of history and psychology of biography.

For more than half a century Dr. Snider has been gathering the materials for and working upon his system. Most of his labors were performed in St. Louis, but in the course of his investigations he visited foreign countries, where he was able to bring into play the dozen or more languages of which he is master.

During the years of toil he was not the absorbed, solitary scholar, such as Faust is represented, "buried in dusty volumes and away from the world." He has taught a large following of students in classes that at times numbered well into the hundreds.

These classes were unique and were the beginnings of a sort of world's university which Dr. Snider hopes will survive him and use the materials he has created. In recent years the classes, open to all, have been held in the branch library buildings.

Books were given to the students without charge by their author, and the talks and lessons were by Dr. Snider himself. Now there are a number of classes conducted by former pupils, who have mastered the system.

BREAKS HER LEG ON A BOAT

Woman's Physician Happened to Be on Same Vessel and She Is Given Quick Attention.

Philadelphia.—Just after she had remarked to a fellow passenger that she had enjoyed her outing immensely and was glad that no accident had marred the journey, Mrs. Mary E. Fries, seventy-three years old, of 855 North Fortieth street, who, in company with her five sons and a daughter, had been attending a church picnic at Burlington island park, tripped over a hawser on the boat in which she was making the return trip and fell to the deck, injuring herself seriously.

Seeing her mother slip, the daughter, Cynthia Fries, made an ineffectual effort to save her from striking the deck. By a remarkable coincidence, Mrs. Fries was treated for her injuries by Dr. William C. Barrett, who for thirty-five years had been the family's regular practitioner, and who was returning from Trenton on the same boat, unconscious of the proximity of his friends.

The aged woman had secured a good seat on the upper deck as the vessel left the landing. When they were in midstream two attaches of the boat line asked her to move. As she arose from her seat Mrs. Fries lost her balance and fell to the deck. While Dr. Barrett was examining her injuries, which proved to consist of a fractured leg, Dr. R. B. Wolf of St. Timothy's hospital, improvised splints from pieces of wood lying near by. Upon reaching the city the woman was taken to the Presbyterian hospital.

Onions Are Enjoined.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Judge De Graff, who, by a mandatory injunction a few weeks ago, effectively ended the street car strike, has issued an injunction against the odor of cooking onions. Lawyers who have offices in the Iowa Loan and Trust building told the court they did not relish the odors which escaped from the chimney of a restaurant across the alley.

Judge De Graff ordered the restaurant company to raise its chimney high enough to carry the odors above the atmosphere's surface.

U. S. Pays Cat \$1 Monthly.

Los Angeles, Cal.—"Jim," a big silver-haired cat, has been placed on Uncle Sam's pay roll at one dollar per month because of his proficiency in keeping the federal building clear of rodents. Assistant Postmaster Diahman receives "Jim's" monthly stipend and expends it for him in buying dainty morsels. "Jim" enjoys the distinction of being the only representative of his family in the government service.

PRETTY ROMANCE IN A RING

Brooklyn Man Falls in Love With Girl Who Lost Gold Circlet and Wedding Is Near at Hand.

New York.—Last spring Miss May Hedloe Armstrong of Los Angeles visited Brooklyn for the first time and was introduced to Mr. Tuthill at the house of a mutual friend, A. Wilfred Tuthill. He asked the young Californian to accompany him to a New York theater. After the play Mr. Tuthill and his friend were partaking of refreshments when the young woman discovered that a valuable ring was missing. Instantly she remembered that she had slipped the ring from her finger during the progress of the play and they immediately returned to the playhouse. Lights had been turned out, but the man in the box office had them turned up again and a thorough search was made, but no ring was found.

Bright and early next morning Mr. Tuthill presented himself at the place of amusement where the ring had been lost. While he was engaged in the renewed hunt a message was received to come to the box office. There a small piece of newspaper was handed to him, on which was written, very indistinctly, that a ring had been found after the play, and giving name and address. Application was made to the finder, the ring obtained and returned to Miss Armstrong.

That the girl from the Pacific coast should have been very much impressed with Mr. Tuthill's persistence and his unconquerable enthusiasm in the search for the ring goes without saying. It seemed to cement their friendship, as it were. They became better friends every day that Miss Armstrong remained in the east, and when she went back to California there was a very perceptible increase in the mail matter going and coming between Brooklyn and Los Angeles.

The net result of the correspondence has been that Mr. Tuthill and Miss Armstrong are engaged to be married.

The wedding of the young people will occur during the coming winter, after which they will reside in Brooklyn.

USE OF TOBACCO IS BARRED

United States Steel Corporation Takes Action in Interest of Workers—Little Protest.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Down with the cigarette and tobacco and up with moral standards.

This is the latest cry of the United States Steel corporation, which in many ways has been striving for uplift among its thousands of workmen. Following the lead of the American Bridge company, the steel corporation is making tobacco a contraband article during working hours in the Pittsburgh mills.

The first move was made at Ambridge, the town site of the American Bridge company's great industry. Notices have been posted there forbidding smoking within the plant, and it is understood that officials in order to set an example will refrain from indulging in perfectos during office hours.

"It is injurious to the health of working men." This is the argument of the steel trust, which in more ways than one has taken up certain social and living problems among its employes.

The example of the American Bridge company has been followed in various Carnegie mills, and there has been little or no protest from the men against the ruling.

The point has been stretched in favor of one class of workmen, machinists who do brass work, and iron molders will be permitted to chew tobacco. Chewing tobacco is said to be a preventive against certain infections resulting from inhaling fine brass cuttings and dust in foundries.

RAT DEFIES THREE BIG MEN

Monster Rodent Jumps for Throat and Legs of Belligerent Merchant—Large as Common Cat.

Clifton Heights, Pa.—It required four men and a dog to kill a big rat which had attacked William H. Baker, a butcher in the employ of Councilman Bernard Doherty's store, here the other morning. Baker had just opened the store when he was surprised to find a big rat seated on the counter.

Baker made war on the rodent, and in the meantime Councilman Doherty and his other clerks closed the door and gave chase to the rat, which was finally captured.

Then the rat jumped at Baker's throat, but he knocked it down with his hands, when the rodent attacked his legs. Before any great damage was done Baker shook off the pest and then the men chased it about the store, hurling all sorts of missiles at it.

Finally Jack, Councilman Doherty's Irish terrier, was brought in and soon killed the rat, which was almost as large as a full grown cat.

UNFORTUNATE CHARLESTON.

From the Chicago American: Few American cities have suffered so often and so seriously from the angry elements as Charleston, Carolina's beautiful city by the sea was burned to ashes in the civil war. It was practically destroyed by an earthquake in 1886. It was ravaged by yellow fever in 1858. It was wrecked by cyclone and tidal wave in 1893. It was hurt by a smaller earthquake in 1907, and just now it has borne a \$1,000,000 loss and fifteen lives in the brunt of the recent hurricane. With unconquer-

Advertisement for Hirsch Bros. Co. featuring "Scores of Suits and Coats Being Made by Our Dress Goods Department." Includes an illustration of a woman in a long dress and hat. Text describes the quality and variety of clothing available, with prices ranging from \$10 to \$50. Location: Eighth and Felix Sts., St. Joseph, Mo.

Advertisement for The Plymouth Clothing Co. featuring "ST. JOSEPH'S LARGEST CLOTHIERS FOR MEN AND BOYS." Includes the text "DON'T Miss Calling on Us When You Are in St. Joseph. You'll See the Biggest and Best Clothing Store in the City." and "A Store Where Stetson Hats and Stetson Shoes, Manhattan Shirts and Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes Are Featured." Location: 501-503-505 FELIX ST.

Advertisement for Jerry Wing 613 Felix Street, featuring men's furnishings, suits, and a stockmen's trade society.

Advertisement for Tobacco Habit Banished, featuring Dr. Elders' Tobacco Doon Banishes and Mill Feed, Corn, Oats, Alfalfa Meal for sale.

Advertisement for Patholeum Dip, Winner Spray Pump, and Oil and Cotton Seed Meal, featuring various products and their uses.