

ST. JOSEPH DAILY MORNING JOURNAL

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

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STEER MARKET ACTIVE

RECEIPTS LIGHT AND DEMAND GOOD AT STRONG TO 10c HIGHER PRICES.

NO CHOICE KINDS ON SALE

Cows and Heifers Mostly 10c Higher

Bulls Strong to Dime Up

Veals Steady—Stockers and Feeders Higher.

Further strength developed in the market for beef cattle today as the result of scant receipts, both locally and at outside points. Estimates called for only 1,100 cattle here as compared with arrivals of 2,785 a week ago and 1,668 a year ago. Supplies at the five markets aggregated 22,000 head, a decrease of 12,000 as compared with a week ago. All buyers' best steers were out early this morning and competition was strong from the start. Salesmen experience little difficulty in opening the market on a strong to 10c higher basis of prices and the movement was brisk until the yards were cleared at the stronger level. Demand centered on the better grade steers but there was ready outlet also for the medium and low-priced offerings, anything carrying enough flesh of attract attention from packer buyers selling freely at good strong rates. No strictly good steers were included in the rather slim showing of cattle offered the trade. The best here was a drove of fairly good medium weight heifers that sold at \$7.65, a price conceded on all sides to be fully 10c higher than yesterday and 15c higher than the same grade of cattle were selling on Monday session. Some 1150-lb. steers on the yearling order sold at \$7.55. Only plain light killing steers sold to sell under \$6.75.

The following prices on steers are quotable on the St. Joseph market:

Choice to prime, \$7.60@8.25; good to choice, \$7.25@7.50; fair to good short-flesh, \$6.55@6.85; medium to fair short-flesh, \$5.35@6.25; common to medium, \$4.65@6.25.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers.

No.	Av. Price	No.	Av. Price
84.....	1339.75	11.....	975.75
17.....	1267.75	12.....	735.75
17.....	1151.50	15.....	1048.85
1.....	1390.75	5.....	1017.60
21.....	1141.75	20.....	847.60
2.....	1388.75	17.....	832.60
28.....	1360.75	1.....	820.60
1.....	920.75	4.....	879.60
1.....	980.75	25.....	1081.60
20.....	1154.75	2.....	850.60
15.....	1194.75	7.....	855.60
2.....	1238.75	1.....	1025.60
12.....	958.75	4.....	932.60
23.....	1192.75	0.....	632.60
11.....	1049.75	3.....	863.60
13.....	1151.75	2.....	842.60
1.....	930.75	0.....	891.60

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

The supply of butcher classes was light and with a broad general demand everything in this line moved actively at prices in the main a dime higher than yesterday. There was little change to note in the quality of the offerings and buyers were again complaining of the dearth of choice grades. Medium to fairly good cows and heifers predominated and all met prompt sale at prices generally 10c higher than Tuesday's strong level. Trading was brisk in the forenoon and bulk of the day's business was transacted within the opening hour, only a few of the early arrivals being in the hands of the packers. A few loads that arrived on later trains found the demand fully as good as early and selling of these was on a basis of the early advance. One choice heifer, weighing 1,100 lbs., good to choice cows ranged up to \$6.00 or better.

Bulls shared in the strength noted in cow steers. A few of the best grades selling strong to 10c higher. Veals were in good demand and trading active at steady prices.

The following prices are current on the local market:

Choice to prime cows, \$5.50@6.50; good to choice cows, \$4.00@5.50; medium to fair cows, \$3.10@5.00; canners and cutters, \$3.00@4.00; choice to prime heifers, \$6.25@7.00; good to choice heifers, \$5.50@6.25; common to good heifers, \$4.75@5.50; good to choice bulls, \$5.25@6.00; fair to good bulls, \$4.25@5.00; veal calves, \$7.00@8.00; medium calves, \$6.00@7.00; common and heavy calves, \$4.00@5.75.

HEIFERS.

No.	Av. Price	No.	Av. Price
8mx.....	922.75	1.....	740.60
1.....	820.75	0.....	855.85
1.....	300.75	0.....	537.75
10mx.....	784.75	0.....	630.75
7mx.....	780.75	0.....	630.75
1.....	540.60	7.....	690.75
6mx.....	720.60	3.....	693.75
5.....	790.60	18.....	705.75
6mx.....	728.60	2.....	532.75
4.....	780.60	2mx.....	532.75
7mx.....	660.60	4mx.....	550.75
1.....	690.60	2mx.....	550.75
2mx.....	620.60	3mx.....	564.75
6mx.....	870.60	4.....	540.75
2.....	535.60	0.....	950.75
1.....	730.60	0.....	820.75
1.....	810.60	0.....	844.75
2mx.....	775.60	1.....	800.75

COWS.

No.	Av. Price	No.	Av. Price
2.....	1460.60	1.....	1230.50
1.....	1440.60	2.....	1045.50
1.....	1390.60	6.....	1023.50
1.....	1320.60	2.....	1012.50
2.....	1135.60	1.....	1080.50
1.....	1230.60	1.....	1020.50
2.....	1005.60	3.....	1013.50
1.....	1180.60	4.....	1037.50
2.....	1210.60	1.....	1210.40
1.....	1240.60	5.....	1044.40
1.....	1200.60	2.....	925.40
1.....	1300.60	1.....	1060.40
1.....	1380.60	2.....	1012.40
2.....	1295.60	1.....	890.40
1.....	1110.60	2.....	950.40
6.....	1130.60	3.....	990.40
1.....	1110.60	2.....	845.40
2.....	1150.60	1.....	1110.40
1.....	1100.60	1.....	1150.40
1.....	1240.60	1.....	920.40
4.....	1186.60	1.....	1020.40
1.....	1090.60	2.....	860.40
1.....	1290.60	2.....	900.40
1.....	1100.60	2.....	840.40
7.....	1031.60	1.....	1060.40
1.....	1020.60	2.....	845.40
1.....	970.60	2.....	1020.40
1.....	1030.60	1.....	870.40
1.....	980.60	2.....	965.40
3.....	970.60	1.....	910.40
3.....	975.60	3.....	935.40

RECEIPTS BY CARS.

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

C. B. & O., west	52
C. B. & O., east <td>34</td>	34
Great Western <td>9</td>	9
Missouri Pacific <td>15</td>	15
St. Joseph & Grand Island <td>44</td>	44
A. T. & S. F. <td>6</td>	6
Total <td>181</td>	181

RURAL CARRIERS FIREMEN

Bay State County Mail Men to Watch for Forest Fires.

Boston, Mass., April 3.—All the rural mail carriers in Massachusetts will become firemen within a few days in the service of the Forestry Department.

Negotiations which have been going on for some weeks between State Forester Rane and the Department of Agriculture and the Postoffice Department in Washington, D. C., have brought this about, and it is expected that the mail carriers will receive their instructions in a few days.

The average length of the mail routes is about twenty miles and there are approximately 300 carriers in the state, the adoption of this method creates an auxiliary patrol service covering 6,000 miles of country roads.

HOG MARKET STRONG

TRADE FAIRLY ACTIVE AT GENERALLY STEADY TO SHADE HIGHER PRICES.

TOPS HIT THE \$3.00 MARK

Bulk of Sales Caught in a Spread of \$7.75 to 7.95—Quality Good—Receipts Estimated at \$500 Head.

Spectacular features were lacking in the hog market today and there was no great amount of change in prices as compared with yesterday. The demand showed fair activity and the market was generally quoted strong, with spots considered around 5c higher. The top, \$8.00, was the same as yesterday. Buyers claimed prices were strong to 5c higher but on the selling side there were few traders who considered the general market better than strong at yesterday's average level. Receipts were estimated at \$500, as against \$421 a week ago and 4,950 a year ago. The five markets reported 54,500 as compared with 55,900 a week ago and 58,700 a year ago. The extreme close of the market here showed slight weakness. Quality of the hogs offered was better than yesterday.

Buyers were active in cutting out old rough sows again today and it is probable that this is to be a feature of the market for some time to come. These throwouts are selling now pretty close up to full load prices but it is only a question of time when buyers will demand a sharp discount on them.

Very few pigs are coming in now. Best grades are selling up around \$6.00.

Prices ranged from \$7.70@8.00, with the bulk selling at \$7.75@7.95. The bulk yesterday sold at \$7.70@7.90, a week ago at \$7.60@7.75, a month ago at \$6.00@6.25, a year ago at \$5.30@6.50, two years ago at \$10.30@10.50, three years ago at \$6.80@7.10, and four years ago at \$5.75@5.95.

Representative Hog Sales.

No.	Av. Price	No.	Av. Price
41.....	353.80	8.....	94.20
63.....	277.80	8.....	208.75
64.....	285.80	7.....	276.75
65.....	301.10	7.....	245.81
66.....	285.80	7.....	219.80
67.....	37.40	7.....	219.80
68.....	281.75	7.....	68.21
72.....	174.75	7.....	88.20
73.....	255.80	7.....	60.21
74.....	268.75	7.....	70.24
75.....	245.80	7.....	224.40
76.....	229.75	7.....	215.80
77.....	223.75	7.....	219.80
78.....	239.75	7.....	219.80
79.....	247.75	7.....	219.80
80.....	249.75	7.....	219.80
81.....	249.75	7.....	219.80
82.....	249.75	7.....	219.80
83.....	249.75	7.....	219.80
84.....	249.75	7.....	219.80
85.....	249.75	7.....	219.80
86.....	249.75	7.....	219.80
87.....	249.75	7.....	219.80
88.....	249.75	7.....	219.80
89.....	249.75	7.....	219.80
90.....	249.75	7.....	219.80
91.....	249.75	7.....	219.80
92.....	249.75	7.....	219.80
93.....	249.75	7.....	219.80
94.....	249.75	7.....	219.80
95.....	249.75	7.....	219.80
96.....	249.75	7.....	219.80
97.....	249.75	7.....	219.80
98.....	249.75	7.....	219.80
99.....	249.75	7.....	219.80
100.....	249.75	7.....	219.80

Stocks and Feeders.

No.	Av. Price	No.	Av. Price
17.....	925.80	2.....	710.50
11.....	828.80

Yearlings and Calves.

No.	Av. Price	No.	Av. Price
2.....	610.50	2.....	500.25
5.....	628.50	4.....	507.25
28.....	1360.75	1.....	820.60
1.....	920.75	4.....	879.60
1.....	980.75	25.....	1081.60
20.....	1154.75	2.....	850.60
15.....	1194.75	7.....	855.60
2.....	1238.75	1.....	1025.60
12.....	958.75	4.....	932.60
23.....	1192.75	0.....	632.60
11.....	1049.75	3.....	863.60
13.....	1151.75	2.....	842.60
1.....	930.75	0.....	891.60

Feeding Cows and Stock Heifers.

No.	Av. Price	No.	Av. Price
2.....	455.40	2.....	875.40
6.....	496.45	2.....	850.45
2.....	550.45	5.....	642.45
4.....	670.45	1.....	1020.40
2.....	925.40	1.....	1030.35
2.....	935.40	1.....	1030.35
2.....	540.45	2.....	748.35

Packers' Cattle Purchases.

Swift & Co.	700
Hammond Packing Co. <td>300</td>	300
Morris & Co. <td>300</td>	300
Total <td>1,300</td>	1,300

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

Today's Receipts.

Cattle	55	Head	1,047
Hogs <td>53<td>.....</td><td>.....</td></td>	53 <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td>
Sheep <td>15<td>.....</td><td>3,775</td></td>	15 <td>.....</td> <td>3,775</td>	3,775

Receipts from Jan. 1 to Date.

The following table shows the local receipts from January 1, 1912, and annual receipts for the corresponding time in 1911:

1911	1912	Dec.	Inc.
Cattle <td>12,035</td> <td>12,704</td> <td>669</td>	12,035	12,704	669
Hogs <td>641,706</td> <td>466,175</td> <td>175,531</td>	641,706	466,175	175,531
Sheep <td>217,968</td> <td>193,000</td> <td>23,968</td>	217,968	193,000	23,968
Horses <td>15,499</td> <td>16,776</td> <td>1,277</td>	15,499	16,776	1,277

Live Stock in Sight.

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

Chicago	13,500	25,000	20,000
Kansas City <td>4,500<td>9,000<td>7,000</td></td></td>	4,500 <td>9,000<td>7,000</td></td>	9,000 <td>7,000</td>	7,000
South Omaha <td>1,800<td>6,100<td>7,500</td></td></td>	1,800 <td>6,100<td>7,500</td></td>	6,100 <td>7,500</td>	7,500
St. Joseph <td>1,000<td>5,500<td>3,500</td></td></td>	1,000 <td>5,500<td>3,500</td></td>	5,500 <td>3,500</td>	3,500
East St. Louis <td>1,800<td>6,500<td>1,000</td></td></td>	1,800 <td>6,500<td>1,000</td></td>	6,500 <td>1,000</td>	1,000
Total <td>22,600<td>52,400<td>40,100</td></td></td>	22,600 <td>52,400<td>40,100</td></td>	52,400 <td>40,100</td>	40,100
Yesterday <td>13,200<td>40,300<td>32,400</td></td></td>	13,200 <td>40,300<td>32,400</td></td>	40,300 <td>32,400</td>	32,400
Month ago <td>35,000<td>92,000<td>61,000</td></td></td>	35,000 <td>92,000<td>61,000</td></td>	92,000 <td>61,000</td>	61,000
Year ago <td>30,000<td>68,700<td>35,000</td></td></td>	30,000 <td>68,700<td>35,000</td></td>	68,700 <td>35,000</td>	35,000

Receipts by Cars.

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

C. B. & O., west	52
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A. T. & S. F. <td>6</td>	6
Total <td>181</td>	181

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO Union Stock Yards, Ill., April 3.—The Live Stock World reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 13,500. Market strong to 1c higher, top \$8.60. Hogs—Receipts, 641,706. Market opened strong to 5c higher, later 1c 5c below opening. Top \$8.05, bulk \$7.80@8.00. Sheep—Receipts, 20,000. Market steady, lambs \$3.20.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 3.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers' Telegram reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 4,500. Market steady to strong, top \$8.10, cows and heifers steady to strong, stockers higher, calves weak. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000. Market steady and active, lambs \$7.90.

SOUTH OMAHA.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., April 3.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers' Telegram reports:

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, 5 cars; corn, 23 cars; oats, 9 cars.

Wheat.

No.	Price	No.	Price
No. 2 red	1.02	@	1.03
No. 2 white	1.00	@	1.01
No. 2 hard	1.04	@	1.10
No. 3 hard	1.02	@	1.03

Corn.

No.	Price	No.	Price
No. 2 white	.77	@	.78
No. 3 white	.75	@	.75
No. 4 white	.75	@	.75
No. 2 mixed	.77	@	.78
No. 3 mixed	.76	@	.77
No. 4 mixed	.75	@	.75
No. 2 yellow	.76	@	.76
No. 3 yellow	.75	@	.75
No. 4 yellow	.75	@	.75

Oats.

No.	Price	No.	Price
No. 2 white	.55	@	.56
No. 3 white	.55	@	.55
No. 2 oats	.55	@	.56
No. 3 oats	.54	@	.55
Bran	1.30	@	1.35
Feed	1.28	@	1.33
Corn chops, new	.28	@	.28

The above cash quotations are based on actual sales each day and are furnished by T. P. Gordon, 1005-1006 New Corby Building, St. Joseph, Mo.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The following Chicago board of trade quotations are furnished by T. P. Gordon, 1005-1006 New Corby Building, St. Joseph, Mo.:

Options.

Options	Open	High	Low	Close	Close
WHEAT	102	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	102 1/4

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

The St. Joseph Journal Publishing Co., Publishers.

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

LOSS OF DRESSED BEEF TRADE.

An astounding shrinkage in dressed beef export trade has been registered during the past two years, says the Breeder's Gazette.

During the eight months ending with February dressed beef exports were only 12,940,000 pounds.

There is no abundance of beef anywhere now. South America is producing a surplus that finds a somewhat circumscribed European outlet.

Declining exports of beef merely emphasize the advancing shortage of cattle and the necessity for prompt measures to meet the deficiency.

DISTRIBUTION OF SERUM.

St. Louis Live Stock Reporter: The question of government control of the manufacture and distribution of hog cholera serum, along with all vaccines and serums used in the treatment of animal diseases, is receiving some attention now by interested authorities in the suppression and control of contagious animal disease.

STUDY OF THE MISSOURI.

U. S. Geological Survey Conducting Comprehensive Investigation. Washington, D. C., April 2.—A systematic study of Missouri river and its tributaries is being carried on by the United States Geological Survey.

ORDER OR CHAOS—WHICH?

One contention made by the government from start to finish during the recent trial of the packing house officials probably had more to do with the undoing of the prosecution than any other one feature developed.



Daddy's Bedtime Story Why the Little Robin's Breast Is Red

JACK and Evelyn eagerly awaited their story. Daddy had promised one after the robin redbreast. Robins were beginning to fly about the house about the winter spent far away.

"Little Robin Redbreast likes to make his home near ours because, as a rule, people are kinder to him than to most birds. It is a mean boy indeed who will throw a stone at the cheery little robin."

"There was another reason why robins are so well treated. There was an old idea that a robin got that splash of red on his breast owing to his kindness to Christ when he hung dying on the cross."

"When in his great agony of thirst Jesus cried aloud the little robin, who was hovering near, heard the cry and had pity upon him."

"Flying to a neighboring fountain, the bird carried water in his bill to moisten the parched tongue of the sufferer on the cross. Some of the blood that rolled down Christ's face from the wounds where the crown of thorns pierced his forehead splashed over the kind robin's breast."

"The dying Saviour saw the stain and blessed the little bird that had befriended him when every earthly friend had forsaken him. He blessed all robins forever and said:

"Thou and thy kind shall ever wear this crimson badge in token of the mercy that thou hast shown to me and as a pledge that my blessing shall follow those that show mercy unto thee."

"And since then, says the story, all robins' breasts have been red, and a blessing has been with all who have befriended a robin. To hurt a robin was thought to bring bad luck to one, and if robins swarmed about a house and nested near it that household would know health, wealth, happiness and all good things."

"So in old times the robin was unharmed when other birds were hunted and stoned. For this reason robins are still unafraid of human folks and are more friendly than others of their kind."

"Many people believe that robins ought to be shot because they eat some of our cherries and berries. While the robins do like cherries, it is very likely if we had not the robins to eat up the insects that ruin the cherries and the cherry trees we would have no cherries at all."

It was assumed that all of these gigantic concerns must do business in the dark so far as knowing anything about the operations of similar lines of business elsewhere.

When, in fact, has the government ever before assumed that correlated lines of business shall substitute chaos and guesswork for order and system in the transaction of their business from day to day?

Working year in and year out upon so narrow a margin as it was conclusively proven the packers made their profits. It is self-evident that the closest co-operation was (and is) necessary to "come out ahead" at all.

When it took and asserted the position that there is such a thing as a "packers' trust." If this position had been sustained it would have been tantamount to declaring that it would be illegal for two farmers living equal distance between St. Joseph and Kansas City to agree upon a minimum price for the hogs which they expected to market the same day in those two cities.

If the treatment is what it is claimed to be and we are willing to concede that it is, then the manufacture of serum should be so protected that its distribution could be relied upon as putting into the hands of the hog owners an article whose purity and potency could be relied upon and the results, if unfavorable, must be due to carelessness or ignorance of administering it.

One contention made by the government from start to finish during the recent trial of the packing house officials probably had more to do with the undoing of the prosecution than any other one feature developed.

IRRIGATION WATER AMPLE

Arkansas Valley Will Be Well Supplied This Coming Season.

Pueblo, Colo., April 3.—Farmers of the Arkansas Valley are assured plenty of water for irrigation purposes this season, as shown by the snowfall bulletin for the month of February, which has recently been issued by the climatological service of the Weather Bureau, Department of Agriculture.

Up until February 1 the amount of snow in the watershed of the Arkansas Valley was considerably above normal, and this surplus was increased by 1 inch during last month. The average depth of snow over the Arkansas Valley watershed at the close of February was 24 inches.

There was much snow, and that on the mountain range, which the Arkansas Valley fared as well as the best and better than some of the snowfalls.

While the ground is frozen to a depth of several feet in most places in the mountains, this condition does not hold good with the watershed of the Arkansas Valley, and as a result the water flow when the snow melts and begins to run off will be slower than otherwise, which insures an average flow during the season for the Arkansas Valley.

The distribution of precipitation during February was even more irregular than usual. Throughout the region drainage toward the south, except Park County, the snowfall was much above the normal for February, and in a less degree the same is true of the Arkansas watershed from Chaffee county southward along the eastern slope of the Sangre de Cristo and Culebra ranges.

At the end of February the average depth of the South Platte watershed was 19 inches, greater than the normal for the month. For the Grand, 8790 feet, 25 inches, 5 inches greater, while for the North Platte, average altitude 5,200 feet, the average depth was 14 inches, 2 inches greater than the normal for the month.

At the end of February the average depth of the Rio Grande watershed was 19 inches, greater than the normal for the month. For the Grand, 8790 feet, 25 inches, 5 inches greater, while for the North Platte, average altitude 5,200 feet, the average depth was 14 inches, 2 inches greater than the normal for the month.

At the end of February the average depth of the Rio Grande watershed was 19 inches, greater than the normal for the month. For the Grand, 8790 feet, 25 inches, 5 inches greater, while for the North Platte, average altitude 5,200 feet, the average depth was 14 inches, 2 inches greater than the normal for the month.

GIRLS CHASED BY BULL.

Animal Saw Red and Young Women Saw Danger.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 2.—If Miss Gladys Thompson of Brentwood had not worn a bright red sweater the trouble might not have happened. And if she had not been wearing a red sweater there is no telling where it might have ended.

Industrial graders were ripping up the sod and leveling off the grounds, when an automobile struck a fence and tore away about fifty feet of wire. And on the other side of the wire was a Shorthorn bull which had been plowing up some turf itself and breaking up the sods.

TRAPPERS PICK UP \$300,000

Little Lehigh County Boasts These Large Figures for Furs.

Allentown, Pa., April 2.—According to an estimate of one of the leading furriers of Allentown, the farmers and trappers of Lehigh county during the season just closed realized about \$300,000 for the skins of various fur-bearing animals they trapped.

Ten or fifteen years ago the average skunk skin brought the farmer or trapper 50 cents, and sometimes 75 cents was paid for an exceptionally fine one. During the past season skunk skins brought all the way from \$2.50 to \$5.50.

Several weeks ago Blessing's sheep herd took a refuge behind a hedge fence to escape one of the big snow storms and was completely drifted under. With the aid of neighbors Blessing showed the sheep out of the drift and drove them to the sheep barn. The lamb that came into the fold yesterday was overlooked by the rescuers and was not released from the drift until the sun had melted it.

LAMB BURIED 25 DAYS.

Bethany, Mo., Stockman Finds Animal Snowed Under Weeks Ago.

Bethany, Mo., April 2.—The Grant City man who found three hens covered up under some hay, where they had been confined for eight months, and all of which were alive but one, has nothing much to say about the discovery of a sheep buried under a snow drift.

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 2.—For the first time in the seventy-five years of the existence of the University of Michigan the buildings have been insured.

University Has Turtle Farm. Seattle, Wash.—Four good, old-fashioned Hoosier mud turtles stuck their snake-like heads from under their shells and regarded with some interest thirty young men and women who, with note books and pencils, were stepping around them trying to determine the exact species of the testudinate.

Must Remain Single. Wilkesbarre, Pa.—According to the will of William P. Morgan, a wealthy real estate dealer, his daughters Ruth and Tacie, must remain unmarried all their lives to participate in the estate.

DISCOVER OLD RACE

Remarkable Disclosures Made by Yale Expedition.

Find Traces of Highly Civilized People Ten Thousand Years Ago, and a Megalithic City Unearthed.

New Haven, Conn.—There was submitted at the meeting of the Yale expedition to Peru, headed by Professor Hiram Bingham, in which were made known for the first time some remarkable discoveries. It is said no scientific expedition in recent years has garnered so much that is of interest in the scientific world.

Chief among the results was the finding for the first time of bones of the prehistoric man, of the age before the glacial period. An estimate of the age of the bones is not less than 10,000 years. Several archaeological discoveries made by Professor Bingham included ruins of several Inca or pre-Inca cities, and traces of a highly civilized people earlier than the Incas.

Another discovery was that of the bones of the American bison, which scientists never before had known to exist in South America. The present level of perpetual snow in the Andes was determined. Clear geological evidence of past climatic changes was found, especially in deep valleys of the Cordillera and in the deserts of the coast regions.

Waiting until the storm had ended, he retraced his way for about eight miles in search of the pouch, but the snow had obliterated all traces of the trail or of his horse's tracks. Ever since then the mail riders have been on the lookout for the pouch, but all search was unavailing until a few days ago, when one of the riders, taking an unfrequented trail, stumbled upon it.

Taft Letter Aid in India

How Richmond Lawyer Practically Saw Durbar as King George's Guest.

New York.—Jonathan Bryan, a Richmond lawyer, who is in New York at the conclusion of a trip around the world which began last July, attended the Delhi durbar practically as the guest of King George, owing to the magic influence of a letter from President Taft which he carried. Mr. Bryan told of the incident on his arrival here. He said:

"Mrs. Bryan and I were anxious to witness the durbar ceremonies, but as we neared India we found that no amount of money could obtain accommodations. I had about abandoned the idea when I thought of my letter from President Taft, which was in the nature of a general note of introduction and a part of the various credentials which I carried.

"I forwarded the Taft note to the secretary of the durbar and was amazed on reaching Calcutta to discover a special train reserved for Mr. and Mrs. Bryan. We were conveyed to the durbar in state and seats were assigned to us on the gold and purple carpet within 100 feet of the king and queen. We witnessed and heard the whole ceremony and then were conducted back to Calcutta in the same special train. No greater favors could have been shown to us than were won by President Taft's letter."

CUPID IN GUISE OF SPIDER

Brought About First Meeting That Culminated in Marriage of a Couple.

New York.—One sunny day last summer I. N. Kirby, an architect of Jamaica, stepped beneath an awning at Fulton and Washington streets, Brooklyn, to wait for a car. A black spider which dangled from the awning dropped on his shoulder.

REWARD FOR KISSING FATHER

Stranger Sends \$50 After Saying Devotion to Parent Was "Sweetest Thing He Ever Saw."

Chicago, Cal.—A romance that rivals the fairy tales of the "Arabian Nights," has developed here in the last two days, wherein Miss Adelaide Baker and Miss Marion Baker, daughters of C. M. Baker, a popcorn vendor, may fall heir to the fortune of a rough and ready western bachelor who has taken a liking to them because they kissed their father good night as he served popcorn to the spectators of a moving picture house.

A stranger approached the popcorn stand which the girls were attending and handed them an envelope containing \$50 and a card inscribed, "From a friend."

Baker remembered meeting a man two days previous who walked up to him after his daughters had kissed him good night, and said in the typical drawing western way:

"Say, stranger, that was about the sweetest thing I ever saw, them two girls a-kissin' you. It ain't all girls that think so much nowadays about doin' such things. I just think a heap of them two girls, and I'm going to send them some gold."

UNIVERSITY TO INSURE.

Michigan's Big Institution Has Been Within Fire Policies for Years.

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 2.—For the first time in the seventy-five years of the existence of the University of Michigan the buildings have been insured. The board of regents at their recent meeting voted to insure the buildings for \$1,750,000. This will also cover the insurance of the buildings themselves, but is only about half enough to cover the buildings and equipment combined.

The university, he supposed, that its buildings were protected by which is known as the insurance fund of the state of Michigan. The fund amounts to only \$1,000,000, however, and after the burning of the old medical building last fall the auditor general held that the university was not included in the list of state property which this fund was supposed to cover.

ADVERTISE IN THE JOURNAL.

FIND MONEY SAFE IN MAIL

Pouch Lost in Fight With Wolves Found in Persistent Search.

San Francisco, Cal.—In the truck-loads of railway mail received from the north at the ferry was a venerable, battle scarred pouch, which has an interesting history. It was lost in the wilds of Lassen county for more than two years, and was found a few days ago with its contents intact.

These consisted of registered letters containing currency and of ordinary mail. The letters were a little worse for the weather, the rains and snows of two years, but they were at once forwarded to their destination. The pouch was mouldy in places and the leather binding had been gnawed by coyotes, but the mail proved too tough even for coyotes.

In February, 1909, Ira Anthony, carrier of the route between Glade and Hansen, while riding horseback upon the mountain trails was caught in a violent snowstorm, in the midst of which he was pursued by a pack of wolves. After he had emptied his revolver and killed three of the beasts they retreated, howling dismally. Then Anthony discovered that one of the mail pouches tied to his saddle was missing.

Waiting until the storm had ended, he retraced his way for about eight miles in search of the pouch, but the snow had obliterated all traces of the trail or of his horse's tracks. Ever since then the mail riders have been on the lookout for the pouch, but all search was unavailing until a few days ago, when one of the riders, taking an unfrequented trail, stumbled upon it.

STATE ROAD MAP.

Fremont, Neb., April 2.—Under the auspices of the Nebraska State Automobile Association, Ray W. Hammond is preparing a road map of the state. He has several men in the field gathering data for the volume, which will have 200 pages and numerous maps.

EXCHANGE DIRECTORY.

Following is a list of the commission firms and stock cattle dealers engaged in business at the St. Joseph stock yards:

Butler, James H., rooms 337-38. Byers Bros. & Co., rooms 202-204. Clay, Robinson & Co., rooms 229-32. Crider Bros. & Co., rooms 303-307. Daily, C. M., rooms 315-19. Davis & Son, rooms 296-17. Drinkard, Emmert & Co., rooms 209-15. Emmert Com. Co., rooms 302-4. Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 229-32. Knollin Sheep Commission Co., rooms 219-23. Lee Live Stock Commission Co., rooms 210-13. Missouri Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 201-202. National Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 226-28. Nichols, Blanchard & Gilchrist, rooms 326-28. Prey Bros. & Cooper, rooms 218-22. Stewart & Co., rooms 223-2. St. Joseph Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 212-14. Shaw, R. O., Commission Co., rooms 205-19. Wood Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 212-14.

OFFICERS OF EXCHANGE.

The officers of the St. Joseph Live Stock Exchange are as follows: President, A. F. Daily; vice-president, W. True Davis; secretary, E. F. Erwin. The board of directors is composed of A. H. B. M., W. Wyatt, J. G. Adams, L. E. Cooper, M. F. Blanchard, R. G. Denham and M. K. Stewart.

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For Sale in Car Lots. Write or phone us for prices.

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When you want to buy or sell Hay write or wire to J. L. Frederick Grain & Hay Co. Office, 1011-13 Corby-Forsay Bldg. Phone 1325 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo. Warehouse, 7th and Olive Sts. We make shipments of straight and mixed cars of rail feeds, oil meal, cotton-seed meal and alfalfa dairy products and cattle fattening. Don't fail to get our prices before buying.

USED BLOW TO STOP DIVORCE

Wealthy Woman, Who Would Not Withdraw Suit, Says Husband Attacked Her.

Darien, Conn.—Charging that her husband had attacked her because she refused to withdraw an action for divorce, Mrs. William A. Gracey, a wealthy woman, appeared in police court. Her face was badly bruised. Gracey denied the charge. He has been engaged in the real estate business in New York.

SEED CORN

We can furnish Yellow Dent, early Yellow King, also white seed corn from farm in Washington Co., Neb. This is choice corn; prices reasonable. We also supply feeder trade. Consignments solicited. References: Dun's or Bradstreet.

The Nordstrom-Richter Grain Co. Omaha, Neb.

Alfalfa Seed

Best Northwestern Nebraska Seed, graded. Prices and samples free.

Schwabe Bros., Chadron, Neb.

Oliver Visible Typewriter

For sale cheap. Perfect condition and does splendid writing. Could ship on approval and trial. Write to

CHARLES W. RICKART, Rosedale, Kan.

Men of talent, who have some inventive ability please write GREGORY & McWYER, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

THE CLOSED DOOR

By Temple Bailey

Through his open window Bernard could hear the sound of a woman weeping. He leaned out into the silent summer night. "Who is it?" he asked, softly. "Can I be of service?" There was silence for a moment, then a timid voice responded: "If you could only let me in."

"Wait," Bernard whispered, and went down and opened the door. A girl stood outside. She was all in white and wore her satiny dark hair wound youthfully about her head. There were signs of tears on her cheeks.

"Will you come in?" Bernard asked. She shrank back. "Oh, no, I did not mean that I wanted to come into your house. It is this other door that is closed against me."

With her hand she indicated the door adjoining, which led into the next house. "My uncle," she explained, "has locked me out. He wants me to go a thing I will not do, and until I consent he says I shall not come into his house. What shall I do?"

"Have you any friends?" Bernard asked. "Not one," she answered. "We came here a month ago and have met no one, and until you came yesterday the house you live in is empty. If he turns me out I shall be homeless."

"Have you any money?" Bernard asked. "Yes; he gave me some. But it is so dark, I dare not go to a hotel at this time of night. I am afraid."

"And you cannot stay here—if my housekeeper had not gone—but I'll find a way." He smiled down at her. "Oh, if you could," she cried, hopefully. "Is your uncle in?" he asked.

"Yes, but his room is in the front of the house. This is the garden entrance. I know he is there, because I can see his shadow on the other wall as he bends over his book."

questioned suspiciously, as Bernard came up.

"I heard some one last night sobbing in the garden," said the young man.

"It was Lois," said the other. "I meant to play a joke on her. She must have taken me seriously and gone away."

"What was your joke?" Bernard questioned gravely.

"I made her think I was angry, and locked the door on her."

Bernard looked toward the river that flowed sluggishly at the foot of the garden.

"She might have gone that way," he said.

The old man clutched at his arm. "You don't mean—you don't mean—" he quavered.

"Who knows?" said the astute Bernard, and shrugged his shoulders.

After that the old man frantically appealed to him. "Will you help me look for her?" But Bernard shook his head. "If you found her, what then?" he asked.

"She should have her own way—I tried to force her to do my will—but now she shall do as she wishes."

Then Bernard told him. "She is with a farmer's wife on the outskirts of the town. But you must not go to her. She is not in a mood to forgive you."

"Thoroughly humbled, the old man asked, 'What shall I do?'"

"Write her a note, and I will take it," said Bernard, and thus it came about that he was the messenger between them two.

"I will never go back," the girl declared passionately. "I must find some work to do. I want to earn my living, and be free."

"Martha is glad to have you with her," he said; "don't worry."

But she was still burdened with the thought of her dependence, until one day he came and found her radiant.

"I am going to make marmalade and sell it to the people where Martha's husband delivers butter. I have a delicious recipe. It was my mother's. She was a California woman, and her orange marmalade was famous. And even if I begin in a small way I can pay Martha something."

His heart rejoiced to see her happy, and he rejoiced, too, to know that she would stay where he might see her daily.

One morning her uncle went with him to the farm.

"Come back with me, Lois," he begged, but she shook her head.

"I may seem hard," she said, "but there is always before me the vision of that closed door, and of you on the other side of it, deaf to all my pleadings."

Bernard and the old man grew to be good friends. They sat often in the garden and talked of Lois. "If I could only have her back," the old man would sigh.

One morning Bernard said, "I am going to ask her to come—but if she does, she must live on my side of the garden."

"That I want to marry her," said Bernard.

"Go ask her—go ask her," the other urged, eagerly. "Maybe she will do for you what she would not do for me."

But when Bernard asked her, Lois shook her head. "You are sorry for me," she said, "that's why you are doing it."

He took both of her hands in his. "I shall be very sorry for myself," he said gently, "if you close the door of your heart against me. Just think of me as standing without, begging to be let in."

She hid her face against his coat. "Oh, if you feel that way about it," she murmured, "I suppose I shall have to say 'yes,' Bernard."

Woodpile Philosopher. Erastus Johnson, the only colored man in Kobrook-in-the-Hills, has thought out many of the secrets of easing the toll that he knows best, and is ever ready to impart them to others.

"When they comes to me for advice," he said recently to one of the summer campers, "I alwus tell 'em it depends on what their pertension is. If they've arrived at the dignity of 'sawin' wood, I alwus tell 'em to saw the biggest fust."

"If they asks why, an' they mostly does, I say, 'So's you'll only have the little sticks to saw when you gets tuckered out.'"

"An' I'll tell ye now," concluded Erastus, graciously, quite as if the camper had asked for "pointers" on a back yard job, "it's jes' the same with pillin'; put the big sticks to the bottom. It's mighty bilious exercise a liftin' of 'em to the top."—Youth's Companion.

Wasted Art. In a certain banking establishment of California there is a wonderful oil painting which in a certain way represents a real waste of art.

This painting, which is a large one, shows several barrels of full size which are overflowing with money—gold and bank notes amounting in all to \$3,000,000. The money is painted with remarkable accuracy, and when viewed from a proper distance looks like the real thing.

In fact, the excellence of the work is the real drawback to this picture. The treasury authorities have notified the bank officials that the painting is in violation of the law forbidding the reproduction of money tokens issued by the government, and that it may be confiscated unless it is withdrawn from exhibition. Manifestly the artist painted better than he knew.

TRADE COURT OPENS

New York Tribunal Revived After Lapse of 17 Years.

Costly Trials Are Eradicated—No Jury or Lawyer Required and Appeal From Decisions of Arbitrators Not Permitted.

New York.—The business men's court of honor, a tribunal without judge, lawyer or jury, yet recognized by the laws of the state, has been revived in New York after a lapse of 17 years. The court is conducted by the chamber of commerce to settle disputes among merchants, and, so far as is known here, there is no other court like it in the world.

In 1768 the business men's court was established and for more than a century merchants adjusted their disputes there. In 1874 the legislature voted a salary of \$10,000 a year to the official arbitrator of the court, and when this salary was discontinued in 1895 the body passed out of existence. Several months ago a movement was begun looking to the re-establishment of the tribunal, with the result that several cases have just been heard before it.

To try the average case requires an expenditure of only \$50 or \$60, compared with the heavy expenses of trials in the regularly constituted courts of the state. The court is in charge of the chamber of commerce's committee on arbitration. The committee selects from the membership of the chamber a list of men qualified to serve as arbitrators of disputes, who are sworn in by a justice of the supreme court.

When any issue is referred to the committee for settlement the disputants are permitted to select the arbitrator. If they are unable to agree upon one each is permitted to choose an arbitrator, the two thus chosen to select a third.

There are no appeals from the court. It has no means of enforcing its decrees, relying upon the fact that merchants will not injure their reputation by repudiating their written agreement to accept the rulings.

In addition to the lessening of expenses and saving of time, it is said that the court is enabled to render decisions which are generally satisfactory to the disputants. Arbitrators engaged in the same line of business as the disputants are selected, so that they may bring expert knowledge to bear upon each case. The court is open to all business men of the city. Each disputant furnishes his own witnesses and pays his fees. The arbitrators receive \$10 a day. The proceedings are secret.

RULE OF REASON IN DIVORCE

Kentucky Judge Uses the Solomon Plan in Untying a Matrimonial Knot.

Louisville, Ky.—Solomon's rule of reason was invoked in divorce court here in unraveling a knot of conflicting evidence, when John and Margaret Wetzelberger, who had lived together thirty-five years and reared a dozen children, both applied for a decree. All the girls in the family allied themselves on the side of their mother; the boys were divided.

In granting a decree to Mrs. Wetzelberger, the court said it was his opinion that "daughters, as a rule, have a better opportunity to know the condition in a family," and he deemed it inconsistent with the woman's long years of faithfulness in rearing the large family needlessly to abandon her husband, as charged, or to falsely accuse him of cruelty.

LAD IS BURIED UNDER SNOW

Men of Two Villages Unite in Digging Out Boy and Finally Rescue Him.

Elko, Cal.—Although he was buried for several hours beneath tons of snow, the small son of Dan Ward Jarbridge, was rescued alive after hours of digging by the entire populace of Jarbridge and Paviak villages.

The avalanche of snow came down the canyon between the two towns without warning. The little fellow was playing on the hillside and heard the roar of the snow as it started far above him. Instinct told him to conceal himself and he dropped down beneath a huge bowlder. The snow passed over him, filling the canyon and completely burying him.

A small aperture was left on the rock and this enabled the lad to get air and he was located by his cries. He was uninjured.

POLITICS AS SPUR TO STUDY

University of Missouri Turns Pupils' Campaign Enthusiasm to Educational Advantage.

Columbia, Mo.—One of the professors at the University of Missouri has turned the political enthusiasm of the students to account in their training. Many of the instructors at the university complain that the discussion of politics is interfering with school work. Professor F. M. Tisdell of the public speaking classes has turned his classes first into a Republican convention, then a Democratic convention, and closed the series with a joint debate between the Democrats and Republicans. The result was the best work in the classes in the year.

FEW COTTAGES IN ENGLAND

Lack of Homes for Rising Generation Serious Problem for British—Couples Wait Years.

London.—The Chelmsford laborer who was forced into a workhouse because there is no cottage procurable is no isolated victim of the dearth of rural houses. It is quite a common thing in the country for marriages to be postponed for years solely owing to want of houses.

Close to Dunmow is a notorious marriageless district, and in spite of a number of would-be village benefactors. In a number of Huntingdonshire villages engagements of ten and fifteen years' duration are common. The couples either wait indefinitely till a cottage is available or migrate to the towns or emigrate. An observant motorist through the eastern midlands could soon reckon up a hundred vanished homesteads still traceable by either ruins or rectangular foundations covered by the work of worms and moles.

Only wealthy landlords can afford to build cottages; the duke of Bedford, in Cambridgeshire; the duke of Buccleugh, in parts of Northampton and Huntingdon; the university colleges, and, best of all, the ecclesiastical commissioners have built many good cottages for moderate rents; and have done it in spite of financial loss. Some smaller land owners have done their best to erect cheap cottages.

The only solution of the great national question is the cheap cottage. A member of a leading firm of builders said to a representative of this journal that if cottages were standardized they could be built for £120 by means of concrete slabs, but absolute standardization would be necessary. Comfortable cottages have recently been built in some of the new intensive gardens for £80. With these French gardeners are delighted, but the English workmen will not accept a home of wood and corrugated iron.

GIRL LOST IN FATHER'S AUTO

Lawyer, Called Away From Important Trial by Frantic Mother, Finds Girl Tucked in Tonneau.

Atlanta, Ga.—While a curly haired little girl, 3 years old, sitting in a big automobile in front of the Empire building, wept and wailed for "papa," Gene Thomas, the "papa," was busily engaged in arguing an important case in court, entirely ignorant of the fact that his young daughter, arrayed in her nightgown, was the center of attraction downtown.

In a few moments, however, the telephone rang again and Lawyer Thomas was again called from his case. This time it was Mrs. Thomas, and she informed him that the little girl was missing. When the attorney heard this news he rushed back to the court, and when he had explained the situation the judge suspended court for half an hour. Mr. Thomas then started pell-mell for his office, where he found his little girl.

Little Miss Thomas had not intended to pay a visit to the city, clad only in her nightgown. It happened in this way: After Mr. Thomas had cranked the machine he returned to the house to get his overcoat. The little girl, however, had decided to play a trick on "papa," and while he was in the house she crawled under some of the rugs in the tonneau to hide. Soon she was fast asleep and did not wake until the machine had stopped and her father was gone.

WILL NOT PROMISE TO OBEY

Miss Moss, a Suffragist, Changed All the Plans of Her Wedding to Avoid the Pledge.

Richmond.—"Wilt thou obey and serve him?" will be stricken from the marriage vows which Miss Bessie Skelton Moss, a pretty and attractive school teacher, will take when she becomes the bride of Albert Edward Chamberlain of New York, a son of the late Prof. William B. Chamberlain, who taught in Oberlin college and the Chicago Theological seminary. Mrs. James W. Moss of 105 East Clay street, an aunt of the bride-to-be, admitted that the wedding plans had been changed because Bishop R. A. Gibson refused to allow the Episcopal ceremony to be changed to suit the wishes of the prospective bride, who is a suffragist and has been prominent in the work of the Virginia society.

Instead of the marriage being celebrated in Epiphany Episcopal church, Barton Heights, by Rev. G. Priton Cragill, the ceremony will be said by Rev. George D. McDaniel, pastor of the First Baptist church, in the Barton Heights Baptist church.

Convicts Offer Reward.

Austin, Tex.—Governor Colquitt has received a letter signed by thirty state penitentiary convicts, offering a reward of \$291 for the capture of two of their fellow prisoners who had escaped from the Wynne convict farm. Each convict subscribed for \$1 to \$10. They wrote they are well treated, and that the escape of the two convicts was an outrage.

Watch Runs 106 Years.

Whitesburg, Ky.—After ticking faithfully for 106 years, during which period it has accurately kept the time for succeeding generations in one family, a watch belonging to John W. Wright has just been repaired here for the first time in its existence and started on another century.

MILLIONS TO JACKS

\$10,000,000 a Year Paid to Logger Army.

Seventy Thousand Men and 22,000 Horses Employed in New England Forests—Lumber Crop Will Total 2,500,000,000 Feet.

Bangor, Me.—Ten million dollars will be required to pay the army of lumbermen at work in the forests of northeast Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont and the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia this winter. In this army of loggers are 70,000 men and 22,000 horses. The fruits of the campaign will be a crop of 2,500,000,000 feet of pine, cedar, spruce, hemlock and birch.

Maine's logging industry 20 years ago seemed on the decline. The establishment of mills changed that. Today logs have advanced 50 per cent. In value and wages are higher than at any other time since the days immediately following the Civil war.

When the first pulp mills were built in Maine the lumbermen regarded them merely as a convenient market for the smaller trees that were not fit for lumber. These logs were called "pulp wood" and were looked upon with contempt by all hands, including the river drivers who navigated them to the boom. The little logs would not bear the weight of a man and were productive of many a cold bath for those who handled them.

Nowadays it is very different. The pulp manufacturers no longer depend upon the little logs, but cut out the large trees, leaving the smaller ones to grow and furnish a crop in future years.

From a small proportion of the total cut of logs, the "pulp stock" has now increased so that on some rivers it equals and on other it exceeds that of the logs cut for the sawmills. In Maine the harvest for the pulp mills will reach the enormous total of 350,000,000 feet this winter. The amount cut for the sawmills will not be far from 400,000,000.

In every department of the lumber industry rapid progress is being made in methods and in appliances. In the old times no one ever thought of sending men to the woods until snow had fallen. Now the crews that do the preliminary work are sent up river in August, and a large proportion of the men are on the ground long before snow comes, making roads and felling timber, which in fairly smooth regions is dragged to the yards at the time of the year.

In the old times the men were obliged to make the greater part of the journey to the woods on foot. Supplies were carried in on "tote" teams, a most laborious and expensive method of transportation. Now almost all of the important regions are traversed by railroads and the crew, provisions and camp outfits are carried quickly and at moderate expense close to the scene of operations.

Oxen were used to haul the logging sleds in the days of the pine, but now the big spruce, which has succeeded the pine as king of the Maine woods, is hauled by horses. Soon the horse is to be superseded by steam and electric machines. The latter are in successful operation on the headwaters of the Kennebec, Penobscot and Aroostook.

PICKS MONEY FROM A TREE

Kansas Lad Turned 644 Crow Heads Into \$32.20 Bounty—Used Rabbits as Lure.

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.—A farmer boy of Matfield, near here, knows how to pick money from an elm shade tree. He made several big trees near his home yield him a golden harvest in one week.

The trees have long been a favorite haunt for scores of crows. Each evening their limbs were black with birds. The county pays a bounty of five cents on every crow killed. George Golden had an idea come to him and he walked out of the county clerk's office with a check for \$32.20, the bounty for 644 crows' heads.

Golden had shot some of the birds and when that became too slow he put strychnine in the carcasses of rabbits he had killed.

FOUND HIM COASTING AT 83

Church Members on Way Home From Services Amazed Because Veteran Was Engaged in Sport.

Rochester, N. Y.—Members of the Ogden Center Presbyterian church were amazed when they went to the home of George H. Comstock, five miles south of Spencerport, to congratulate him on attaining his eighty-third birthday and found him coasting down hill with Miss Mary Harvey, nineteen, a teacher in the Sunday school of the church.

Comstock and Miss Harvey used a toboggan from Toronto, and he is said to have handled it like a man fifty years his junior.

Prefers Eggs to Jewels.

Baltimore, Md.—Eggs looked bigger and more valuable than silver and jewels to James Frisby, a negro, when he entered the home of John B. Brown, 300 North Sticker street. Patrolman Daly, seeing a window broken at the Brown home, made an investigation and saw the negro with a quantity of eggs. Realizing the high price of the commodity, he instantly drew a revolver on the man and arrested him.

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TO SEEK NEW LAND
 Noted Explorers Are to Sail for Crocker Land.

Leaders of Expedition With Peary Aim to Study Polar Territory That Still Remains Mystery to Geographers.

Boston, Mass. — The last considerable mass of unknown land on our planet north of the equator is Crocker Land, a vast and vague region bordering the polar sea northwest of Grant Land and westward of the route which Peary followed over the ice to the pole.

Recently brief and preliminary announcement was made of the expedition which will set forth during the coming summer for the exploration of this land and for other scientific work which remains to be done in the far north, especially in the unknown interior of Greenland.

The coming expedition will be under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History and the American Geographical Society with the cooperation and indorsement of other scientific bodies, and will be assisted financially by numerous individuals. Each of the two societies named has contributed \$5,000 to the fund of \$50,000 which is being raised. Yale has contributed \$1,000, and Bowdoin alumni will contribute as much or more, through their interest and pride in MacMillan, who was one of Peary's lieutenants on his successful dash to the pole.

As to Crocker Land itself, it was given its name in honor of George Crocker of New York, a leading member of the Peary Arctic club. In June, 1906, on several clear days in succession Peary was able to make out from the summit of Cape Thomas Hubbard in latitude 81, the snow-clad summits of a distant land in the northwest above the ice horizon. It is figured that this land, which no polar explorer has ever visited, is in 100 west longitude and 83 north latitude, or about 130 miles from Cape Thomas Hubbard, which is the northern tip of Axel Heiberg Land.

Men of science feel that the verification of these observations and deductions by making a long trip northward from Cape Thomas Hubbard is the last great geographical problem for solution.

The expedition will leave Sydney by special steamer on July 20, and will establish winter quarters at Flagler bay in north latitude 79. On the way whale and walrus meat and fogs will be collected and the ship will be sent home. In September and through the long arctic night, when the moon is favorable, the supplies will be sledged to Cape Thomas Hubbard, 330 miles farther on toward the pole.

When the arctic day begins to dawn in February, 1913, the expedition will push over the 130 miles of ice to the unknown Crocker Land, and if no game is found the return to Cape Thomas Hubbard will be made in the following May. On the return to the headquarters at Flagler bay scientific work will be carried on in Grant Land, and then the headquarters and the collections will be transferred southward to Etah, the village of the most northerly Eskimos.

In the spring and summer of 1914 the expedition to the interior of Greenland will be made and an attempt made to reach the summit of the great ice cap at the middle of the widest part of the island. No man has ever been there. On the return to Etah a ship will be awaited to bring the expedition back to civilization in the autumn of 1914.

The expedition will be jointly in charge of Donald B. MacMillan and George Borup, both of whom were with Peary. The only white men with them will be a physician and a cook.

COUPLE IN AN ODD MIXUP
 Man and Woman Travel Far to Meet Each Other, Only to Add to Their Troubles.

Kansas City, Mo.—A man and a woman not known to each other sat in the parlor of a local hotel. He had traveled from San Francisco to meet her, expecting to find his wife, whom he had lost two years ago. She had traveled from Little Rock, Ark., to meet him, expecting to find a man with whom she had run away from home two years ago and who had deserted her in St. Louis.

The man at the hotel had advertised for his missing wife, who was known as Pansy Morris. After the girl left home she had assumed the name of Pansy Morris and when she saw the advertisement she answered it. Each was furious when the mistake was found, but they parted friends. She went back to Little Rock. He went back to San Francisco.

H. C. Paffen, the man, is a musician in San Francisco and the composer of songs. His wife was a horsewoman and had been on the stage. She went with a moving picture making concern. Injured by a fall, she was sent to a hospital and with the suspension of correspondence the husband and wife lost track of each other.

EARRINGS KEEP EARS OPEN
 Italian Girl Tells Court That's Why They're Worn—Not Needed in Mouth.

Kansas City, Mo.—Why do Italians wear earrings? Style, you say. Not a bit of it. Listen to the explanation given by Rosa Bruno, 15 years old, to Judge E. E. Porterfield in juvenile court. The judge wanted to know why an infant in the arms of Mrs. Pasquale Bruno, Rosa's mother, wore two big gold hoops which dangled almost to its shoulders, and Rosa replied:

"Us Italians, you know, we are different from you people. We don't believe in our babies' ears stopping up. So we put in the big earrings to pull down the corners and keep 'em open, see?"

"Quite an idea," agreed the judge. "But what do you Italians do to keep their lips from growing together?"

"Oh, dat's funny," laughed Rosa. "Dat's a joke. The baby he cries with his mouth too much, or we'd hang earrings there, too. Maybe sometime baby he cry with his ears and then we throw away hoops altogether."

An attaché of the court hereupon stuffed his handkerchief in his mouth, but despite this precaution he led the laugh in which the court joined.

DRINK NOTHING AT MEALS
 Nearly All Diseases Contain Sufficient Liquid to Serve Purpose of System, Says Physician.

Paris.—"We drink too often" was the burden of a lecture given before the Academy of Science this week by Dr. Paul Fabre, which has attracted a good deal of attention.

Dr. Fabre declares the human body really requires extremely little liquid, except in cases of low diet or great muscular exertion, and he inveighs against the array of glasses of different shapes and sizes placed before each guest at dinner as a relic of barbarism.

It is easy and vastly better for the health, he says, to drink nothing at meals, and he points to the fact that stout persons undergoing obesity treatment are able to do this, as evidence of the truth of his contention.

Vocalist's Third Mishap.
 Shenandoah, Pa.—Henry Spoor, a well-known vocalist, leader of the Holy Family church choir, a fire boss and prominent in fraternal societies, was seriously injured for the third time within a year. He was coming out of a mine gangway when a blast went off, and the flying debris struck him about the head and body, dangerously injuring him.

Last summer he was caught by a fall of coal and had a leg broken and was otherwise dangerously injured, and when returning from the hospital he figured in a thrilling runaway and barely escaped with his life.

HUNT PANTHER IN FACTORY
 Workmen in India Factory Find Savage Beast in Building and Call Marksmen.

London.—News comes from India of an exciting panther hunt in the government ammunition factory at Kirkee, Poona, in which an officer was badly mauled.

Two European apprentices discovered the animal asleep on a heap of sawdust in the annealing room and went to raise the alarm. Two other apprentices, believing that the animal was a large wild cat, endeavored to hunt it out with iron rods. When the panther was roused there was a stampede of the native workmen, and a stoker, while climbing over a wall, had his heel torn off by the animal.

Several officers with rifles speedily arrived on the scene, but the panther sought cover behind the annealing ovens. Captain Kemble, R. A., assistant superintendent, and Conductor Chisholme, with two shots succeeded in wounding it, but when Maj. Bertie Clay approached a window with his rifle the animal sprang at him and inflicted serious injuries to his head, face and neck.

After two hours the panther was finally disposed of by a well-directed shot from Lieutenant Vines. It measured six feet ten inches in length.

SAVE THEIR WAGES
 Thrifty Convicts of Minnesota Prison Hoarding Earnings.

Some of the Long Term Prisoners at Stillwater Have Balances Ranging From \$1,000 to \$1,500 to Their Credit.

St. Paul, Minn.—While the capitalists of the country have patronizingly advised young persons to "save their pennies and be rich some day," the prisoners at Stillwater penitentiary have been biding their time, hoarding their small earnings until many of them have sums ranging from \$1,000 to \$1,500 to their individual credit, according to the report of a visit to the institution made by J. R. Swann, a member, and J. C. Matchitt, secretary of the state board of visitors. The report was submitted to Governor Eberhart.

The report does not say how long these particular prisoners have been confined in the penitentiary, but some light is thrown on their saving ability by the following paragraph from the report:

"In December, 1911, the 56 men employed in the farm machinery division received an average pay of \$4.85 each; the 205 men in the shoe factory received an average for the month of \$4.03 a man; the 114 men in the support division (cooks, waiters, barbers, etc.) received an average of \$4.63 each."

Taking up the suggestion of Governor Eberhart that some means be provided for state aid to families left in need by prisoners committed to workhouses and the state prison, the report, referring only to the latter, says that "but five per cent. of the men in state prison have families they have left in need of state aid."

"This is because the prisoners as a whole are men of roving characters, who have no settled home and who, accordingly, have no one dependent upon them.

"In this connection," the report continues, "a law enacted in 1909 is of special interest. It provides for state aid for dependent families of men in the state prison. Families are now being paid as high as \$15 a month under this humane 1909 law."

Commenting on the recently established prison for the criminal insane at St. Peter, the report says there are ten prisoners at Stillwater so advanced in insanity they are unable to do work, while there are thirty others who are able to work part of the time. Then it adds:

"It is doubtless true that there are a sufficient number of criminal inmates at Stillwater and other state institutions to fill completely another such building as now houses this class of unfortunates at St. Peter."

Conditions, from a sanitary and cleanly standpoint, are excellent at the institution, the report says, adding:

"In spite of the fact that the buildings and general plant are old and out of date, the best is made of every disadvantage—a fact that has given Wardens Wolfen for many years the reputation of being unexcelled."

ROBBER AS CANDIDATE'S AID
 Kansas Horse Thief Distributes Cards on Man Seeking Sheriff's Office.

Ottawa, Kan.—"I wish you lived over in Douglas county, so you could vote for Joe Dalley. He's a good friend of mine and is running for sheriff," said a stranger who had just sold a horse to a buyer in Ottawa. With the verbal indorsement he offered a bunch of "Vote for Dalley" cards. It developed the other day that the horse thief drove out of the livery barn at Lawrence, where the animal was owned, Joe Dalley, a police officer, offered the stranger his campaign card.

"Sure, I know you," replied the man. "You're a good officer. Give me a bunch of cards and I'll distribute them through the county."

And the thief remained true to the policeman who is running for sheriff.

WASH COAL TO ADD HEAT
 Kansas University Proves Laundering Process Is Profitable—Leaves No Clinkers.

Lawrence, Kan.—Wash your coal if you want to get more heat from it. That is the advice instructors and students of Kansas university give for keeping down the family fuel bill. The advisers have just finished a job of washing a ton of coal. One hundred and sixty pounds of refuse was taken from the lot by the washing process and the remainder produced almost twice as much heat as a ton of unwashed coal. Besides, the washed fuel left no clinkers, which form on grates, shutting off the draft and causing much of the efficiency of fuel to be lost.

Strikes Rich Ore.
 Cripple Creek, Colo.—After working his claim for seven years and spending \$10,000 in its development, Fred Johnson, a lessee on the Pride of Cripple Creek mine on Ironclad hill, has struck it rich. He has uncovered gold ore running \$500 to the ton.

"Kindest" Sheriff Dead.
 Lisbon, O.—W. C. Davidson, 65, known as the "kindest sheriff in Ohio," is dead.

TOY WITH GUN AT PERIL
 English Judge Rules That Hotel Maid Who Was Hurt Cannot Get Damages.

London.—If servants toy with revolvers and accidentally shoot themselves, the employer is not liable for compensation according to a decision given by the West London county court. Gwendolen Vaughn, a chambermaid at the South Kensington hotel, found a revolver sticking out of a trunk belonging to one of the guests, and being frightened of firearms suspended dusting operations to summon two more servants. One of them began playing with the weapon, and it was discharged, shooting Gwendolen in the back. The British employers' liability act being fairly comprehensive, Gwendolen sued for compensation, but the judge held that toying with revolvers did not come within the scope of her employment.

HOSPITAL TO COST MILLION
 Great Institution Is Projected by Methodist Church for Dallas, Tex.

Dallas, Tex.—Dr. John O. McReynolds, dean of the Southwestern Medical college, says that it is the intention to raise \$1,000,000 for the building of a new Methodist hospital in Dallas.

The hospital will be a part of the co-related educational system and a branch of the Southern Methodist university, and will be in connection with the Medical College of the Southern Methodist university.

The plan has the hearty approval of Dr. R. S. Hyer, president of Southwestern Methodist university, and of the Dallas members of the Texas Methodist Educational commission. Other members of the board are expected to be favorable to the proposition, and it is hoped to have the ground broken for the actual building well within the calendar year.

The first new building of the sanitarium or the group of buildings, if a cottage plan shall be determined, is to cost from \$300,000 to \$500,000. The \$1,000,000 fund is to be the endowment. It is planned to have each bed of the establishment endowed, so that whether the patient in that bed is wealthy or on charity, the work will go on without impediment. If the patient is able to pay, then the money so received will be for adding to the endowment fund or for improvement of the establishment.

The announcement is that the big undertaking will be for a sanitarium whose system will cover at least one block, will be centrally located, so as to be within easy access to the bulk of the emergency demands and so equipped as to be a drawing place for all the southwest, a hospital establishment as complete as may be found anywhere in the world.

The matter of site, except that it is to be in Dallas, is to be left to the educational commission.

KILLS LION IN BAGGAGE CAR
 Railway Employee Finds Animal Released Self From Crate and Shoots It.

Dunkirk, N. Y.—George Wilson Bull of Dunkirk, a Wells-Fargo express messenger on an Erie train, and Thomas Kellam of Salamanca, a baggage man, had a thrilling adventure with a mountain lion in a combination express and baggage car while running between Meadville and Salamanca.

The lion was being shipped in a wooden crate from San Antonio, Tex., consigned to the Buffalo zoo. It broke out of its crate to get some chickens in another crate. Kellam found the lion chewing the head of a chicken, which it had caught between the slats of the crate. He swung himself to safety on an overhead iron rod and worked himself into a position to seize the revolver Messenger Bull handed to him from behind a barricade of boxes. Kellam shot the lion in the head, killing it.

VAST WORK IN DITCH LOCKING
 Yet One Man at a Switchboard in Panama Can Sail a Ship Through Canal.

Washington, D. C.—To pass a big ship through each lockage of the Panama canal no less than ninety-eight electric motors will have to be set in motion twice and this number may be increased to 143, dependent upon the previous condition of the gates, valves and other devices that make up the complex locking system of the great waterway. In passing a ship through the locks it will be necessary to open and close miter gates weighing from 300 to 600 tons, fill and empty lock chambers containing from 3,500,000 to 5,000,000 cubic feet of water and lower fender chains weighing 24,998 pounds each and to tow the vessels through the locks. Yet so admirably has this tremendous task been systematized by the designing engineers, that according to Canal Record, all of these operations, except that of towing, will be controlled by a single man at a switchboard.

HAD \$50,000 BUT STARVED
 Money, Food and Skeletons of Animals Found in Dead Recluse's Home.

Springfield, Mass.—Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, seventy-one years old, an eccentric recluse, died in a sanatorium in West Springfield, where she was taken after being found in her home at the point of starvation. She objected so firmly to being moved that it was necessary to chloroform her.

Prior to removal to the sanatorium she had not been outside her doorway in twenty-five years. In her home were found \$3,500 in small bills, a large quantity of provisions which she had hoarded and hundreds of skeletons of cats, dogs, mice and other animals. Her estate is estimated at \$50,000. She leaves no blood relations.

Two Claimants for Job.
 New York.—Mrs. Anna Jellinek, decreed in her will that her cousin, Joseph Berger, should administer her estate. She has two cousins of that name, and both want the job. The courts must decide.

Is Taft Supporter.
 Wilkesbarre, Pa.—John J. McDevitt, the "millionaire for a day" after returning from a visit to the White House, announces he is an ardent Taft supporter.

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