STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

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DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 83 Cars, 2308 Cattle; 46 Cars, 2904 Hogs; 4 Cars, 807 Sheep.

DEARTH OF NATIVE STEERS

Week Has Seen But Few Fat Fed Beeves, Market Is on Stronger Turn.

RANGE RUN STILL LARGE

But Demand Has Improved and Prices Are Some Higher Than Week Ago —Native She Stock Has Advanced 15 to 25 Cents During the Week—Stocker Trade Shows More Life—Hogs Dime Higher—Sheep Strong.

Receipts from January 1, 1910.

The following tabe shows the receipts from January 1 1910, and receipts for the corresponding time in 1909:

	1910	1909	Dec.	Inc.
Cattle...	411,287	411,165	....	122
Hogs....	1,054,277	1,296,853	242,576	....
Sheep...	410,667	491,030	80,363	....
Horses..	18,765	18,147	....	618

Live Stock in Sight.

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

Chicago........	8,000	11,000	40,000
Kansas City.......	8,000	5,000	6,000
South Omaha.......	4,300	3,600	19,600
South St. Joseph..	2,300	2,900	800
East St. Louis.....	3,000	4,000	200
Totals.........	25,600	26,500	66,600
Yesterday	38,800	34,100	85,800
Week ago......	29,660	30,300	85,600
Month ago.....	24,100	27,800	68,900
Year ago......	28,600	43,800	57,600

Receipts by Cars.

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

C., B. & Q., west	35
C., B. & Q., east	30
C., R. I. P.	32
Great Western....................	2
Missouri Pacific....................	4
St. Joseph & Grand Island............	7
A., T. & S. F....................	31
Total	141

CATTLE.

Supply Again Mostly Western, Market For Fat Steers Strong.

There has been a decrease of strong 40,000 in the total of cattle arrived at the five leading markets for this week compared with last week and this has resulted in the bringing about of a much better condition in the trade for all classes of cattle than prevailed at the beginning of the week. The local supply for today was estimated at 2200 but considerable of the supply had not arrived at the yards at time for the opening of the market and buyers were disposed to wait for the late trains before starting business. As has been the rule this week the bulk of the supply was made up of westerns and a moderate proportion of native she stock. There were but a few scattered native steers here and none of these were on choice order. When the trade got to going it was on a basis of steady to srong prices compared with yesterday and 15 to 25 cents higher than at the low time last week and indications were that any fair showing of good fat fed steers from corn feed lots would have met a good reception from the buyers. The week has not brought out enough fat native beeves to test the trade and buyers are beginning to inquire for something of the kind. There were no natives here that were good enough to sell above $6.75 but choice kinds can be quoted at $7.75 or better. The bulk of the native steers are selling between $5.75 and $6.50 and bulk of the westerns at $4.50@5.50.

Total cattle at the local point for the week to date is 11,000 and is 6000 less than for the same time last week and 4000 less than a year ago.

Total for the week at five points is 191,000, a decrease of 40,000 compared with last week and 5000 less than a year ago.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers.

1....1150..5 50	2.... 960..4 00

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

There was a moderate proportion of native she stock on the market this morning and there was a very fair demand for all kinds at the full strength of the week's market or 15 to 25 cents higher than at the close of last week. The buyers for all houses were in the yards at an early hour and were ready buyers of all kinds of she offerings with canners selling readily at strong prices. There were no strictly choice fed cows or heifers on offer and such kinds might sell up above the $5.00 mark if they were here but there are never many of the kind come at this season of the year. The bulk of the good heifers and cows are selling at $3.75@4.50 with canners and cutters going at $2.75@3.50.

Dry fed heifers are quotable at $4.50@5.00 with something fancy higher; bulk are selling at $3.50@4.25, and common kinds at about $3.00@3.50. Best dry lot cows might sell up as migh as $5.00 but there are not many coming that sell above $4.25 and the bulk of fat cows are going at $3.50@4.00 with canners and cutters ranging down as low as $3.00 and under.

In the calf trade there was no change noted. Supply was moderate and prices steady with the best veals quotable at $8.50. The supply of calves for the week has been quite liberal and the bulk are selling a little lower.

Heifers.

1.... 720..4 75	1.... 750..4 00
1....1070..4 50	9.... 595..4 00
1.... 830..4 50	2.... 775..3 85
8.... 641..4 25	4.... 615..3 65
9.... 750..4 10	2.... 750..3 80
2.... 645..4 10	18.... 668..3 80
2.... 530..4 00	1.... 810..3 75
2.... 855..4 00	1.... 760..3 50

Cows.

1....1460..4 50	2....1165..4 00
1....1100..4 50	1....1060..3 50
5.... 950..4 50	1....1000..3 50
16.... 947..4 40	2....1090..3 50
1.... 960..4 40	2....1145..3 50
1....1100..4 25	1....1120..3 50
1....1210..4 25	1.... 880..3 45
4....1025..4 25	2.... 955..3 45
1....1130..4 25	3.... 973..3 45
6....1126..4 15	1....1150..3 40
12....1147..4 15	1....1050..3 75
6.... 990..4 10	1....1110..3 50
4.... 927..4 10	4.... 937..3 35
2....1165..4 10	4.... 955..3 40
3....1053..4 00	1.... 880..3 25
1....1200..4 00	1.... 950..3 25
1....1030..4 00	7.... 943..3 20
1....1110..4 00	6.... 945..3 15
1.... 920..4 00	2.... 925..3 00
1....1200..4 00	
2.... 940..3 85	2.... 815..3 00
1....1150..3 85	2....1090..3 00
2....1160..3 85	1.... 870..3 00
2....1035..3 80	17.... 930..3 00
5.... 938..3 75	1.... 980..3 00
1....1140..3 75	5.... 972..3 00
1....1050..3 75	3.... 676..3 00
1....1050..3 65	2.... 765..2 95
1....1220..3 60	3.... 806..2 90
9....1018..3 60	8.... 763..2 90
1....1130..3 60	1.... 950..2 90
4.... 792..3 60	3.... 880..2 90
1....1040..3 50	1.... 850..2 75
1....1130..3 50	1.... 940..2 75

Bulls and Stags.

1....1390..3 90	1....1240..3 60
1....1460..3 85	1....1220..3 55
1....1090..3 85	1....1520..3 50
1....1400..3 75	1....1270..3 50
1....1030..3 75	1....1060..3 40
1....1150..3 75	1....1020..3 40
1....1360..3 65	1....1350..3 40
3....1273..3 65	1.... 680..3 35
1....1070..3 60	1.... 920..3 15
1.... 990..3 60	1.... 830..3 15

Veal Calves.

4.... 137..8 25	3.... 130..5 25
1.... 140..8 25	7.... 267..5 25
1.... 180..8 25	5.... 222..5 25
1.... 140..8 25	1.... 220..5 00
2.... 150..8 25	1.... 210..5 00
3.... 126..8 25	1.... 380..4 50
1.... 170..8 25	2.... 270..4 50
2.... 145..8 25	6.... 271..4 50
1.... 150..8 00	1.... 410..4 50
2.... 155..8 00	1.... 360..4 25
8.... 175..8 00	2.... 440..4 00
3.... 170..8 00	10.... 393..4 00
1.... 190..8 00	2.... 160..4 00
2.... 150..8 00	3.... 276..4 00
2.... 100..6 50	13.... 332..3 75
1.... 200..5 50	3.... 306..3 75
1.... 210..5 50	1.... 390..3 50
1.... 220..5 25	1.... 210..3 00
3.... 223..5 25	1.... 350..2 75
2.... 280..5 25	1.... 310..2 75

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

Fresh offerings in the stocker and feeder line were light this morning but were equal to all urgent demands of the local trade that is still carrying a liberal supply in the stocker division. There has been a slightly better feeling developed in the tarde of late and supplies on hand are not as large as at the start of the week. Prices have been holding steady of late and the small business out of first hands for today was done at steady to strong values compared with former days of the week. Good to prime feeding steers are selling at $4.75@5.25 and something fancy might sell a little higher. Inquiry from the country this week has favored the good kinds of heavy weights and there is a big accumulation of light weights in the yards.

Choice to fancy feeding steers are quotable at about $4.50@5.25; medium to good grades $4.00@4.50; good to fancy stock steers $3.50@4.25, and common to fair $3.25@3.75; stock heifers $3.00@3.75 for fair to strictly good kinds; stock cows $3.00@3.50, and stock calves $3.50@4.50.

Stockers and Feeders.

23.... 976..4 90	19.... 606..4 00
4....1132..4 75	1....1260..4 00
7.... 935..4 75	2.... 515..4 00
6.... 936..4 60	16.... 603..4 10
1.... 930..4 50	2.... 605..4 00
2.... 690..4 50	1.... 760..4 00
5.... 740..4 35	4.... 505..4 00
1....1080..4 35	3.... 860..3 50
1.... 780..4 25	1.... 800..4 00
1.... 810..4 25	5.... 620..3 90
1.... 810..4 25	11.... 561..3 75
1.... 960..4 25	
14.... 532..4 10	1.... 610..3 25
3.... 586..4 10	1.... 740..3 25

Yearlings and Calves.

6.... 491..4 10	1.... 420..3 25
1.... 360..4 00	1.... 440..2 00
3.... 483..3 50	1.... 350..2 00
1.... 680..3 50	1.... 600..3 25

Feeding Cows and Stock Heifers.

3.... 783..3 90	1.... 530..3 60
5.... 548..3 75	3.... 746..3 25
4.... 630..3 75	1.... 640..3 25
7.... 528..3 70	5.... 966..3 25
1.... 460..3 70	5.... 774..3 20

Feeding Bulls and Stags.

4.... 575..3 65	1.... 690..3 60
4.... 685..3 60	1.... 770..3 50

RANGERS—NATIVE DIVISION.

Steers.

48Kan1286..5 40	23Kan1088..5 00
54Kan1293..5 40	96Kan1048..5 00
40Kan1261..5 30	44Kan1105..5 00
29Kan1005..5 25	20Kan1056..4 95
40Kan1155..5 20	21Kan1049..4 95
53Kan1181..5 15	44Kan1105..4 95
51Kan1169..5 15	50Kan 882..4 85
80Kan1103..5 15	75Kan1070..4 25
22Colo 915..4 35	

Cows.

54Colo1001..3 90	27Kan 871..2 90
22Neb. 967..2 75	

Packers' Cattle Purchases.

Swift & Co....................	1,000
Morris & Co..................	450
Hammond Packing Co.........	500
Total	1,950

HOGS.

Market Again Shows Big 10 Cent Advance On Small Run.

With 3000 hogs on the local market today and only 26,000 reported in sight at the five leading market centers, sellers were able to get another good boost to prices on the local market this morning. The market opened active and prices were soon advanced a full 10 cents over yesterday average prices for the bulk of offerings with sales here and there that showed 15 cents over sales of the same kinds yesterday. Instead of an increase for the week the total of hogs at the leading points is showing a sharp decrease and it is this refusal of the country to start an increase in supplies at the markets that has starter the turn to higher prices. Tops sold at $8.90 and the bulk of all hogs at $8.50@8.80.

Total hogs for the week at the local market is 11,000 and is 5000 less than for the same time last week and 13,000 less than a year ago. The aggregate at the five leading markets is 133,000 and is 10,000 less than for the same time last week and 60,000 less than a year ago.

Prices ranged from $8.25@8.90, with the bulk selling at $8.50@8.85. The bulk yesterday sold at $8.40@8.75, a week ago at $8.35@8.70, a month ago at $9.00@9.50, a year ago at $7.35@7.55, two years ago at $5.85@6.25, three years ago at $6.20@6.40, four years ago at $6.12½@6.40.

Heavy and Mixed—200 lbs. and Upward.

No.	Av.	Shk.	Price	No.	Av.	Shk.	Price
47....	200.	—.	8 80	60....	241.	—.	8 60
61....	276.	—.	8 70	57....	258.	—.	8 60
51....	233.	80.	8 70	59....	295.	80.	8 55
76....	242.	—.	8 70	63....	284.	—.	8 55
63....	244.	—.	8 70	68....	263.	240.	8 55
74....	245.	—.	8 70	70....	247.	240.	8 55
74....	231.	—.	8 70	50....	290.	—.	8 50
59....	289.	40.	8 70	73....	260	240.	8 50
66....	183	160.	8 70	29....	317.	40.	8 50
60....	299.	—.	8 65	19....	290.	—.	8 50
40....	270.	—.	8 65	21....	255.	80.	8 50
76....	281.	—	8 65	64....	270	80.	8 50
113....	298.	—.	8 65	64....	291.	40.	8 50
66....	271.	—.	8 65	64....	262.	160.	8 45
29....	277.	—.	8 60	46....	287.	120.	8 45
95....	255.	80.	8 60	37....	310.	—.	8 35

Pigs and Lights—199 lbs. and Under.

No.	Av.	Shk.	Price	No.	Av.	Shk.	Price
31....	179.	—.	8 90	28....	172.	40.	8 85
41....	171.	—.	8 90	55....	165.	—.	8 80
65....	185.	—.	8 90	24....	185.	—.	8 80
21....	154	—.	8 85	31....	189.	—.	8 80
126....	193.	—.	8 85	28....	100.	—.	8 50
76....	198.	—.	8 85	58....	187.	—.	8 25
48....	175	80.	8 85				

Odds, Ends and Wagon Hogs.

No.	Av.	Shk.	Price	No.	Av.	Shk.	Price
6....	178.	—.	8 90	3....	300.	—.	8 60
6....	170.	—.	8 90	15....	276.	—.	8 60
14....	210.	—.	8 90	9....	333.	—.	8 60
4....	182.	—.	8 90	2....	230.	—.	8 50
12....	189.	—.	8 85	14....	273.	80.	8 50
6....	213.	—.	8 80	9....	326.	—.	8 45
4....	167.	—.	8 80	14....	282.	—.	8 45
4....	227.	—.	8 75	17....	390.	80.	8 35
4....	150.	—.	8 60	11....	313.	80.	8 35

Packers' Hog Purchases.

Swift & Co....................	1,300
Morris & Co..................	956
Hammond Packing Co.........	493
Total	2,749

Range of Prices.

	This Week		Last Week	
Monday.....	$8.30	@8.85	8.40	@9.35
Tuesday....	8.25	@8.75	8.35	@9.35
Wednesday.	8.25	@8.80	8.30	@9.10
Thursday...	8.25	@8.90	8.15	@9.10
Friday......	....	@....	8.40	@9.00
Saturday....	....	@....	8.40	@9.00

SHEEP.

Small Supply Here, Trading Active With Prices Steady to Strong.

Early trading was largely confined to sheep and was snappy, packers paying up to yesterday's figure for all grades of offerings. In most respects trade today was a repetition of yesterday, the market showing a very active tone and the small supply here this morning was out of first hands at an early hour. The active demand prevailing is probably due to the fact that receipts so far this week have been exceptionally small thus leaving packers with a good many orders unfilled consequently inquiry for all useful grades of sheep and lambs is keen. Receipts today estimated at 1000 did not meet the demand. Supply was all natives and ran largely to sheep proportion of lambs being comparatively small. Demand for good lambs was brisk, although packers would not give any better than steady prices and sellers had to be content to make clearances on that basis. The stopping point for good lambs was $6.85, although kinds that were good enough to sell at that figure were scarce, there being only one instance where packers paid that price. A string of good light weight yearlings sold at $5.15.

Native lambs, good to prime, $6.50@7.00; native lambs, inferior to fair, $5.50@6.40; range lambs, good to best, $6.70@7.00; range lambs, common to fair, $6.00@6.40; lambs, culls, $4.25@5.25; feeding lambs, poor to good, $5.85@6.25; native wethers, poor to best, $3.75@4.25; range wethers, all grades, $3.90@4.25; feeding wethers, common to good, $3.50@3.75; yearlings, poor to best, $4.50@5.00; native ewes, inferior to choice, $3.75@4.00; western ewes, good to choice, $3.60@3.85; feeders $2.50@3.25; breeding ewes, young, $3.75@5.25; cull ewes, common to good, $2.00@3.00.

25 nat lambs............	76	6 85
15 nat lambs............	79	6 80
7 nat lambs............	65	6 25
56 nat yrls..............	97	5 15
21 nat yrls..............	104	5 15
7 nat yrls..............	57	5 00
8 nat weths............	117	4 75
12 nat lambs............	58	4 75
8 nat weths............	135	4 25
35 nat weths............	96	4 75
2 nat ewes..............	110	4 00
3 nat ewes..............	106	4 00
8 nat ewes..............	96	4 00
15 nat ewes..............	104	4 00
13 nat ewes..............	86	3 25
29 nat ewes..............	97	2 75
7 nat ewes..............	97	2 75
2 nat weths............	100	2 75
12 nat ewes..............	97	2 50

Packers' Sheep Purchases.

Swift & Co....................	242
Morris & Co..................	98
Hammond Packing Co.........	15
Total	355

OTHER LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Union Stock Yards, Ill., Oct. 6.—The Live Stock World reports.

Cattle—Receipts, 8000. Market steady, top $7.75, cows and feeders steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,000. Market 10@20c higher. Top $9.25, bulk $8.50@9.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 40,000. Market steady.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 6.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 8000. Market steady to firm, top $7.25, cows and heifers averaged steady, stockers steady, calves slow.

Hogs—Receipts, 5000. Market 10@15c higher. Top $8.90, bulk $8.50@8.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 8000. Market steady.

SOUTH OMAHA.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 6.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Journal-Stockman reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 4300 Market active stronger.

Hogs—Receipts, 3600. Market 5@10c higher. Top $8.85, bulk $8.30@8.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 19,600. Market strong.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yards, Ill., Oct. 6.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 3000, half southern. Market strong to 10c higher.

Hogs—Receipts, 4000. Market 15@25c higher. Top $9.25, bulk $8.90@9.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 200. Market strong.

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET

Today's cash values: Receipts wheat, 4 cars; corn, 9 cars; oats, 0 car.

Wheat.			
No. 2 red	98	@	99
No. 3 red	97	@	98
No. 2 hard	97	@1	02½
No. 3 hard	95	@1	00
Corn.			
No. 2 white	51	@	51½
No. 3 white	50½	@	50¾
No. 2 corn	50½	@	51
No. 3 corn	50½	@	50¾
Oats.			
No. 2 white	32	@	32½
No. 3 white	32	@	32½
No. 2 oats	31½	@	32
No. 3 oats	30½	@	31½
Bran	85	@	87
Corn chops..........	98	@1	00
Shorts	1 05	@1	10

The above cash quotations are based on actual sales each day and are furnished by T. P. Gordon, 1005-1008 New Corby-Forsee Building, St. Joseph, Mo.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

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

Options	Opened	Highest	Lowest	Close	Close Yes'y
WHEAT—					
Dec.	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜	98¼	98⅝
May.....	104⅞	105⅛	104½	104⅝	104¾
CORN—					
Dec.....	50⅛	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝	50⅝
May	53⅛	53⅝	52⅞	52⅝	53⅝
OATS—					
Dec.....	33¼	33⅛	32¾	32⅞	33⅜
May	36⅛	36⅜	35¾	36	36⅛
PORK—					
Jan	17.75	17.92	17.75	17.82	17.72
May....	17.20	17.30	17.15	17.15	17.15
LARD—					
Jan.....	10.72	10.82	10.70	10.77	10.65
May	10.27	10.35	10.27	10.32	10.22
RIBS—					
Jan.....	9.45	9.55	9.45	9.50	9.42
May	9.42	9.50	9.42	9.47	9.37

ST. JOSEPH HAY MARKET.

Local Quotations Corrected to Date by Local Dealers.

The following quotations are furnished daily by the St. osepn Hay Receivers and Shippers association for the benefit of Stock Yards Daily Journal readers:

Timothy—Choice, $13.50@14; No. 1, $12@13; No. 2, $10@12; No. 3, $6@9.

Clover mixed—Choice, $11.50@12; No. 1, $10.50@11; No. 2, $7.50@10; No. 3, $5@7.

New clover—Choice, $10@11; No. 1, $8.50@9.50; No. 2, $7@8.

Prairie—Choice, $12; No. 1, $11.50@11.75; No. 2, $10@10.75; No. 3, $8@9.50.

Alfalfa—Choice, $14.50@15; No. 1, $13@14; No. 2, $10@12; No. 3, $6.50@9.50.

Packing hay—$5@6.

Straw—$5.25@5.50.

COTTONSEED, LINSEED, ALFALFA PRODUCTS.

Linseed meal, old process, is quoted in carlots at $35 per ton; ton lots, $36; 1,000 lbs, $19; less quotations, $2 per 100 lbs. Bulk oil cake, $34 per ton. All orders from Kansas should include 25c a ton for inspection fee.

Linseed oil, raw, per gallon, in carlots, $1; boiled, $1.01. Single bbls, raw, $1.02; boiled, $1.04. Five-bbl. lots, 1c less.

Cottonseed meal—Carlots, per ton, in St. Joseph territory, choice $29.90; ton lots, f. o. b. in St. Joseph, $31.

WILL SELL LANDS

Big Agricultural Tracts in Oklahoma Will Be First to Be Auctioned.

SCHOOLS TO BE BENEFITTED

The Several Townsites and Grazing Territory Will Go Later.

LESSEES HAVE FIRST CHANCE

Can Take Land On Which He Has Lease At Highest Outside Bid—If No Bidders He May Buy At Appraised Value On Easy Terms—Grazing Lands Will Not Be Offered Until Next Spring.

Guthrie, Okla., Oct. 6.—The sale of practically 265,00 acres of state lands, equal to 1,750 farms of 160 acres, will begin in October under the direction of the Oklahoma school land commission in what is known as the third sales district. The probable date of the beginning of the sale will be October 5. This sale is a continuance of the state's policy of selling the lands that came to it as a gift from the federal government, to be used for the maintenance of common schools, normal schools, the state university, and for the erection of public buildings.

The bulk of the state's lands are occupied by lessees, who have been insistent for years that the lands be sold, and that the lessees might purchase them under conditions most favorable to them. Many citizens of Oklahoma have opposed the sale of the lands, believing there was less danger of dissipating the principal by having it invested in land than if it were in cash, to be loaned by the state. The state has been leasing the lands at an annual rental, and year after year the acre value of the lands has been rapidly increasing. The lessees, however, exerted a political influence too powerful to overcome.

Sell Farm Lands First.

The third sales district in which the sales will begin next month comprise the counties of Alfalfa, Beckham, Blaine, Caddo, Canadian, Caster, Dewey, Ellis, Grant, Gree Harmon, Harper, Jefferson, Kay, Kiowa, Lincoln, Major, Noble, Oklahoma, Pawnee, Payne, Roger Mills, Swanson, Stephens, Tillman, Woods and Woodward. They are classed as agricultural lands, and some of the farms are highly improved.

Each lessee occupying a tract has what is known as the preference right of purchase, which, in other words, is that he is not required to bid on the land, but may take the land at the highest bid made by any other person. If there are no other bidders, the lessee may buy the land at the appraised value fixed by the state. The improvements owned by the lessee have an appraised value fixed by the state, which must be paid for by the lessee. At the time his bid is accepted, the purchaser, if not the lessee, must deposit the appraised value of the improvements.

For the land itself the purchaser must make an initial payment of 5 per cent of the purchase price, but under the circumstances may the initial payment be less than $50. The remainder of the principal may be paid in forty equal annual installments, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent a year. A pamphlet containing a detailed description of each tract will be issued shortly by the state land commission. The sales will take place at the court house in each county where the lands are situated.

Another sale will begin in what is known as the fourth sales district about January, 1911. These lands are adjacent to townsites and are valuable for townsite purposes. They offer a speculative investment. In no instance will the tract be less than 160 acres, and frequently the area will be greater. The cities near which these lands lie are Guthrie, Oklahoma City, Shawnee, El Reno, Kingfisher, Lawton and Hobart.

Next spring the lands in the fifth sales district will be sold. These lands are not under lease and there will be no preference right of purchase. They comprise an area of 1,050,000 acres, and are mostly adapted for grazing purposes. They are situated principally in the counties of Cimarron, Texas, Beaver, and Harper, and are known as the new college lands.

THESE ARE BIG APPLES.

Las Cruces, N. M.—Recently James G. Stuart brought in a box of apples from his orchard, near Mesilla Park, and it is now on display in the window of the First National Bank. There are twenty-four apples in the box, all in one layer, and the box measures on the inside 19 inches long, 11 1-2 wide and four deep. The twenty-four apples completely fill it, and they are all perfect specimens.

We have in savings banks $3,500,000,000, in national banks $4,500,000,000 and in state banks $5,000,000,000. In the course of a year over 1,377,000,000 passengers are carried by the local railways, tramways and principal omnibus companies of London.

IN THE GAS BELT.

Northwestern Part of Missouri Gives Fine Promise.

If gas and oil are ever discovered in paying quantities in Missouri it will be in Northwest Missouri, according to State Geologist H. A. Buehler, who addressed the Ad club yesterday.

Mr. Buehler bases his predictions on research and development that have resulted from the explorations conducted for the last two years in Northwest Missouri, and the fact that the only anticlinals, or folds in the earth's surface, that have been located in Missouri have been discovered in the northwest part of the state.

These anticlinals are dome shaped formations, covered with shale and clays that are impervious to gas and oil, and maintain the pressure of the gas. There is, however, an almost entire absence of the porous, or sponge like, strata of stone that mark the Illinois, Indiana and Ohio oil and gas fields, a stone which, like a sponge, collects and holds the oil and gas. The shooting of oil wells is to break up the pores of the stone and to form pools, the impact of the explosions of nitro-glycerin serving to squeeze the oil out of the rock.

The Bethany limestone, however, is a good substitute for the porus rock of the other fields of oil and gas bearing regions. Gas was discovered at Holt and Lathrop in Clinton county several years ago and for several years Holt has had natural gas lights from a well that was sunk to a depth of about 100 feet within the city limits. The flow of gas has been greatly hampered by water having been allowed to take the well, which, according to Mr. Buehler, has virtually destroyed all methods of calculation whereby the continuity of the flow might be gauged scientifically.

Not only does Northwest Missouri hold out virtually the only prospects of oil and gas, according to the state geologist, but it is the most promising in the coal measures, as indicated by the discovery of a 62 inch vein at Cainsville, where one million dollars is being expended by a Pennsylvania syndicate. The Cainsville field, which is in Harrison county, is one of the lower measures, which crops out at the surface in the northwest corner of the state, and may continue clear across the tsate, but while only 460 feet from the surface in Harrison county it would probably be 1,600 feet deep in Atchison or Holt counties. The upper or less prolific measures crop out at the surface at Quitman in Nodaway county.

The worked lower measures are now yielding coal worth $3,100,000 annually, according to the state geologist but the new fields, which are close to St. Joseph, will double this output within a few years.

Make your visit complete. Eat, dring and smoke at Hadley's Cafe, 112 South Seventh street.

WESTERN DAIRY CO. pays highestmarket price for butter fat.

FREAKS IN YARDS.

One Cow Has Three Legs, Another One Has Five.

Some people may call them curiosities, but with the average stockyarder a three-legged cow, or a cow with five legs is set down as a freak. In a shipment of cattle received at the stock yards yesterday there were two of these freaks. The animals were perhaps picked and sent to this market with a view of getting them a job in some side show during the Interstate Live Stock show last week. One of the animals has but three legs, having been born minus the left hind leg. It is positively painful to see this animal attempt to move around and yet she is more than two years old and has given birth to a calf. The other cow has a clearly formed leg growing out of and hanging limp from the left shoulder. The animals are now said to be owned by one of the yards speculators who has some idea of selling them to a museum.

Some yeas ago there was a move-

Some years ago there was a move-from getting out of stock yards alive when they once found their way into the yards, but it seems that the humane movement has been lost sight of and it is not infrequent that these freaks of nature are seen.

Best meals, best rooms, Transit House.

Transit House caters to stockmen.

Choice wedding gifts at Wetteroth Jewelry Co., 717 Felix street.

TRAFFIC TIED UP BY BEES

Insects Swarm Around Wreck and Keep Work Crew Away.

Brush, Colo., Oct. 5.—Seventy-five hives of infuriated bees played an important part in delaying traffic on the Burlington railroad here yesterday, following a collision between two freight trains.

The bees were in a car of household goods. They swarmed about the wreck and kept the wreck crew at bay for several hours before they were smoked out. S. D. Nelson of Upland, Neb., the owner of the bees, who was traveling in the car with his goods, suffered the only injuries resulting from the wreck. He was seevrely stung before he could make his way out of the car.

Notwithstanding the fact that the antelope is protected throughout the year in practically all the states in which it now occurs, special efforts are necessary to save this fine game animal from extinction.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

Red Cloud, Neb., was represented on today's market by the Amboy Mill and Elevator Co., with one car of good hogs.

E. Chilson, a staunch friend of this market, was here today from Herndon, Kan., disposing of one car of mixed stock.

C. E. Brow, a well known feeder and shipper of Gleneider, Kan., had one load of cattle on sale at the local yards today.

Waugh & Shumaker, two of the largest and most extensive shippers of Eskridge, Kan., visited the local yards again today with another seven-car shipment of cattle.

Fine diamonds and watches at Wetteroth Jewelry Co., 717 Felix street.

Wagner Bros., old reliable farmers and feeders of Davenport, Neb., accompanied one car of hogs here today.

Hilgerts' Cafe, "The Stag," 207 S. 6th St. Beats them all. Try it.

Meyers & Hoover, the old veteran shippers of Morrill, Kan., contributed one car of mixed stock to today's receipts.

Change of management at Transit House. Try our meals.

I. Tyson, a regular shipper and a large farmer of Skidmore, Mo., was here today with one load of hogs.

Resort for men only. Hadley's Cafe and Bar, 112 South Seventh street.

E. Boyer, the big farmer and feeder of Burlington Junction, Mo., came in today with one car of hogs.

Call and examine our stock when in the city. Wetteroth Jewelry Co., 717 Felix street.

J. A. Sanders, an old reliable shipper with headquarters at Rea, Mo., had a shipment of mixed stock on today's market.

Hadley's Cafe, 112 South Seventh street, for best meals in the city.

W. Wallingford, a warm friend of the St. Joseph market, represented Wallace, Mo., today by marketing one car of hogs.

Champion Feed fattens cattle fast. Champion Feed Co., Tarkio, Mo.

Champion Feed cheapest and best.

Auction Sale, Laneydale Herd, bigboned Poland China hogs, Oct. 6, fifty head on sale. Dinner served. Rosendale, Mo.

GALLUP'S FIRST OCT. SALES

Will Have a Liberal Run of Horses at Both Grand Island and So. Omaha.

Gallup's first October sales will be held on October 10th and 13th. On next Monday, he will sell fifteen hundred head of range horses and mules at Grand Island, Nebraska. In the consignment there will be some choice two and three-year-old Nebraska mules and in the horse consignment to which special attention is called are a hundred and ten choice Nebraska raised three and four-year-old unbranded mares and geldings; one hundred mares with unbranded suckling colts at side and two hundred native broke horses ready for work, weighing from twelve to fourteen hundred pounds. This you understand, is simply some of the choicest things to be offered in the sale. There will be plenty of horses for everybody of every kind and description.

The following Thursday, October 13th, Gallup will hold his eighth range horse sale at the South Omaha yards. He will have fifteen hundred horses and mules in this sale and included you will find some very good stuff. There will be plenty of matured mares, big draft geldings of good color, size and bone and about three hundred native broke horses and mules.

Note the advertisement in this issue for full particulars and arrange to come to this sale. While it is not the last auction to be held, the season is drawing to a close, and you will be offered better selections now than you will later on.

Champion Feed for results.

We want the trade of farmers and stockmen. Wetteroth Jewelry Co., 717 Felix street.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Business Men Arrange for Discussions of Subjects Interesting to Ruralists.

The business men of Amity have arranged to hold a farmers' institute October 19, whereby they propose to stimulate general interest in modern agricultural methods. The sessions will be open to everyone, free of charge. J. M. Irvine of St. Joseph will discuss fruit raising, and the state university will send a live stock expert. A band and a male quartet will furnish music. The sessions will be in the Congregational church.

PIMBLEY PAINT AND GLASS CO., 213 South Sixth street, St. Joseph, Mo.

CHANDLEE, PAINT, GLASS AND Wall Paper, 417 Edmond, St. Joseph.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For Missouri: Fair tonight and Friday; cooler tonight in east portion; frost tonight. Kansas: Fair tonight and Friday; warmer Friday. Nebraska: Fair tonight and Friday; cooler tonight in southeast portion; frost tonight; warmer in west portion Friday. Iowa: Fair tonight and Friday; cooler tonight in east portion; frost tonight; warmer tonight and in west portion Friday.

The best place to eat and drink, Hadley's Cafe, 112 South Seventh St.

Cattle and hogs like Champion feed.

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

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

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

The St. Joseph Journal Publishing Co., Publishers.

W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager.

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

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

POPULARITY OF THE SILO.

Some of the silo manufacturers report that they have put up more structures this year than in any five years in the history of the business. This proves one important thing, that the average farmer has at last awakened to the fact that the silo is an indespensible factor in live stock feeding. While it is true that thousands have done without the silo in the past, it is none the less true that under present conditions where in many cases farm land is worth $200 per acre, feeding operations must be carried on in the most economical way to get the best results. The silo does the trick, whether you feed dairy cattle or steers for the block. There is no other way that the succulent corn can be so well preserved for winter use. Ensilage is good for all kinds of stock and for feeding purposes has no equal. Hundreds of farmers have at last learned the value of the silo and that is why we see so many now scattered all over the best agricultural districts.

WHY MEAT IS DEAR.

Producers of food animals take occasion to complain of the actions of the large packing establishments in controlling market prices of such stock to the prejudice of the interests of producers in depressing prices. The consuming interest introduces the fashion of holding the packer responsible for excessive prices of the food product of slaughtered animals. Thus the packers stand between two fires. A recent issue of the Boston Herald says the report on the cost of living, made by a Massachusetts commission, shows that from 1897 to 1910, in that state, "the average price for beef for roasting advanced 37 per cent; fresh pork rose 79 per cent, and salt pork over 92 per cent." The Herald, in mentioning that federal officials are about to enter upon an investigation of the business of selling meat in that section of the country, to ascertain how far the management of the business has tended to reduce competition and to increase monopoly power, observes: "No investigation and no law can uncover or correct all faults that are factors in the cost of living. But every little helps and an investigation like this which promises to throw light on one shady phase of the manipulation of prices from producer to consumer deserves support and success."

An illustration of the changes in cost of live animals in the comparison between 1897 and 1910 can be found in the records of prices of hogs at Chicago paid by the packers for the four winter months ending March 1, 1897, and for the four winter months ending March 1, 1910, the former period showing $2.35 per 100 pounds as the record, the latter period $8.42 as the record—an advance of 151 per cent in such cost. Comparisons for cattle for the period stated show an advance of about 50 per cent in the averages.

THE HOG SHORTAGE.

A few days ago the question was asked: "How does St. Joseph stand in the percentage column in the receipts of live stock as compared with other markets?" The question was suggested by the report of croakers that the local market has not been holding its own in the matter of live stock marketed at this point. The contention that this market has been losing ground is not well founded and is based upon the short-sighted policy of taking only St. Joseph into consideration. It will usually be found that the knocker does not take into consideration the conditions at other points. He simply compares local conditions at this time with local conditions in former years and lets that go as proof positive of his position.

The fact of the matter is the St. Joseph market has been holding its own in the volume of live stock business as compared with other markets and has nothing to complain of, or upon which to base any criticism.

Take, for instance, the item of hogs. This point is more than 200,000 short in number marketed here for the nine months ended with September. Close your eyes to the existence of a shortage at other points and this might be an alarming situation, but it is not alarming when it is considered that the hog supply at the five leading primary markets of this country is 2,500,000 short compared with the corresponding nine months of last year. Chicago alone is 1,400,000 short of hogs for the year to date.

The figures do not show that St. Joseph is losing ground. On the contrary in the percentage column they will show that this market has been fully holding its own, as compared with the losses at other points. The farmers of the whole country have not been producing the hogs and the markets are not to blame, nor has any one of the market centers been losing prestige.

A phase of this hog shortage that is worth considering seriously is the effect it is having upon the meat supplies of the country and the resultant high prices that are demanded when the customer goes to the market for his meat supplies.

SAYS THE GROUCH.

"Huh. So you are guessing that the high cost of feeds will take a parachute drop as soon as the courts get the highbrows of the packing business in the penitentiary? Well, you had better hike back to the hay and take another sweet, delicious dream. Hit the pipe another lick and maybe you will see pork and kindred things that help the inner being of man coming down with a dull, sickening sort of a thud. But take it from me that the only place you will see such sights in the next few rounds of the seasons will be in dreams," said the grouch to one of a bunch at the free lunch table the other day.

"You ultimate eaters of the 'government inspected and passed' things that go into the packing house on the hoof and come out in sausages and other forms, ready for the pot and skillett, may as well get it out from under your lids that these bellicose declarations and hostilities against the highbrows of packingdom are intended to compel the farmer to raise more live meat and sell it cheaper. Nor is it intended to incarcerate any gold plated magnates in the pen and compel them to eat some of the stuff they turn out from the packing houses as muscle and brain producers.

"What's all this fuss about arresting packers and yanking them into the criminal courts about, then? Now you are taking a fall, right. You see, it is like this. There are lot of law schools in this country and about every lowbrowed boy that squeezes through high school takes a notion that he was either born for a journalist (they call it journalism as long as they are in school) or a jurist. Well, these law schools are turning out a lot of lawyers and they all need the money. They figure that the packers have got more real jingling coin than any one else in the land, and the rest is easy. No, sir, you need not make any fool bets that the courts are going to send any packing house brasscollars to the dungeon cells to weep and wail and worry themselves to death for anything they had done to the cost of things to the ultimate masticators. The man with Blackstone on the brain needs the money and he gets busy, and the next thing you know Mr. Pork Sausage, the packer with coin enough to sink a battleship, is asked to come into court and tell all about it. He tells. Course he does. But what does the court and the lawyer know after the packer gets through telling it? Nothing. But the ends of the investigation have been accomplished and the luminary from the law shop has coal money enough for the winter and in the spring he will start another inquiry.

"It has never occurred to me that Mr. Pork Sausage, the packer, was, is or is likely to be classed with the angels. He is human and he buys where he can buy the cheapest, sells where he can get the most money for his weinerwurst and there is no law on earth that can compel him to buy hogs when he does not want them. This law business is a funny stunt. I tired to commit Blackstone and a few other sedate and mystifying old tomes to memory, once. The result was awful."

"Naw, Jule, I don't go around carrying and loads of grief for other folks. Got enough of that kind of stuff of my own to make me look like a hunchback. But, once in a while I see things that make me feel sorry and reach out in sympathy for some people. I had one of these spasmodic twinges of sympathy the other night, and haven't got well yet.

"By the courtesy of a friend who had a pull I was permitted to wander into one of these strictly moral and religious picture shows. It may not have looked just right to a fellow who was in the know, but I was lined up in a balcony row with a lot of these long-faced and otherwise solemn sky pilots—no, it was not any of these aviating things—it was these divinities, these touts for the angel works. What do you thing of that? We lined up with that bunch? Well, the show goes on all right with the preacher folks saying 'ah,' and 'ooh' and some such pulpitiferous things every now and then as the waters surged over the rocks and tumbled down into the deep abysses. It was good and I was kind of swelling and heaving and feeling sublime when all at once there was a flash and the canvas read 'The Johnson-Jeffries Fight.' Was that the psychological climax, or wasn't it? I never before knew what it was like to feel sorry for a bunch of divinities and their helpmeets in skirts. But it was only a flash. The picture, was nothing but two tom cats having fun with each other."

GIRLS MAKE FINE FARMERS

Employer Says They Are Worth More Than Men.

Hamilton Square, N. J., Oct. 5.—Jacob Heller, a prosperous farmer of this place employs six girls as farm hands and declares that if all farmers employed members of the fairer sex on their farms they would be much richer. "They are not lazy and most of them do twice as much work as an ordinary farm hand, who always seems to be affected by the heat or the cold," declared Mr. Heller, while telling of the work of his fair assistants. The girls receive $15 a month and their board and seem perfectly contented with their occupations. They seem to enjoy life as much as most city girls.

Just a year ago Miss Edith Wilbur, 21 years old, and her sister, Helen, two years her junior, both residents of Philadelphia, applied to Mr. Heller for places in his household. They had been told by a physician that if they did not locate in the country they would become victims of the white plague. Heller at first gave them light work to perform. Heller was well pleased and soon employed four of their girl friends, who were also in poor health. All the girls were greatly benefited in health by the work and pure air. It was not long after that when the farmers received a dozen applications from girls who wanted to work on his farm in order to regain their health.

Mrs. Heller, who treats them as though they were her daughters, says that her husband intends to buy more land and employ more girls as farm hands

Daddy's Bedtime Story—The Robins' Visit To Winnie

New Her Friend Mr. Robin Red Breast

"THE robins didn't really come," began daddy one evening after he had told Evelyn and Jack the name of the story he was about to tell them before they went to dreamland.

"But why is that the name of the story, then?" Evelyn wanted to know, and daddy said:

"Listen and you shall learn. This is the story of something that happened to a little girl who was taken ill, so that she could not go out and play with the other little girls. One day her father and mother had to leave home to visit her grandma, who had also been taken ill, so they left little Winnie at home with her nurse. She was very fond of birds and animals, and she had for special pets two robins which used to come to her window to be fed. As she was lying in bed on this lonesome day she said to herself, 'Oh, how I wish Mr. Robin Redbreast was here to talk to me!'

"And just then, right above Winnie's head, she heard a chirp that said just as plainly as it could that there was a bird in the room. When Winnie looked up she saw her friend Mr. Robin Redbreast flying about above her bed and chirping just as loudly as he could. In a moment he began to talk:

"'Thought you'd like to have some company. It's a bright, sunshiny day. Too bad you have to stay in bed! Well, never mind. We'll have you out with us again soon. I heard the doctor say as he was leaving yesterday that you were doing splendidly and would be able to be out in a few days. But, my gracious, what's that?'

"'That' was a tapping at the window pane, and then Mr. Robin began to laugh so loudly that Winnie thought he'd hurt himself. 'Why,' he said, 'It's nothing but Mrs. Robin Redbreast looking for me. She must think I'm lost, she seems so worried. Shall I tell her to come in?'

"'Of course,' said Winnie. 'I shall be glad to see her also.' So Mr. Robin Redbreast went to the window and called his wife in, and for a long time the two birds and the little girl had the loveliest time together talking about the nice out of doors and how good Winnie would feel when she got out again. She promised to repay the robins for their visit by bringing them lots of crumbs. Then they heard a step outside of Winnie's door, and the robins flew out of the window.

"It was the nurse, and when she came in Winnie told her about the visit of the robins. The nurse said the little girl must have been dreaming. But I don't think so, do you, youngsters?"

And Evelyn and Jack agreed with daddy.

EMILY

By STEPHEN INNES

It was seven years ago that Emily came to our house in Philadelphia.

Emily was an orphan whose father, a distant friend of our family, had been unfortunate enough to die in South Africa without leaving anything behind him except a few debts and a daughter of seventeen. We were all on the tip-toe of expectation, when it was decided that Emily was to live with us, to see what kind of a person she might be.

She was a pretty and vivacious girl, yet quiet enough in her way, too. And we knew we would like her from the first.

A few days after her arrival a cousin of ours, Jack Holleran—a young fellow, big and broad and strong, but, according to our way of thinking, of far too 'sporty' a disposition, even leaning to dissipation, came over from Germantown to call.

Up to the present time he had not honored our family with frequent calls; we were too quiet for him. But now he began to come regularly at least three times every week. And it was evident that Emily was the drawing card.

We didn't care much for Jack. Yet we treated him civilly, of course, when he came to see us, because he was our cousin. And on all occasions we tried to make his welcome as warm as the relationship would naturally demand.

But we didn't like the way he hung around Emily. Not that he was excessive or impertinent in his behavior. He was polite. In fact that was the very trouble. He was too polite—and Jack was secretly engaged to a girl in Germantown named Annabel Lee. He and Annabel were expecting to make a public announcement of their engagement in a few months.

It never occured to us at first that anything really serious with Emily was taking place, but little by little,

"All Right," He Said, "I'll Marry Annabel, Lee."

scandalous to say, Jack was making an inroad on her inexperienced susceptibilities, and we thought we ought to tell her of his engagement to Annabel.

One afternoon in particular, after talking it over together, we couldn't help seeing the waves of crimson that Jack's speeches and looks and acts were frequently bringing to Emily's face. We were horrified!

We looked daggers at Jack, but he continued with his pleasantries, evidently noting Emily's confusion with delight, and finally something had to be done.

"Jack Holleran," protested my mother in surprised alarm, "you're engaged to a girl in Germantown, Annabel Lee!"

Emily started, and Jack noticing her movement interrupted my mother in a most surprising manner.

"By Heavens, it's untrue!" he shouted, and he smote the arm of his chair with his clenched fist. "It's untrue, I say!"

"Untrue?" we repeated in astonishment.

"It's untrue," he cried ignoring the rest of us and seemingly only hungry and thirsty for the love-light that he evidently imagined he discovered in Emily's half-shamed eyes.

There was silence for half a minute in the room.

"Jack Holleran, go!" commanded my mother hotly, breaking the silence. "Leave this house and go! You're a disgraceful scoundrel. Go!"

"I'll go," growled Jack striding toward the door.

Then he turned. He quickly came to Emily's chair. He grasped her hand which she didn't draw away. He snatched her to him.

"Go—go—please go!" she urged rocked on the waves of tumultuous feeling.

"I must speak first," he declared almost roughly. "It's true in a way. I've given my promise to marry Annabel."

Emily's heart seemed to suddenly turn to ice. The light went out of her eyes. She drew away from him.

But Jack caught her fiercely to himself, and holding her trembling in his giant arms, while she struggled to be free, he turned to the rest of us.

"Annabel, Lee and I have never loved each other, he declared. "You know how it's been. I took her to theaters and dances and games, and at last we— We never loved each other! Don't you understand? We didn't know what love was. We never loved each other, I say!"

"That's the trouble with all of you," he cried impetuously. "You don't know what it is. You don't know how it grips and holds and refuses to let go!"

Suddenly he turned and looked down deep into Emily's eyes.

"I love you!" he said. "I'll love you till I die. Annabel Lee will never care. I'll tell her today. Look, Emily! promise you'll marry me when Annabel says I'm free."

But Emily's heart had been turned to ice by Jack's confession of his engagement to Annabel. He was promised to another, and that was enough. She hesitated. It was a problem too deep for her inexperience, and there was no answering light in her eyes while she was temporarily lost in the intricacies of her bewilderment.

Jack noted her change and put her from him.

"You won't have me," he pleaded.

Again he looked into her face. And then he walked to the door.

"All right," he said, "I'll marry Annabel Lee."

And when he had gone Emily sank down exhausted in a heap on her chair and in her ensuing illness, which came as a result of Jack's extraordinary behavior that afternoon, she often in delirium stretched out her hands to some kind of phantom person, and begged him to forgive her, and sobbed as if her heart would break.

That had happened seven years ago, and Jack did as he said he would. He married Annabel Lee, and the union proved a loveless and even quarrelsome one. Then they lived apart, and he went down alone to make a fortune in Mexico.

Six years after his marriage to Annabel, one year before this time, we heard that she had suddenly succumbed to some kind of illness and passed to a better world, and then followed rumors that Jack was coming home to Philadelphia on a visit.

He came to see us, of course.

We were in the drawing-room one afternoon when he was announced. We hardly recognized the big, tanned, bearded stranger until he began to speak. Then we quickly realized it was the same old Jack. And when he caught sight of Emily he further proved his identity, for all he did was to spring toward her with a yearning cry.

"Emily!" he stammered seemingly feasting his eyes on her pretty face and person.

"You've come! O Jack, you've come!" she cried as though the words were forced from her mouth and she couldn't help herself.

And with that the rest of us found the air too heavily charged with an unnameable electricity to allow us to remain, and we got up and stole from the room and left Jack and Emily to themselves.

FOE OF INDIGESTION FOUND

Physician Asserts That Pineapple Is the Long-Looked For Friend of Human Race.

The late lobster supper has been robbed of its terrors at last. Even hot mince pie over which a welsh rarebit has been poured can be safely eaten at midnight and no wild nightmare will follow. All that is required of you is that after eating a heavy, indigestible meal you eat for dessert a small piece of fresh pineapple.

For this information late diners, and all others who are subject to acute indigestion, are indebted to Dr. B. G. R. Williams of Paris, Ill., who has prepared for a recent number of the Medical Record an exceedingly interesting article on the therapeutic possibilities of the juice of the fresh pineapple.

"It seems to me," says Doctor Williams, "that the stomach can use pineapple juice under certain conditions. And this I would point out to be a prevention rather than a relief of symptoms. Pineapple juice cannot quickly neutralize an acute indigestion, but it may prevent one.

"I recall at least one patient who, though sound physically in every respect, knows that when he sits down to a heavy dinner a most poignant sick stomach is certain to follow. There could be no better addition to the meal than a piece of pineapple eaten now and then. To be brief, I convinced myself long ago that pineapple is a godsend to the one who dissipates. The midnight chop-suey and lobster lose their terrors, and he retires confident of dreamless sleep, even after mince pie or fruit cake, where once he would not have dared.

"Possibly no encouragement of this kind should be given to such habit; nevertheless, such knowledge is of value to the medical man in his consultation with the one with whom the ordinary meal is as much a dissipation as the midnight banquet."

What Can City Boys Do?

City boys get no chance at all in the trades. The argument of the unions is that they are being constantly subjected to the pressure from the country, where the boys learn the trades and then come to the city. But what are our city boys to do? Shall they all grow up to be cigarette-smoking clerks and loafers? I would like to see some practical use made of the manual training facilities in the schools for which the city has put out so much money. Teach the boys in the schools the useful trades. We can't all be clerks or bookkeepers or lecturers. Some must work.—Leslie's.

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1,500--For This Sale I Expect Fully 1,500 Range Horses and Mules--1,500

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COME ON, BOYS !

Jos. Michener will have the balance of the Hart horses consisting of yearlings up with 60 mares with colts by their sides. This is considered to the the best band of horses in Wyo. Challis & Proctor of Belle Fourche, S. D., will have the balance of the Chas. Harding horses, also 6 loads of the Herman horses, consisting of 1-2-3-4-year-old geldings, 80 head of big mares with big unbranded colts by their sides, these horses are all sired by Imported Shire Stallions with lots of bone and quality. You all know the kind these men ship.

C. H. Tribby will have 10 loads of the House horses, consisting of 2 loads of extra big native horses, the balance 2-3-year-olds with lots of bone, also 80 head of unbranded colts. M. L. Marks will have 8 loads from Eona, Wyo., consisting of some of the best big bone kind that has been on the market this year, 2 loads of extra good yearlings, the balance 2-3-year-olds with a very light brand of the jaw. Wm. Welch will have 6 loads, also 2 loads of 3-year-old mules from Sterling, Colo., all pasture raised and gentle. N. E. Dillrance will have 4 loads of big mares with colts by their sides from registered Percheron stallions.

All our regular shippers will have from 4 to 8 loads each, bought from the best range horse country in the west. And in the lots will be found everything from the big unbranded sucker to the big boned matured gelding, that will do to go into a feed lot and feed out for spring trade. The following shippers will have horses and mules for our next sale: C. A. Conway, Wm. M. Carpenter, Wright & Snyder, Jesse Borland, Chas. Mitchell, Jacob Miller, A. Kirchguessner, R. K. Bell, Geo. Hubert.

Also several loads of native broke horses. We will sell all our car loads of horses and mules on Tuesday, Oct. 11th. Single horses and pairs broke to work on Oct. 12th. If you want good horses, don't miss this sale. DON'T FORGET THE BIG BONE MULES.

Special Range Auction Sales on the following dates: Tuesdays and Wednesdays, Oct. 11-12, Oct. 26-28, Nov. 8-9.

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HOUSE ONCE USED AS FORT

Historic Structure Was Built in 1642, According to Tablet Bearing Its History.

In the town of Rensselaer, N. Y., which lies directly across the Hudson from Albany, there stands an old weather-beaten building to which is attached a great deal of historic interest and import. It is unoccupied and is surrounded by tall weeds that the hand of neglect has fostered and raised in abundance. It is built of brick, is two stories in height, and the marks of many years stand prominent upon its battered front.

A large tablet on its wall stands out boldly to the public gaze and proclaims that the structure is supposed to be the oldest building in the United States. The date of its erection, according to the tablet, is 1642. The building was erected as a manor house and place of defense and was known as Fort Cralo. While marchinfi to attack Fort Ticonderoga, in 1758, Gen. Abercrombie made his headquarters there. The tablet finally declares that Army Surgeon R. Shuckburg composed the popular national song, "Yankee Doodle," while upon the grounds near the old building.

Gun holes may be seen in the front of the historic old structure, and the old flag pole, standing on its roof, is still prominent to view. Doubtless there are many stories of bravery and courage which have never stolen into the pages of history connected with this manor house of the seventeenth century.

The building is substantial even yet. It will see many years of standing before the hand of decay can tumble it into ruin. The house is one of the remaining relics of the days when our nation's spirit was tested and tried.

WORK OF NOTED EXPLORER

Livingstone's Geographical Survey Amounted to More Than His Preaching in Africa.

Livingstone's field of geographical endeavor was the region of the great lakes of equatorial Africa. His object was primarily to extend the operations of the London Missionary society, under whose direction he was working. Dr. Livingstone never wholly relinquished his missionary character, although in 1857 he resigned from the society and in his later years in Africa his geographical explorations amounted to much more than his preaching and his medical service. His last work, after parting from Stanley in March, 1872, was directed toward the solution of the Nile problem. After promising reconnoissances he essayed such a detailed survey of the basins of the Lualaba and the Laupula rivers as he hoped might establish the watershed between the river systems of the Congo and the Nile. Before his work was finished he died, May 1, 1873, at Tshitambo's village on the shore of Lake Bangweolo. The determination of the fountain-head of the Nile was effected only after sifting out the results of the observations of many explorers, and this investigation was not completed until long after Livingstone's time. This fountain-head is the source of a little stream situated just north of 3 deg. S. in longitude 29 deg. 30 min. E, at a height of 6,114 feet above the sea, in the northern extremity of the mountains bordering the northeast coast of Lake Tanganyika: this stream becomes the Ruvuvu river, and that becomes the Kagera or Alexandra Nile and empties into Victoria Nyanza on its west coast.

Character From Cigars.

Character from handwriting and palmistry we are acquainted with, but a Paris contemporary announces that dispositions can be gauged from cigars. The man who smokes, we learn, is easily recognized. His lips show it, without his speaking. He who fixes his cigar deeply in the mouth is of a nature resolute, skeptical and abrupt; one who bites off the end of his cigar is careless, thoughtless or listless. When the cutter is used to nip off the end, the smoker may be considered as a man of caution. The user of the amber holder may be considered a delicate person. The man who smokes his cigar to the end is a faithful friend, a constant husband and of persevering nature. If one is in the habit of throwing away the cigar when only half smoked he may be considered fickle, blase and a trifler. Furthermore, characteristics can be deduced from the habit of allowing the cigar to die out. Such a person suffers from want of memory. He may have aptitude for mathematics, but he is not selfish.

Holy Roman Empire.

The Holy Roman empire, or German-Roman empire, began with Charles the Great, king of the Franks, who was crowned emperor of the west in 800. He proclaimed himself the representative of the ancient Roman emperors and asserted theoretical authority over the nations of west and central Europe. This empire was called holy because of the interdependence of the empire and the church. In general it comprised the German-speaking nations of central Europe and had for a long time a close relationship with Italy.

According to one authority the Holy Roman empire was in reality the German-Italian empire established by Otto I., the Saxon king who was crowned in Rome by Pope John XII., on February 2, 962.

At best this empire of history was ideal rather than real. It never actually existed in the form of a genuine central government, fully recognized by those within its boundaries.

RATS CAUSE OF GHOST SCARE

Rodents Pull Electric Wire, Causing the Light to Rise and Fall and Frightening Men.

There are probably few persons who would confess to a belief in ghosts, spirits, specters, or spooks, as told in stories. But when some mysterious circumstance occurs at night time they are among the first to think of ghosts as an explanation of the phenomenon.

This, perhaps, was the case with Elmer Sampson and Art Anderson, who were startled and mystified as they were sitting in the office of a livery barn one evening recently when the electric light hanging from the ceiling began to rise and fall.

It is said that Mr. Anderson, who thought a ghost was in the attic, suggested that they give chase to it with a pail of water. It was finally decided that Mr. Anderson should get a lantern, while Mr. Sampson got a ladder, that they might investigate the attic for the cause of the disturbance.

The young men felt relieved at finding that two huge rats had been tugging away at an old umbrella, the handle of which had become hooked behind the electric light wire. Every time the rats pulled on the umbrella the lamp would rise.

WEARING ROSES DANGEROUS

Trainer Attacked When She Pins Blossoms to Corsage—Beasts Mistake Them for Meat.

A lion tamer came from her hot tent and sat down for a chat.

"An admirer, in my younger days," she said, "once sent me a bouquet of red roses, and I wore them in the ring to do my act. They came near doing for me. I had got my eight lions arranged in their pyramid when the lion at the top saw the red roses in my corsage. He mistook them for meat—lions have poor sight—and down he leapt. He came for me open-mouthed. Though I fired a blank cartridge in his face, he made with his paw a sweep at the roses that ripped me open from chin to waist. The other lions bounded forward. They weren't angry. They were hungry. I had intelligence enough to perceive that, and just as they were leaping on me I tore off my roses and threw them across the ring.

"The big brutes left me at once, and while they sniffed the roses with disappointed growls I staggered out of the iron door. I was young at the time, young and light-headed, or I'd have known better than to wear anything red amongst hungry and near-sighted lions."

How Thackeray Worked.

If ecarte is to be held responsible for Thackeray's appearance as an author, his erratic methods of work contributed equally to his early death. He wrote invariably with the printer's devil in attendance.

"I can conceive nothing more harassing in the literary way," wrote Motley to his wife in 1858, "than Thackeray's way of living from hand to mouth. I mean in regard to the way he furnishes food to the printer's devil. Here he is just finishing the number that must appear in a few days. Of course, whether ill or well, stupid or fertile, he must produce the same amount of fun, pathos or sentiment. His gun must be regularly loaded and discharged at command. I should think it would wear his life out."

Motley's fears were realized within a few years.

New Spectrogram of Mars.

Flagstaff, Ariz.—More water vapor in the atmosphere of Mars has been discovered by the astronomers at Lowell observatory. A spectrogram by Slipher has been measured by Very with his nef comparator and includes more striking proof of the presence of both water vapor and of oxygen in the atmosphere of Mars than shown in previous plates.

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We are in the Market Every Day for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep

WE are especially bidding for ***Range Cattle and Sheep,*** both for slaughter and feeding. Located on fourteen railroads, and in the center of the best corn and live stock district in the United States, we are prepared to furnish a good market for all kinds of live stock.

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

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$3 Recipe Cures Weak Women--Free

Offer of Free Help to Women Comes From Noted Woman Doctor.

Dr. Bertha C. Day, a remarkably clever and successful specialist in diseases of women, seems to have hit upon the ideal method of quickly and positively curing, in the privacy of their own homes, those who suffer the torturing, dragging, nagging pains in the head, back, groins, abdomen, pelvis and thighs, the bearing down feeling, hot flashes and weariness that are sure indications of Female Weakness.

Being a women, wife and mother, and above all an exceptionally able doctor, she can understand the sufferings and trials of women as no man could. During her extended practice Dr. Day has originated a large number of prescriptions containing only pure, harmless and effective drugs, which she has successfully used in the treatment of leucorrhoea, or whitish discharges, nervousness, ulceration, displacement or falling of the womb, profuse, scanty of painful periods, uterine or ovarian troubles, change of life and the other diseases and weaknesses so common to women.

Dr. Day will be very glad to send free of all cost the recipe best fitted to the cure of any worn out, tired, despondent woman who writes in confidence telling in her own words how she suffers.

All sick women should take advantage of this generous offer by writing and describing their cases to Dr. Bertha C. Day, 427 Day Bldg., Fort Wayne, Ind., who will send the proper recipe free in plain, sealed, prepaid wrapper.

Points for Church-Goers.

A clergyman was smoking a cigar under an oak.

"My congregation coughed this morning," he said. "I could hardly make myself heard. It was most annoying."

"Well," said the physician, "the next time they cough, tell them to press the upper lip just beneath the nose. Pressing the nerves in that quarter will stop the most obstinate cough, and, by the same token, it will stop a sneeze too.

"I'll tell you how to stop the hiccoughs. You press hard on the cheek, right in front of the ear. Those nerves there control the hiccoughs as money controls politics. You need only press—the nerves will do the rest."

In Line.

"Have you taken any steps to demonstrate that women are fitted for modern controversy?"

"Yes, indeed," replied Mrs. Votington; "we have already named a number of eligibles to a Sapphira club."

CAMBELL SYSTEM

Father of the Idea Elucidates What Dry Farming Stands For.

IT BEATS THE DROUGHT

Claims to Make Semi-Arid Regions Out-Produce Humid Valleys.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 4.—The Dry Farming Congress, which meets at Spokane, Wash., October 3 to 6, brings this subject prominently before the country. It is claimed by its advocates that this system will revolutionize the farming of the west and will react beneficially upon the farming of the whole country. Dry farming is claimed to be the best farming. There is nothing mysterious about this system of agriculture. It calls for deep plowing ad frequent harrowing of the soil, thus conserving the largest percentage of natural moisture and precipitation.

The Campbell system of scientific soil culture is the most advanced of dry farming principles. An exposition of the Campbell system is an elucidation of dry farming. Hence the following, written by H. W. Campbell, known as the "father of dry farming," will be found of general interest:

"The Campbell system of soil culture stands today for very much more than it did ten years ago, or even five years ago. In the period from 1883 to 1898 our efforts were mainly along the line of preventing the ill effects of droughty seasons upon the general crop yields, and in this line of research much was accomplished. In 1898 we began a broader and more elaborate study of scientific soil culture.

"We became fully convinced by the results of our work in 1896 and 1897 that the average yield of all fields, whether in the more humid sections, with their greater rainfall, or the more arid of semi-arid sections, having a lesser rainfall, combined with greater uncertainty as to timeliness and quantity, or under irrigation—in short, by the common methods of soil treatment practiced under all conditions and in all sections of the country—that the average yield of grain was not half what it might be or should be if the methods of tillage were materially changed.

"Prompted by these conclusions, reached after fifteen years of experience and observation, we started out to prove by practical demonstration that the average yield of all farm crops could be easily doubled by simply changing the method of tilling the soil, and without resorting to commercial fertilizers. That there last ten years of research have not been in vain is evidenced by the results achieved at numerous places all over the semi-arid belt. The present season is certainly indicative of great possibilities and must result in more care and closer attention.

Results in All Regions.

"In seasons of drought, when others by the more common methods of farming have grown from nothing to eight or ten bushels of wheat, there has been grown, under our method of tillage, from thirty to forty bushels per acre. In the more favorable seasons, when others have produced by the common methods from fifteen to twenty-five bushels per acre, there have been grown, under methods of tillage we have outlined, from forty-two and one-half to sixty-seven bushels of wheat per acre.

"It has also been proved by experience that by the application of the same fundamental principles the yield of all crops can be proportionately increased.

"The fundamental principles of the Campbell system of scientific soil culture apply to crops grown in all sections, and we are fully justified in saying that the present average yield can be materially increased, but when we turn to the semi-arid sections these principles become vital.

Looking to the Soil.

"Our present system of tillage is not a combination of rigid rules outlining certain mechanical work that must be done under any and all conditions, the result of continued experiments in deep and shallow plowing, deep and shallow cultivation and so forth. The experiments and study are more with reference to that certain ideal condition of the soil as maintained from year to year and each years' tillage effect upon the crop of the following one, two and three years.

"In 1896 we conducted experiments in eleven different places along the line of the Burlington railroad, the Northern Pacific and the Soo Line, receiving modest financial aid from all of these companies, the fields being located in North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado. In 1897 the Fremont and Elkhorn railway came in for a share of the work and more stations were added on the other roads, making a total of over thirty. Up to this time our efforts were along the line of drilling all small grain in rows and cultivating same as corn.

"Through a chain of circumstances connected with these farms, we reached the conclusion that the crop growth and grain yield was governed largely by the physical condition of the soil, and careful experiments the past twelve years show this to have been an important step, by leading up to investigations along this special line. The system of summer tillage was brought out.

Moisture Conservation.

"While the conservation of the moisture is an important factor, it has been found to be by no means all. It is only one of the many vital things to be considered if we are to reach the high limit of yield in all fields that now seems possible. While we do not wish to convey the idea that our system is so elaborate and full of details that the average farmer can not grasp it in its entirety, for it is not, yet there are so many details, every one of which must be understood that it is entirely out of the question to cover the field as we now understand it in so short a space. We can only deal with the main or fundamental principles.

"The physical or mechanical condition of the soil is the all-important factor, as it has more to do with the quantity and quality of the crop yield than any other one thing. It is through this that we are able to control and utilize the air, water, heat and light. If the seed and root bed is not properly prepared all the after cultivation can not bring the high yield. No matter how much moisture you have conserved in the soil below or how completely you may keep the weeds out, you can not reach the high limit of yield without close and careful attention to the preparation of the soil.

As to Air and Water.

"Air is just as necessary an element in the soil as the water, but both must be there in proper quantities. If there is too much air and too little moisture nitrification ceases. If there is too much moisture and too little air, the effect is the same. From twelve years of experience and observation we have concluded that a certain chemical action must be practically continuous in the soil during the growing season, if we are to grow the largest crop. This chemical action is unquestionably dependent upon just a certain ideal or perfect condition of the soil—a physical condition that will carry in the soil just the ideal quantity of both air and water—and then as soon as the soil becomes sufficiently warm nature's work begins. Bear this paragraph in mind fully and clearly, if you would break the record in crop yield; have your seed and root bed always fine, firm and moist.

The Soil Mulch.

The soil mulch is for three purposes—to more readily admit the rain when it comes, to admit of a free circulation of the air into the soil, and to prevent the loss of the moisture by evaporation. Sometimes the cultivation is not deep enough or sufficiently frequent, and a crust forms on the top of the firm soil underneath the mulch. This crust shuts out the air to a degree, and it matters little then how perfect may be the supply of moisture at the roots, the growth will certainly be checked by the lack of air. To keep a perfect and effective mulch, cultivation must be at the right time. Delay of a few days means much sometimes.

That nitrification is a necessity in the soil during the crop-growing season is unquestionably true. If the process of nitrification is going on sufficiently to meet the requirements of the crop, this is always evidenced by the dark green and healthy appearance of the plant.

One illustration with reference to nitrification may be quite clearly seen by noting the condition of a fence post. The portion above ground, where the air is plentiful and moisture lax, remains in perfect condition, and deep down in the soil, at the bottom of the post, where the moisture is ample and air scarce, the post is always well preserved; but just at or near the top of the ground the post is decomposed, indicating that just the proper quantity of both air and moisture was present, together with the heat, to assure decomposition or nitrification.

To Make Big Crops.

It is unquestionably true that the farmer has it within his power to practically control the yielding powers of the soil, barring hail or insect pests if he both understands the fundamental principles of soil culture and plant growth. Judging from experience, we believe we can grow larger crops of grain and vegetables under an 18-inch rainfall on the average high, level prairie, where excessive winds and heat are not too prevalent, than are now grown by the average man who farms now by irrigation. We do not believe we have reached the limit, but are hopeful, after further careful experimenting, we will be able to produce a yield that can not be surpassed by any farmer in the more humid sections of Iowa or Illinois, and this in the semi-arid belt.

In short, it is not a question of growing a living crop, so that the semi-arid belt may be inhabited by a class of farmers that barely exist, but a question of growing larger crops every year than any of the more humid states now average. This is what the system stands for. We mean just what we say, but to prevent a misconception of our meaning we would urge that the most thorough understanding of the principles must be entertained and a most careful execution of every detail of the work carried out.

Art Leads Language and Science.

The fact is that art is working far ahead of language as well as of science, realizing for us, by all manner of suggestions and exaggerations, effects for which as yet we have no name; nay, for which we may never perhaps have a direct name, for the reason that these effects do not enter very largely into the necessities of life. Hence alone is that suspicion of vagueness that often hangs about the purpose of a romance; it is clear enough to us in thought; but we are not used to consider anything clear until we are able to formulate it in words, and analytical language has not been sufficiently shaped to that end. . . . It is not that there is anything blurred or indefinite in the impression left with us, it is just because the impression is so very definite after its own kind, that we find it hard to fit it exactly with the expressions of our philosophical speech.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Remedy for Scald.

A scald is one of the most painful injuries. One of the best healing remedies is made by beating castor oil and white of egg together until a cream is formed.

THAT CLASS OF BAD BOYS

Sunday School Attendance Enforced With Trunk Straps by God-Fearing Parents.

Every Sunday school in the old days had its class of bad boys. They would not have been there had not God-fearing and consecrated parents with trunk straps persuaded them that such attendance was for their best good.

A long-suffering and saintly mother-in-Israel usually taught the bad boy class, because she felt that it was her duty. And she would rather have died than shirk her duty! It would have been easier to have died! A mean boy by himself is pretty bad. But put from seven to ten of him in a class, and the way the combination acts and thinks would disgrace the reform school.

Last summer on a visit to the old home I met several of these bad boys. Two of them were in the legislature—perhaps a national ending—and two others represented the community in the penitentiary. One was in business in the town and several had "gone west" and were trying to pick a living out of reluctant communities in that section.

I have often wondered if the Sunday school did that bunch any particular good. Water is certainly wasted on a horse that is not thirsty. Still, if we are going to take a trip through the desert, is it not our duty to lead the horse up to the watering trough, and kick him once or twice in the ribs, even if he will not drink?—Exchange.

SOUL RESEMBLES EASTER EGG

Man Leaves Body in St. Louis Boarding House and Goes Traveling With Spirits.

A gentleman who in his mundane existence goes under the name of Hermanus Ruebenguhl left his body in a St. Louis boarding house, he says, and went traveling in his unclad soul. He reports an enjoyable trip and a very sociable time with kindred spirits with whom he hobnobbed while on his journey.

All the souls he met were about the size and shape of goose eggs, but colored according to their characters. Blue souls, for example, were superstitious; red, bloodthirsty; white, uncultured. High livers had pink bands or dots on the soul eggshell; humorists were green, and brown souls were deceptive and not to be trusted.

A mass meeting of assorted souls must look like a collection of Easter eggs if Mr. Ruebenguhl's facts are reliable. He is relating his experience in a lecture tour of the middle west, and apparently is expecting to keep soul and body together with the proceeds.

Health.

The body has rights, and we have duties toward it. The body is the lifelong companion of the mind, and it cannot be unimportant how it is treated.

One unbridled passion is enough to destroy the beauty of life: One excess, if it does no more, can mar the grace and harmony of the whole. "He that striveth for the mastery must be temperate in all things."

The duty of a wise care for health is bigger than merely adding to our personal happiness. To a large extent it determines the efficiency of our lives. Many a man learns after it is too late that he would have been fit for better and more work if he had always preserved the sane and sensible bearing toward the laws of health and life which experience teaches. No one in these days has any excuse for ignorance of the common practical rules of health. There are a good many popular books on the subject.—Hugh Black.

Mother of 13 at 35.

Perhaps the limelight of publicity never would have shone on the family of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Seiglar of East 23d street if the gauntlet had not been thrown down.

Somebody down in Pensacola, Fla., sent out a news dispatch to the effect that there lived there the mother of thirteen children at 37 years. Six of the Florida children were twins too, and for this the Missouri family believes the Florida folk should be penalized a few points. None of the Missourians are twins. And the Missouri mother was only 35 when the thirteenth baby was born. This, Mr. and Mrs. Seiglar believe, should establish incontestably for Missouri the record.

They didn't appear at all grieved over the situation when a visitor called. All of the children are at home—the eldest is 19 and the youngest 4½. Six are girls and six are boys. A son died in infancy. None is married.—Kansas City Star.

Big Haul From a Georgia Tree.

A telephone message from Terrell, Catawba county, Georgia, furnishes the following interesting story.

Monday afternoon Luther and Lester Sherrill, Fred Settlemire, Ransom and Walter Eades sallied forth to rob a "bee tree," and taking their axes they began chopping on the butt of an old red oak tree measuring three and one-half feet in diameter. It was not a great while until they struck hollow and to their delight as well as suprise out walked an old possum. After carefully fastening her to a split limb another raid was made, when nineteen baby possums were captured. The tree was finally felled and from nearer the top they caught two pretty gray squirrels, captured a swarm of bees and gathered a small quantity of honey.

The Store of Reliable Footwear For Ladies, Misses and Children

Dorothy Dodd Shoes

The name "Dorothy Dodd" on a shoe stands absolutely for "the best there is." It stands for the best styles, workmanship and wearing qualities. And the prices are very reasonable. Women's Dorothy Dodd Shoes are here in buckskin suedes, patent colt with satin tops, dull French kid, gunmetal and tan, Russian calf; in sizes 2 1-2 to 7, A to E widths. **$3.50, $4.00 and $5.00.**

Women's Specials in Our Underpriced Section Displayed on Tables

Women's Sample Shoes, in patent colt, gunmetal, kid skin, in black or gray suedes; 1910 models; sizes 2 1-2, 3 1-2, 4 and 5; widths A, B and C; value, $3.50 to $5.00; per pair..... **$2.65**

Postage, per pair, 18c

A Great Special Sale of Woolen Blankets From the Buell Manufacturing Company

Is the Greatest Blanket Bargain Event that ever occurred in this section of the country—3,000 pairs direct from the makers selling at mill prices, thus saving the usual jobbers' and retailers' profit. Every imaginable style, size and color to meet every blanket requirement, at prices to suit every purse,

$1.49, $1.75, $1.98, $2.25, $2.49, $2.75, $2.98 up to $8.98

See Bargain Tables Piled High in Dry Goods Aisle.

SHOP WHERE THEY ALL SHOP—AT THE BIG STORE

Hirsch Bro's D.G. Co.

Eighth and Felix Streets and Frederick Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.
Member Retail Merchants' Association, Railroad Fares Rebated.

OIL IN TEXAS PANHANDLE

Claims Staked and Rigs Rushed to Town Across New Mexico Border.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 5.—There is considerable oil excitement in the Panhandle of Texas, due to the finding of oil in a section where it was hardly expected. The situation has been reported to Walter Farwell of the Capitol Freehold Land Company of Chicago from Glenrio, a new town which has sprung up on the border of New Mexico. Mr. Farwell's company has closed a deal with E. F. Connell of Hereford, Tex., for nine sections of land south of Glenrio, on one of which is located the will which started the excitement. A 100-barrel well was struck recently across the line in New Mexico near Artesia, the third strike in the Pecos Valley, and it is indicated by reports that a new oil field will make that valley famous. Oil has been struck at Trickham, near Coleman, Tex., and the Glenrio excitement is further west. Further north, in Lamb county, George W. Littlefield is drilling deep wells for oil. Other contracts have been let for oil rigs in that vicinity.

The excitement near Glenrio is the sequel to oil discoveries made in 1903, when Deaf Smith county was largely used for cattle range. At that time some cowboys sank a well to the depth of 250 feet for water for cattle and were much disgusted when the flow became pointed with a greasy liquid which was believed then to be petroleum, but which was given little attention until recently. C. R. Smith was in charge of the party, but his interests lay in ranching and very little attention was given to the matter, although Smith even then tried to have the well tested. Now that old well is to be cleaned out and sunk to a greater depth and other wells driven in the vicinity.

The influx of men and oil rigs has become so great that Hoyt King, land commissioner for the Capitol Freehold Land Company, has gone to Glenrio to take charge of the sale of lots and land for that company at that townsite. Glenrio, on the Rock Island railroad, is as far west as the low Texas freight rates apply. Already the company has built a handsome office building, and work is under way on modern cement sidewalks, street grading and tree planting. The Rock Island road is sinking a deep well, which is expected to be artesian, and already had completed a station and shipping pens when the oil excitement broke out. The Farwell Company's holdings comprise the land ceded by he state of Texas many years ago to the Farwells for the building of the state capitol. The Farwells chose the fertile valleys and these are now rapidly filling with settlers.

PEST KILLING JERSEY TREES

State Authorities Must Act Quick to Save Elms and Chestnuts, Says Forester.

Trenton, N. J.—Alfred E. Gaskill, state forester, said the other day that the chestnut trees in New Jersey are suffering from a fatal disease, due to infection by the elm leaf beetle and, while he admits nothing can be done with the malady, he says all efforts possible should be made to rid the state of the insect. He predicts New Jersey will be treeless unless the state and municipal authorities and the residents in general combine by next spring in an extraordinary effort to drive out the elm leaf beetle.

The forester added:

"This is the last time for the people of New Jersey who want their elms to stand to get at the work of saving them. I mean just what I say. The last call is out, for unless something is done next May and in the first two weeks of June it will be too late to stop the elm leaf beetle from finishing his work. I have just returned from a long trip, in which time I went into this question very carefully. Where the trees have been intelligently sprayed, the beetle has been destroyed. It is possible to destroy this pest, but the people must get at it.

"I do not believe this is the work entirely of the individual, but of the municipality. It would cost very little for the municipality to do it, and it is all important now. The time to act has arrived. The warning was sent out from Connecticut and Massachusetts, but nothing has been done excepting in a few municipalities. In Newark and Orange, the shade tree commissions have done much good work, but elsewhere in the northern part of the state the elm, our best shade tree, has been doomed.

"Regarding the chestnuts, the fatal disease in them is fast causing them to disappear. The work must be done next spring, or it will be too late."

C. S. CULP. B. C. CULP. ISAAC BARTH

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A Difference.

As soon as people become easy marks, the trust magnates and politicians tell you public confidence is restored; and when the people get wise to themselves, and realize that they are being fooled, the same fellows call it a crisis.—Puck.