BUSINESS PERSONALS.

C. C. PRATT—FINE SHOES For men, 925 Main st. Large invoice of Strong & Carroll's shoes just received. Good goods at reasonable prices.

Messrs. Putnam & Co. sell the Plymouth Rock Pants that were formerly sold for $10.25 for $5.00. Call and see at their parlors, 312 and 313 New Ridge building.

BRUSH CREEK COAL. Ask your dealer for it. Unexcelled, and a home industry. Office, Am. Bk. Tel. 2191.

BRAIN FOOD. Eat fish and oysters at Morledge Fish and Oyster Co.'s cafe, 918 Walnut.

BENEFITS OF SUBSOILING.

EXPERIENCE IN A DRY SEASON IN NEBRASKA.

Planting Seed Potatoes—Status of the Sheep Industry—For the Beginner in Poultry—Reading Farmers—Miscellaneous Notes.

Peter Youngers, Jr., in Field and Farm: In answer to numerous inquiries in regard to our method of subsoiling we will endeavor to present a plain statement from the commencement of our experiments as conducted during the past eight years at Geneva, Neb. In the spring of 1887 we commenced on our nursery grounds to prepare the ground for planting in the ordinary manner. We plowed the ground about eight inches deep and planted our nursery stock, among which was a quantity of seedlings which were dug the same fall. In order to get the proper length of root to successfully transplant the seedlings it became necessary to go considerably much deeper than the ground had been plowed, which was accomplished by using a seedling digger set to run nearly sixteen inches deep. It required six horses to do this work and the ground was stirred up as it had never been before. The next season this portion of the field was planted to corn and the yield was nearly seventy bushels to the acre, while the land plowed in the ordinary way yielded only thirty-five bushels. This led us to experiment in preparing the soil, our motto being: "Plow deep and thoroughly prepare the soil before planting."

Each succeeding year gave us good results by deep stirring, though we did not attain the full measure of success in our experiments until we began using a plow to subsoil the entire ground. In the fall of 1891 we purchased a Mapes subsoil plow with which we succeeded in getting down to the depth of sixteen inches below the surface. Our method is to first plow eight inches deep with ordinary mouldboard stirring plow, which is followed by the subsoil plow running in the same furrow, loosening the soil to the depth of eight inches more, but not throwing it to the surface. This gives us a reservoir sixteen inches in depth to catch and retain all the moisture that falls, and we are convinced that during the twenty-three years we have resided in Western Nebraska, there never has been a season when the rainfall was not sufficient to fill this reservoir with water before the growing season commenced.

Our method of cultivation is first to harrow each evening all the land plowed during the day. This breaks up the clods before they become hardened, and prevents the soil from drying out by evaporation. Before planting we again harrow and pulverize the surface with a float. We are then ready for planting. If we plant to small grain we drill east and west, leaving the surface just as the drill leaves it. As the prevailing winds are from the north and south, the surface being made rough east and west helps to protect the grain and prevent blowing out. If we plant to corn, our method is to plant about three or four inches deep, follow the planter with the harrow, and give surface cultivation, running the cultivator teeth just deep enough to destroy the weeds and break up the surface of the ground. We endeavor to cultivate the corn just as soon after each rain as the condition of the ground will permit. If the rain be a heavy one and the soil is firmly packed it is of the utmost importance that the crust be broken as soon as possible in order to retain the moisture in the soil, the loose surface acting as a mulch to prevent evaporation.

During the past exceedingly dry season our nursery stock—particularly one field containing 800,000 apple trees—was cultivated once a week. We used a spring tooth cultivator, merely stirring the surface, and as a result of this method of cultivation there was no time during the entire season when the earth would not ball in the hand under slight pressure at a depth of three inches below the surface. This condition was brought about by having a deep subsoil reservoir to store up the surplus moisture which fell during the early part of the season and retained by frequently stirring the surface to prevent evaporation. We find it is not necessary to subsoil each season, but that once in three years will answer all practical purposes. If a field is subsoiled and planted to corn the first, or first and second year, then followed by wheat or oats, the results will be satisfactory, though a slight falling off will be noticed in the third crop after subsoiling.

Artichokes for Hogs.

"I have cultivated the artichoke for several years, and find them a very profitable crop, especially in dry seasons. Last summer, when other crops were badly damaged by the drouth, they continued bright and green until frost fell. They are superior to other root crops by their immense yield—from 800 to 1,000 bushels per acre—and by their not having to be gathered and stored away, as freezing in the ground does not injure them. I grow them chiefly for my hogs, which I turn in to root up the crop after the frost has killed the stalk. One acre will fatten forty head of hogs, with a little corn to finish. The hogs are nice and healthy, for roots are their natural food. I have had no hog cholera since I fed artichokes. The brood sows and pigs do well on them during the winter, and in spring close up the lot, and there are tubers enough left in the ground to produce the next crop, without any more planting or cultivating. I always leave one lot, just as they grow, for spring use, and here I turn my hogs to feed for spring market. The White Jerusalem is the variety I cultivate. They grow from tubers, and do not ripen seed. The first year, they are planted and cultivated like potatoes. One of the experiment stations made an analysis of the artichoke, and found it very rich in protein, the element in food required for the growth and development of young animals. ELI HEATON.

Russlaville, Ind.

Here is more evidence of the value of artichokes for hogs, as told by J. C. Evans in Coleman's Rural World: Please say to E. S. W. he can turn his hogs on the artichokes any or all the time till the first of April, then by plowing and harrowing to level the land, and after the plants are two inches high, plow out two rows and cultivate; afterwards he may expect about a half crop of tubers in the fall.

The best plan, however, is to plant in another place and devote the last year land to some other crop.

I have had twenty-eight successive and successful years' experience, and would hardly know how to raise hogs without artichokes. Have run more than 100 hogs on ten acres since the 1st of November, at Olden, in Howell county, and they are still rooting.

HORTICULTURAL.

Planting Seed Potatoes.

There is a diversity of opinion on the subject of planting potatoes, whether by hand dropping or by machine, whether in hills or drills, and each man must use his own judgment on these points. On very rich soils, planting in drills will probably yield the larger crop, but from my own experience and observations of both methods I find but little difference in the crop, while the labor of tending and digging is much less when planted in hills, and, all things being equal, is likely to give the largest tubers.

We find a sulky corn planter about as good a tool as any to furrow with (the old style with four large teeth). We remove the middle shovels and fasten the outside ones the distance apart we want our rows, and with a guide to mark for driving we drill two furrows at a time, marking them four or five inches, then cross mark with some light marker and we are ready to begin planting.

Three men and a horse with a planter or some similar cultivator will plant from six to eight acres a day. A good dropper will sling a bag of potatoes under his arm (as our fathers used to cary a bag of grain in sowing) and using each hand alternately will drop nearly as fast as he can walk, or three or four acres a day, and one man and the horse will be kept pretty busy covering what the two men drop.

When the potatoes are planted your land is left in ridges. Let it remain so for a week if there are no hard rains and then harrow it. If hard rains follow planting harrow thoroughly as soon as dry enough or your soil will become compact and hinder the plant when it tries to get out. Remember in growing potatoes the soil must always be kept friable.

Continue the harrowing at intervals until your potatoes are well out of the ground. You will occasionally break off a plant, but never mind; better kill one plant than have the weeds kill a hundred, and there is no tool used in potato culture that will kill as many weeds in the hills as the harrow, as that destroys them while young and cuts down the ridges made in covering the potato and uproots all weeds that have started there, while the cultivator cannot work too near the plant without injury.

After the plant is high enough to see the row well, start the cultivator, cultivate shallow and often; do not be afraid of doing too much. As the tops get larger narrow up your cultivator and keep going. When the tops get so large that you must discontinue working in them put the shovels on your cultivator and throw a little dirt into the hills, but do not ridge too high—just throw in enough loose dirt among the stalks to act as a mulch, and then the shade of the tops of the trees will keep the ground moist about the hill while your field is not ditched to carry off the rainfall (that is, if you get any) that should go to the roots. From now on all you can do for your crop is to fight the beetle, and here eternal vigilance is the price of a crop, for you cannot grow a crop of beetles and one of tubers at the same time.

Cultivation of Blackberries.

National Stockman: Dry upland is best for blackberries. In hilly districts of Central and Southern Ohio, and in similar sections elsewhere, a thriving trade is carried on in the ripe fruit at the proper season, and thousands of bushels are shipped every year, mainly to the North. On the level lands in other sections limited plantings have been made from time to time with fair success.

In planting, the rows should be six to eight feet apart, and the plants four or five feet distant in the row. Stirring the soil at stated intervals with cultivator and hoe keeps down the weeds and promotes the growth of the plant. The cultivation should cease soon after midsummer, to allow the canes to ripen well.

Pruning may be done at two different seasons. In early summer, when the growing canes become about two feet high, pinching off the tender point will cause them to branch and assume a partial bush form. Then the next spring these branches are to be shortened, cutting off about one-fifth or one-fourth of their length. This is the better way, but some allow the canes to grow as they will during summer, pruning only in spring, cutting off about one-fourth of the length. In either case all weak canes should be cut off at the ground at the time of the spring pruning. This is the best time also to remove the old dead canes.

Among the named varieties, Kittatinny and Lawton, though very good berries, are so subject to rust that they should be rejected. Taylor is good, and Erie; and Minnewaska, a newer variety from the banks of the Hudson), has been doing well. Early Harvest, ripening before these, would be more desirable if it did not incline to rust occasionally. Wilson and Wilson, Jr. are popular in many places. Dorchester is an excellent variety, but its habit of growing so very tall has to be kept in check. Snyder and Stone's Hardy are desirable in regions of severe cold. Ancient Briton has a good reputation in some sections, but has not been satisfactory here. A variety received from the late Professor Castle, of Upper Alton, Ill., which he considered to be a seedling of Kittatinny, and might inherit the same disposition to rust, has been doing well and is quite promising. Brunton's Early, Knox and Stayman's Early are not valuable except in certain localities, and the same may be said of Missouri Mammoth and Western Triumph.

Of the new varieties not yet extensively tested Eldorado, Ohmer and Lovett's Best are very promising, especially Eldorado.

The yield will depend largely on the care given to the plants; this, and the demand for the fruit—without shipping too far—will govern the profit. If we are a new business, the beginner should be cautious, planting a few of the more desirable varieties in a limited way at first. Then if the results are reasonably satisfactory, the experience and knowledge gained will render an advance safe and pleasant.

LIVE STOCK.

Status of the Sheep Industry.

Iowa Homestead: The sheep industry has just passed through one of the worst crises in its history. Two years ago and for several years previous, no kind of stock on the farm yielded a better income proportionately than a flock of high grade mutton sheep, or the better class of Merino sheep, such as the Delaines. Calamity came upon it like a clap of thunder from a clear sky, until to-day the sheep breeders are in a state of panic and disposing of their flocks for a mere nominal price. We noticed, for example, that at a large sale recently in Iowa lambs sold at 40 cents and sheep at from 30 to 95 cents each. Both on the ranch and on the farm sheep are being disposed of in this way, and the sheep breeders are much like a flock of sheep when the wolves are after them. Nevertheless, profitable sheep breeding is not at an end in the United States, nor will it ever be. Sheep have often come through similar crises, and yet come up smiling and serene, providing wool to clothe the naked, food to feed the hungry and giving the rural landscape a completeness that no other live stock can. It might seem a bold assertion, and yet we do not hesitate to make it, that if farmers will adapt themselves to the new conditions, and grow sheep with an eye to the present and the future, it will prove to be as good a business as anything on the farm.

Hereafter, sheep will be grown for mutton rather than wool, hence the profitable sheep must have size, must have mutton quality, and must have a good fleece; more than that, it must be well fed, and the man who will select sheep of this character now, and will breed them and feed them intelligently, will be good to them all around, will find that they will be good to him. It is possible for him by selecting, breeding and feeding to grow a lamb that at 12 months old will weigh from 100 to 120 pounds, and this will pay him about as well as anything else, even at present prices. When lambs of this kind are put upon the market consumers will not be long in finding out that mutton is as good as beef, and for variety a little better. The farmer will find that mutton is the most economical and convenient meat diet that he can grow on his farm. We will become a mutton eating people, possibly not to the same extent, but approximately so, with our cousins on the other side of the water. It is discouraging to eat mutton now, because for the most part it is poor stuff, badly fed, and leaves worse than a woolly taste in the mouth. The sheep has its place on the Western farm, and always will have if the farmer takes in as he should the surroundings and conditions, and sees clearly the possibilities of the business. It would be a mistake to go into it on a bonanza scale, or to turn the whole farm in to a sheep ranch. There is, however, a place for from fifty to 100 sheep on every 160 acres, and handled as they should be they will be rent payers, mortgage lifters and sources of satisfaction to the farmer and every one connected with the farm.

Caring for Farm Houses.

L. C. Greene, in Western Rural: The first thing in the morning the horses are given hay; then the horses are curried, every one that is in the stable—and all are stabled six months in the year. The colts are brushed over a little and manes and tails straightened out. The work horses are thoroughly cleaned.

This much is done before breakfast every day in the year. Plenty of bedding is used to keep horses comfortable and clean. The last thing before going to breakfast the horses are given their grain. This shortens the time between morning and noon feeds. Give a horse a chance to eat hay a while and he will eat the grain more slowly.

If the horses are to work, after breakfast they are harnessed and watered, after which work is proceeded with.

As I never bring horses from the field too warm to water, at noon they are watered, fed hay and grain before going to dinner. I want nothing to hurry me after dinner as I usually sit and read awhile. The horses are watered again before going to work in the afternoon.

At night they are watered, and in warm weather if much sweaty, are unharnessed and washed all over before going to the stable and during warm weather, they are washed about twice a week whether they are sweaty or not. And if not washed they are curried as soon as brought in, as they are usually dryer then than they will be in half an hour (Shoulders are washed twice a day when working.) Are fed hay. Grain is given after supper. During warm weather they are watered and turned out just before dark in a small pasture near the barn where they are handy to get in the morning. They usually come for calling. Horses like this kind of treatment, and if well fed they have no objections to work.

One mare I got not long since was a cranky, ill dispositioned thing and a bother to catch. Now she will come when called, seems in a good humor all the time, and is always ready to do what is wanted.

I always keep my horses fat, it takes no more grain, and if it did they should have it. There may be some days the heat bothers the fat horse, but then I want to stop sometimes myself in a hot day. I had rather hold back a fat horse a few hot days than to build up a poor one the rest of the year. Every one admires a fat horse, while no one wants a poor one, and a fat horse will live much longer than a poor one.

A horse's main comforts are plenty to eat and drink and a comfortable place to stay during inclement weather, so don't neglect these.

POULTRY.

For the Beginner.

H. B. Geer, in Western Rural: February is at hand again, and the poultry business is looking up. The trade in fine fowls has been fair all winter, and now the call for pure-bred eggs for hatching has begun.

In the latter branch of the fine poultry industry we see the best chance for the beginner. There are several reasons why it is best and cheapest for any one desiring to begin pure-bred poultry breeding to buy fine eggs instead of fowls. In the first place, the express charge is only one-half as much on eggs as it is on fowls of equal weight. This is a big item for the buyer when the stock comes from a distance by express.

In the second place, eggs from the most choice fowls may be had at a reasonable price—say thirteen eggs for the price of one fowl in the yards where the eggs come from. If a fancier values his fowls at $5 each, he will likely put the price of their eggs at $5 a setting. Thirteen eggs from birds of that class would likely give the buyer, with ordinary success, a half a dozen chickens, each one of which would average at least one-half the original cost of the eggs, while more than likely there will be one or two chickens in the lot which are alone worth the price of the eggs. Most any way we figure it, the buyer of fine eggs stands to make several hundred per cent on his investment. It follows, however, that he must keep his business eye open, and advertise his surplus birds, so as to get for them what they are worth. He must also advertise his surplus eggs for hatching, the following season.

Five dollars is about the top price, however, for a setting of fine eggs, and it is more than nine people out of ten will pay. It is also more than nine breeders out of ten will ask for their eggs. Two dollars a setting is a good stiff price, and $1.50 or $1.25 is more in keeping with the present times.

The beginner who buys a setting of eggs from good pure-bred stock at $1.50 a setting and starts in early in the season is quite sure to make a good investment of it. Take the Brown Leghorns, for instance. There is money for all in this noble breed. Any one that gets as many as four pullets and a cockerel from a setting of Brown Leghorns eggs at $1.50 has made a good thing of it. Because, the Leghorn pullets are worth twice as much as a common chicken as a layer of eggs for market, whereas, in the fancier's market such a pullet is rated all the way from $1 to $5 in value. Two dollars is a common price, and is readily paid for such fowls.

Then, there is the Plymouth Rocks, another very popular breed. It pays to buy eggs of this breed, because there is a stiff demand for both the fowls and their eggs. This breed ranks first as market poultry, and it has secured such a strong hold on the popular esteem, that nothing can shake it off.

There are other breeds that are very meritorious in point of value, for practical purposes, and a great many other breeds that are strictly ornamental, and afford pleasure to anyone breeding them for pastime.

Eggs for hatching when fresh and properly packed may be shipped a very great distance and yet hatch well. We have bought eggs and transported them 1,300 miles and then hatched ten out of thirteen of them.

The person who wants to buy from a distance should buy eggs instead of fowls, as it is much the cheapest, and equally satisfactory when dealing with reliable breeders.

The Houdans.

Wisconsin Agriculturist: Houdans stand at the head of the French varieties of poultry, and while their success here when first imported was not so triumphant as had been expected, they were proved a great acquisition, being good layers and exceptionally fine for table purposes. Their popularity, however, has increased rapidly in the last few years, and they now bid fair to become one of the most popular and extensively bred varities.

The Houdans mature very early—earlier in fact than almost any variety except the Hamburgs, and resemble the latter in the rapidity in which the chicks feather and the very common occurrence of non-sitters. Their flesh is very fine, a characteristic of all French breeds, and its delicacy is frequently thought greater than that of any of the Asiatics of heavier breeds, approaching on the 4-month-old broilers very near perfection.

Mineral Elements in the Food.

The matter of providing the mineral elements for the hens is one that has called forth more discussion than any one thing connected with the poultry business, says the Farm and Fireside. Some claim that oyster shells, clam shells, old mortar, flint, etc., provide all the mineral matter required. Others insist that these substances are insoluble and are utilized by the hens exclusively for the grinding of food; that the hens prefer sharp pieces, which are voided afterward with the sharp edges rounded. The eggs contain phosphate of lime as well as carbonate of lime, and the phosphate is not found in any of these substances, while flint is mostly silica, providing no material for the eggs whatever. Hens will swallow broken glass or old china quite as readily as any other hard substance. It is easy to supply hens with an ample amount of mineral matter in a soluble and fine form, and it has been secured such a strong hold on the popular esteem, that nothing can shake it off.

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PIPER HEIDSIECK PLUG TOBACCO. CHAMPAGNE FLAVOR

Consumers of chewing tobacco who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade tobaccos will find this brand superior to all others

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

this unexpected mortality, although he entertained a suspicion that the cottonseed in the mixture was responsible for it. To satisfy himself that his surmise was correct he put himself in communication with the Texas experiment station and was advised to immediately stop feeding the mixture to his hogs, as it would kill them, especially the pigs and young hogs, as the result of their experiments in this direction had proved fatal. This man states that he lost heavily before ascertaining the real cause for the unusual mortality among his swine, and cautions every one against the use of cottonseed for hogs. The Texas station has published a bulletin on the subject.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The farmer who buys bran, middlings and linseed meal for his cows will make a large profit on the increased value of his manure and save loss of fertility.

Clover rootlets will penetrate and loosen the subsoil, while they are furnishing a large quantity of valuable material for forage and fertilizer. If it is desired to subsoil a field at the least possible expense, get it to producing a good crop of clover.

There is less danger of over production where there is a diversity of crops, but the best thing for the farmer who finds a single crop is not giving him profit is to study the means by which he may get a better yield; this means decreased cost, and, of course, a better margin.

Those who grow large watermelons state that they make the hills in winter. If the ground is not frozen too hard a pile of fresh horse manure should be placed each hill is to be and the manure covered with earth. In the spring after the weather becomes warmer, the manure is well incorporated with the soil.

Make a reputation as an honorable packer and shipper of fruit. Divers weights and measures are a hindrance to progress as well as an "abomination to the Lord." Honest barrels, crates and berry boxes, and put in them no unsound fruits; if you do, blame no one else for your losses. Pack your seconds separately and mark them so.

A French economist has been figuring up the number of dairy cows in the leading countries of the world. He says that there are 6,700,000 cows in France, producing 80,000,000 gallons of milk; in the United Kingdom, about 4,000,000; in Germany, 9,087,000; Denmark, 1,000,000, and in Austria, 4,251,000. In the United States the number of cows has almost doubled since 1870, being now set down at 16,700,000, and in Australia over 12,000,000.

There is a law in France in which the various forms of unsoundness to which the horse is subject are described, and which further provides that a purchaser of a horse has nine days in which to return him to the seller should he be found to be suffering from any of the forms of unsoundness specified. Such a law in this country would do much to protect buyers, and it would also be welcome to the reputable men who are engaged in selling horses.

Some of the best heifers are ruined when they come in with their first calves. To properly train a heifer to be milked requires patience. To strike her for not permitting herself to be milked when she does not really understand your object is to aggravate the difficulty. She should be gently handled when a calf and taught by kindness alone. If she shows any faults they must be corrected by teaching her that you are her friend. It is better to send her to the butcher at once than to use a stick on her.

Plaster is not capable of preventing the loss of some ammonia in the manure heap, but it is an assistant in so doing. Manure that is kept moist, and does not become overheated, will lose but little of its ammonia, as water readily absorbs ammonia and prevents its escape. Kainit (crude sulphate of potash) is excellent as a substance for mixing with the manure, but the objection to it is that it contains other substances not desirable as the potash. It is cheap and serviceable, however, and readily prevents the loss of ammonia.

GOING TO CHICAGO TO-NIGHT?

The Burlington fast train "Eli" leaves at 5:50. The only line serving meals on the cafe plan between Kansas City and Chicago, in addition to regular meal service. This entire train is equipped with all modern improvements. Service unexcelled.

Notice—Cheap Coal.

Cherokee lump, $2.75; egg, $2.75; nut, $2.50, and Rich Hill lump, $2.25. Place your orders early and get the benefit of the reduction in price of these standard grades of coal. Central Coal and Coke Company, Keith & Perry building.

Liquors for Kansas.

Shipped daily in secure packages by GEORGE EYSSELL, Druggist, Opposite waiting room, Union depot.

CLAIRVOYANT.

MRS. L. JAMES, the well know clairvoyant and trance medium, may be consulted at 1209 Grand ave.; parlors 39 and 40.

REMOVAL.

FROM 306 W. 9th to 808 Walnut. THE EGNEW BICYCLE CO.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of Mrs. Lucy T. Willey will be held at the residence of her father, Tweith and White, Sunday, February 10, at 2 p. m.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—By reason of default in the payment of the principal note, described in a deed of trust made by Calvert R. Hunt and Eva C. Hunt, his wife, dated the 12th day of June, 1889, and recorded on the 19th day of June, 1889, in book B 349, at page 614, in the office of the recorder of deeds for Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, will, by virtue of the premises and of the power in me vested by said deed of trust, and at the request of the legal holder of said note, proceed to sell all of lot numbered 12, in block numbered 6 in McKinney heights, an addition to Kansas City, Jackson county, Missouri, as shown by the recorded plat of said addition, at the south front door of the court house in Kansas City, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on Thursday, the 21st day of February, 1895, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purpose of paying said note and the cost of executing this trust.

A. A. TOMLINSON, Trustee.

Kansas City, Jan'y 29th, 1895.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF DIRECTORS—Notice is hereby given that the directors of the Kansas City & Atlantic Railroad Company will hold a meeting, as required by the statutes of the state of Missouri, at the offices of said company, rooms Nos. 315 and 316 Telephone building, northwest corner of Sixth and Wyandotte streets, in Kansas City, Missouri, on Tuesday, the 12th day of March, 1895, at 9 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the transaction of such business as may properly come before them.

THEODORE C. BATES, President.
FRANCIS AMORY, Secretary.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union National bank, of Kansas City, Mo., will be held at its banking house, at the southeast corner of 9th and Main streets, in the City of Kansas, on Tuesday, February 12, 1895, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., on said day, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year. By order of board of directors DAVID T. BEALS, President.
CHAS. H. V. LEWIS, Cashier.
Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 14, 1895.

A BOOK FOR WOMEN!

Entitled "Woman's Beauty, Peril, Duty," containing 32 pages of important information which every woman, married or single, should know about herself, will be sent to any address FREE Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. Lynn, Mass.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Men who will work for $75 month salary or large commission, selling goods by sample to dealers. Experience unnecessary. Write us. We will explain. For sealed particulars send stamp. Household specialty Co., 72 4th st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Men to sell strictly first-class Nursery stock. Salary or commission. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Immediately, three news agents on railroad. Call on Southern Railway News Company, 1018 Union ave.

WANTED—Man to take orders and collect; $12 weekly. 11 West 5th st., room 9.

WANTED—Office man; 3 men to deliver and collect. 619 Main st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Ladies to do fancy work at home; $6 to $30 steady work; no canvassing; send stamp. Mrs. L. E. Mercer, Toledo, O.

WANTED—Ladies to write and do light work at home; $15 weekly; no canvassing; send stamp. Mrs. L. E. Mercer, Toledo, O.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

CANADIAN EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, and Furnished Rooms, 1049 E. 12th, cor. Walnut. Tel. 1179. The best place in K. C., Mo., to find help or situations, male or female; 14 years' experience. Ref. Omaha Nat. bank, Omaha; Citizens' bank, K. C.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—Agents in every state on salary and commission. Agents making $25 to $50 weekly. Eureka Chemical and Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A nice three room dwelling, only four blocks from Minnesota and within one hour of two street car lines. Call at the Journal branch office, in the Chamber of Commerce bldg.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—One elegant office room and one suite of two rooms; $18 and $28 respectively. Apply to the Journal Co.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR RENT—Store building, 24 4th st. now occupied by W. L. Grush Commission Co., from March 1st. J. M. WOODS, 450 Shedley bldg.

TO RENT—Elegant offices in the Journal bldg. at reasonable rates. Apply to the Journal Co.

MONEY TO LOAN.

FARM LOANS—Northern Missouri and Eastern Kansas, with life insurance, in an old established company; 5 to 6 per cent annual interest; without life insurance, higher rates; privilege paying part or entire loan at any time. JAMES L. LOMBARD, over First Nat'l. bank.

MONEY TO LOAN. Household Goods, Diamonds, Pianos, Warehouse Receipts; low rates. See us first. NATIONAL BROKERAGE CO., 503 Hall Building.

KANSAS City loans—$1,000 and upwards, and farm loans within 100 miles, for sale; the safest investment for local investors; rate, 5 to 7 per cent interest. JAMES L. LOMBARD, over First Nat'l bank.

5 AND 6 PER CENT money on business, residence and farm property; unusually favorable terms. Apply to Homer Reed or Theo. Nash, 1006 Broadway, op. Coates house.

KANSAS City improved business property, large loans, 5 to 5½ per cent; residence property, 6 to 6½ per cent. JAMES L. LOMBARD, over First Nat'l bank.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CONTRACTORS—We have some second-hand ¾ inch and ⅞ inch steel rope, in first-class condition, which we will sell at reasonable figures. We have two pieces of the ⅞ inch rope 180 feet in length, one piece of the ⅞ inch rope 90 feet in length and a few pieces from 30 to 40 feet long. This rope will be found to be very suitable and profitable for contractors for use on their derricks, etc., etc.

THE JOURNAL COMPANY.

WHY WILL YE DIE?—A person who daily drinks whisky is always sick. He is either above or below the plane of physiological normality. He should be treated and cured. The Wherrell Cure is the best and cheapest. 710 Wyandotte. A sure and permanent cure guaranteed in writing for $50.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—Man to take interest in grain, hay and feed business; advantageous location; established trade; will take partner or sell business. Address Z 801, Journal office.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Partner in produce business; must have some business experience and reasonable amount of capital. Address Z 800, Journal office.

TRANSFER COMPANIES.

CHAS. K. TOWT, President. JOHN H. TOWT, Vice President. E. L. HARRIS, Secretary. MIDLAND TRANSFER CO.—Freight and baggage transferred to and from all depots. Furniture moved and packed by experts. 407 and 409 Wyandotte st., Kansas City, Mo. Tel. 1517.

SAFES.

SAFES opened and repaired, bought and sold. Combination locks cleaned and changed. B. HARRIGAN, Expert, Telephone 1284. 109 East Tenth st.

LOST.

LOST—Lady's hunting case gold watch; short chain; marked inside, "Abbie, from grandpa and grandma." Finder notify Z 808, Journal office, and get reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—Will any one knowing anything of the whereabouts of Harry V. S. Freeman please inform his sister, Mrs. J. W. Cottingham, Deshler, O.

WALL PAPER.

CALL at F. M. De Bord's Mammoth Wall Paper store and inspect his stock before buying. Just received nine carloads, all grades, the cheapest to the finest. 1113-1115 Walnut st.

RESTAURANTS.

IF YOU wan good, old-fashion butter, milk or cream, go to McClintock's restaurant, 420 Walnut street.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

HORSES wintered $3 per month, sent for and returned. MARK S. SALISBURY, Independence, Mo.

STORAGE.

HAVE NEW and safe building for furniture storage. Advances made; packing and shipping done. JOHN A. EAMES, Manager, 825 Walnut st.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NORMAN & ROBERTSON, proprietors of abstracts and examiners of land titles, No. 16 East Sixth street, furnish daily the transfers of real estate filed in the recorder's office at Kansas City, Mo.

Notice—All transfers appearing in our daily reports contain covenants of general warranty unless otherwise stated.

February 8.	
Sultana Wolf to T. A. Wilson; west half lot 11, Vogel's first addition to Westport	500
H. Lusk and wife to Sallie E. Montgall; lot 2, block 2, William Parish's subdivision	1
W. C. Vole and wife to J. I. Shepard; lots 21 and 22, block 2, resurvey Pendleton heights	5,000
TRUSTEES' DEEDS.	
G. W. Fitzpatrick and wife to J. Barzen; lots 21 and 22, Gately's addition	800
D. E. Coolbaugh and wife to C. H. and C. J. Murray; lot 14, Ellerslie place	150
J. H. Oetzel to J. H. North Furniture and Carpet Company; lot 41, block 6, Mount Auburn	465

LEGAL NOTICES.

WHEREAS, William W. Perkins and Belle M. Perkins, his wife, grantors, by their deed of trust dated the seventeenth day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety, recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, on the same date, in book B 418, pages 190 to 195, both inclusive, conveyed to Jefferson Brumback, the following described land in Kansas City, Jackson county, Missouri, to-wit: A part of the land conveyed to Daniel L. Shouse by Thomson McDaniel and wife by deed dated July 1, 1856, recorded in book Y, page 60, in the recorder's office of Jackson county, Missouri, thus bounded, viz.: Beginning on the east line of Main street, in the City of Kansas, at a point which is the west end of the middle line of the south stone foundation wall of a certain three story brick store building, erected by Anna Connelly, and in her possession till she conveyed the property by deed dated February 28, 1871, to Harmon Brown; thence easterly along middle line of such foundation wall and prolongation of such middle line to the west line of the alley in block eight (8), in McDaniel's addition to said City of Kansas; thence north along such alley to a point which shall be in a prolongation of the middle line of the north foundation wall of said three story brick building, so erected by said Anna Connelly; thence westwardly from such point to the east end of said middle line of said north foundation wall; and thence westerly along the middle line of said north foundation wall to the east line of said Main street; and thence southerly to the place of beginning, being a lot of land supposed to have a front of twenty-three and eight-twelfths (23 8-12) feet on Main street, and commonly known and designated as lot number seven (7), in block eight (8), in McDaniel's addition to the City of Kansas, except so much of said lot seven (7) as lies south of the middle line of said south foundation wall and the prolongation thereof, the land conveyed by said deed of trust being same conveyed by following deeds, recorded in said recorder's office, to-wit: Deed to Anna Connelly, book 59, page 431; deed dated August 31, 1871, to said Anna Connelly, book 78, page 213; deed dated February 28, 1871, to Harmon Brown, book B 7, page 625, and conveyance subject to party wall conveyance mentioned in such deeds, and also that of January 8, 1882, book H 83, page 208, and being the same land conveyed to William W. Perkins by James F. Conover and George H. Conover and their wives by deed dated the 28th day of June, 1887, recorded in book B number 272, page 325, all rights under any and all party wall agreements affecting said land and all rights concerning party walls stipulated in any deed conveying said land and all rights under any and all leases of said land being by said deed of trust assigned to said Brumback, and all said land and rights being by said deed of trust conveyed to secure payment of certain promissory notes in said deed of trust described, and, whereas, default was made in the payment when due of the interest note maturing forty-eight months and fifty-four months after date, in said deed of trust described, and there now remains due and unpaid the whole of said fifty-four months interest note, and there has been paid on said forty-eight months' interest note only the following amounts: Two dollars and seventy-six cents, on account, $200, June 12, 1894, and $150, July 15, 1894, the balance of that note being due and unpaid; now, therefore, at the request of the owner and holder of said due and unpaid notes, and of the other notes secured by said deed, maturing thereafter (the notes maturing before said defaulted notes having been paid), notice is hereby given that said Brumback will, as agent, and under the power in said deed of trust, proceed to sell the property and rights hereinbefore described, and by said deed conveyed and any and every part thereof, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the City of Kansas (now called Kansas City), in the county of Jackson, aforesaid, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon, to pay the balance due on said defaulted notes, and the costs and expenses of executing said trust, including compensation to the trustee for his services, and out of the balance of proceeds, to pay, as provided in said deed of trust, the principal note described therein, with interest not included in interest notes maturing before that, the court house door at which such sale will be made, being the south front door of the court house building in Kansas City Jackson county, Missouri, on the block of ground bounded by Fifth street, Oak street, Missouri avenue and Locust street,