

NO CHANGE IN BEEF

FEW STEERS OFFERED HERE TODAY CLEARED PROMPTLY AT STEADY PRICES.

NOTHING CHOICE ON DISPLAY

Butcher Stock Met Ready Clearance at Unchanged Rates—Calves, Bulls and Stockers Steady.

The sale of two loads of Kansas fed medium weight steers at \$7.50 comprised about the only business in the steer line worthy of mention today.

Trade in beef steers this week has been active with prices on the upward trend. Receipts have been of light proportions and the demand liberal.

Prices have been pushed up fully above the market for the corresponding period a year ago.

The following prices on steers are quotable on the St. Joseph market: Choice to prime, \$7.75 @ 8.40; good to choice, \$7.35 @ 7.70; fair to good short-fed, \$6.90 @ 7.30; medium to fair short-fed, \$6.50 @ 6.85; common to medium, \$6.00 @ 6.40.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers. No. 1, \$11.25 @ 12.50; No. 2, \$10.75 @ 11.75.

COWS, HEIFERS AND MIXED. Ready disposal of the small Friday supply of cows, heifers and mixed grades was made today with prices showing no quotable change as compared with the preceding day.

General trend of the market for butcher classes this week has been toward a higher set of quotations. Substantial advances were registered on everything in the female killer line, but the most pronounced advance was in heifers and mixed yearlings.

Choice to prime cows, \$6.00 @ 7.00; good to choice cows, \$5.25 @ 6.00; medium to fair cows, \$4.50 @ 5.25; canners and cullers, \$3.50 @ 4.25.

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HOG VALUES GO UP

PRICES SCORE BIG NICKEL GAIN UNDER SMALL FRIDAY RECEIPTS.

EARLY CLEARANCE IS MADE

Bulk of Supply Found Out in a Spread of \$7.55 to \$7.75—No Heavy Butchers on Sale.

Favorable weather for spring work on the farms was reflected in light arrivals of hogs at the leading market centers today.

The advance was reflected in the bulk of hogs that were sold at the market today. Receipts were a scant 2,000 head, less than half the supply of the corresponding day last year.

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IOWA PIG CROP SHORT.

Heavy Loss Among the Early Comers, Says M. C. Sanders.

SHEEP MARKET DULL

NO FRESH STOCK ARRIVED—TRADING IN HOLDOVERS SLOW AND LOWER.

NO CHOICE LAMBS OFFERED

Both Sheep and Lamb Market Closing Flat for the Week—Values 25 to 35c Lower Than Week Ago.

Nothing in the way of fresh supplies put in appearance at the sheep house today. However, buyers had access to about 1200 holdovers, consisting of a varied assortment of woolled and shorn lambs.

The threatened shortage in Colorado shipments which became evident at last week's close, materialized into a fact this week.

The market for the week show a marked decrease under last week and the result at this point, a total of 11,400 sheep and lambs have registered against 15,072 for the preceding week.

The sheep decrease in receipts here has been all that prevented the bottom from falling out of the market.

During the first half of the week receipts remained light and the market progressed without any material fluctuation.

However, by Wednesday, supplies became of normal proportions and demand fell flat, with the result that values hit a greasy spot in their climb for a higher set, slipping back to the extent of 10c to 15c on that day.

Buyers continued hammering tactics on subsequent days and at the close today values were rated around 25c to 35c lower, as compared with a week ago.

The decline being applicable to all classifications. The market has had a test this week that it did not have last on woolled lambs, the selling of a prime bunch of Colorado at \$9.00, indicating a top of \$1.15 had they arrived at the close of the week.

Comparatively well, packers taking this class of goods in a spread of \$7.75 @ 7.90, but discrimination against heavy weight offerings became more pronounced as the week advanced and sellers were forced to cash some good Colorado at \$7.50 @ 7.75, weighing above 75 lbs.

Clipped offerings are becoming seasonably more numerous, and a considerable quota of the week's supplies have been minus the fleeces. Packers took shorn lambs at \$4.50 and ewes at \$4.00.

Good to prime fed western lambs are quotable at \$7.75 @ 8.15; fair to good fed western lambs, \$7.50 @ 7.75; fed western weathers, \$6.50 @ 6.75; fed western yearlings, light weight, \$6.25 @ 6.50; native lambs, good to prime, \$5.00 @ 5.25; native lambs, fair to good, \$4.75 @ 5.00; native ewes, \$5.00 @ 5.25; native weathers, \$6.25 @ 6.50; best yearlings, shorn, \$5.75 @ 6.25; weathers, shorn, \$5.75 @ 6.00; ewes, shorn, \$5.00 @ 5.50.

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RATS RUIN \$150,000.000.

Stenpos Annual Damage in United States Due to Ravages of Rodents.

In Farm and Fireside this statement is made: "The statement may at first seem, it is conservative to place the damage done yearly by rodents in the United States at \$150,000,000, but it is a conservative estimate."

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GENERAL GRANT DEAD

SUMMONS COMES SUDDENLY TO SON OF FORMER PRESIDENT IN NEW YORK.

HEART DISEASE THE CAUSE

Serious Condition of His Health Kept From Public—Had Long Army Record—Was 62 Years Old.

New York, April 12.—"Grant is dead." The news, flashed from the apartments of Major General Frederick Dent Grant at the Hotel Buckingham shortly after midnight, sent a shock through the city such as that which started the whole country upon the death of his father, twenty-seven years ago.

The news was far more sudden. It came less than an hour after the first alarm had been sounded that General Grant was even seriously ill. The alarm itself had come before it had been generally learned that General Grant was even in the city, as his presence here had been kept a secret.

"Get a physician, quick, the general is dying," the telephone message received at the night desk of the Buckingham at 11:30 o'clock last night was the first news. A bell boy was dispatched to the office of Dr. Abbot, but the physician was not at home. Mrs. Grant was notified and, chafing at the delay, she cried back hysterically: "Get an ambulance, get an ambulance."

The alarm was sent to police headquarters, from which an ambulance was dispatched. Calls were put in at random also for physicians in Fifth avenue and within a few minutes had responded. When the ambulance arrived, within four minutes of the alarm, it was said that General Grant probably was dead.

At midnight the general died. In the half hour previous the alarm over his condition had aroused all the newspaper offices, in most of which the reports were regarded with caution in view of the fact that General Grant's presence here was not known. Many newspaper men were on the scene in a few minutes, however, but as none was allowed to go to the apartment, the exact state of affairs was a matter of doubt until an ambulance was heard to repeat over the telephone: "Grant is dead."

The first hand information as to the cause of death was choking, but later it was stated that the cause was heart failure, following diabetes and attending digestive disturbances.

Mrs. Grant and a nurse were with the general when he died, there having been no premonition of his sudden illness. He was taken to the hospital, removed to the hotel yesterday morning from St. Luke's hospital, where, unknown to the public generally, he had been taken for treatment. Previous announcements had been made at Governor's Island, the headquarters of the Eastern division of the army, had been made repeatedly that the cause of doubt until an ambulance was heard to repeat over the telephone: "Grant is dead."

General Grant, the eldest son of Ulysses S. Grant, the eighteenth president of the United States, was born at St. Louis, Mo., July 27, 1822. He was with his father during a part of the civil war, witnessed the capture of Fort Henry and Donelson and went with his father's command through the Virginia campaign. He witnessed also the fights at Corinth, Vicksburg, Nashville and Petersburg.

After the war young Grant entered the Cavalry and served in the Philippines in 1871. For a year he served as a civil engineer for the Union Pacific railroad and in 1872 accompanied General Sherman on his expedition against the Indians. Grant served as an aide-de-camp of General Sheridan and took part in the campaigns against the Indians. He served with Major General Stanley in the Yellowstone expedition and in 1874 in the Black Hills expedition, after which he accompanied his father around the world.

He resigned his commission as colonel in the army in 1881 and for a number of years was engaged in various enterprises. He was appointed minister to Austria by President Harrison in 1883, but resigned in the election of Mr. Cleveland to the presidency. Under the reform administration of Mayor Strong he was one of the New York police, but resigned in 1888 and commanded the military district of San Juan.

He was in command of various brigades in the Philippines islands for several years, returning to the United States in 1892. He commanded the Department of Texas, 1892-94; Department of the Lakes, 1894; Department of the East, 1894-8 and the Department of the Lakes again in 1898, and finally in the Department of the East, to which he was last appointed in the summer of 1901, to succeed Major General Leonard Wood.

In 1874 he married Ida M. Honore, daughter of Henry Hamilton Honore of Chicago.

General Grant was one of the most distinguished military leaders of the United States. He was a member of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and was a member of the United States Army for 40 years.

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ITEMS IN BRIEF.

J. C. Culberson, of McCool Junction, Neb., increased today's hog receipts with a one-car consignment.

EXCELLO CATTLE FATTENER

L. A. Graff, an extensive feeder and shipper of Graf, Neb., was here today with a car of hogs.

For the best values in whiskeys, try Hilgert's, 297 So. 6th St. C. M. Linn, who markets quite regularly at this point, sent in a car of hogs for today's market, billed from Elk Creek, Neb.

Try Hilgert's 25c merchants lunch and be convinced its the best in the city. 207 So. 6th St. Mark Summers, of Calico, Ark., was here today with two cars of stock hogs.

Excello Cattle Fattener has proven a great success. The cheapest and best feed that can be fed with corn. Increases the gain, shortens time of feeding.

R. Rucker, of Steinauer, Neb., disposed of a car of hogs on today's market.

Champion Molasses Feed shortens feeding period, increases gain, reduces cost per pound of gain, equally good with ensilage.

Wm. McCalla, regular patron of this market, had a car of hogs of his own feeding on today's market from Pawnee, Neb.

If in need of feed, call on our agent, Ed Edwards, Room 316, Exchange Building, 22 St. Joseph, CHAMPION FEED CO., TARKIO, MO.

H. H. Hawkins, of DuBois, Neb., came in today with a one-car consignment of good hogs.

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

The St. Joseph Publishing Co., Publishers.

W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager.

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

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

Do not send checks on country banks. Remit with postal order or draft.

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

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

MAKING OUR MONEY WORK.

Our stock of money, per capita, is twice as large as that of England, and yet England is able to finance the world, while we have trouble financing ourselves.

IMMIGRATION UNRESTRICTED.

So much publicity has been given to cases where immigrants have been stopped by this government and sent back to the country from which they came, that there is a quite general opinion that immigration into the United States is largely restricted.

UNCLE SAM'S IMPROVED ROAD

Smallest State in Union Runs First in Percentage of Good Highways.

Washington, April 11.—Rhode Island, the smallest state in the Union, with an area of only 1,212 square miles, ranks first of all the states in its percentage of improved roads.

MANY LITTLE RAILROADS.

There Are 180 in the United States Less Than Eight Miles Long.

Wall Street Journal: Of the 1,180 railroads in the United States 180 are less than eight miles long.

GOV. OWNERSHIP SCORED.

B. L. Winchell, president of the "Frisco Railway," scores government ownership of railroads and cites the conduct of the Panama railway as the



Daddy's Bedtime Story

JACK had been saying that he had just learned a new motto at school. "What is it?" Evelyn wanted to know. "Why," replied Jack, "it's 'Never put off till tomorrow what you can do as well today.'"

HARD ON CITY BOYS.

Farmers Expect College Students to Do Work of Seasoned Laborers.

JOY OF GROWING THINGS.

New Vista of Life Opens in the Making of a Garden.

WARNS AGAINST THE HOPPER

Declare a Wet Spring Will Minimize the Danger.

ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS CO.

We Are in the Market Every day for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

PROTECT YOUR CATTLE FROM BLACKLEG

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

PURE BLOOD AND HOW TO GET IT

This is the time of the year when your blood needs purifying. Don't neglect the health of your system when your health is at stake.

TO INSTRUCT FARMERS.

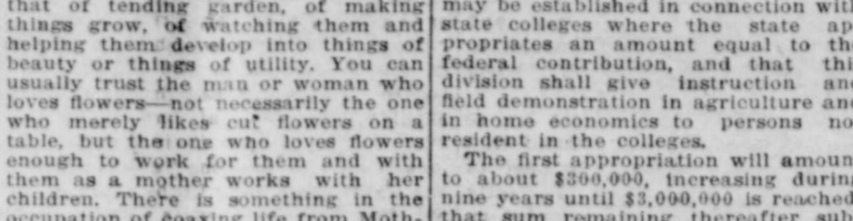
National Soil Fertility League an Organization of Western Men.

FREE FOR THE POSTAGE

a four (4) ounce bottle of ILLER'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

The first ever sold in full quarts

We want you to try the best malt whiskey that has ever been produced, and if you will send us 20c in stamps for carrying charges we will send you a 4 oz. bottle (3 big drinks) express prepaid.



The contents of our free trial bottle of Iller's Pure Malt Whiskey is exactly like the contents of every full quart bottle of Iller's Pure Malt Whiskey and is guaranteed, under the pure food and drugs act, by a distillery that pays three million dollars of government tax a year, to be perfectly pure whiskey distilled from the best selected malted grain and aged in government bonded warehouses.

If you will order four (4) quarts immediately send us four dollars (\$4.00) and we will include a Free sample bottle of Iller's Pure Malt Whiskey, bottled in bond, also a novelty whiskey glass and pocket corkscrew, all charges prepaid.

The Hiller Co. 1336 Farnam St. Omaha, Neb.

St. Joseph Stock Yards Co.

St. Joseph, Mo.

We Are in the Market Every day for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

WE are especially bidding for Range Cattle and Sheep, both for slaughter and feeding.

Our packers furnish a daily market for all kinds of cattle, ranging from Cannors 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.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY

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Yvette's Ghost

By Louise Heilger

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

"Are you a ghost?" asked little Yvette.

The ghost smiled. "Now you know as well as I do," he told her, "that there are no ghosts left—the sensible people have killed them all."

"What I can't make out," pursued Yvette, unheeding, "is how you got in here, and why no one else seems to see you—this morning, for instance, when I was sitting with my auntie in the morning room. The windows were shut, the door did not open, and yet all at once I looked up, and there you were standing smiling. And auntie got up suddenly—she said she felt a change—and left the room without seeing you?"

"Now, I ask you, do I look like a ghost?" said the handsome man in the well fitting tweed suit, as he rose from his chair and made a leisurely inspection of himself in the glass over the mantelpiece. "Do I clank? All respectable ghosts clank. Do I appear at midnight and point a spectral finger? Not a bit. My entrances are as you have just observed, noiseless. The latest visit I have ever paid you was well within the conventional calling time. No, Yvette, I am too respectable to be a ghost."

He dropped back into his armchair. Yvette crossed the room with a pleasant little rustle of silk skirts, sat herself down on the sofa facing him, and considered him gravely.

"It's six months since you've been coming and going like this," she said reflectively. "The first time you came I remember you nearly frightened me to death. It was a winter's afternoon. I was sitting by the fire reading, and all of a sudden there you were sitting in the same chair staring at me."

"Well, you stared back at me," remarked the ghost. "You looked so pretty, too, with your flushed cheeks and the flame light dancing on your hair that I wonder I didn't kiss you then and there." His merry eyes twinkled as he noted her rising color. "Alas, that ghosts don't kiss, Yvette!" he finished whimsically.

"And when I asked you how you got in," pursued Yvette, pretending not to hear, "you told me you were a relative of the people we had just taken the house from, and had lived here so long you couldn't keep away. You said, too, you came to look for something; but you never told me what it was."

"Perhaps it was only a memory," said the ghost; and suddenly, though it was a warm afternoon, the room seemed very cold, so that Yvette shivered and was glad when a long streak of belated sunlight came gliding suddenly across the floor.

"And then you asked me not to tell any one I had seen you"—she returned bravely to the attack, though the fading day had stolen the sunshine back. "You said you knew a secret way of coming and going, and that no one but me would ever know you came."

"Well, no one does," retorted the ghost, "though I will admit I've had one or two narrow shaves. This morning, for instance, if your aunt had looked up before I slipped behind her I'd have been caught sure."

"Why, of course; how stupid of me!" cried Yvette joyfully. "That's how you arranged it, and auntie is short-sighted. Then you aren't a ghost after all. I'm so glad. Because sometimes, you know, I've been frightened about it, and wondered—"

"Foolish little Yvette," said the ghost tenderly. "Haven't I warned you not to take me seriously? No man, be he human flesh and blood and not merely dust and bones, is worth taking seriously. Smile, Yvette, and let me see how blue your eyes are when they look into mine. Love is short as life, Yvette; we must make what use of it we can."

"Have you ever loved?" asked Yvette, her white fingers pulling restlessly at the lace of her blouse.

"Heaps of times," replied the ghost promptly. "Some for a week and a day others for an hour. Once I loved a frown creased his brow—but let us talk of other things. Had I a heart left, Yvette, I would give it to you, but the worms have sucked the life from it. I'm nothing but your ghost, Yvette—"

There came a clatter of high-heeled shoes. The door flew open suddenly, and the noise of a gay voice tumbled into the room.

"Dreaming in the dark, as usual," it called, while its owner stood hovering at the threshold. "Shall I come in and disturb you?"

"No," said Yvette, scrambling hurriedly to her feet, almost stumbling in her eagerness. "I was just coming down."

She passed her arm beneath that of the intruder, but her heart was fluttering still as they descended the stairs. Supposing he had been discovered? She needn't have troubled. Had she glanced back into the room as she came out she would have seen that anybody entering would have found nothing but the twilight and emptiness.

Some few days afterward Yvette, chancing to be in need of some quaint garments to help in the dressing of some quaint characters she was getting up, persuaded the old housekeeper to let her rummage in an old attic at the top of the house, where all such treasure trove was to be found.

Yvette was repaid by the rare spoils brought to light. Yvette's laughter and chatter filled the room and deadened the sound of the rain outside. But presently the laughter stopped, and only the rain beat loudly on the sill.

"Who—who is that?" asked Yvette, white lipped as she held out a dusty photograph to the staring housekeeper, the photograph of a tall young man in tweed, with an exceedingly merry smile.

"Why, bless me," said the housekeeper, "if it isn't the picture of the young squire—him who owned Fox Craft manor. He was killed out hunting—a terrible stir it caused in the countryside, I remember."

"How long ago was this?" asked Yvette dully.

"Let me see," said the housekeeper, pondering; "a matter of 20 years or more, I should say. I was 'tweeny' maid in those days in this very house. Many and many a time have I seen him come riding up to this door. He was engaged to our young lady—a fine young lady she was, too—he was fair set on her. It seemed as if he was fair keep away from the house. She took on terrible when he died."

"Is she dead, too, then?" queried Yvette, still in that pale, small voice.

"She married a London gentleman afterward," said the housekeeper, "and had seven children. But I have heard she wasn't happy. She's been dead these four years or more," she added.

"Why do you think it necessary to lie to me?" asked Yvette very coldly of the ghost that evening.

The ghost, who was lounging comfortably in his favorite arm chair, suddenly sat upright. His dark eyes lingered long on her white face.

"So, little Yvette, you've found me out at last," he said quickly. "Well, I had meant to ring down the curtain myself on the little comedy long before this; but I was a coward, Yvette, afraid to face the dark, for I shall be very lonely, little Yvette, out there, all alone in the cold and the never ending night."

"But it wasn't me you came to see," said Yvette, standing before him, slim and drooping, in her white apron; it was that other girl—the one you were engaged to."

The ghost rose suddenly and came and stood beside her.

"I came to see you always after the first time," he said softly. "This first time I admit it was to revisit the spot where I had spent my happiest days, but afterward—Ah, Yvette, no one has eyes so blue as you. They make it hard for me to say goodbye."

"But why should it be goodbye?" cried Yvette, sharply, and moved toward him with extended arms. "Ghost or no ghost, I love you!" She strove to clasp him, but gently he eluded her.

"No one may love the dead," he told her gently. "The dead are beyond love, they are beyond life. My little Yvette, it must be goodbye."

"Then if that is so," cried Yvette, weeping, "ah, kiss me once before you go! Only to feel your arms around me, only to feel your lips on mine, will comfort me in all the empty years."

She stopped. A strangled cry broke from her, a great gulf of cold air seemed suddenly to envelop her. She was frozen, frozen to the bone; then a merciful darkness came upon her, and she fell forward on her face.

In after years Yvette married, and was happy in her choice, but she never loved her husband as she had loved the ghost.—The Sketch.

Snowstorm in London.

There is always a touch of incongruity about snow in London. Gilbert White, who visited London on January 22, 1776, in a snowstorm, was surprised at the changed aspect of the city. He journeyed "through a sort of Laplandian scene, very wild and grotesque indeed. But the metropolis itself exhibited a still more singular appearance than the country; for, being bedded deep in snow, the pavement of the streets could not be touched by the wheels or the horses' feet, so that the carriage ran about without the least noise. Such an exemption from din and clatter was strange, but not pleasant; it seemed to convey an uncomfortable idea of desolation; ipsa silentia terrent."—London Chronicle.

Nothing insurmountable.

Nothing is impossible; there are ways which lead to everything; and if we had sufficient will we should always have sufficient means.—Le Roucheffoucauld.

Planting and Care of Trees

Plant in the Fall or Spring.

Dr. J. C. Whitten, Professor of Horticulture, University of Missouri.

Shade trees may be planted either in fall or spring. In fact it may be done at any time in the year after the leaves are off in the fall, and before they leave out again in spring, whenever the ground is not frozen, and when the soil is not wet enough to bake, plaster and harden when worked.

If the autumn is excessively dry, so the trees are likely to dry out during fall or winter, it is best to delay planting until spring. Perfectly hardy species, however, if planted as soon as the leaves are off in the fall, will make some root growth and become well established before winter sets in, and be ready for a vigorous growth in spring. Autumn planted

be pruned from year to year so as to allow them to take their own natural form or habit. Ordinarily it is not best to clip trees into low or compact forms by annually clipping them back or shearing the outer surface.

Most of the pruning should be done in winter but when the wood is not severely frozen. Dead or dying limbs should be cut out at any time, however. Where it is desired to secure long trunks so one may see out under the trees, the lower limbs may be cut out from year to year as the tree reaches upward in height. Wherever the limb is cut out, however, it should be cut close to the trunk of the tree so the growing layer may easily close over the wound. If even a short stub



Limbs should be cut off close to the main branch so that the growing layer can easily cover the wound. If a stub is left it will eventually form a cavity in the branch.

trees should be mulched about their roots with straw or manure throughout the winter.

The tendency of beginners is to set such trees too deep in the ground. In very dry sandy soils they may be set a little deeper than they grow in the woods or nursery. In heavy clay loam, however, they should be planted just about the depth at which they grew naturally.

In planting, the tops of the trees should be cut back considerably to balance the cut back root system. In cutting back, it is best generally to leave a central leader or trunk as far as possible.

In shortening side branches, it is best to cut back to a side twig, so the part of the limb which is left will be terminated by a growing point.

Evergreen trees, including pine, spruce, fir, cedar and the like, are best, however transplanted just as they are beginning their new growth in spring. In moving the evergreens, it should be borne in mind that their roots will not stand being exposed to the drying influence of the air even for a few minutes. Small evergreens should have their roots plunged in a tub of water as soon as they are dug up, and kept in water until they are planted in their permanent position.

In setting any kind of trees, the earth should be tramped very firmly about the roots as fast as it is shaken in with the shovel. The last inch of soil at the top should be left loose, however, so the soil will not bake about the tree.

Planting ornamental shrubbery is based in each respect upon the same principles as planting ornamental shade trees. This applies to season of planting, method of pruning, handling and all other factors.

As a rule trees and shrubs should and pour on enough water to start it to slacking and to keep the sulphur off from the bottom of the barrel. Then add 7 pounds of sulphur which should first be worked through a sieve to break up the lumps; and finally pour in enough water to slake the lime into a paste. Considerable stirring is necessary to prevent caking at the bottom. After the violent boiling of the lime is over, enough water should be added to stop the cooking or to make the mixture thin enough for spraying.

"This fungicide is very harmless to even peach trees when made according to the above directions. However if the slaking water be too hot, or the mixture be not cooled to stop the chemical action, it may be harmful to even apple trees.

Dr. Leonard Haseman, entomologist of the Missouri experimental station, has recently written a bulletin describing the habits and appearance of the San Jose scale, which may be obtained free by writing to the Director of the Experiment Station at Columbia.

The mixture should be strained through a sieve of twenty meshes to the inch in order to remove the coarse particles of lime, but all the sulphur should be worked through the strainer.

Place 7 pounds of lime in a barrel

or knot is left, this knot will die and the wound can not close over. Wounds will perhaps heal more readily if the limbs are cut just at the time growth is beginning in spring. This gives but a brief period for pruning and where many trees are to be pruned, the work may be done in winter when other form work is not pressing.

It is not well to remove very much of the leaf surface of the tree by pruning in mid-summer. This stunts the growth of the tree.

Severely cutting back or deborning rapidly growing trees like the water maple is a mistake. This is frequently done on the supposition that such trees will break down if their limbs are allowed to get long and heavy. However, "breaking down" may be alleviated by shaping the tree from the beginning so it will make a straight, upward central trunk rather than forming forks. Any tree which has opposite buds like the maple is liable to form forks when the terminal bud at the growing tip dies in winter. Such forks may be corrected the first winter after it forms, by cutting off one side of the fork, allowing the other side to straighten up and become the leader or main trunk of the tree. If cutting close to the trunk in removing one side of the fork is likely to leave too large a wound, the young stub thus cut may be left from four to six inches long so as to contain a few buds. These will push out as side branches rather than replacing the main trunk.

Cutting back or deborning a tree tends to make it form objectionable forks from the old stubs which are left. Furthermore these old stubs will rot more or less, making weak points of attachment where the new limbs form, so that the "breaking down" process will, in the long run, be worse rather than relieved.

CONDUCTOR TWICE HIT HARD

Once by Current and Then for Fares He Rung Up in Attempting to Release Hand.

Vancouver, B. C.—Grasping the register bar on a trolley car in this city to record a fare, Nell Holland, a conductor, was badly shocked and before he could be pulled from his perilous position by passengers, had rung up 108 cash fares, for which he will have to account to the company. The register had been working all right until Holland grabbed it on this occasion.

The electricity in some way had gone astray through the wiring in the car and the current was flowing through the metal. When he was pulled from the register, Holland dropped to the floor exhausted and still jerking his arm as though he were ringing up fares.

He was not seriously injured.

AGED PRIEST NOW A LAWYER.

Sacramento, Cal.—The Rev. Father Francis Gleason, a Catholic priest, passed a successful examination and has been admitted to the practice of law. Father Gleason, who is more than sixty years old, passed a good examination, and was the first on the list of the class of 18.

VERSE NO STAY TO SUICIDE

Brooklyn Man Crumples Poem Holding Out Hope as He Fires Fatal Shot.

Los Angeles.—Rejecting a poem "Opportunity" which held out hope of another chance, Joseph Vincent, a Columbia graduate, formerly of 369 St. John's place, Brooklyn, shot himself on the summit of Silverwood hill here. At his feet was found crumpled up a poem, written in the East side of New York by William E. Malone, who lived among the submerged tenth while studying them. The final two verses read:

Though deep in the mire, wring not your hands and weep;
I lend my arm to all who say "I can."
No shame-faced outcast ever sank so deep.
But yet might rise and be again a man.

Art thou a mourner? Rouse thee from thy spell.
Art thou a sinner? Sins may be forgiven.
Each morning gives the wings to flee
From hell's most cruel company.
Each night a star to guide thy feet to heaven.

The verses had been copied by Mrs. Adelaide Lafetra, an old time friend, who knew of his despondency. Mrs. Lafetra said she had made many failures, and she had tried to arouse him to better things.

NINE PROPOSE TO COL. GREEN

Hetty's Son Arrives in San Francisco and Talks of Reception There—Refuses to Tell Names.

San Francisco.—His first day in San Francisco brought Col. Edward H. R. Green, son of Mrs. Hetty Green, accredited as the world's richest woman, nine proposals of marriage.

"They must have seen my 'ad' in the papers," the colonel told reporters who called on him to learn what their matrimony stories printed in the morning had developed. He laughingly pointed to one of the "ads": "Col. Green, heir to \$100,000,000; retired president, cowpuncher, bachelor, and 43."

"My!" he exclaimed. "That must look awfully good to a lot of aspiring young women."

Colonel Green refused to make public the names of any of the ambitious housekeepers.

NEW DIAMOND FIELD FOUND

Stones Worth \$150,000 Taken Monthly From the Farm of an Old Boer in Western Transvaal.

London.—According to information received in London a new diamond field has been discovered in the Western Transvaal. The site is the farm of an old Boer at Mooifontein, in the district of Bloemhof. Mooifontein now has a population of more than 6,000 drawn there by the diamond fields. The development of the diamond field was the outcome of the rush of miners to Bloemhof, a village on the Vaal river, 220 miles from Johannesburg.

A little more than a year ago a Dutch farmer discovered diamonds near Bloemhof and some diggers from mining camps went there. Among the prospectors were the sons of the old Boer at Mooifontein. They found that the gravel in which the diamonds were found was identical with gravel on their father's farm and went home to investigate it.

They struck pay dirt immediately. Last September the government issued a proclamation declaring a portion of the farm to be an alluvial dig site and the rush to stake claims was begun. Mooifontein was the name of the old Boer's farm. It is now a small city.

In November the owner, who was receiving \$3,000 a month in house fees from the claim holders, protested against the purpose to open more of his farm to diamond seekers. He said that many of those who came had brought cattle and sheep which were devastated; his fields, the field is now yielding about \$150,000 a month in diamonds which are of a quality commanding \$20 a carat. Owing to shortage of labor the amount of digging is comparatively small. Diamonds have been found on other farms in the vicinity of Mooifontein and it is believed that the field covers a wide area.

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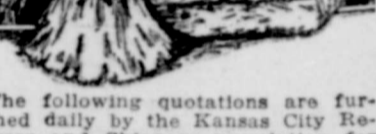
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FEWER U.S. CONVICTS

British System for Reforming Army Deserters to Be Tried.

Criminals to Be Sent to Alcatraz While Men Guilty of Purely Military Offenses Are to Go to Fort Leavenworth Prison.

Washington.—A sweeping change in military prison methods was instituted by orders of the War Department. All of the short term prisoners of Alcatraz Island, San Francisco, have been ordered transferred to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

All of the long term prisoners in the latter institution, about 270, to be transferred to Alcatraz, which will thus be made the place of confinement for the criminal element, while Leavenworth will be the place of detention of soldiers guilty of purely military offenses. To save transportation expenses, a second criminal jail is created at Fort Jay, Governor's Island, N. Y.

The effects of these changes is to carry out the recently developed British system of treating deserters and other soldiers guilty of breaches of discipline as subject to reformatory influences and of segregating them from the absolutely criminal and vicious class.

In a report, giving the result of a recent inspection by him of the "detention barracks" of the British army the inspector general of the United States Army, Gen. E. A. Garlington, said:

"It took five or six years for the detention system in England to establish itself, but it apparently has saved many men from trouble and from degenerating into hardened cases. They evidently endeavor in this system to apply humane common sense in the treatment of men in trouble. This gives an opportunity for the men to recover their self-respect and respond to any patriotic instinct which, under the stigma of prison life and its demoralizing environment, cannot be expected to survive."

FINDS AN ALMANAC OF 1777
Wallace Williams, a Retired Newspaper Man of Missouri, Discovers Relic of Colonial Days.

Fulton, Mo.—A Father Abraham's almanac of the year 1777 is in possession of Wallace Williams, a retired Fulton newspaper man. He discovered the relic among his collection of old-time books.

The periodical was printed and sold by John Dunlop in The News printing office at Philadelphia. The book is bound in leather and its yellow pages indicate its old age.

BELL BUZZARD BACK AGAIN
Establishes a Winter Home on Roof of "Haunted House"—Also Visited Flocks of Chickens.

Dover, Del.—The "bell buzzard," which has been seen and heard in different localities in Kent county for the past eight or ten years, is now in Dover, making its resting place on the roof and chimney of the old Cowgill house, or "Haunted House." It can be seen every day, and the jingling of the bell on its neck attracts the attention of passers-by.

Evidently driven to town by the extreme cold weather and snow, buzzards are frequently seen in the back yards of the residences.

Board Walk Bars the "Trot."
Atlantic City.—The "turkey trot," "bunny hug," "grizzly bear" and other extremes in dancing have been put under the ban here by managers of the board walk dance halls. Special officers have been placed on the job to halt such exhibitions.

Bureau Kept Busy.
Springfield, Ill.—Through its six officers, the Illinois free employment bureau found jobs for 59,527 men and women during 1911.

FADS IN JEWELRY FOR 1912

This to Be a Diamond Year—The Lady and the Golden Snake Creates Sensation in England.

London.—Jewelers are prophesying that this is to be a diamond year. Last year the pearl was favorite ornament, and it graced tiaras, hung in ropes on white necks and was twisted through curls.

Now the diamond has come back into favor, sometimes with an accompaniment of rubies and emeralds, sometimes alone in its white glory. Open-work medallions blazing with diamonds, rings set with single or double square slab diamonds, crowns, tiaras and diadems of these gems replace the softer pearl ornaments, and at the first court there is to be such a blaze of diamonds as has not been seen for some time.

One reason for the exit of the pearl is that with the glittering, sequined dresses now worn the diamond is a more fitting and brilliant jewel.

Mrs. Paris Singer has been a frequent visitor at the London opera house recently, and she has always attracted attention because of a somewhat unusual ornament which unfurlingly forms part of her toilette. It is a jeweled serpent of heavy dull gold, with great glittering emeralds for eyes, and a ridge of diamonds and rubies down its scaly back.

It can be worn as a necklace or an armband. Sometimes Mrs. Singer appears with the golden snake coiled round her throat and lets its flat head hang down over her shoulder. Again she twists it about her arm so that the head is on the back of her hand, and the thin diamond studded tail is up above her elbow.

English women who are jewel mad at the present time have been quick to notice this novelty, and several jewelers have had orders for the manufacture of various kinds of gem studded snakes.

ROBERT KNIGHT REACHES 85

Owner of Vast Textile Interests Entered Factory When a Lad of Eight Years.

Natick, R. I.—Robert Knight, the largest individual cotton mill owner in the world, who owns cotton mills here and others in this state and Massachusetts, employing in all 7,600 hands, celebrated the eighty-fifth anniversary of his birth. He started to work in a cotton mill 77 years ago, when a boy of eight years, for 75 cents a week and never attended school until he was seventeen; then only for a year and a half. So fast did he learn, however, that at the age of nineteen he was a teacher in the district school of Exeter, Mass., his native town.

During the Civil war the Robert Knight mills were among the very few that continually kept going, and his profits were large. The Knight company now owns \$20,000,000 worth of cotton mills in this town, Pontiac, Providence, Arctic, Centerville, Jackson, White Rock and Phoenix, all in Rhode Island; Reidsville, Dodgeville, Hebronville and Manchaug, in Massachusetts; Augusta and other points in Maine, and some in Connecticut.

SAYS YOUTH SHOULD DANCE

Author in Minneapolis Asserts There is Much Good in Bringing Young Together.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Dancing was called a natural and proper outlet for the play impulse by Dr. Woods Hutchinson of New York, physician and author, in an address here before the members of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce association.

"If the opportunity for young people to dance is not properly afforded under proper management," he said, "the city should concern itself with such provision. The dance hall problem may be helped greatly by using the public school houses for dances, under proper supervision. Young men and women should have greater opportunity to mingle among wholesome surroundings and there is much good in any plan that will bring them together more frequently. Much of the evil that besets the young in the cities could be avoided in this way."

WIFE SPANKED HER RIVAL

Mrs. Jennie Russ of Wilkesbarre, Pa., Says She Chastised Miss Sue Phillips.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Mrs. Jennie Russ of this city, who lost her suit to have her husband found guilty of non-support, charged that the husband, Christian Russ of this city, spent much time and money in entertaining Miss Sue Phillips, and that in consequence he deserted her.

Consignment HIDES STEADY

There is no special change in the hide market since our prices went to press a week ago and we leave quotations the same for another week. Prices in general fairly steady and we think they will be pretty well sustained.

SALT CURED HIDES		No. 1		No. 2	
Natives.....	120		110		
Side brands, over 40 flat.....	110				
Side brands, under 40 flat.....	100				
Bulls and stags.....	90c		85c		
Bulls, side brand flat.....	80				
Green salt cured glue flat.....	60				
Slunka, each.....	50c@55c				
Green uncured hides 1 1/2 less than same grade cured. Green frozen hides bought as No. 2's.					
Green half cured 3-4 less than cured.					
Horse hides, green, No. 1.....	\$3.50@3.00				
Horse hides, No. 2.....	\$2.50@2.00				
Horse pony hides and glue.....	\$1.50@75c				
Sheep pelts, green.....	\$1.00@25c				
Dry, according to wool, per pound.....	9c@7c				

MINK—Central		MUSKRAT—Continued	
No. 1, large.....	\$7.50@8.00	No. 2.....	30c@35c
No. 1, medium.....	\$6.00@6.50	No. 3.....	25c@30c
No. 1, small.....	\$4.50@5.00	No. 4.....	15c@20c
No. 2.....	\$4.00@4.50		
No. 3.....	\$3.00@3.50		
No. 4.....	\$2.00@2.50		

RACCOON—Central		FOX—Red and Grey	
No. 1, large.....	\$2.75@3.00	No. 1, large, Red.....	\$7.00@5.00
No. 1, medium.....	\$2.00@2.50	No. 1, medium, Red.....	\$5.00@3.50
No. 1, small.....	\$1.50@2.00	No. 1, small, Red.....	\$3.00@1.50
No. 2.....	\$1.00@1.50	No. 2, Red.....	\$1.50@1.00
No. 3.....	\$0.50@1.00	No. 3, Red.....	\$1.00@.50
No. 4.....	\$0.25@.50	No. 4, Red.....	\$0.50@.25

SKUNK—Central		WOLF—Prairie and Timber	
Black prime.....	\$3.75@2.75	No. 1, Prairie, large.....	\$4.00@2.75
Short prime.....	\$3.25@2.50	No. 1, Timber, medium.....	\$3.00@2.50
Narrow prime.....	\$2.50@2.00	No. 1, Prairie, small.....	\$1.50@1.25
Best unprime.....	\$1.00@.75c	No. 2, Prairie.....	\$1.00@.75c
Poor unprime.....	\$0.50@.25c	No. 3, Prairie.....	\$0.75@.50c
No. 1.....	\$0c@.50c	No. 4, Prairie.....	\$0.50@.25c
No. 2.....	\$0c@.25c	No. 1, Timber, large.....	\$3.00@2.50
No. 3.....	\$0c@.15c	No. 1, Timber, medium.....	\$3.00@1.50
No. 4.....	worthless	No. 1, Timber, small.....	\$2.75@1.25
		No. 2, Timber.....	\$2.75@1.25
		No. 3, Timber.....	\$2.50@1.25
		No. 4, Timber.....	\$2.00@.50c

MUSKRAT—Central		CAT—Wild and House	
No. 1, large.....	65c@50c	No. 1, Wild, large.....	\$3.00@2.50
No. 1, medium.....	50c@35c	No. 1, Wild, medium.....	\$2.00@1.50
No. 1, small.....	35c@25c	No. 1, Wild, small.....	\$1.50@1.25
No. 2.....	25c@15c		
No. 3.....	15c@10c		
No. 4.....	worthless		

FURS		FURS	
No. 2, Wild.....	\$10.00@7.50	No. 2, Wild.....	\$10.00@7.50
No. 3, Wild.....	50c@35c	No. 3, Wild.....	50c@35c
No. 4, Wild.....	30c@25c	No. 4, Wild.....	30c@25c
No. 1, House, large, black.....	30c@15c	No. 1, House, medium, colors.....	10c@5c

CIVET—Central		OTTER—Central	
No. 1, large.....	75c@50c	No. 1, large.....	\$10.00@14.00
No. 1, medium.....	50c@35c	No. 1, medium.....	\$7.00@10.00
No. 1, small.....	30c@25c	No. 1, small.....	\$5.00@7.00
No. 2.....	20c@15c	No. 2.....	\$3.00@4.00
No. 3.....	10c@7c	No. 3.....	\$2.00@3.00
No. 4.....	worthless	No. 4.....	\$1.00@1.50

BEAVER—Central		MINK—Continued	
No. 1, large.....	\$4.50@3.00	No. 1, large.....	\$7.50@8.00
No. 1, medium.....	\$3.50@2.50	No. 1, medium.....	\$6.00@6.50
No. 1, small.....	\$2.50@1.75	No. 1, small.....	\$4.50@5.00
No. 2.....	\$2.00@1.50	No. 2.....	\$4.00@4.50
No. 3.....	\$1.50@1.00	No. 3.....	\$3.00@3.50
No. 4.....	\$1.00@.75c	No. 4.....	\$2.00@2.50
No. 5.....	\$0.75@.50c	No. 5.....	\$1.50@2.00
No. 6.....	\$0.50@.25c	No. 6.....	\$1.00@1.50
No. 7.....	\$0.25@.15c	No. 7.....	\$0.75@1.00
No. 8.....	worthless	No. 8.....	worthless

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UNITED DOCTORS' OFFICES ARE CROWDED
SPECIALISTS VERY BUSY DURING THEIR FIRST WEEK IN ST. JOSEPH.
MANY INCURABLES REFUSED
Hundreds Placed on the Road to Health by These Famous Specialists.
The United Doctors' offices have been so crowded with patients during the first week the institute has been opened, that all who could not be examined. Every patient is given sufficient time to thoroughly diagnose the condition with full advice as to the best method of procedure in each case, and the busy examining specialist has found himself unable at all times to see every one as soon as desirable. Arrangements have been completed, however, which will enable all callers to meet the specialist without too extended a wait, and his entire time is devoted to human suffering.

The May Issue OF THE Bell Telephone Directory
Will be put in press Monday, April 15
Any changes desired in the listing of names and addresses should be made at once.
Applications for service without delay to insure listing in this issue of the directory.
Call "Main 1."
The Missouri & Kansas Telephone Co.

Avoid Blends! Send us your order for Hayner BOTTLED-IN-BOND Whiskey
You KNOW it is good and pure—the Government's Green Stamp over the cork is your protection.
NO MATTER what others may promise—no matter how tempting their offers may seem—see if they offer Bottled-in-Bond whiskey—and remember—there is only one way you can be sure of getting pure, straight whiskey—and that is to insist on Bottled-in-Bond.
That's what we offer you—Hayner Private Stock Bottled-in-Bond Whiskey—rich, pure and delicious—shipped in sealed cases—Direct from Distillery—and all it costs you is \$3.20 for FOUR full quarts—express charges paid.
There's no question about a whiskey like this—the Government's Green Stamp over the cork is your assurance that it is Bottled-in-Bond—fully aged, full 100% proof, full measure—and a guarantee that it comes to you just as it left the distillery, in all its original purity and goodness.
Note the price—only 80 cents a quart—delivered. Where else can you buy a Bottled-in-Bond whiskey of this magnificent quality at this price.
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CAPITAL \$500,000.00 Full Paid

THE ARMY HORSE.
Philadelphia Public Ledger: The government mule has long been the target of the pasquinades of alleged humorists. But it is generally admitted that no small part of the brunt of hard campaigning in our wars has fallen on his wiry shoulders and leathery integument, and he has not lacked for maneycrysts who saw further than his elongated ears and his crabbed disposition to his real, industrious and pertinacious entity.
And now Gen. Woods comes forward with an eloquent and timely plea of the army horse. There are plenty of horses in the United States, he says—some 23,000,000 of them—but a comparative handful of these are available for military purposes. The government buys but 2000 horses yearly, and yet a corps of agents has to scour the country to find these few animals. When the British Army had its dragoon out for American horses at the time of the Boer war it procured 250,000 mounts in this country, but in Gen. Wood's opinion if war should be precipitated on us at the present time there would not be half enough horses to equip our cavalry. The direct outcome of the pointed suggestion of the general has been the formation of "The United States Remount and Artillery Horse Association," with himself as president by acclamation. There is no doubt that such

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